An NPWR Research Grant Study Conducted by Social Impact Consultants

# 30k by 2030: The Potential Economic and Fiscal Benefits of Connecting 30,000 Disconnected Youth in Nevada to Education and Employment

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## I. Introduction

### Abstract

This report estimates the economic and fiscal benefits of connecting 30,000 currently disconnected youth in Nevada to education and employment by 2030. The research evaluates two scenarios: education pathways for disconnected youth informed by both job and economic growth (Scenario 1) and a more conservative distribution of youth to education pathways that assumes a larger percentage join the labor force after attaining a high school equivalency (Scenario 2). Projected economic and fiscal benefits such as growth in gross domestic product ("GDP"), job creation, increased sales tax revenue, and reduced social program costs are calculated for both scenarios. Data from the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System ("NPWR") was used to refine earnings estimates and adjust 2030 GDP growth forecasts, improving the accuracy of economic and fiscal benefit projections. A sensitivity analysis explores how uncertainties in job growth and education pathways might influence the outcomes. In total, the research suggests that reconnecting these 30,000 disconnected youth could result in additional GDP growth of $17 billion and fiscal benefits of $5.6 billion through 2030.

### Project Team and Advisors


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**Investing in Nevada's Youth and the State's Economic Future**

Nevada's economic future hinges on a skilled and prepared workforce—on our ability to bridge the gap between the skills of our workforce and the demands of our growing and diversifying economy. Current forecasts point to a significant mismatch between that workforce and the needs of employers, which is and will continue to pose a challenge to economic growth. Aligning education and training programs with the demands of its diversifying economy will enable Nevada to realize its full potential. Achieving our economic diversification goals will also require making strategic, data-informed decisions about postsecondary education and workforce readiness.

One of the serious challenges to Nevada's economy and social fabric is the considerable number of youth, ages 16 to 24, who are neither employed nor enrolled in education or vocational training, commonly referred to as "Disconnected Youth" and "Opportunity Youth." The present study ("the Study") examines the opportunity *cost* to the state of failing to connect them to education, training, and employment.

Nevada's population of disconnected youth–estimated to exceed 52,000–faces severe disadvantages ahead, including limited employment and earnings prospects and a greater likelihood of generational public assistance, to name a few. Those disadvantages compound considerably when we include their children (present and future) in the calculus. Connecting these youth to education and/or employment would be of significant benefit to them, their children, and to Nevada's economy. The following report outlines a vision for achieving aggressive but *achievable* goals in workforce readiness, specifically focused on these youth who are currently disconnected from a brighter future.

The Study estimates the economic and fiscal benefits of connecting 30,000 currently disconnected youth to education and employment by 2030. Coincidentally (not known at the Study's outset), the 30,000 target roughly aligns with previous research indicating that over 63 percent of youth who become disconnected are able to reconnect if provided sufficient support (12.5 percent compared to 7.2 percent who remained disconnected).[1] Seeing as there are over 50,000 disconnected youth in Nevada (according to the U.S.

[1] Elizabeth C. Hair, Kristin A. Moore, Thomson J. Ling, Cameron McPhee-Baker, and Brett V. Brown, "Youth who are 'disconnected' and those who then reconnect: Assessing the influence of family, programs, peers and communities," *Child Trends* 37 (2009): p. 5.

Census Bureau), this research supports the claim that connecting 30,000 disconnected youth statewide is not an unrealistic target.

The Study estimates five types of benefits, both economic and fiscal, that are likely to result from such an initiative ("the Initiative"):

1. Growth in each region's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP")
2. Employment growth in terms of additional jobs created by increased employment[2]
3. Earnings growth in terms of additional wages, salaries, and benefits of workers, including net earnings of sole-proprietors and partnerships
4. Gross Economic Output, the total market value of industry output (i.e., sales)
5. Fiscal benefits, in terms of additional tax revenue generated by the growth in taxable retail sales as well as fiscal expenditures avoided by a reduction in crime, healthcare costs, welfare and social services.

**As shown in Table I.1 below, the most conservative calculations in this Study estimate that the growth in the state's GDP from reconnecting these 30,000 disconnected youth could exceed $16.7 billion by 2030 and increase state and local government agencies' fiscal balances by over $5.6 billion through increased sales tax revenue (approximately $500 million) and decreased government expenditures ($5.1 billion).**

**Table I.1: Conservative Economic and Fiscal Benefits Estimated**

| **Scenario 1** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 11,900 | 37,500 | $8,000 | $22,400 | $4,100 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,700 | 7,200 | $1,900 | $5,900 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,100 | 4,900 | $1,200 | $4,300 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 16,700** | **49,600** | **$ 11,100** | **$ 32,600** | **$ 5,620** |
| **Scenario 2** | | | | | |
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,200 | 36,950 | $6,800 | $ 25,400 | $4,150 |

[2] Hiring one employee creates the need for other jobs (e.g., supermarket workers) that would be available for disconnected youth and other job seekers (see Section II.A "Economic Multipliers").

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reno MSA | $ 2,900 | 7,160 | $ 1,900 | $ 6,200 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,200 | 5,020 | $ 1,300 | $ 4,500 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 18,300** | **49,130** | **$ 10,000** | **$ 36,100** | **$ 5,670** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*
**Note: Job Growth numbers include the number of DY employed in the DY Target jobs from Tables II.1 & II.2*

The Study leverages a combination of data sources—including job forecasts, economic multipliers, and the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System ("NPWR")—to evaluate two scenarios for connecting these youth. For each scenario, potential economic growth in Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"), gross economic output, earnings, and additional job creation (beyond disconnected youth) were estimated. Additionally, potential fiscal impacts were estimated in the form of sales tax revenue growth and cost avoidance in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP"), criminal justice, social support, and other budget expenditures.

The two scenarios presented explore various education pathways aligned with Nevada's economic trajectory, estimate the potential economic gains, and assess the fiscal advantages of this Initiative. In Scenario 1, education and career pathways for disconnected youth were aligned with projected employment and GDP growth in each region using job growth forecasts from the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation ("DETR") and economic multipliers from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis ("BEA"). In Scenario 2, education pathways for disconnected youth, and the resulting career pathways, were conservatively allocated to 10% bachelor's degree programs, 5% postsecondary nondegree awards, and 85% high school equivalency.

The Study utilized publicly available data from DETR; NPWR data from DETR, the Nevada System of Higher Education ("NSHE"), and the Nevada Department of Education ("NDE"); data obtained from the BEA and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS"); and published studies by Brookings Mountain West, the Lincy Institute, and others. Data extracted from the NPWR database was used to refine earnings and GDP growth estimates and adjust the 2030 job forecasts, providing more conservative estimates of the benefits of connecting these youth to the labor force. Additionally, a sensitivity analysis near the end of the report explores the impact of potential variations in assumptions. To account for uncertainties,

the sensitivity analysis examines how variations in job growth, education pathways, and time to completion might influence the estimated economic and fiscal impacts.

The Study implies neither that disconnected youth *will* follow these pathways, nor that they *necessarily* should (there is far more to career decisions than the community's economic growth); rather, the Study uses growth in the state's economy as the criterion for prioritizing education and career pathways for Nevada's young workforce, disconnected or not. As such, it offers a data-driven alternative to a "pick a job, any job" philosophy of encouraging disconnected youth to participate in the labor force. That said, it should be acknowledged up front that this analysis has been conducted from the point of view of the economy, not the individual.

The data presented here is intended to inform decisions on targeted interventions to strengthen Nevada's workforce and build a brighter future for its young people. The report presents a picture of a future where Nevada's disconnected youth gain the education and work experience to participate and succeed in the labor force and in Nevada's economic growth. By investing in its disconnected youth, Nevada invests in its own future.

# II. Methodology

## A. Definitions

**Regions**: The analysis in the Study is divided into three regions—two Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSAs", a U.S. Census designation) and the Balance of the State. In this Study, Clark County is synonymous with the Las Vegas MSA, while the Reno MSA is composed of both Washoe and Storey Counties. The Balance of the State represents the 13 counties outside the MSAs plus Carson City.

**Economic Benefits**: This Study utilizes the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) from the BEA. The *multipliers* provided by RIMS II can be used to estimate the economic impacts or "ripple effects" of spending and employment decisions in a region. For example, building a road requires the purchase and use of asphalt and concrete (*direct impact*), which then encourages more mining and production of these materials (*indirect impact*) and ultimately increased spending by mining workers in the economy (*induced impact*). The economic benefits calculated in this Study include:

- **GDP**: The market value of final goods and services produced in a region's economy.
- **Employment/Jobs**: The number of full- and part-time employees (i.e., occupied jobs, not job openings).
- **Earnings**: Compensation of employees (including benefits) plus the net earnings of sole proprietors and partnerships.[3]
- **Gross Economic Output**: The total market value of industry output (i.e., sales)—equal to GDP plus intermediate inputs (goods and services used by an industry to produce output).

**Economic Clusters**: Following the methodology of the report, "Nevada Economic Development and Public Policy 2022-2026: A Sustainable Future for All Nevadans," Social Impact Consultants categorized industry sectors in five economic clusters before sorting job forecasts through 2030 (from DETR) into those clusters.[4]

**Economic Multipliers**: Economic multipliers are ratios used in economic impact studies to estimate the total effect of a change in economic activity—e.g., employment of disconnected youth—on a specific regional economy. Multipliers for the Reno MSA, for example, can quantify the effect of either spending or employment growth (by industry sector) on economic measures like GDP, earnings of workers, additional job creation, and gross economic output.[5] Applying these multipliers to projected job growth, for example, helps to inform municipal planners and policymakers about the "ripple effects" of potential policy decisions on regional economies.

The multipliers are categorized by the BEA into Type I and Type II. Type I are more conservative, as they do not contain estimates for induced impacts. Following the BEA's guidance, Social Impact Consultants used Type II multipliers only for the two MSAs in the Study, given that workers in these regions are likely to spend most of their earnings within the MSAs. Because workers in the BoS are unlikely to spend their earnings equally across the entire state, Type I multipliers were used for the BoS (to be conservative). Given that a

[3] Earnings are net of Social Security, Medicare, and contributions to employee pension plans.
[4] The Lincy Institute, Brookings Mountain West (2022), "Nevada Economic Development and Public Policy 2022-2026: A Sustainable Future for All Nevadans."
Available at: https://digitalscholarship.unlv.edu/brookings_policybriefs_reports/10
[5] The earnings of workers calculated by these multipliers include not only wages of employees but also earnings of sole proprietors, for example.

reasonable amount of spending by residents of, say, Nye County may occur in Clark County, Type I multipliers for the state were used as a proxy for the impact of spending by residents of the 13 counties and Carson City.

## B. Calculation of Economic Benefits

Social Impact Consultants' analysis in this Study uses GDP growth as the primary criterion for prioritizing the education and career pathways. Alternative metrics—like employment growth and earnings were considered—but, in the Project Team's view, GDP growth is the preferable measure of the societal benefit envisioned by this disconnected youth Initiative.[6]

**Use of GDP Growth as the Criterion**

GDP is a widely used and familiar reference point for economic performance, partly because it provides a broad picture of economic expansion. Most people, for example, are aware that when GDP is increasing an economy is growing, and when it decreases (for two consecutive quarters) an economy is in a recession (technically speaking).

While job creation is undeniably important, some high job-growth industries offer primarily low-wage entry-level positions, which may limit the long-term prosperity of reconnected youth workers. On the other hand, to use earnings as the priority criterion says that earnings ought to be the deciding factor in workers' choice of career paths, which should not be advocated without reflection.[7] Moreover, since one method of estimating GDP—the income approach—includes the earnings of workers in the calculation, using GDP growth to prioritize the education and career pathways incorporates the benefits of higher earnings in the analysis. Gross Economic Output, while an adequate criterion, is less familiar and less well-understood compared to GDP.

By prioritizing GDP growth, therefore, this Study has highlighted industry sectors that not only create jobs but good-paying jobs that contribute significantly to the overall economic prosperity of each region. This may rightly be called a "rising tide lifts all boats" philosophy,

[6] A coalition of community partners organized by Workforce Connections launched a disconnected youth initiative in Southern Nevada in 2023 named "Next Stop: Your Career." The coalition is working to connect over 20,000 youth in Clark County to education, training, and employment aligned with the needs of Southern Nevada's high-growth industries.
[7] See, for example, William Damon, *The Path to Purpose: How Young People Find Their Calling in Life*, United Kingdom: Free Press, 2009.

where broad-based economic growth enhances opportunities statewide, including career opportunities and higher earning potential for disconnected youth.

Table A.1 in the Appendix provides a representative sample of high growth, high GDP-contribution industry sectors in Nevada by economic cluster and region.

**Methodology for Sorting Occupations Into Educational Pathways**

After sorting job forecasts through 2030 (from DETR) into the five economic clusters by industry, Social Impact Consultants applied the economic multipliers for GDP to those projections to estimate GDP growth by industry sector and region resulting from those jobs/occupations.[8] Given that many occupations are to be found across a variety of industries, the industry sector with the largest projected job growth (according to DETR) for that occupation was used for the economic multipliers.[9]

It cannot, of course, be known in which sectors and occupations reconnected youth will find employment. The choice of the industry sector with the largest growth projection for a given occupation only means a higher probability that reconnected youth will find employment in that industry. For this reason, "Management Occupations" and "Sales and Related Occupations" were excluded from career pathways (except in the BoS) because (a) management occupations immediately after graduation are less common and (b) these two occupations exist in such a wide variety of industries that the choice of one or two representative sectors is too speculative.[10]

Then, using DETR's jobs forecast and the industry-occupation matrix from the BLS, the Project Team sorted high-growth occupations in those industry sectors into education pathways based on typical education needed for entry-level positions.[11] Within each education pathway, occupations were sorted by contribution to the region's GDP, i.e., job

[8] Technically speaking, Social Impact Consultants divided the GDP (value-added) per $1 output multipliers by the employment per $1M output multipliers and then multiplied by $1M (to achieve common units). The jobs forecast was multiplied by the *direct effect* employment multipliers, by industry sector, before applying the GDP per employment multipliers, since the employment multipliers represent the total change in number of jobs across all industries.
[9] Where two industry sectors shared the largest job forecasts, the economic multipliers for those sectors were averaged.
[10] Because "Sales and Related Occupations" is a Top 5 projected growth occupation in the BoS, the largest industry sector for that occupation (445 - Food and Beverage Store Sales) was used for the multipliers.
[11] www.bls.gov/emp/tables/industry-occupation-matrix-industry.htm

forecast times GDP per job. From this list, a selection of high-growth, high-GDP occupations was made for each region by education pathway—occupations needing a bachelor's degree, an associate's degree, a postsecondary non-degree award ("PSNA"), and occupations needing a high school equivalency ("HSE").[12]

**Refinement of Job Forecasts**

The starting point for the job forecasts used in this Study was DETR's 2020-2030 Long-Term Projections ("DETR 2020-2030").[13] To help evaluate the various recommendations from economic development authorities and research studies, Social Impact Consultants did not use those recommendations as a starting point but instead used them to supplement the analysis in this Study, which begins with DETR 2020-2030 and GDP growth per job.

Because the 2020-2030 projections are due for an update, Social Impact Consultants modified the projections by averaging them with estimates from Woods & Poole Economics ("WPE"), which appear in Table A.6 of "A Sustainable Future for All Nevadans".[14] First, the numeric change in jobs from DETR 2020-2030 was divided by 10 to approximate the annual growth by occupation title and region. These results were multiplied by six to estimate the growth from 2024 to 2030. They were then adjusted by the job forecast for their corresponding economic cluster to arrive at the job forecasts for this Study ("Job Forecasts").[15] Once new Long Term Projections through 2030 are published by DETR, the analysis in this Study can easily be updated for the revised projections.

Table A.1 in the Appendix displays the potential GDP growth by region of some of the state's fastest growing industry sectors, sorted within economic clusters by estimated contribution to GDP if all projected jobs are created and filled by 2030.[16]

[12] The number of selected occupations per pathway was informed, in part, by the current "Skills Mismatch" in the Greater Vegas and Reno areas, presented on page 14 of OWINN's 2024 Annual Report; because it has a sufficiently large job forecast, one occupation needing at least an associate's degree was selected for the Las Vegas MSA.
[13] www.nevadaworkforce.com/Home/DS-Results-Projections2
[14] The Lincy Institute, Brookings Mountain West (2022).
[15] The different regional groupings in Table A.6 were accounted for in the analysis, i.e., Carson City was grouped with the Reno MSA in comparing the two projections. The different regional grouping between the two projections will influence the job forecasts for the Reno MSA and BoS in this Study but may also improve their accuracy (to be determined post 2030).
[16] The job projections by region reflect the Job Forecasts, the average of DETR 2020-2030 and WPE 2020-2030.

**Use of NPWR data**

To improve the accuracy of our economic impact forecasts, the Project greatly benefitted from data extracted from the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System ("NPWR"). This resource provided three critical datasets that informed our calculations.

The first dataset, provided by NSHE, specified degrees awarded to students by program type and date between 2020 and 2023.[17] This data was then merged (using unique and anonymous identifiers) with a second dataset provided by DETR. The DETR dataset provided quarterly wages by county and industry sector (NAICS code) for the same period. Finally, a third dataset was incorporated, matching wages earned by individuals who completed Adult Education programs during the specified period (provided by the Nevada Department of Education).

The wage data extracted from NPWR enabled the Study to compare estimated economic impacts using two different inputs: projected employment growth by industry sector (described above) and expected earnings for those new employees based on recent earnings data. Averaging the results from the two methods provided a more conservative estimate of the economic impacts, as the earnings data frequently resulted in somewhat lower economic benefits compared to those calculated from employment projections only. This is because the GDP per job multipliers from the BEA are not based on entry-level earnings.

**Methodology for Prioritizing Education and Career Pathways: Scenario 1**

For Scenario 1, the distribution to education pathways was weighted by the expected contribution to GDP once reconnected youth complete their education pathways and participate in the labor force. The distribution of each region's share of reconnected youth by education pathway was calculated as follows (reference Table II.1):

1. The number of Nevada's disconnected youth was calculated using 2022 American Community Survey ("ACS") estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, which exceeds 52,700 individuals statewide. Almost 47,000 of these youth had attained at least an

[17] This timeframe was selected both for recency and manageability of the dataset.

11th-grade education, meaning that they were close to obtaining their HSE if they had not done so already.[18]

2. The number of these disconnected youth in each region—6,100 in the Reno MSA, 5,700 in the BoS, and 35,000 in the Las Vegas MSA—was then divided by the 47,000 total to calculate the proportion of disconnected youth in each region (13 percent, 12 percent, and 75 percent, respectively).
3. Applying these percentages to the 30,000 target of this Study results in the following distribution of disconnected youth to connect in each region: 3,900 in the Reno MSA, 3,700 in the BoS, and 22,400 in the Las Vegas MSA.
4. Estimated GDP growth assuming full employment of the Target Jobs was calculated by education pathway. The ratio of this number to total GDP growth for the region, assuming full employment of the Target Jobs, represents the percent of disconnected youth ("Percent of DY") matched to each education pathway.
5. The Percent of DY was then applied to each region's distribution of disconnected youth to arrive at the disconnected youth target ("DY Target") by pathway.

The calculations of the DY Targets by region for Scenario 1 are displayed in Table II.1 below.

*Note: Target Jobs are specific to the Initiative and represent only the Job Forecasts for the high-growth, high-GDP occupations selected for this Study, not all jobs in the region needing this minimum education.*

[18] Because the year of ACS data lags the current year by 48 months, it is assumed that the number of disconnected youth in each region has remained roughly constant, with approximately the same distribution of educational attainment.

## Table II.1: Calculation of Scenario 1 DY Target by Region and Education Pathway

| Reno MSA ▽ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **(a) Estimated GDP Growth ($M)** | **(b) Total GDP Growth ($M)** | **(a / b) Percent of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 5,200 | $ 700 | $ 3,827 | 18% | 3,900 | 700 |
| Associates | 70 | $ 7 | $ 3,827 | 0% | 3,900 | 0 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 3,300 | $ 490 | $ 3,827 | 13% | 3,900 | 500 |
| HSE | 19,400 | $ 2,630 | $ 3,827 | 69% | 3,900 | 2,700 |
| **Totals** | **27,970** | **$ 3,827** | | **100%** | | **3,900** |
| **Balance of the State ▽** | | | | | | |
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **(a) Estimated GDP Growth ($M)** | **(b) Total GDP Growth ($M)** | **(a / b) Percent of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 3,000 | $ 310 | $ 1,855 | 17% | 3,700 | 600 |
| Associates | 90 | $ 5 | $ 1,855 | 0.3% | 3,700 | 0 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 1,200 | $ 100 | $ 1,855 | 5% | 3,700 | 200 |
| HSE | 12,800 | $ 1,440 | $ 1,855 | 78% | 3,700 | 2,900 |
| **Totals** | **17,090** | **$ 1,855** | | **100%** | | **3,700** |
| **Las Vegas MSA ▽** | | | | | | |
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **(a) Estimated GDP Growth ($M)** | **(b) Total GDP Growth ($M)** | **(a / b) Percent of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 44,700 | $ 5,900 | $ 19,330 | 31% | 22,400 | 6,840 |
| Associates | 200 | $ 30 | $ 19,330 | 0.2% | 22,400 | 30 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 17,100 | $ 2,000 | $ 19,330 | 10% | 22,400 | 2,300 |
| HSE | 107,700 | $ 11,400 | $ 19,330 | 59% | 22,400 | 13,200 |
| **Totals** | **169,700** | **$ 19,330** | | **100%** | | **22,400** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, the BEA, the BLS, WPE, Social Impact Consultants*

*Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

### Methodology for Prioritizing Education and Career Pathways: Scenario 2

For Scenario 2, the number of disconnected youth distributed to various education pathways was more conservative, informed by Social Impact Consultants' conversations

with current and former leaders in higher education.[19] Rather than being weighted by contribution to GDP, the distribution of disconnected youth to the four education pathways was set as follows:

- 10 percent to bachelor degree programs,
- 5 percent to PSNA programs, and
- 85 percent to HSE programs or workforce training

The resulting disconnected youth targets by region for Scenario 2 are shown in Table II-2.

**Table II.2: Calculation of Scenario 2 DY Target by Region and Education Pathway**

| **Reno MSA ▽** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **Percentage of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 5,200 | 10% | 3,900 | 400 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 3,300 | 5% | 3,900 | 200 |
| HSE | 19,400 | 85% | 3,900 | 3,300 |
| **Totals** | **27,900** | **100%** | | **3,900** |
| **Balance of the State ▽** | | | | |
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **Percentage of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 3,000 | 10% | 3,700 | 400 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 1,200 | 5% | 3,700 | 200 |
| HSE | 12,800 | 85% | 3,700 | 3,100 |
| **Totals** | **17,000** | **100%** | | **3,700** |
| **Las Vegas MSA ▽** | | | | |
| **Education Pathway** | **Target Jobs Needing This Education** | **Percentage of DY** | **Distribution of DY** | **DY Target** |
| Bachelors | 44,700 | 10% | 22,400 | 2,240 |
| Postsecondary nondegree award | 17,100 | 5% | 22,400 | 1,120 |
| HSE | 107,700 | 85% | 22,400 | 19,040 |
| **Totals** | **169,500** | **100%** | | **22,400** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, the BEA, the BLS, WPE, Social Impact Consultants*

*Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.*

[19] A policy challenge to referring a higher percentage of disconnected youth to postsecondary nondegree award programs (even if these education pathways lead to good-paying jobs and high GDP growth) is that these programs do not currently qualify for federal grants for postsecondary education.

**Economic Benefits Forecast**

Tables A.2 through A.28 in the Appendix show the calculation of the four economic benefits—GDP, Jobs, Earnings, and Gross Economic Output—for each region as follows:

- **GDP Growth**: The Job Forecast for each occupation was multiplied by the DY Target for that education pathway divided by the Target Jobs for that pathway (see Tables II.1 and II.2); the resulting "DY Jobs" in Appendix Tables A.2 through A.28 represent the number of jobs to be held by reconnected youth for that occupation. DY Jobs were then multiplied by the GDP per single job in the industry sector that corresponds to that occupation (see page 8).[20]
- **Job Growth**: DY Jobs for each occupation were multiplied by the Direct-Effect Employment multiplier for the industry sector corresponding to that occupation. This multiplier describes the increase in jobs across all industries for each additional job in the source industry sector. Note: job creation resulting from the employment of a worker is a one-time event, not summative like annual GDP growth, etc.
- **Earnings Growth**: DY Jobs for each occupation were multiplied by the Earnings per single job in the industry sector corresponding to that occupation.[21]
- **Gross Economic Output**: DY Jobs for each occupation were multiplied by the Output per single job in the industry sector corresponding to that occupation.[22]

After calculating the economic benefits for each occupation, the benefits forecast was distributed across the five-year timeline. Since it cannot be assumed that even 100 percent of the disconnected youth with their HSE will be employed by 2025, conservative estimates were made regarding the number of disconnected youth who will join the labor force each year.

According to 2022 ACS data from the Census Bureau, over 35,000 disconnected youth in the state had a high school equivalency ("HSE") in 2022 but no further education.[23] Over

[20] GDP per Job = Value-Added per $1M Output / (Employment per $1M Output / Direct-Effect Employment)
[21] Earnings per Job = Earnings per $1M Output / (Employment per $1M Output / Direct-Effect Employment)
[22] Output per Job = Output * $1M / (Employment per $1M Output / Direct-Effect Employment)
[23] Since the most recent ACS data is from 2022, we have assumed that the number of disconnected youth and their educational attainment has remained relatively constant since the last ACS survey. It will not be known until 2026 whether this assumption was reasonable.

2,600 were just short of a HSE. Almost 6,000 had completed one year of postsecondary education ("PSE"), 1,000 had completed two years, and another 2,000 had completed at least four years of PSE.[24]

To estimate the rate at which reconnected youth begin participating in the labor force, the following assumptions were made based on 2022 ACS educational attainment by region:

- **HSE**: 50 percent of the DY Target for this qualification are estimated to join the labor force in 2025, with the remaining 50 percent joining in 2026.
- **PSNA and Associate's Degrees**: Since many of these youth must complete their programs in 2025 and 2026, 50 percent of the DY Target for these two education pathways are estimated to join the labor force in 2026, with the remaining 50 percent joining in 2027.
- **Bachelor's Degrees**: Based on 2022 ACS data, almost 1,500 DY in the Las Vegas MSA, for example, have four or more years of postsecondary education; another 1,000 have two years'. To allow time for these youth to complete their programs and secure employment, in Scenario 1 it was assumed that five-hundred DY join the labor force in 2025 with another 1,250 each in the following years until the DY Target is reached. A similar methodology was followed in the other two regions based on their ACS data.

## C. Calculation of Fiscal Benefits

Reconnecting 30,000 disconnected youth to education and employment would also increase state and local sales tax revenue while decreasing public expenditures on crime, healthcare, welfare and social services. The combined increase in revenue and decrease in costs would represent a substantial savings to state and local budgets across the three regions. The estimates for the growth in sales tax revenue and costs avoided by region and scenario are shown in Tables A.14-16 and A.29-31 of the Appendix. The methodology for those calculations is described below.

[24] Interestingly, no disconnected youth in this age range reported having completed exactly three years of PSE in the 2022 ACS survey.

### Sales Tax Revenue

Reconnected youth who participate in the labor force will earn wages and salaries, some of which they will spend on taxable sales; but the earnings estimated in the Earnings Growth Forecast tables of the Appendix also represent additional earnings of workers in interconnected industries, whose spending will also increase taxable sales. Finally, growth in the economy, as measured by GDP, is likely to be driven, in part, by increased spending in Nevada by tourists from outside the state, further contributing to taxable sales.

To estimate the increase in sales tax revenue, therefore, the historical ratio of taxable sales to GDP (increased by the compound annual growth rate of that ratio) was applied to the GDP growth forecasts by region. Then, applying the sales tax rates for the counties (averaging them for the Reno MSA and BoS), the Project Team calculated the additional sales tax revenue per year for the three regions.

### Cost Avoidance

For three out of four of the fiscal costs avoided, the Project Team relied upon the work of an often cited study, "The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth" (2012).[25] For the present Study, the Project Team converted national estimates for public expenditures on crime, healthcare, and welfare programs (per opportunity/disconnected youth) from that study ("The Economic Value") to 2024 dollars.[26] For transfer payments of welfare, the Project Team used monthly per capita spending on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP") in Nevada, obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA").[27]

### Crime: Public Expenditures

In "The Economic Value," the researchers estimated the taxpayer burden of crime associated with "opportunity youth" (referred to as "disconnected youth" in the present Study) using total government spending by federal, state, and local agencies. The categories of spending were crime prevention, policing, sentencing, and incarceration for all youth in this age range, which amounted to $75 billion annually (in 2011 dollars).

[25] Clive R. Belfield, Henry M. Levin, and Rachel Rosen, "The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth," Corporation for National and Community Service (2012).
[26] Using the Producer Price Indexes for Total Government Purchases and Health Care Services between May 2011 and May 2024
[27] www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap

To isolate the taxpayer burden specifically due to opportunity youth, the researchers relied on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). By comparing arrest information in the NLSY97 with the researchers' definition of opportunity youth, they estimated that this group, although only 17.3% of the total youth population, is responsible for 63% of all youth crime. This high proportion aligns with existing research linking disadvantage and low educational attainment to higher crime rates.

Finally, to arrive at a cost per opportunity youth, the researchers multiplied the total annual government spending on youth crime by 63% (attributable to opportunity youth) and then divided by the estimated count of opportunity youth. These annual public expenditures on crime amount to $21,000 per opportunity/disconnected youth in 2011, or $27,400 per year in 2024 dollars.[28]

**Health: Public Expenditures**

Annual public spending on healthcare per youth in the U.S. was approximately $1,340 in 2010. Opportunity youth, however, are more likely to be on Medicaid, more likely to be chronically disabled, and more likely to be uninsured. Using the Add Health dataset (a longitudinal survey from 2007), "The Economic Value" researchers estimated that the total healthcare costs for opportunity youth exceed the healthcare costs for their connected peers by $16 billion per year. Dividing the $16 billion by the 3.58 million disconnected youth from the 2009 ACS (used in "The Economic Value") results in additional public healthcare expenditures per disconnected youth of $6,100 per year in 2024 dollars.

**Welfare: Support Programs**

From 2008 Government Accountability Office data, "The Economic Value" researchers tabulated the social support costs for all youth ages 16-24, including from federal programs (e.g., homeless shelter grants) that include state and local funding. Since only a portion of this spending is attributable to opportunity youth, the researchers assumed that opportunity youth rely on these grants in the same proportion as they receive public assistance payments (SNAP, etc.). Total spending on social support programs came to $2.9

[28] To be consistent with the methodology in the present study, the Project Team used the ACS count of opportunity youth from "The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth" in calculating the per capita costs avoided for crime, healthcare, welfare support programs.

billion in 2011, or $800 per opportunity youth. These expenditures amount to $1,100 per year in 2024 dollars.

**Welfare: SNAP**

According to the USDA, the moving-average monthly cost per SNAP participant in Nevada between October 2022 and September 2023 was $196.06 per month, or $2,300 per participant annually. Applying the percentages for DY receiving SNAP from the 2022 ACS, the Project Team calculated the annual SNAP costs avoided by region assuming the number of youth successfully reconnected each year.

**The Benefits of Government Spending**

The reader may rightly note that government spending (on criminal justice, healthcare, welfare, etc.) also constitutes economic activity and, therefore, generates economic benefits. Reductions in government spending reduce those economic benefits. Hence, to calculate a more precise economic *impact*, the benefits from government spending would need to be subtracted from the benefits resulting from disconnected youth participating in the labor force. This calculation is beyond the scope of this Study, however, because it requires data on the purchases needed to provide the government services.[29]

## D. Results and Sensitivity Analysis

Table II.3 below displays a summary of the results shown in Tables A.2 through A.31 of the Appendix. These are the "Base Case" findings of the analysis described in Sections II.B and II.C.

**Note: The analysis that follows does not imply that the job openings labeled "DY Target" (in Tables II.1 and II.2) would remain unfilled if disconnected youth were not hired for those jobs. So long as those positions are filled, the economic and fiscal benefits presented below would likely be generated (except for the disconnected youth-specific costs avoided from Section II.C). Rather, the benefits presented below are meant to quantify the opportunity cost, by region, of neglecting to reconnect these 30,000 youth.**

[29] The BEA treats government institutions, with the exception of government enterprises, as purchasers not producers of final goods and services.

## Table II.3: Economic and Fiscal Benefits, Base Case Estimates

| Scenario 1 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 12,600 | 37,200 | $8,300 | $23,600 | $4,300 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,800 | 7,300 | $2,000 | $6,100 | $800 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,200 | 5,100 | $1,300 | $4,600 | $770 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 17,600** | **49,600** | **$ 11,600** | **$ 34,300** | **$ 5,870** |
| **Scenario 2** | | | | | |
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,400 | 37,070 | $7,200 | $ 25,400 | $4,370 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,900 | 7,250 | $ 2,000 | $ 6,300 | $800 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,300 | 5,030 | $ 1,300 | $ 4,700 | $770 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 18,600** | **49,350** | **$ 10,500** | **$ 36,400** | **$ 5,940** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*

**Note: Job Growth numbers include the number of DY employed in the DY Target jobs from Tables II.1 & II.2*

### Sensitivity Analysis

To assess the robustness of the Base Case estimates, Social Impact Consultants also performed a sensitivity analysis of the two scenarios.

Since the results of this Study are driven largely by the Job Forecasts, the sensitivity analysis focuses on potential variations in actual job growth. Rather than taking the average of the 2020-2030 annual job growth rates from DETR and WPE, as described in Section B ("Refinement of Job Forecasts"), Social Impact Consultants computed the economic and fiscal benefits of two alternatives: the minimum of the two annual job forecasts and the maximum of those job forecasts. The results of this analysis were somewhat unexpected.

Table II.4 displays the estimated economic and fiscal benefits using the minimum/ conservative estimate of job growth (from the two sources) by economic cluster.

## Table II.4: Economic and Fiscal Benefits, Conservative Job Forecast Estimates

| Scenario 1 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,400 | 36,700 | $8,500 | $24,700 | $4,600 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,900 | 7,300 | $2,000 | $6,200 | $800 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,600 | 5,300 | $1,400 | $5,300 | $800 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 18,900** | **49,300** | **$ 11,900** | **$ 36,200** | **$ 6,200** |
| **Scenario 2** | | | | | |
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,500 | 37,060 | $7,900 | $ 25,400 | $4,630 |
| Reno MSA | $ 3,000 | 7,290 | $ 2,000 | $ 6,400 | $800 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,500 | 5,170 | $ 1,400 | $ 5,300 | $800 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 19,000** | **49,520** | **$ 11,300** | **$ 37,100** | **$ 6,230** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*

**Note: Job Growth numbers include the number of DY employed in the DY Target jobs from Tables II.1 & II.2*

As shown in Table II.4,

- With the exception of Job Growth under Scenario 1, all economic benefit estimates are higher using the minimum/conservative job forecast projections
- Total fiscal benefit estimates are also higher for Scenarios 1 and 2

While these results are counterintuitive, the explanation is straightforward: where the job forecasts are more optimistic (from DETR and WPE; "Maximum"), the economic multipliers are lower for those industry sectors. The more conservative estimates ("Minimum") predict a higher proportion of jobs in economic clusters with higher economic benefit contributions. A decrease in the number of youth employed in lower-GDP growth industry

sectors serves to increase the resulting economic and fiscal benefits (except for the Job Growth benefits, which are nearly equivalent to the Base Case estimates).

Consequently, when the Maximum job forecasts by economic cluster are used, the estimated economic and fiscal benefits for the state *decrease* relative to the Base Case, as shown in Table II.5.

**Table II.5: Economic and Fiscal Benefits, Optimistic Job Forecast Estimates**

| **Scenario 1** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 11,900 | 37,500 | $8,000 | $22,400 | $4,100 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,700 | 7,200 | $1,900 | $5,900 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,100 | 4,900 | $1,200 | $4,300 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 16,700** | **49,600** | **$ 11,100** | **$ 32,600** | **$ 5,620** |
| **Scenario 2** | | | | | |
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,200 | 36,950 | $6,800 | $ 25,400 | $4,150 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,900 | 7,160 | $ 1,900 | $ 6,200 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,200 | 5,020 | $ 1,300 | $ 4,500 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 18,300** | **49,130** | **$ 10,000** | **$ 36,100** | **$ 5,670** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*

**Note: Job Growth numbers include the number of DY employed in the DY Target jobs from Tables II.1 & II.2*

# III. Conclusion and Implications

The present Study has evaluated the potential economic and fiscal benefits of reconnecting 30,000 of Nevada's youth to education and employment by 2030. The research compared two scenarios for equipping these young people with the education and skills needed to thrive in Nevada's evolving economy. The datasets extracted from NPWR were

consequential, enabling Social Impact Consultants to calculate more conservative estimates of the economic benefits grounded in earnings data from recent graduates of NSHE and Adult Education programs. The two scenarios compared both illustrate the substantial positive impacts that connecting 30,000 more young workers to the labor force would have on the state's economy and fiscal health, not to mention their own well-being.

Based on the sensitivity analysis (Section II.D), the most conservative economic and fiscal benefits estimated in this Study are displayed by scenario in Table III.1.

**Table III.1: Conservative Economic and Fiscal Benefits Estimated**

| **Scenario 1** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 11,900 | 37,500 | $8,000 | $22,400 | $4,100 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,700 | 7,200 | $1,900 | $5,900 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,100 | 4,900 | $1,200 | $4,300 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 16,700** | **49,600** | **$ 11,100** | **$ 32,600** | **$ 5,620** |
| **Scenario 2** | | | | | |
| **Region** | **GDP Growth ($M)** | **Job Growth*** | **Earnings Growth ($M)** | **Output Growth ($M)** | **Fiscal Benefits ($M)** |
| Las Vegas MSA | $ 13,200 | 36,950 | $6,800 | $ 25,400 | $4,150 |
| Reno MSA | $ 2,900 | 7,160 | $ 1,900 | $ 6,200 | $780 |
| Balance of the State | $ 2,200 | 5,020 | $ 1,300 | $ 4,500 | $740 |
| **Total Economic Benefits Statewide** | **$ 18,300** | **49,130** | **$ 10,000** | **$ 36,100** | **$ 5,670** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*

**Note: Job Growth numbers include the number of DY employed in the DY Target jobs from Tables II.1 & II.2*

### Key Takeaways from this Analysis

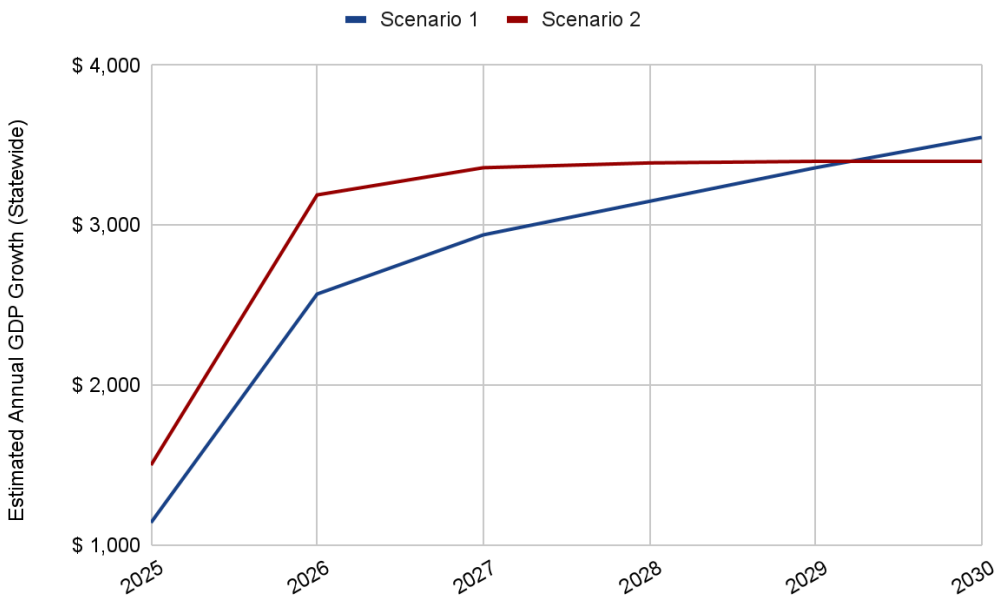
Ironically, the most conservative estimates of economic and fiscal benefits result from the most optimistic/Maximum job forecasts by economic cluster (as explained on pages 21-22).

Consequently, the economic benefits of the Initiative could be higher than those above if the high GDP-contribution industry sectors are supported.

Also unexpected in this Study, the conservative estimates for GDP and Output growth (see Table III.1) are higher in Scenario 2 through 2030, but lower for Job and Earnings Growth. This has important implications for which education pathways to support, which will be addressed below. This result is largely a timing effect: since 85 percent of the DY Target in Scenario 2 join the labor force after attaining a HSE (versus 63 percent in Scenario 1), they begin contributing to the economy earlier; in Scenario 1, over 5,000 more reconnected youth are pursuing bachelor's degrees than in Scenario 2, which keeps them out of the labor force for 4+ years.

As shown in Figure III.1 below, however, annual GDP growth from Scenario 1 catches up to Scenario 2 by 2030. In the intervening years, annual GDP growth under Scenario 1 lags Scenario 2 significantly—by over $600 million in 2026 alone. Over a longer timeframe, however, the cumulative GDP growth from Scenario 1 could surpass Scenario 2 if, say, one in four reconnected youth earned a bachelor's degree before joining the labor force.

**Figure III.1: Estimated Annual GDP Growth, Scenarios 1 and 2, Statewide**




*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*
*Note: The GDP growth values represent the conservative/Maximum case from the sensitivity analysis.*

### Economic Diversification

Though economic diversification was not the focus of this analysis, we would be remiss to leave it unaddressed. The WPE 2020-2030 projections used in this research are descriptive rather than prescriptive, but they can serve as a reference point for evaluating the impact of the Initiative on economic diversity in Nevada. Assuming that the DY Jobs in Tables A.17 through A.28 (Scenario 2) were added to—not included in—the 2030 projections, Social Impact Consultants calculated the new *Location Quotient* ("LQ") for each economic cluster as a measure of the Initiative's effect on economic diversity by region.[30] The results are displayed in Table III.2. Note: the reference point for each region's LQ in the table is the state's LQ.

**Table III.2: Scenario 2's Estimated Impact on Economic Diversity (Reference Point: The State)**

| | Las Vegas MSA | | | Reno MSA | | | Balance of State | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic Cluster | 2030 LQ Projection | 2030 LQ Incl. DY Target | % Change | 2030 LQ Projection | 2030 LQ Incl. DY Target | % Change | 2030 LQ Projection | 2030 LQ Incl. DY Target | % Change |
| Natural Resources | 0.165 | **0.163** | **-1.4%** | 0.170 | **0.167** | **-1.4%** | 0.665 | 0.670 | 0.7% |
| MULID | 0.696 | 0.695 | -0.2% | 0.277 | **0.278** | **0.2%** | 0.027 | **0.028** | **3.2%** |
| Office | 0.768 | 0.768 | 0.0% | 0.205 | 0.204 | -0.1% | 0.028 | 0.028 | -0.1% |
| Institutional | 0.764 | 0.762 | -0.3% | 0.217 | 0.215 | -1.0% | 0.019 | **0.024** | **25.1%** |
| Retail & Leisure | 0.827 | 0.827 | 0.0% | 0.146 | **0.145** | **-1.0%** | 0.026 | **0.028** | **6.4%** |

*Sources: 2022 American Community Survey, DETR, WPE, the BEA, the BLS, Social Impact Consultants*

As shown above, Scenario 2 of the Initiative (chosen because it results in the largest GDP growth through 2030) is likely to have the following impacts on economic diversification in the state:

- The greatest beneficiary of the Initiative, from an economic diversity perspective, would be the Balance of the State (counties outside the Las Vegas and Reno MSAs). Over 1,200 DY Jobs in the Institutional cluster would increase the region's LQ for this economic cluster by over 25 percent. The MULID and Retail & Leisure clusters would also grow significantly.

[30] The 2030 projection for the state was used as the reference region after adding the additional 30,000 youth reconnected by the Initiative.

- The Reno MSA is likely to see somewhat lower diversification from the Initiative, relative to the state. Its largest cluster, MULID, would be largely unchanged but its smallest clusters, Natural Resources and Retail & Leisure, would shrink in relative size (largely due to growth in these clusters in the Balance of the State). Its Institutional cluster would also shrink relative to the state.
- The Las Vegas MSA would see little change in its economic diversity except for Natural Resources, which would shrink in relative size due to the growth in that cluster's jobs in the Balance of the State (430 jobs).

**Implications**

The implications of this research, described below, are segmented by audience.

*For workforce and economic development entities*

The counterintuitive result of the sensitivity analysis—with more conservative job forecasts resulting in larger economic growth—is an important takeaway: from a GDP perspective, the three regions should be supporting employment *in targeted industry sectors* that are both high growth *and* above-average contributors to GDP. As shown in Table A.1, those industry sectors include:

- Accommodation
- Professional and Technical Services
- Mining
- Food Services and Drinking Places
- Specialty Trade Contractors
- Hospitals

Furthermore, if Scenario 2 would result in higher GDP growth in every region through 2030 (as this Study estimates it would), then a data-driven strategy would recommend greater investment in programs that connect high school graduates (and HSE) to employment in high GDP-contribution sectors and occupations (see Tables A.2 through A.4 in the Appendix). This will mean aligning funding for workforce training programs with job opportunities in those sectors and not merely the high job growth sectors.

*For secondary education*

If the HSE pathway to high GDP-contribution occupations is as promising as this research suggests, greater investments in Career & Technical Education programs and encouraging more students to consider joining the labor force following graduation will mean greater economic growth for each region. If higher levels of education are desirable as the

economy grows, then the market (i.e., employers) can be counted to convey that message. At present, the job market in Nevada appears to have the highest demand for the HSE education and career pathway.[31]

*For postsecondary education*

This research implies that NSHE and NDE should further invest in postsecondary credential programs (non-degree award certificates, associate's degrees, and bachelor's degrees) that align with the needs of employers in Nevada's high growth, high GDP-contribution industry sectors. Those positions could be filled by workers from outside the state, but if Nevada seeks to retain the graduates of its postsecondary programs, then credentials that qualify graduates for occupations that greatly boost the state's GDP should be a priority.

*For policymakers*

Perhaps the most important question for policymakers is this: if reconnecting these 30,000 youth to education and employment would result in over $5.6 billion in fiscal benefits by 2030, how much of that $5.6 billion could we, as a state, invest *in advance* over the next six years in order to realize those benefits? A decision by any regional government to pursue Scenario 1 (or some version of it) as a strategy for reconnecting youth will mean a considerable investment of financial resources, since over 11,000 of these youth (statewide) are likely to need some financial assistance to complete their postsecondary education. If this 37 percent of the 30,000 target were supported with 37 percent of the expected benefits, this would amount to $2.1 billion in public support—for postsecondary education, housing, childcare, transportation, etc.

Some subsidies for postsecondary education might be created without additional capital. In all three regions, the weighted-average GDP contribution per job is higher for the three PSNA occupations than for the HSE occupations. Consequently, allowing state and federal education funding to subsidize industry-recognized PSNA credentials would likely support GDP growth in the three regions. Since the sales tax estimates in this Study are driven by GDP growth, additional sales tax revenue generated could be used to subsidize additional education grants for PSNAs.

[31] See the "Skills Mismatch" chart on page 14 of OWINN's 2024 Annual Report.

There are crucial conversations that need to be had with leaders of the high GDP-contribution industries in Nevada. Do their forecasts for employment agree with the job forecasts by education pathway in this Study? Will higher educational attainment be needed than Scenario 2 has framed for Nevada workers (i.e., greater than 10 percent bachelor's degrees)? The contribution of Scenario 1 to economic diversification in the state is likely to be higher than Scenario 2 given the greater percentage of reconnected youth pursuing the bachelor's degree pathway in that scenario.

**Limitations of this Research**

The economic benefits presented in this Study are estimates and the realized outcomes will vary depending on the success of the state's education and workforce training initiatives, the degree to which the education pathways can be subsidized, and minimum qualification expectations of employers, as well as unforeseen changes in the state's economy between 2024 and 2030. Also, the analysis assumes a fairly straightforward relationship between education, training, and employment outcomes. In reality, labor markets are complex and factors like labor demand, structural changes in the economy, and potential *displacement effects* could be considered more explicitly in future studies.[32] Ongoing performance measurement and evaluation will be crucial for adjustments that maximize any initiative's effectiveness.

The analysis in this Study is at the occupation level of detail (see Tables A.2 through A.31). In choosing the economic multiplier for an occupation, the industry sector with the largest projected job growth (according to DETR) for that occupation was used. Once DETR's Long-Term Projections are updated, future studies should apply the multipliers to the specific sector projections.

In this research, GDP growth was the chosen criterion for prioritizing various education and career pathways. The Project Team acknowledges, however, that earnings potential and personal interests are the criteria for most career decisions at a personal level. This analysis has been conducted from the point of view of the economy, not the individual.

[32] *Displacement effects* refer to phenomena where new economic activity or policies displace or substitute existing activities rather than creating new outcomes and benefits. For example, government or other large-scale employment programs might hire workers who would have been employed elsewhere, merely shifting employment rather than increasing the total number of jobs.

Because this Initiative is aimed at educating and then employing disconnected youth in occupations matched with their new skills and education, it was out of scope to include part-time or even full-time work while enrolled in the educational pathways. It also makes these estimates more conservative because it's likely that many youth would work while completing their education, which would add additional economic and fiscal benefits to those estimated here.

**The Road Ahead**

This Study has sought to provide valuable insights for decision-makers to align educational pathways and workforce development with the future needs of the state's employers. The findings presented here underscore the tremendous return on investment that an Initiative such as this—either Scenario 1 or Scenario 2—is likely to have.

Nevada has the potential to create a robust education-to-workforce system that equips many more of Nevada's young workers with the skills and credentials they need to succeed. To achieve this vision, policymakers, educators, workforce development professionals, and community stakeholders will need to collaborate in developing and implementing evidence-based interventions for the state's disconnected youth.

Failing to reconnect these youth will mean that the state will likely spend an avoidable $5.1 billion on criminal justice, healthcare, welfare and social services through the end of the decade. More importantly, 30,000 disconnected youth will miss out on the brighter future they might have otherwise had.

By making data-driven decisions based on the findings in this Study, policymakers and stakeholders can develop effective strategies that prepare Nevada's youth for the jobs of its evolving economy. This investment in workforce development will mean a brighter economic future, not only for disconnected youth, but for all Nevadans.

# Appendix

## Table A.1: Potential GDP Growth by Economic Cluster, Industry, and Region

| Las Vegas MSA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Cluster and Industry Sector (3-Digit NAICS)** | **Projected Job Growth (2024-30)** | **GDP Growth per Job (from BEA)** | **Potential GDP Growth ($M)** |
| ***Institutional (Healthcare, Social Assistance, and Educational Services)*** | | | |
| **611 - Educational Services** | **16,600** | **$ 98,772** | **$ 1,640** |
| **621 - Ambulatory Health Care Services** | **10,600** | **$ 160,046** | **$ 1,696** |
| **622 - Hospitals** | **6,600** | **$ 204,391** | **$ 1,349** |
| 623 - Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 12,000 | $ 92,010 | $ 1,104 |
| 624 - Social Assistance | 5,600 | $ 63,784 | $ 357 |
| ***Retail & Leisure*** | | | |
| **721 - Accommodation** | **64,500** | **$ 166,353** | **$ 10,730** |
| **722 - Food Services and Drinking Places** | **38,700** | **$ 102,348** | **$ 3,961** |
| 445 - Food and Beverage Stores | 6,000 | $ 99,168 | $ 595 |
| ***Office*** | | | |
| **541 - Professional and Technical Services** | **60,000** | **$ 167,350** | **$ 10,041** |
| **551 - Management of Companies and Enterprises** | **19,900** | **$ 372,421** | **$ 7,411** |
| 812 - Personal and Laundry Services | 21,400 | $ 97,742 | $ 2,092 |
| ***MULID (Manufacturing, Utilities, Light Industrial, Distribution)*** | | | |
| **238 - Specialty Trade Contractors** | **21,900** | **$ 163,160** | **$ 3,573** |
| 481 - Air Transportation | 2,500 | $ 449,604 | $ 1,124 |
| 236 - Construction of Buildings | 5,800 | $ 163,160 | $ 946 |
| 339 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 3,500 | $ 262,115 | $ 917 |
| | | | |
| **Reno MSA** | | | |
| **Economic Cluster and Industry (3-Digit NAICS)** | **Projected Job Growth (2024-30)** | **GDP Growth per Job (from BEA)** | **Potential GDP Growth ($M)** |
| ***Institutional (Healthcare, Social Assistance, and Educational Services)*** | | | |
| **622 - Hospitals** | **2,300** | **$ 219,062** | **$ 504** |
| | | | |
| 611 - Educational Services | 1,400 | $ 102,719 | $ 144 |
| 623 - Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 1,200 | $ 95,846 | $ 115 |
| 624 - Social Assistance | 1,400 | $ 67,587 | $ 95 |
| ***Retail & Leisure*** | | | |
| **721 - Accommodation** | **2,800** | **$ 172,277** | **$ 482** |
| **722 - Food Services and Drinking Places** | **4,100** | **$ 110,368** | **$ 453** |
| 441 - Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 1,200 | $ 219,157 | $ 263 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 445 - Food and Beverage Stores | 900 | $ 107,497 | $ 97 |
| ***Office*** | | | |
| **541 - Professional and Technical Services** | **10,900** | **$ 175,800** | **$ 1,916** |
| **813 - Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional,** | **3,700** | **$ 118,339** | **$ 438** |
| 561 - Administrative and Support Services | 3,600 | $ 89,241 | $ 321 |
| 531 - Real Estate | 1,500 | $ 150,901 | $ 226 |
| 522 - Credit Intermediation & Related Activity | 400 | $ 359,779 | $ 144 |
| ***MULID (Manufacturing, Utilities, Light Industrial, Distribution)*** | | | |
| **238 - Specialty Trade Contractors** | **7,800** | **$ 189,755** | **$ 1,480** |
| **423 - Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods** | **2,200** | **$ 371,778** | **$ 818** |
| **493 - Warehousing and Storage** | **4,300** | **$ 172,778** | **$ 743** |
| | | | |
| **Balance of the State** | | | |
| **Economic Cluster and Industry (3-Digit NAICS)** | **Projected Job Growth (2024-30)** | **GDP Growth per Job (from BEA)** | **Potential GDP Growth ($M)** |
| ***Institutional (Healthcare, Social Assistance, and Educational Services)*** | | | |
| **621 - Ambulatory Health Care Services** | **500** | **$ 114,641** | **$ 57** |
| **622 - Hospitals** | **300** | **$ 149,107** | **$ 45** |
| 611 - Educational Services | 300 | $ 72,913 | $ 22 |
| ***Retail & Leisure*** | | | |
| **713 - Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industrie** | **500** | **$ 127,818** | **$ 64** |
| **722 - Food Services and Drinking Places** | **700** | **$ 84,507** | **$ 59** |
| **445 - Food and Beverage Stores** | **600** | **$ 75,242** | **$ 45** |
| 441 - Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 200 | $ 153,966 | $ 31 |
| ***Office*** | | | |
| **551 - Management of Companies and Enterprises** | **500** | **$ 272,339** | **$ 136** |
| **562 - Waste Management and Remediation Service** | **200** | **$ 194,306** | **$ 39** |
| 519 - Other Information Services | 100 | $ 509,886 | $ 51 |
| 561 - Administrative and Support Services | 400 | $ 67,758 | $ 27 |
| ***MULID (Manufacturing, Utilities, Light Industrial, Distribution)*** | | | |
| **493 - Warehousing and Storage** | **400** | **$ 120,778** | **$ 48** |
| 238 - Specialty Trade Contractors | 300 | $ 118,684 | $ 36 |
| 423 - Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 100 | $ 282,330 | $ 28 |
| 236 - Construction of Buildings | 200 | $ 118,684 | $ 24 |
| ***Natural Resources*** | | | |
| **212 - Mining (except Oil and Gas)** | **2,000** | **$ 445,333** | **$ 891** |
| 213 - Support Activities for Mining | 200 | $ 89,151 | $ 18 |

*Sources: DETR, WPE, The Lincy Institute/Brookings Mountain West, the BEA, Social Impact Consultants*

# SCENARIO 1
# TABLES

# A.2 GDP Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | $ 860 | $ 1,940 | $ 2,230 | $ 2,400 | $ 2,560 | $ 2,570 | **$12,560** |

| Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 4,400 | $ 97,348 | $ 214.2 | $ 428.3 | $ 428.3 | $ 428.3 | $ 428.3 | $ 428.3 | $ 2,356 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 3,160 | $ 91,214 | $ 144.1 | $ 288.2 | $ 288.2 | $ 288.2 | $ 288.2 | $ 288.2 | $ 1,585 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 1,610 | $ 75,423 | $ 60.7 | $ 121.4 | $ 121.4 | $ 121.4 | $ 121.4 | $ 121.4 | $ 668 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,230 | $ 131,580 | $ 80.9 | $ 161.8 | $ 161.8 | $ 161.8 | $ 161.8 | $ 161.8 | $ 890 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,150 | $ 90,735 | $ 52.2 | $ 104.3 | $ 104.3 | $ 104.3 | $ 104.3 | $ 104.3 | $ 574 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occu | 1,120 | $ 148,434 | $ 83.1 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 914 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 910 | $ 148,434 | $ 67.5 | $ 135.1 | $ 135.1 | $ 135.1 | $ 135.1 | $ 135.1 | $ 743 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 490 | $ 149,544 | $ 36.6 | $ 73.3 | $ 73.3 | $ 73.3 | $ 73.3 | $ 73.3 | $ 403 |
| Production Occupations | 420 | $ 202,584 | $ 42.5 | $ 85.1 | $ 85.1 | $ 85.1 | $ 85.1 | $ 85.1 | $ 468 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 300 | $ 98,319 | $ 14.7 | $ 29.5 | $ 29.5 | $ 29.5 | $ 29.5 | $ 29.5 | $ 162 |
| *Jobs* | *14,800* | | *7,400* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 1,000 | $ 136,940 | $ - | $ 68.5 | $ 136.9 | $ 136.9 | $ 136.9 | $ 136.9 | $ 616 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 1,000 | $ 95,556 | $ - | $ 47.8 | $ 95.6 | $ 95.6 | $ 95.6 | $ 95.6 | $ 430 |
| *Jobs* | *2,000* | | *0* | *1,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | |
| **Associate's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assist | 40 | $ 132,712 | $ - | $ 2.7 | $ 5.3 | $ 5.3 | $ 5.3 | $ 5.3 | $ 24 |
| *Jobs* | *40* | | *0* | *20* | *40* | *40* | *40* | *40* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 2,760 | $ 127,906 | $ 31.6 | $ 110.7 | $ 189.8 | $ 268.9 | $ 348.0 | $ 353.0 | $ 1,302 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 1,310 | $ 137,993 | $ 16.2 | $ 56.7 | $ 97.2 | $ 137.7 | $ 178.2 | $ 180.8 | $ 667 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 750 | $ 106,161 | $ 7.1 | $ 25.0 | $ 42.8 | $ 60.6 | $ 78.5 | $ 79.6 | $ 294 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance | 460 | $ 142,915 | $ 5.9 | $ 20.6 | $ 35.3 | $ 50.1 | $ 64.8 | $ 65.7 | $ 242 |
| Registered Nurses | 300 | $ 206,390 | $ 5.5 | $ 19.4 | $ 33.3 | $ 47.2 | $ 61.0 | $ 61.9 | $ 228 |
| *Jobs* | *5,580* | | *500* | *1,750* | *3,000* | *4,250* | *5,500* | *5,580* | |

# A.3 GDP Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | $ 210 | $ 470 | $ 520 | $ 540 | $ 540 | $ 540 | **$2,820** |

| Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 480 | $ 80,792 | $ 19.4 | $ 38.8 | $ 38.8 | $ 38.8 | $ 38.8 | $ 38.8 | $ 213 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 450 | $ 93,437 | $ 21.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 231 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 450 | $ 255,927 | $ 57.6 | $ 115.2 | $ 115.2 | $ 115.2 | $ 115.2 | $ 115.2 | $ 633 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 390 | $ 152,766 | $ 29.8 | $ 59.6 | $ 59.6 | $ 59.6 | $ 59.6 | $ 59.6 | $ 328 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 320 | $ 150,717 | $ 24.1 | $ 48.2 | $ 48.2 | $ 48.2 | $ 48.2 | $ 48.2 | $ 265 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 230 | $ 98,670 | $ 11.3 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 125 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 160 | $ 85,357 | $ 6.8 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 75 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | $ 135,543 | $ 10.2 | $ 20.3 | $ 20.3 | $ 20.3 | $ 20.3 | $ 20.3 | $ 112 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 130 | $ 149,146 | $ 9.7 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 107 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers | 50 | $ 143,397 | $ 3.6 | $ 7.2 | $ 7.2 | $ 7.2 | $ 7.2 | $ 7.2 | $ 39 |
| *Jobs* | *2,810* | | *1,405* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 290 | $ 137,377 | $ - | $ 19.9 | $ 39.8 | $ 39.8 | $ 39.8 | $ 39.8 | $ 179 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 170 | $ 170,703 | $ - | $ 14.5 | $ 29.0 | $ 29.0 | $ 29.0 | $ 29.0 | $ 131 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 40 | $ 166,591 | $ - | $ 3.3 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.7 | $ 6.7 | $ 30 |
| *Jobs* | *500* | | *0* | *250* | *500* | *500* | *500* | *500* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 370 | $ 131,843 | $ 12.2 | $ 24.4 | $ 36.6 | $ 48.8 | $ 48.8 | $ 48.8 | $ 220 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 160 | $ 137,402 | $ 5.5 | $ 11.0 | $ 16.5 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 99 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance | 50 | $ 147,106 | $ 1.8 | $ 3.7 | $ 5.5 | $ 7.4 | $ 7.4 | $ 7.4 | $ 33 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 20 | $ 85,784 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.9 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.7 | $ 1.7 | $ 1.7 | $ 8 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 190,354 | $ 0.5 | $ 1.0 | $ 1.4 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 9 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *150* | *300* | *450* | *600* | *600* | *600* | |

# A.4 GDP Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | $ 180 | $ 370 | $ 390 | $ 410 | $ 440 | $ 450 | **$2,240** |

| Qualification/Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 600 | $ 67,342 | $ 20.2 | $ 40.4 | $ 40.4 | $ 40.4 | $ 40.4 | $ 40.4 | $ 222 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 460 | $ 44,798 | $ 10.3 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 113 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 430 | $ 377,641 | $ 81.2 | $ 162.4 | $ 162.4 | $ 162.4 | $ 162.4 | $ 162.4 | $ 893 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 340 | $ 64,774 | $ 11.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 121 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 250 | $ 160,278 | $ 20.0 | $ 40.1 | $ 40.1 | $ 40.1 | $ 40.1 | $ 40.1 | $ 220 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 240 | $ 65,636 | $ 7.9 | $ 15.8 | $ 15.8 | $ 15.8 | $ 15.8 | $ 15.8 | $ 87 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | $ 74,187 | $ 8.9 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 98 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 140 | $ 86,305 | $ 6.0 | $ 12.1 | $ 12.1 | $ 12.1 | $ 12.1 | $ 12.1 | $ 66 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 140 | $ 108,182 | $ 7.6 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 83 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | $ 55,666 | $ 4.2 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 46 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 91,880 | $ 4.1 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 45 |
| *Jobs* | *3,100* | | *1,550* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 130 | $ 70,918 | $ - | $ 4.6 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 41 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | $ 106,592 | $ - | $ 4.3 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 38 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 220 | $ 139,486 | $ 0.5 | $ 1.5 | $ 3.1 | $ 15.3 | $ 30.7 | $ 35.8 | $ 87 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 190 | $ 64,998 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.2 | $ 6.2 | $ 12.3 | $ 14.4 | $ 35 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 60 | $ 87,537 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.5 | $ 2.6 | $ 5.3 | $ 6.1 | $ 15 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 100 | $ 101,412 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.5 | $ 1.0 | $ 5.1 | $ 10.1 | $ 11.8 | $ 29 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 40 | $ 103,611 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.4 | $ 2.1 | $ 4.1 | $ 4.8 | $ 12 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *600* | *700* | |

# A.5 Job Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 12,800 | 28,600 | 32,600 | 34,800 | 37,100 | 37,200 | **37,200** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupatior | 4,400 | 1.65 | 3,626 | 7,252 | 7,252 | 7,252 | 7,252 | 7,252 | 7,252 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 3,160 | 1.47 | 2,330 | 4,659 | 4,659 | 4,659 | 4,659 | 4,659 | 4,659 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 1,610 | 1.53 | 1,230 | 2,460 | 2,460 | 2,460 | 2,460 | 2,460 | 2,460 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,230 | 1.87 | 1,153 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,150 | 1.50 | 864 | 1,728 | 1,728 | 1,728 | 1,728 | 1,728 | 1,728 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | 1,120 | 1.76 | 988 | 1,976 | 1,976 | 1,976 | 1,976 | 1,976 | 1,976 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupation | 910 | 1.76 | 803 | 1,605 | 1,605 | 1,605 | 1,605 | 1,605 | 1,605 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occu | 490 | 1.76 | 432 | 864 | 864 | 864 | 864 | 864 | 864 |
| Production Occupations | 420 | 2.10 | 441 | 881 | 881 | 881 | 881 | 881 | 881 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 300 | 1.47 | 221 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 442 |
| *Jobs* | *14,800* | | *7,400* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 1,000 | 1.84 | 0 | 918 | 1,837 | 1,837 | 1,837 | 1,837 | 1,837 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupatio | 1,000 | 1.50 | 0 | 752 | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,503 |
| *Jobs* | *2,000* | | *0* | *1,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | |
| **Associate's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assi | 40 | 1.80 | 0 | 36 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| *Jobs* | *40* | | *0* | *20* | *40* | *40* | *40* | *40* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 2,760 | 1.84 | 454 | 1,590 | 2,726 | 3,861 | 4,997 | 5,070 | 5,070 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 1,310 | 1.84 | 216 | 755 | 1,294 | 1,833 | 2,372 | 2,406 | 2,406 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 750 | 1.47 | 99 | 346 | 594 | 841 | 1,089 | 1,105 | 1,105 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assura | 460 | 1.84 | 76 | 265 | 454 | 644 | 833 | 845 | 845 |
| Registered Nurses | 300 | 2.12 | 57 | 199 | 342 | 484 | 626 | 635 | 635 |
| *Jobs* | *5,580* | | *500* | *1,750* | *3,000* | *4,250* | *5,500* | *5,580* | |

# A.6 Job Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 2,900 | 6,200 | 7,000 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | **7,300** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupation | 480 | 1.43 | 343 | 687 | 687 | 687 | 687 | 687 | 687 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 450 | 1.55 | 349 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 450 | 2.69 | 606 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 390 | 2.00 | 390 | 781 | 781 | 781 | 781 | 781 | 781 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 320 | 2.00 | 320 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 641 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 230 | 1.51 | 173 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 160 | 1.50 | 120 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | 1.76 | 132 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 130 | 1.76 | 114 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Worke | 50 | 1.76 | 44 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| *Jobs* | *2,810* | | *1,405* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 290 | 1.84 | 0 | 266 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupa | 170 | 2.16 | 0 | 183 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 367 | 367 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 40 | 2.02 | 0 | 40 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| *Jobs* | *500* | | *0* | *250* | *500* | *500* | *500* | *500* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupation | 370 | 1.84 | 170 | 340 | 510 | 679 | 679 | 679 | 679 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 160 | 1.84 | 73 | 147 | 220 | 294 | 294 | 294 | 294 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Ass | 50 | 1.84 | 23 | 46 | 69 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 20 | 1.50 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | 2.16 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *150* | *300* | *450* | *600* | *600* | *600* | |

# A.7 Job Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 2,100 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,800 | 5,200 | 5,200 | **5,200** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 600 | 1.19 | 358 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 460 | 1.14 | 262 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 430 | 1.84 | 395 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 789 | 789 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 340 | 1.19 | 203 | 405 | 405 | 405 | 405 | 405 | 405 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 250 | 1.51 | 188 | 377 | 377 | 377 | 377 | 377 | 377 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 240 | 1.29 | 155 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 310 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | 1.24 | 148 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 140 | 1.26 | 88 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair O | 140 | 1.34 | 94 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | 1.21 | 91 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | 1.34 | 60 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| *Jobs* | *3,100* | | *1,550* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occup | 130 | 1.20 | 0 | 78 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | 1.54 | 0 | 62 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 220 | 1.46 | 5 | 16 | 32 | 161 | 321 | 321 | 321 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 190 | 1.20 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 114 | 228 | 228 | 228 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupatio | 60 | 1.47 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 44 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupatior | 100 | 1.28 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 64 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 40 | 1.28 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *600* | *600* | |

# A.8 Gross Output Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 1,630 | $ 3,660 | $ 4,180 | $ 4,490 | $ 4,800 | $ 4,820 | **$23,580** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupation | 4,400 | $ 181,610 | $ 399.5 | $ 799.1 | $ 799.1 | $ 799.1 | $ 799.1 | $ 799.1 | $ 4,395 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 3,160 | $ 159,144 | $ 251.4 | $ 502.9 | $ 502.9 | $ 502.9 | $ 502.9 | $ 502.9 | $ 2,766 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 1,610 | $ 168,599 | $ 135.7 | $ 271.4 | $ 271.4 | $ 271.4 | $ 271.4 | $ 271.4 | $ 1,493 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,230 | $ 296,900 | $ 182.6 | $ 365.2 | $ 365.2 | $ 365.2 | $ 365.2 | $ 365.2 | $ 2,009 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,150 | $ 150,557 | $ 86.6 | $ 173.1 | $ 173.1 | $ 173.1 | $ 173.1 | $ 173.1 | $ 952 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | 1,120 | $ 275,973 | $ 154.5 | $ 309.1 | $ 309.1 | $ 309.1 | $ 309.1 | $ 309.1 | $ 1,700 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 910 | $ 275,973 | $ 125.6 | $ 251.1 | $ 251.1 | $ 251.1 | $ 251.1 | $ 251.1 | $ 1,381 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occu | 490 | $ 275,973 | $ 67.6 | $ 135.2 | $ 135.2 | $ 135.2 | $ 135.2 | $ 135.2 | $ 744 |
| Production Occupations | 420 | $ 479,093 | $ 100.6 | $ 201.2 | $ 201.2 | $ 201.2 | $ 201.2 | $ 201.2 | $ 1,107 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 300 | $ 149,541 | $ 22.4 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 247 |
| *Jobs* | *14,800* | | *7,400* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 1,000 | $ 259,706 | $ - | $ 129.9 | $ 259.7 | $ 259.7 | $ 259.7 | $ 259.7 | $ 1,169 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupation | 1,000 | $ 150,557 | $ - | $ 75.3 | $ 150.6 | $ 150.6 | $ 150.6 | $ 150.6 | $ 678 |
| *Jobs* | *2,000* | | *0* | *1,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | |
| **Associate's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assi | 40 | $ 249,707 | $ - | $ 5.0 | $ 10.0 | $ 10.0 | $ 10.0 | $ 10.0 | $ 45 |
| *Jobs* | *40* | | *0* | *20* | *40* | *40* | *40* | *40* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 2,760 | $ 259,706 | $ 64.2 | $ 224.8 | $ 385.4 | $ 545.9 | $ 706.5 | $ 716.8 | $ 2,644 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 1,310 | $ 259,706 | $ 30.5 | $ 106.7 | $ 182.9 | $ 259.1 | $ 335.3 | $ 340.2 | $ 1,255 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 750 | $ 149,541 | $ 10.0 | $ 35.2 | $ 60.3 | $ 85.4 | $ 110.5 | $ 112.2 | $ 414 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assura | 460 | $ 259,706 | $ 10.7 | $ 37.5 | $ 64.2 | $ 91.0 | $ 117.8 | $ 119.5 | $ 441 |
| Registered Nurses | 300 | $ 349,343 | $ 9.4 | $ 32.9 | $ 56.3 | $ 79.8 | $ 103.3 | $ 104.8 | $ 387 |
| *Jobs* | *5,580* | | *500* | *1,750* | *3,000* | *4,250* | *5,500* | *5,580* | |

# A.9 Gross Output Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 470 | $ 1,010 | $ 1,130 | $ 1,170 | $ 1,170 | $ 1,170 | **$6,120** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupation | 480 | $ 141,929 | $ 34.1 | $ 68.1 | $ 68.1 | $ 68.1 | $ 68.1 | $ 68.1 | $ 375 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 450 | $ 198,324 | $ 44.6 | $ 89.2 | $ 89.2 | $ 89.2 | $ 89.2 | $ 89.2 | $ 491 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 450 | $ 618,835 | $ 139.2 | $ 278.5 | $ 278.5 | $ 278.5 | $ 278.5 | $ 278.5 | $ 1,532 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 390 | $ 350,055 | $ 68.3 | $ 136.5 | $ 136.5 | $ 136.5 | $ 136.5 | $ 136.5 | $ 751 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 320 | $ 350,055 | $ 56.0 | $ 112.0 | $ 112.0 | $ 112.0 | $ 112.0 | $ 112.0 | $ 616 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 230 | $ 182,800 | $ 21.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 231 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 160 | $ 158,200 | $ 12.7 | $ 25.3 | $ 25.3 | $ 25.3 | $ 25.3 | $ 25.3 | $ 139 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | $ 288,005 | $ 21.6 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 238 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 130 | $ 288,005 | $ 18.7 | $ 37.4 | $ 37.4 | $ 37.4 | $ 37.4 | $ 37.4 | $ 206 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Worke | 50 | $ 288,005 | $ 7.2 | $ 14.4 | $ 14.4 | $ 14.4 | $ 14.4 | $ 14.4 | $ 79 |
| *Jobs* | *2,810* | | *1,405* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | *2,810* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 290 | $ 275,184 | $ - | $ 39.9 | $ 79.8 | $ 79.8 | $ 79.8 | $ 79.8 | $ 359 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupa | 170 | $ 377,787 | $ - | $ 32.1 | $ 64.2 | $ 64.2 | $ 64.2 | $ 64.2 | $ 289 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 40 | $ 337,829 | $ - | $ 6.8 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 61 |
| *Jobs* | *500* | | *0* | *250* | *500* | *500* | *500* | *500* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupation | 370 | $ 275,184 | $ 25.5 | $ 50.9 | $ 76.4 | $ 101.8 | $ 101.8 | $ 101.8 | $ 458 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 160 | $ 275,184 | $ 11.0 | $ 22.0 | $ 33.0 | $ 44.0 | $ 44.0 | $ 44.0 | $ 198 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Ass | 50 | $ 275,184 | $ 3.4 | $ 6.9 | $ 10.3 | $ 13.8 | $ 13.8 | $ 13.8 | $ 62 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 20 | $ 158,200 | $ 0.8 | $ 1.6 | $ 2.4 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 14 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 377,787 | $ 0.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 2.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 17 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *150* | *300* | *450* | *600* | *600* | *600* | |

# A.10 Gross Output Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 390 | $ 790 | $ 810 | $ 860 | $ 920 | $ 920 | **$4,690** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 600 | $ 120,734 | $ 36.2 | $ 72.4 | $ 72.4 | $ 72.4 | $ 72.4 | $ 72.4 | $ 398 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 460 | $ 80,593 | $ 18.5 | $ 37.1 | $ 37.1 | $ 37.1 | $ 37.1 | $ 37.1 | $ 204 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 430 | $ 825,029 | $ 177.4 | $ 354.8 | $ 354.8 | $ 354.8 | $ 354.8 | $ 354.8 | $ 1,951 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 340 | $ 120,734 | $ 20.5 | $ 41.0 | $ 41.0 | $ 41.0 | $ 41.0 | $ 41.0 | $ 226 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 250 | $ 403,566 | $ 50.4 | $ 100.9 | $ 100.9 | $ 100.9 | $ 100.9 | $ 100.9 | $ 555 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 240 | $ 143,502 | $ 17.2 | $ 34.4 | $ 34.4 | $ 34.4 | $ 34.4 | $ 34.4 | $ 189 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | $ 134,953 | $ 16.2 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 178 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 140 | $ 176,515 | $ 12.4 | $ 24.7 | $ 24.7 | $ 24.7 | $ 24.7 | $ 24.7 | $ 136 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair O | 140 | $ 218,878 | $ 15.3 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 169 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 150 | $ 129,442 | $ 9.7 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 19.4 | $ 107 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 228,438 | $ 10.3 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 113 |
| *Jobs* | *3,100* | | *1,550* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | *3,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occup | 130 | $ 109,168 | $ - | $ 7.1 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 64 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | $ 245,521 | $ - | $ 9.8 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 88 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 220 | $ 260,546 | $ 1.0 | $ 2.9 | $ 5.7 | $ 28.7 | $ 57.3 | $ 57.3 | $ 153 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 190 | $ 109,168 | $ 0.3 | $ 1.0 | $ 2.1 | $ 10.4 | $ 20.7 | $ 20.7 | $ 55 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupatio | 60 | $ 149,541 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.9 | $ 4.5 | $ 9.0 | $ 9.0 | $ 24 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupatior | 100 | $ 184,190 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.9 | $ 1.8 | $ 9.2 | $ 18.4 | $ 18.4 | $ 49 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 40 | $ 184,190 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.7 | $ 3.7 | $ 7.4 | $ 7.4 | $ 20 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *600* | *600* | |

# A.11 Earnings Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $500 | $1,170 | $1,400 | $1,530 | $1,650 | $1,790 | **$8,040** |

## Educational Attainment

Earnings Growth ($ Millions)

### High School Equivalency

| | DY Jobs | Earnings Impact per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 3,610 | $ 57,067 | $ 103.0 | $ 206.0 | $ 206.0 | $ 206.0 | $ 206.0 | $ 206.0 | $1,133 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 2,590 | $ 53,962 | $ 69.9 | $ 139.8 | $ 139.8 | $ 139.8 | $ 139.8 | $ 139.8 | $769 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 2,060 | $ 63,616 | $ 65.5 | $ 131.0 | $ 131.0 | $ 131.0 | $ 131.0 | $ 131.0 | $721 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,130 | $ 109,908 | $ 62.1 | $ 124.2 | $ 124.2 | $ 124.2 | $ 124.2 | $ 124.2 | $683 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,070 | $ 58,060 | $ 31.1 | $ 62.1 | $ 62.1 | $ 62.1 | $ 62.1 | $ 62.1 | $342 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occu | 920 | $ 80,904 | $ 37.2 | $ 74.4 | $ 74.4 | $ 74.4 | $ 74.4 | $ 74.4 | $409 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 750 | $ 80,904 | $ 30.3 | $ 60.7 | $ 60.7 | $ 60.7 | $ 60.7 | $ 60.7 | $334 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 410 | $ 80,904 | $ 16.6 | $ 33.2 | $ 33.2 | $ 33.2 | $ 33.2 | $ 33.2 | $182 |
| Production Occupations | 390 | $ 122,153 | $ 23.8 | $ 47.6 | $ 47.6 | $ 47.6 | $ 47.6 | $ 47.6 | $262 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 280 | $ 57,464 | $ 8.0 | $ 16.1 | $ 16.1 | $ 16.1 | $ 16.1 | $ 16.1 | $88 |
| *Jobs* | *13,210* | | *6,605* | *13,210* | *13,210* | *13,210* | *13,210* | *13,210* | |

### PSNA

| | DY Jobs | Earnings Impact per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Operations Specialists | 1,300 | $ 106,092 | $ - | $ 69.0 | $ 137.9 | $ 137.9 | $ 137.9 | $ 137.9 | $621 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 1,000 | $ 58,060 | $ - | $ 29.0 | $ 58.1 | $ 58.1 | $ 58.1 | $ 58.1 | $261 |
| *Jobs* | *2,300* | | *0* | *1,150* | *2,300* | *2,300* | *2,300* | *2,300* | |

### Associate's Degree

| | DY Jobs | Earnings Impact per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assist | 30 | $ 103,021 | $ - | $ 2.1 | $ 3.1 | $ 3.1 | $ 3.1 | $ 3.1 | $14 |
| *Jobs* | *30* | | *0* | *20* | *30* | *30* | *30* | *30* | |

### Bachelor's Degree

| | DY Jobs | Earnings Impact per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 3,560 | $ 106,092 | $ 27.6 | $ 96.6 | $ 165.7 | $ 234.7 | $ 303.7 | $ 377.7 | $1,206 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 1,700 | $ 106,092 | $ 13.2 | $ 46.1 | $ 79.1 | $ 112.1 | $ 145.0 | $ 180.4 | $576 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 710 | $ 57,464 | $ 3.0 | $ 10.4 | $ 17.9 | $ 25.4 | $ 32.8 | $ 40.8 | $130 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance An | 590 | $ 106,092 | $ 4.6 | $ 16.0 | $ 27.5 | $ 38.9 | $ 50.3 | $ 62.6 | $200 |
| Registered Nurses | 280 | $ 127,037 | $ 2.6 | $ 9.1 | $ 15.6 | $ 22.1 | $ 28.6 | $ 35.6 | $114 |
| *Jobs* | *6,840* | | *500* | *1,750* | *3,000* | *4,250* | *5,500* | *6,840* | |
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | **$ 500** | **$ 1,170** | **$ 1,400** | **$ 1,530** | **$ 1,650** | **$ 1,790** | |

# A.12 Earnings Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $ 140 | $ 310 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | **$1,930** |

## Educational Attainment

Earnings Growth ($ Millions)

### High School Equivalency

| DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 540 | $ 54,497 | $ 14.7 | $ 29.4 | $ 29.4 | $ 29.4 | $ 29.4 | $ 29.4 | $ 162 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 420 | $ 58,468 | $ 12.3 | $ 24.6 | $ 24.6 | $ 24.6 | $ 24.6 | $ 24.6 | $ 135 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 420 | $ 164,752 | $ 34.6 | $ 69.2 | $ 69.2 | $ 69.2 | $ 69.2 | $ 69.2 | $ 381 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 360 | $ 116,771 | $ 21.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 42.0 | $ 231 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 300 | $ 116,771 | $ 17.5 | $ 35.0 | $ 35.0 | $ 35.0 | $ 35.0 | $ 35.0 | $ 193 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 210 | $ 54,760 | $ 5.7 | $ 11.5 | $ 11.5 | $ 11.5 | $ 11.5 | $ 11.5 | $ 63 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 150 | $ 58,164 | $ 4.4 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.7 | $ 8.7 | $ 48 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 140 | $ 81,237 | $ 5.7 | $ 11.4 | $ 11.4 | $ 11.4 | $ 11.4 | $ 11.4 | $ 63 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 120 | $ 81,237 | $ 4.9 | $ 9.7 | $ 9.7 | $ 9.7 | $ 9.7 | $ 9.7 | $ 54 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers | 40 | $ 81,237 | $ 1.6 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 18 |
| *Jobs* | *2,700* | | *1,350* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | |

### PSNA

| DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Operations Specialists | 310 | $ 106,787 | $ - | $ 16.6 | $ 33.1 | $ 33.1 | $ 33.1 | $ 33.1 | $ 149 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 150 | $ 129,773 | $ - | $ 9.7 | $ 19.5 | $ 19.5 | $ 19.5 | $ 19.5 | $ 88 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 30 | $ 85,191 | $ - | $ 1.3 | $ 2.6 | $ 2.6 | $ 2.6 | $ 2.6 | $ 12 |
| *Jobs* | *490* | | *0* | *245* | *490* | *490* | *490* | *490* | |

### Bachelor's Degree

| DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 430 | $ 106,787 | $ 9.84 | $ 23.0 | $ 45.9 | $ 45.9 | $ 45.9 | $ 45.9 | $ 216 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 180 | $ 106,787 | $ 4.12 | $ 9.6 | $ 19.2 | $ 19.2 | $ 19.2 | $ 19.2 | $ 91 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Ana | 60 | $ 106,787 | $ 1.37 | $ 3.2 | $ 6.4 | $ 6.4 | $ 6.4 | $ 6.4 | $ 30 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 20 | $ 58,164 | $ 0.25 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.2 | $ 1.2 | $ 1.2 | $ 1.2 | $ 5 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 129,773 | $ 0.28 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 6 |
| *Jobs* | *700* | | *150* | *300* | *450* | *600* | *700* | *700* | |

| | | | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | $ 140 | $ 310 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | |

# A.13 Earnings Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $ 100 | $ 200 | $ 210 | $ 220 | $ 250 | $ 250 | **$1,230** |

| Qualification/Educational Attainment | | | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 570 | $ 42,075 | $ 12.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 132 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 540 | $ 31,705 | $ 8.6 | $ 17.1 | $ 17.1 | $ 17.1 | $ 17.1 | $ 17.1 | $ 94 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 360 | $ 151,438 | $ 27.3 | $ 54.5 | $ 54.5 | $ 54.5 | $ 54.5 | $ 54.5 | $ 300 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 320 | $ 42,075 | $ 6.7 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 13.5 | $ 74 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 270 | $ 98,143 | $ 13.2 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 146 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 230 | $ 44,859 | $ 5.2 | $ 10.3 | $ 10.3 | $ 10.3 | $ 10.3 | $ 10.3 | $ 57 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 220 | $ 43,270 | $ 4.8 | $ 9.5 | $ 9.5 | $ 9.5 | $ 9.5 | $ 9.5 | $ 52 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 170 | $ 80,224 | $ 6.8 | $ 13.6 | $ 13.6 | $ 13.6 | $ 13.6 | $ 13.6 | $ 75 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 130 | $ 63,148 | $ 4.1 | $ 8.2 | $ 8.2 | $ 8.2 | $ 8.2 | $ 8.2 | $ 45 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 110 | $ 50,425 | $ 2.8 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.5 | $ 31 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 87,810 | $ 4.0 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 43 |
| *Jobs* | *3,000* | | *1,500* | *3,000* | *3,000* | *3,000* | *3,000* | *3,000* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 130 | $ 45,171 | $ - | $ 2.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 26 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 70 | $ 65,288 | $ - | $ 2.3 | $ 4.6 | $ 4.6 | $ 4.6 | $ 4.6 | $ 21 |
| *Jobs* | *200* | | *0* | *100* | *200* | *200* | *200* | *200* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 240 | $ 99,220 | $ 0.4 | $ 1.2 | $ 2.4 | $ 11.9 | $ 23.8 | $ 27.8 | $ 67 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 210 | $ 45,171 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.5 | $ 0.9 | $ 4.7 | $ 9.5 | $ 11.1 | $ 27 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 70 | $ 57,464 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.4 | $ 2.0 | $ 4.0 | $ 4.7 | $ 11 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 60 | $ 82,600 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.5 | $ 2.5 | $ 5.0 | $ 5.8 | $ 14 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 30 | $ 82,600 | $ 0.0 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 1.2 | $ 2.5 | $ 2.9 | $ 7 |
| *Jobs* | *600* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *600* | *700* | |
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | **$ 100** | **$ 200** | **$ 210** | **$ 220** | **$ 250** | **$ 250** | **$ 1,230** |

# A.14 Fiscal Benefits: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 276 | $ 628 | $ 724 | $ 775 | $ 826 | $ 881 | **$4,110** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Sales Tax Revenue** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 770 | $ 1,780 | $ 2,080 | $ 2,250 | $ 2,410 | $ 2,590 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 38% | 39% | 40% | 40% | 41% | 42% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 295 | $ 693 | $ 824 | $ 907 | $ 989 | $ 1,081 | |
| Sales Tax Rate for Clark County | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 24.7** | **$ 58.0** | **$ 69.0** | **$ 76.0** | **$ 82.8** | **$ 90.5** | **$ 401** |
| **Cost Avoidance** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 2,200 | 5,000 | 5,700 | 6,100 | 6,500 | 6,900 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 5.2 | $ 11.8 | $ 13.4 | $ 14.4 | $ 15.3 | $ 16.2 | $ 76 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,105 | 16,130 | 18,540 | 19,790 | 21,040 | 22,380 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 7.8 | $ 17.7 | $ 20.4 | $ 21.8 | $ 23.1 | $ 24.6 | $ 115 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,105 | 16,130 | 18,540 | 19,790 | 21,040 | 22,380 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 43.3 | $ 98.4 | $ 113.1 | $ 120.7 | $ 128.3 | $ 136.5 | $ 640 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,105 | 16,130 | 18,540 | 19,790 | 21,040 | 22,380 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 194.7 | $ 442.0 | $ 508.0 | $ 542.2 | $ 576.5 | $ 613.2 | $ 2,877 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 251** | **$ 570** | **$ 655** | **$ 699** | **$ 743** | **$ 791** | **$ 3,709** |

# A.15 Fiscal Benefits: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 58 | $ 126 | $ 142 | $ 148 | $ 152 | $ 152 | **$778** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Sales Tax Revenue** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 200 | $ 440 | $ 500 | $ 520 | $ 530 | $ 530 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 31% | 32% | 33% | 33% | 34% | 35% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 63 | $ 141 | $ 164 | $ 174 | $ 181 | $ 185 | |
| Average Sales Tax Rate for the Reno MSA | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 5.2** | **$ 11.6** | **$ 13.5** | **$ 14.3** | **$ 14.9** | **$ 15.2** | **$ 75** |
| **Cost Avoidance** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 300 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 0.7 | $ 1.6 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 10 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,500 | 3,255 | 3,660 | 3,810 | 3,910 | 3,910 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 1.7 | $ 3.6 | $ 4.0 | $ 4.2 | $ 4.3 | $ 4.3 | $ 22 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,500 | 3,255 | 3,660 | 3,810 | 3,910 | 3,910 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 9.2 | $ 19.9 | $ 22.3 | $ 23.2 | $ 23.9 | $ 23.9 | $ 122 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,500 | 3,255 | 3,660 | 3,810 | 3,910 | 3,910 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 41.1 | $ 89.2 | $ 100.3 | $ 104.4 | $ 107.1 | $ 107.1 | $ 549 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 53** | **$ 114** | **$ 128** | **$ 134** | **$ 137** | **$ 137** | **$ 704** |

# A.16 Fiscal Benefits: Balance of the State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 58 | $ 121 | $ 127 | $ 136 | $ 148 | $ 151 | **$741** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Sales Tax Revenue** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 170 | $ 350 | $ 360 | $ 380 | $ 420 | $ 430 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 45% | 45% | 45% | 45% | 45% | 46% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 77 | $ 158 | $ 163 | $ 172 | $ 191 | $ 196 | |
| Average Sales Tax Rate for the BoS | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 5.3** | **$ 10.8** | **$ 11.2** | **$ 11.8** | **$ 13.1** | **$ 13.4** | **$ 66** |
| **Cost Avoidance** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 400 | 800 | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 0.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 2.1 | $ 2.4 | $ 2.4 | $ 12 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | $ 1,510 | $ 3,140 | $ 3,280 | $ 3,520 | $ 3,820 | $ 3,920 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 1.7 | $ 3.5 | $ 3.6 | $ 3.9 | $ 4.2 | $ 4.3 | $ 21 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | $ 1,510 | $ 3,140 | $ 3,280 | $ 3,520 | $ 3,820 | $ 3,920 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 9.2 | $ 19.2 | $ 20.0 | $ 21.5 | $ 23.3 | $ 23.9 | $ 117 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | $ 1,510 | $ 3,140 | $ 3,280 | $ 3,520 | $ 3,820 | $ 3,920 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 41.4 | $ 86.0 | $ 89.9 | $ 96.4 | $ 104.7 | $ 107.4 | $ 526 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 53** | **$ 111** | **$ 115** | **$ 124** | **$ 135** | **$ 138** | **$ 676** |

# SCENARIO 2
# TABLES

# A.17 GDP Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | $ 1,090 | $ 2,350 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | **$13,360** |

| Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupation | 5,700 | $ 97,348 | $ 277.4 | $ 554.9 | $ 554.9 | $ 554.9 | $ 554.9 | $ 554.9 | $ 3,052 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 4,100 | $ 91,214 | $ 187.0 | $ 374.0 | $ 374.0 | $ 374.0 | $ 374.0 | $ 374.0 | $ 2,057 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 2,100 | $ 75,423 | $ 79.2 | $ 158.4 | $ 158.4 | $ 158.4 | $ 158.4 | $ 158.4 | $ 871 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,600 | $ 131,580 | $ 105.3 | $ 210.5 | $ 210.5 | $ 210.5 | $ 210.5 | $ 210.5 | $ 1,158 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,500 | $ 90,735 | $ 68.1 | $ 136.1 | $ 136.1 | $ 136.1 | $ 136.1 | $ 136.1 | $ 749 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | 1,400 | $ 148,434 | $ 103.9 | $ 207.8 | $ 207.8 | $ 207.8 | $ 207.8 | $ 207.8 | $ 1,143 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 1,200 | $ 148,434 | $ 89.1 | $ 178.1 | $ 178.1 | $ 178.1 | $ 178.1 | $ 178.1 | $ 980 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occup | 600 | $ 149,544 | $ 44.9 | $ 89.7 | $ 89.7 | $ 89.7 | $ 89.7 | $ 89.7 | $ 493 |
| Production Occupations | 500 | $ 202,584 | $ 50.6 | $ 101.3 | $ 101.3 | $ 101.3 | $ 101.3 | $ 101.3 | $ 557 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 400 | $ 98,319 | $ 19.7 | $ 39.3 | $ 39.3 | $ 39.3 | $ 39.3 | $ 39.3 | $ 216 |
| *Jobs* | *19,100* | | *9,550* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 540 | $ 136,940 | $ - | $ 37.0 | $ 73.9 | $ 73.9 | $ 73.9 | $ 73.9 | $ 333 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupation | 580 | $ 95,556 | $ - | $ 27.7 | $ 55.4 | $ 55.4 | $ 55.4 | $ 55.4 | $ 249 |
| *Jobs* | *1,120* | | *0* | *560* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 1,100 | $ 127,906 | $ 31.5 | $ 110.4 | $ 140.7 | $ 140.7 | $ 140.7 | $ 140.7 | $ 705 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 530 | $ 137,993 | $ 16.4 | $ 57.4 | $ 73.1 | $ 73.1 | $ 73.1 | $ 73.1 | $ 366 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 300 | $ 106,161 | $ 7.1 | $ 25.0 | $ 31.8 | $ 31.8 | $ 31.8 | $ 31.8 | $ 160 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assura | 180 | $ 142,915 | $ 5.8 | $ 20.2 | $ 25.7 | $ 25.7 | $ 25.7 | $ 25.7 | $ 129 |
| Registered Nurses | 120 | $ 206,390 | $ 5.6 | $ 19.4 | $ 24.8 | $ 24.8 | $ 24.8 | $ 24.8 | $ 124 |
| *Jobs* | *2,230* | | *500* | *1,750* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | |
| | 22,450 | | | | | | | | |

# A.18 GDP Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | 250 | 510 | 540 | 540 | 540 | 540 | **2,920** |

| Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 570 | $ 80,792 | $ 23.0 | $ 46.1 | $ 46.1 | $ 46.1 | $ 46.1 | $ 46.1 | $ 253 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 530 | $ 93,437 | $ 24.8 | $ 49.5 | $ 49.5 | $ 49.5 | $ 49.5 | $ 49.5 | $ 272 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 530 | $ 255,927 | $ 67.8 | $ 135.6 | $ 135.6 | $ 135.6 | $ 135.6 | $ 135.6 | $ 746 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 460 | $ 152,766 | $ 35.1 | $ 70.3 | $ 70.3 | $ 70.3 | $ 70.3 | $ 70.3 | $ 386 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 380 | $ 150,717 | $ 28.6 | $ 57.3 | $ 57.3 | $ 57.3 | $ 57.3 | $ 57.3 | $ 315 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 270 | $ 98,670 | $ 13.3 | $ 26.6 | $ 26.6 | $ 26.6 | $ 26.6 | $ 26.6 | $ 147 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 190 | $ 85,357 | $ 8.1 | $ 16.2 | $ 16.2 | $ 16.2 | $ 16.2 | $ 16.2 | $ 89 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 180 | $ 135,543 | $ 12.2 | $ 24.4 | $ 24.4 | $ 24.4 | $ 24.4 | $ 24.4 | $ 134 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 150 | $ 149,146 | $ 11.2 | $ 22.4 | $ 22.4 | $ 22.4 | $ 22.4 | $ 22.4 | $ 123 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers | 60 | $ 143,397 | $ 4.3 | $ 8.6 | $ 8.6 | $ 8.6 | $ 8.6 | $ 8.6 | $ 47 |
| *Jobs* | *3,320* | | *1,660* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 120 | $ 137,377 | $ - | $ 8.2 | $ 16.5 | $ 16.5 | $ 16.5 | $ 16.5 | $ 74 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 70 | $ 170,703 | $ - | $ 6.0 | $ 11.9 | $ 11.9 | $ 11.9 | $ 11.9 | $ 54 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 20 | $ 166,591 | $ - | $ 1.7 | $ 3.3 | $ 3.3 | $ 3.3 | $ 3.3 | $ 15 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 240 | $ 131,843 | $ 11.9 | $ 23.7 | $ 31.6 | $ 31.6 | $ 31.6 | $ 31.6 | $ 162 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 100 | $ 137,402 | $ 5.2 | $ 10.3 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 13.7 | $ 70 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance | 30 | $ 147,106 | $ 1.7 | $ 3.3 | $ 4.4 | $ 4.4 | $ 4.4 | $ 4.4 | $ 23 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 10 | $ 85,784 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.6 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 0.9 | $ 4 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 190,354 | $ 0.7 | $ 1.4 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 10 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *150* | *300* | *400* | *400* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.19 GDP Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GDP Growth ($ Millions) | $ 190 | $ 380 | $ 400 | $ 420 | $ 430 | $ 430 | **$2,250** |

| Qualification/Educational Attainment | | | GDP Growth ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 620 | $ 67,342 | $ 20.9 | $ 41.8 | $ 41.8 | $ 41.8 | $ 41.8 | $ 41.8 | $ 230 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 470 | $ 44,798 | $ 10.5 | $ 21.1 | $ 21.1 | $ 21.1 | $ 21.1 | $ 21.1 | $ 116 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 440 | $ 377,641 | $ 83.1 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 166.2 | $ 914 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 350 | $ 64,774 | $ 11.3 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 22.7 | $ 125 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 260 | $ 160,278 | $ 20.8 | $ 41.7 | $ 41.7 | $ 41.7 | $ 41.7 | $ 41.7 | $ 229 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 250 | $ 65,636 | $ 8.2 | $ 16.4 | $ 16.4 | $ 16.4 | $ 16.4 | $ 16.4 | $ 90 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | $ 74,187 | $ 8.9 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 17.8 | $ 98 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 150 | $ 86,305 | $ 6.5 | $ 12.9 | $ 12.9 | $ 12.9 | $ 12.9 | $ 12.9 | $ 71 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 140 | $ 108,182 | $ 7.6 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 15.1 | $ 83 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 160 | $ 55,666 | $ 4.5 | $ 8.9 | $ 8.9 | $ 8.9 | $ 8.9 | $ 8.9 | $ 49 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 91,880 | $ 4.1 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 45 |
| *Jobs* | *3,200* | | *1,600* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 130 | $ 70,918 | $ - | $ 4.6 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 9.2 | $ 41 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | $ 106,592 | $ - | $ 4.3 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 8.5 | $ 38 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | GDP per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 150 | $ 139,486 | $ 0.5 | $ 1.6 | $ 3.1 | $ 15.7 | $ 20.9 | $ 20.9 | $ 63 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 120 | $ 64,998 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.2 | $ 5.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 7.8 | $ 23 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 40 | $ 87,537 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.5 | $ 2.6 | $ 3.5 | $ 3.5 | $ 11 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 70 | $ 101,412 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.5 | $ 1.1 | $ 5.3 | $ 7.1 | $ 7.1 | $ 21 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 30 | $ 103,611 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.5 | $ 2.3 | $ 3.1 | $ 3.1 | $ 9 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.20 Job Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 16,490 | 35,270 | 37,070 | 37,070 | 37,070 | 37,070 | **37,070** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupatior | 5,700 | 1.65 | 4,697 | 9,394 | 9,394 | 9,394 | 9,394 | 9,394 | 9,394 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 4,100 | 1.47 | 3,023 | 6,045 | 6,045 | 6,045 | 6,045 | 6,045 | 6,045 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 2,100 | 1.53 | 1,604 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,600 | 1.87 | 1,500 | 2,999 | 2,999 | 2,999 | 2,999 | 2,999 | 2,999 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,500 | 1.50 | 1,127 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 2,255 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | 1,400 | 1.76 | 1,235 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,469 | 2,469 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupation | 1,200 | 1.76 | 1,058 | 2,117 | 2,117 | 2,117 | 2,117 | 2,117 | 2,117 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occu | 600 | 1.76 | 529 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 |
| Production Occupations | 500 | 2.10 | 525 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 1,049 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 400 | 1.47 | 295 | 589 | 589 | 589 | 589 | 589 | 589 |
| *Jobs* | *19,100* | | *9,550* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 540 | 1.84 | 0 | 496 | 992 | 992 | 992 | 992 | 992 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupatio | 580 | 1.50 | 0 | 436 | 872 | 872 | 872 | 872 | 872 |
| *Jobs* | *1,120* | | *0* | *560* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 1,100 | 1.84 | 453 | 1,586 | 2,020 | 2,020 | 2,020 | 2,020 | 2,020 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 530 | 1.84 | 218 | 764 | 974 | 974 | 974 | 974 | 974 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 300 | 1.47 | 99 | 347 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 442 | 442 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assura | 180 | 1.84 | 74 | 259 | 331 | 331 | 331 | 331 | 331 |
| Registered Nurses | 120 | 2.12 | 57 | 199 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 |
| *Jobs* | *2,230* | | *500* | *1,750* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | |

# A.21 Job Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 3,330 | 6,870 | 7,250 | 7,250 | 7,250 | 7,250 | **7,250** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupation | 570 | 1.43 | 408 | 815 | 815 | 815 | 815 | 815 | 815 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 530 | 1.55 | 412 | 823 | 823 | 823 | 823 | 823 | 823 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 530 | 2.69 | 714 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 1,428 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 460 | 2.00 | 460 | 921 | 921 | 921 | 921 | 921 | 921 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 380 | 2.00 | 380 | 761 | 761 | 761 | 761 | 761 | 761 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 270 | 1.51 | 204 | 407 | 407 | 407 | 407 | 407 | 407 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 190 | 1.50 | 142 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 180 | 1.76 | 158 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 317 | 317 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 150 | 1.76 | 132 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Worke | 60 | 1.76 | 53 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| *Jobs* | *3,320* | | *1,660* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 120 | 1.84 | 0 | 110 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupa | 70 | 2.16 | 0 | 75 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 20 | 2.02 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupation | 240 | 1.84 | 165 | 330 | 441 | 441 | 441 | 441 | 441 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 100 | 1.84 | 69 | 138 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 184 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Ass | 30 | 1.84 | 21 | 41 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 10 | 1.50 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | 2.16 | 8 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *150* | *300* | *400* | *400* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.22 Job Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Jobs Growth (Full- and Part-Time) | 2,110 | 4,380 | 4,560 | 4,890 | 5,030 | 5,030 | **5,030** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Employment (Jobs), All Industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 620 | 1.19 | 370 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 470 | 1.14 | 268 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 440 | 1.84 | 404 | 807 | 807 | 807 | 807 | 807 | 807 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 350 | 1.19 | 209 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 260 | 1.51 | 196 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 392 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 250 | 1.29 | 162 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 323 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | 1.24 | 148 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 150 | 1.26 | 94 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair O | 140 | 1.34 | 94 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 160 | 1.21 | 97 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | 1.34 | 60 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| *Jobs* | *3,200* | | *1,600* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occup | 130 | 1.20 | 0 | 78 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | 1.54 | 0 | 62 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Jobs Multiplier | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 150 | 1.46 | 5 | 16 | 33 | 164 | 219 | 219 | 219 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 120 | 1.20 | 4 | 11 | 22 | 108 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupatio | 40 | 1.47 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 44 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupatior | 70 | 1.28 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 67 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 30 | 1.28 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.23 Gross Output Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 2,090 | $ 4,480 | $ 4,710 | $ 4,710 | $ 4,710 | $ 4,710 | **$25,410** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupation | 5,700 | $ 181,610 | $ 517.6 | $ 1,035.2 | $ 1,035.2 | $ 1,035.2 | $ 1,035.2 | $ 1,035.2 | $ 5,693 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 4,100 | $ 159,144 | $ 326.2 | $ 652.5 | $ 652.5 | $ 652.5 | $ 652.5 | $ 652.5 | $ 3,589 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 2,100 | $ 168,599 | $ 177.0 | $ 354.1 | $ 354.1 | $ 354.1 | $ 354.1 | $ 354.1 | $ 1,947 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,600 | $ 296,900 | $ 237.5 | $ 475.0 | $ 475.0 | $ 475.0 | $ 475.0 | $ 475.0 | $ 2,613 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,500 | $ 150,557 | $ 112.9 | $ 225.8 | $ 225.8 | $ 225.8 | $ 225.8 | $ 225.8 | $ 1,242 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | 1,400 | $ 275,973 | $ 193.2 | $ 386.4 | $ 386.4 | $ 386.4 | $ 386.4 | $ 386.4 | $ 2,125 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 1,200 | $ 275,973 | $ 165.6 | $ 331.2 | $ 331.2 | $ 331.2 | $ 331.2 | $ 331.2 | $ 1,821 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occu | 600 | $ 275,973 | $ 82.8 | $ 165.6 | $ 165.6 | $ 165.6 | $ 165.6 | $ 165.6 | $ 911 |
| Production Occupations | 500 | $ 479,093 | $ 119.8 | $ 239.5 | $ 239.5 | $ 239.5 | $ 239.5 | $ 239.5 | $ 1,318 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 400 | $ 149,541 | $ 29.9 | $ 59.8 | $ 59.8 | $ 59.8 | $ 59.8 | $ 59.8 | $ 329 |
| *Jobs* | *19,100* | | *9,550* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | *19,100* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 540 | $ 259,706 | $ - | $ 70.1 | $ 140.2 | $ 140.2 | $ 140.2 | $ 140.2 | $ 631 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupation | 580 | $ 150,557 | $ - | $ 43.7 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 393 |
| *Jobs* | *1,120* | | *0* | *560* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | *1,120* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 1,100 | $ 259,706 | $ 64.1 | $ 224.2 | $ 285.7 | $ 285.7 | $ 285.7 | $ 285.7 | $ 1,431 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 530 | $ 259,706 | $ 30.9 | $ 108.0 | $ 137.6 | $ 137.6 | $ 137.6 | $ 137.6 | $ 689 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 300 | $ 149,541 | $ 10.1 | $ 35.2 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 44.9 | $ 225 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assura | 180 | $ 259,706 | $ 10.5 | $ 36.7 | $ 46.7 | $ 46.7 | $ 46.7 | $ 46.7 | $ 234 |
| Registered Nurses | 120 | $ 349,343 | $ 9.4 | $ 32.9 | $ 41.9 | $ 41.9 | $ 41.9 | $ 41.9 | $ 210 |
| *Jobs* | *2,230* | | *500* | *1,750* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | |

# A.24 Gross Output Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 540 | $ 1,110 | $ 1,170 | $ 1,170 | $ 1,170 | $ 1,170 | **$6,330** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupation | 570 | $ 141,929 | $ 40.4 | $ 80.9 | $ 80.9 | $ 80.9 | $ 80.9 | $ 80.9 | $ 445 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 530 | $ 198,324 | $ 52.6 | $ 105.1 | $ 105.1 | $ 105.1 | $ 105.1 | $ 105.1 | $ 578 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 530 | $ 618,835 | $ 164.0 | $ 328.0 | $ 328.0 | $ 328.0 | $ 328.0 | $ 328.0 | $ 1,804 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 460 | $ 350,055 | $ 80.5 | $ 161.0 | $ 161.0 | $ 161.0 | $ 161.0 | $ 161.0 | $ 886 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 380 | $ 350,055 | $ 66.5 | $ 133.0 | $ 133.0 | $ 133.0 | $ 133.0 | $ 133.0 | $ 732 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 270 | $ 182,800 | $ 24.7 | $ 49.4 | $ 49.4 | $ 49.4 | $ 49.4 | $ 49.4 | $ 271 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 190 | $ 158,200 | $ 15.0 | $ 30.1 | $ 30.1 | $ 30.1 | $ 30.1 | $ 30.1 | $ 165 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 180 | $ 288,005 | $ 25.9 | $ 51.8 | $ 51.8 | $ 51.8 | $ 51.8 | $ 51.8 | $ 285 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 150 | $ 288,005 | $ 21.6 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 43.2 | $ 238 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Worke | 60 | $ 288,005 | $ 8.6 | $ 17.3 | $ 17.3 | $ 17.3 | $ 17.3 | $ 17.3 | $ 95 |
| *Jobs* | *3,320* | | *1,660* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business Operations Specialists | 120 | $ 275,184 | $ - | $ 16.5 | $ 33.0 | $ 33.0 | $ 33.0 | $ 33.0 | $ 149 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupa | 70 | $ 377,787 | $ - | $ 13.2 | $ 26.4 | $ 26.4 | $ 26.4 | $ 26.4 | $ 119 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 20 | $ 337,829 | $ - | $ 3.4 | $ 6.8 | $ 6.8 | $ 6.8 | $ 6.8 | $ 30 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupation | 240 | $ 275,184 | $ 24.8 | $ 49.5 | $ 66.0 | $ 66.0 | $ 66.0 | $ 66.0 | $ 338 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 100 | $ 275,184 | $ 10.3 | $ 20.6 | $ 27.5 | $ 27.5 | $ 27.5 | $ 27.5 | $ 141 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Ass | 30 | $ 275,184 | $ 3.1 | $ 6.2 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 8.3 | $ 42 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 10 | $ 158,200 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.2 | $ 1.6 | $ 1.6 | $ 1.6 | $ 1.6 | $ 8 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 377,787 | $ 1.4 | $ 2.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 3.8 | $ 19 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *150* | *300* | *400* | *400* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.25 Gross Output Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Growth in Gross Economic Output ($ Millions) | $ 400 | $ 810 | $ 830 | $ 880 | $ 900 | $ 900 | **$4,720** |

| Educational Attainment | | | Growth in Gross Economic Output ($Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupati | 620 | $ 120,734 | $ 37.4 | $ 74.9 | $ 74.9 | $ 74.9 | $ 74.9 | $ 74.9 | $ 412 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 470 | $ 80,593 | $ 18.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 208 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 440 | $ 825,029 | $ 181.5 | $ 363.0 | $ 363.0 | $ 363.0 | $ 363.0 | $ 363.0 | $ 1,997 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 350 | $ 120,734 | $ 21.1 | $ 42.3 | $ 42.3 | $ 42.3 | $ 42.3 | $ 42.3 | $ 232 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupat | 260 | $ 403,566 | $ 52.5 | $ 104.9 | $ 104.9 | $ 104.9 | $ 104.9 | $ 104.9 | $ 577 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupa | 250 | $ 143,502 | $ 17.9 | $ 35.9 | $ 35.9 | $ 35.9 | $ 35.9 | $ 35.9 | $ 197 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | $ 134,953 | $ 16.2 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 32.4 | $ 178 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 150 | $ 176,515 | $ 13.2 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 26.5 | $ 146 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair O | 140 | $ 218,878 | $ 15.3 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 30.6 | $ 169 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 160 | $ 129,442 | $ 10.4 | $ 20.7 | $ 20.7 | $ 20.7 | $ 20.7 | $ 20.7 | $ 114 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 228,438 | $ 10.3 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 20.6 | $ 113 |
| *Jobs* | *3,200* | | *1,600* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | *3,200* | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occup | 130 | $ 109,168 | $ - | $ 7.1 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 14.2 | $ 64 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | $ 245,521 | $ - | $ 9.8 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 19.6 | $ 88 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Output/Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 150 | $ 260,546 | $ 1.0 | $ 2.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 29.3 | $ 39.1 | $ 39.1 | $ 117 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 120 | $ 109,168 | $ 0.3 | $ 1.0 | $ 2.0 | $ 9.8 | $ 13.1 | $ 13.1 | $ 39 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupatio | 40 | $ 149,541 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.9 | $ 4.5 | $ 6.0 | $ 6.0 | $ 18 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupatior | 70 | $ 184,190 | $ 0.3 | $ 1.0 | $ 1.9 | $ 9.7 | $ 12.9 | $ 12.9 | $ 39 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 30 | $ 184,190 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.8 | $ 4.1 | $ 5.5 | $ 5.5 | $ 17 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *400* | *400* | |

# A.26 Earnings Growth Forecast: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $540 | $1,230 | $1,360 | $1,360 | $1,360 | $1,360 | **$7,210** |

## Educational Attainment

Earnings Growth ($ Millions)

### High School Equivalency

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 5,700 | $ 57,067 | $ 126.0 | $ 252.0 | $ 252.0 | $ 252.0 | $ 252.0 | $ 252.0 | $1,386 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 4,100 | $ 57,067 | $ 90.6 | $ 181.3 | $ 181.3 | $ 181.3 | $ 181.3 | $ 181.3 | $997 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 2,100 | $ 53,962 | $ 43.9 | $ 87.8 | $ 87.8 | $ 87.8 | $ 87.8 | $ 87.8 | $483 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 1,600 | $ 63,616 | $ 39.4 | $ 78.9 | $ 78.9 | $ 78.9 | $ 78.9 | $ 78.9 | $434 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 1,500 | $ 109,908 | $ 63.9 | $ 127.7 | $ 127.7 | $ 127.7 | $ 127.7 | $ 127.7 | $703 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occu | 1,400 | $ 58,060 | $ 31.5 | $ 63.0 | $ 63.0 | $ 63.0 | $ 63.0 | $ 63.0 | $346 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 1,200 | $ 80,904 | $ 37.6 | $ 75.2 | $ 75.2 | $ 75.2 | $ 75.2 | $ 75.2 | $414 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 600 | $ 80,904 | $ 18.8 | $ 37.6 | $ 37.6 | $ 37.6 | $ 37.6 | $ 37.6 | $207 |
| Production Occupations | 500 | $ 80,904 | $ 15.7 | $ 31.3 | $ 31.3 | $ 31.3 | $ 31.3 | $ 31.3 | $172 |
| Other Office and Administrative Support Workers | 400 | $ 122,153 | $ 18.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $ 37.9 | $208 |
| *Jobs* | *19,100* | | *7,400* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | *14,800* | |

### PSNA

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Operations Specialists | 540 | $ 106,092 | $ - | $ 51.2 | $ 102.3 | $ 102.3 | $ 102.3 | $ 102.3 | $460 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 580 | $ 58,060 | $ - | $ 30.1 | $ 60.1 | $ 60.1 | $ 60.1 | $ 60.1 | $271 |
| *Jobs* | *1,120* | | *0* | *1,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | *2,000* | |

### Bachelor's Degree

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 1,100 | $ 106,092 | $ 26.2 | $ 91.6 | $ 116.7 | $ 116.7 | $ 116.7 | $ 116.7 | $585 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 530 | $ 106,092 | $ 12.6 | $ 44.1 | $ 56.2 | $ 56.2 | $ 56.2 | $ 56.2 | $282 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 300 | $ 57,464 | $ 3.9 | $ 13.5 | $ 17.2 | $ 17.2 | $ 17.2 | $ 17.2 | $86 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance An | 180 | $ 106,092 | $ 4.3 | $ 15.0 | $ 19.1 | $ 19.1 | $ 19.1 | $ 19.1 | $96 |
| Registered Nurses | 120 | $ 127,037 | $ 3.4 | $ 12.0 | $ 15.2 | $ 15.2 | $ 15.2 | $ 15.2 | $76 |
| *Jobs* | *2,230* | | *500* | *1,750* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | *2,230* | |
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | **$ 540** | **$ 1,230** | **$ 1,360** | **$ 1,360** | **$ 1,360** | **$ 1,360** | |

# A.27 Earnings Growth Forecast: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $ 170 | $ 340 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | **$1,990** |

## Educational Attainment

Earnings Growth ($ Millions)

### High School Equivalency

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 570 | $ 54,497 | $ 15.5 | $ 31.1 | $ 31.1 | $ 31.1 | $ 31.1 | $ 31.1 | $ 171 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 530 | $ 58,468 | $ 15.5 | $ 31.0 | $ 31.0 | $ 31.0 | $ 31.0 | $ 31.0 | $ 170 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 530 | $ 164,752 | $ 43.7 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 87.3 | $ 480 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 460 | $ 116,771 | $ 26.9 | $ 53.7 | $ 53.7 | $ 53.7 | $ 53.7 | $ 53.7 | $ 295 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 380 | $ 116,771 | $ 22.2 | $ 44.4 | $ 44.4 | $ 44.4 | $ 44.4 | $ 44.4 | $ 244 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 270 | $ 54,760 | $ 7.4 | $ 14.8 | $ 14.8 | $ 14.8 | $ 14.8 | $ 14.8 | $ 81 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 190 | $ 58,164 | $ 5.5 | $ 11.1 | $ 11.1 | $ 11.1 | $ 11.1 | $ 11.1 | $ 61 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 180 | $ 81,237 | $ 7.3 | $ 14.6 | $ 14.6 | $ 14.6 | $ 14.6 | $ 14.6 | $ 80 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 150 | $ 81,237 | $ 6.1 | $ 12.2 | $ 12.2 | $ 12.2 | $ 12.2 | $ 12.2 | $ 67 |
| Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers | 60 | $ 81,237 | $ 2.4 | $ 4.9 | $ 4.9 | $ 4.9 | $ 4.9 | $ 4.9 | $ 27 |
| *Jobs* | *3,320* | | *1,660* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | *3,320* | |

### PSNA

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Operations Specialists | 120 | $ 106,787 | $ - | $ 6.4 | $ 12.8 | $ 12.8 | $ 12.8 | $ 12.8 | $ 58 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 70 | $ 129,773 | $ - | $ 4.5 | $ 9.1 | $ 9.1 | $ 9.1 | $ 9.1 | $ 41 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 20 | $ 85,191 | $ - | $ 0.9 | $ 1.7 | $ 1.7 | $ 1.7 | $ 1.7 | $ 8 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |

### Bachelor's Degree

| | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 240 | $ 106,787 | $ 9.61 | $ 12.8 | $ 25.6 | $ 25.6 | $ 25.6 | $ 25.6 | $ 125 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 100 | $ 106,787 | $ 4.00 | $ 5.3 | $ 10.7 | $ 10.7 | $ 10.7 | $ 10.7 | $ 52 |
| Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Ana | 30 | $ 106,787 | $ 1.20 | $ 1.6 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 3.2 | $ 16 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 10 | $ 58,164 | $ 0.22 | $ 0.3 | $ 0.6 | $ 0.6 | $ 0.6 | $ 0.6 | $ 3 |
| Registered Nurses | 10 | $ 129,773 | $ 0.49 | $ 0.6 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 1.3 | $ 6 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *150* | *300* | *400* | *400* | *400* | *400* | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | $ 170 | $ 340 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | $ 370 | |

# A.28 Earnings Growth Forecast: Balance of State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | $ 100 | $ 210 | $ 220 | $ 240 | $ 250 | $ 250 | **$1,270** |

| Qualification/Educational Attainment | | | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High School Equivalency** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 620 | $ 42,075 | $ 13.0 | $ 26.1 | $ 26.1 | $ 26.1 | $ 26.1 | $ 26.1 | $ 143 |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides | 470 | $ 31,705 | $ 7.5 | $ 14.9 | $ 14.9 | $ 14.9 | $ 14.9 | $ 14.9 | $ 82 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 440 | $ 151,438 | $ 33.3 | $ 66.6 | $ 66.6 | $ 66.6 | $ 66.6 | $ 66.6 | $ 366 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 350 | $ 42,075 | $ 7.4 | $ 14.7 | $ 14.7 | $ 14.7 | $ 14.7 | $ 14.7 | $ 81 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 260 | $ 98,143 | $ 12.8 | $ 25.5 | $ 25.5 | $ 25.5 | $ 25.5 | $ 25.5 | $ 140 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 250 | $ 44,859 | $ 5.6 | $ 11.2 | $ 11.2 | $ 11.2 | $ 11.2 | $ 11.2 | $ 62 |
| Retail Sales Workers | 240 | $ 43,270 | $ 5.2 | $ 10.4 | $ 10.4 | $ 10.4 | $ 10.4 | $ 10.4 | $ 57 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 150 | $ 80,224 | $ 6.0 | $ 12.0 | $ 12.0 | $ 12.0 | $ 12.0 | $ 12.0 | $ 66 |
| Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa | 140 | $ 63,148 | $ 4.4 | $ 8.8 | $ 8.8 | $ 8.8 | $ 8.8 | $ 8.8 | $ 49 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 160 | $ 50,425 | $ 4.0 | $ 8.1 | $ 8.1 | $ 8.1 | $ 8.1 | $ 8.1 | $ 44 |
| Construction Trades Workers | 90 | $ 87,810 | $ 4.0 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 7.9 | $ 43 |
| *Jobs* | *3,170* | | *1,585* | *3,170* | *3,170* | *3,170* | *3,170* | *3,170* | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **PSNA** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 130 | $ 45,171 | $ - | $ 2.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 5.9 | $ 26 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 80 | $ 65,288 | $ - | $ 2.6 | $ 5.2 | $ 5.2 | $ 5.2 | $ 5.2 | $ 24 |
| *Jobs* | *210* | | *0* | *105* | *210* | *210* | *210* | *210* | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | DY Jobs | Earnings per Job | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| Registered Nurses | 150 | $ 99,220 | $ 0.4 | $ 1.1 | $ 2.2 | $ 11.2 | $ 14.9 | $ 14.9 | $ 45 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians | 120 | $ 45,171 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.8 | $ 4.1 | $ 5.4 | $ 5.4 | $ 16 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 40 | $ 57,464 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.3 | $ 1.7 | $ 2.3 | $ 2.3 | $ 7 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 70 | $ 82,600 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.4 | $ 0.9 | $ 4.3 | $ 5.8 | $ 5.8 | $ 17 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 30 | $ 82,600 | $ 0.1 | $ 0.2 | $ 0.4 | $ 1.9 | $ 2.5 | $ 2.5 | $ 7 |
| *Jobs* | *400* | | *10* | *30* | *60* | *300* | *400* | *400* | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Earnings Growth ($Millions)** | | | **$ 100** | **$ 210** | **$ 220** | **$ 240** | **$ 250** | **$ 250** | **$ 1,270** |

# A.29 Fiscal Benefits: Las Vegas MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 314 | $ 697 | $ 783 | $ 828 | $ 874 | $ 878 | **$4,374** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Sales Tax Revenue** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 1,090 | $ 2,350 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | $ 2,480 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 38% | 39% | 40% | 40% | 41% | 42% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 417 | $ 915 | $ 983 | $ 1,000 | $ 1,017 | $ 1,035 | |
| Sales Tax Rate for Clark County | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | 8.375% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 34.9** | **$ 76.6** | **$ 82.3** | **$ 83.7** | **$ 85.2** | **$ 86.7** | **$ 449** |
| **Cost Avoidance** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 2,400 | 5,400 | 6,100 | 6,500 | 6,900 | 6,900 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 5.6 | $ 12.7 | $ 14.4 | $ 15.3 | $ 16.2 | $ 16.2 | $ 80 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,895 | 17,560 | 19,830 | 21,080 | 22,330 | 22,410 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 8.7 | $ 19.3 | $ 21.8 | $ 23.2 | $ 24.6 | $ 24.7 | $ 122 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,895 | 17,560 | 19,830 | 21,080 | 22,330 | 22,410 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 48.2 | $ 107.1 | $ 121.0 | $ 128.6 | $ 136.2 | $ 136.7 | $ 678 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 7,895 | 17,560 | 19,830 | 21,080 | 22,330 | 22,410 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 216.3 | $ 481.1 | $ 543.3 | $ 577.6 | $ 611.8 | $ 614.0 | $ 3,044 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 279** | **$ 620** | **$ 701** | **$ 745** | **$ 789** | **$ 792** | **$ 3,925** |

# A.30 Fiscal Benefits: Reno MSA

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 61 | $ 132 | $ 147 | $ 153 | $ 153 | $ 153 | **$799** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Estimated Sales Tax Revenue** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 250 | $ 510 | $ 540 | $ 540 | $ 540 | $ 540 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 31% | 32% | 33% | 33% | 34% | 35% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 79 | $ 164 | $ 177 | $ 181 | $ 185 | $ 188 | |
| Average Sales Tax Rate for the Reno MSA | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | 8.22% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 6.5** | **$ 13.5** | **$ 14.6** | **$ 14.9** | **$ 15.2** | **$ 15.5** | **$ 80** |
| **Cost Avoidance** | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 300 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 0.7 | $ 1.6 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 10 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,555 | 3,370 | 3,780 | 3,930 | 3,930 | 3,930 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 1.7 | $ 3.7 | $ 4.2 | $ 4.3 | $ 4.3 | $ 4.3 | $ 23 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,555 | 3,370 | 3,780 | 3,930 | 3,930 | 3,930 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 9.5 | $ 20.6 | $ 23.1 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.0 | $ 125 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,555 | 3,370 | 3,780 | 3,930 | 3,930 | 3,930 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 42.6 | $ 92.3 | $ 103.6 | $ 107.7 | $ 107.7 | $ 107.7 | $ 562 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 55** | **$ 118** | **$ 133** | **$ 138** | **$ 138** | **$ 138** | **$ 719** |

# A.31 Fiscal Benefits: Balance of the State

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fiscal Benefits ($ Millions) | $ 61 | $ 126 | $ 132 | $ 141 | $ 152 | $ 155 | **$766** |

| Fiscal Benefit | Earnings Growth ($ Millions) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated Sales Tax Revenue | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| GDP Growth Forecast ($Millions) | $ 190 | $ 380 | $ 400 | $ 420 | $ 430 | $ 430 | |
| Historical Taxable Sales as a Percent of GDP | 45% | 45% | 45% | 45% | 45% | 46% | |
| Estimated Taxable Sales ($Millions) | $ 86 | $ 172 | $ 181 | $ 190 | $ 195 | $ 196 | |
| Average Sales Tax Rate for the BoS | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | 6.85% | |
| **Additional Sales Taxes Generated ($Millions)** | **$ 5.9** | **$ 11.8** | **$ 12.4** | **$ 13.0** | **$ 13.4** | **$ 13.4** | **$ 70** |
| Cost Avoidance | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | Total |
| **Welfare Transfer Payments: SNAP** | | | | | | | |
| Monthly SNAP Cost per Person in Nevada (TMMA) | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | $ 196.06 | |
| DY in the Region No Longer Needing SNAP | 400 | 800 | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Annual SNAP Costs Avoided in the Region ($Millions) | $ 0.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 1.9 | $ 2.1 | $ 2.4 | $ 2.4 | $ 12 |
| **Welfare Expenditures: Social Supports** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,560 | 3,245 | 3,390 | 3,630 | 3,930 | 4,030 | |
| Annual Social Support Expenditure per DY | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | $ 1,100 | |
| Expenditures on Social Supports Avoided ($Millions) | $ 1.7 | $ 3.6 | $ 3.7 | $ 4.0 | $ 4.3 | $ 4.4 | $ 22 |
| **Public Expenditures on Healthcare** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,560 | 3,245 | 3,390 | 3,630 | 3,930 | 4,030 | |
| Annual Healthcare Expenditures per DY | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 | |
| Expenditures on Healtchare Avoided ($Millions) | $ 9.5 | $ 19.8 | $ 20.7 | $ 22.1 | $ 24.0 | $ 24.6 | $ 121 |
| **Public Expenditures on Crime** | | | | | | | |
| Youth Connected, 2025 - 2030 | 1,560 | 3,245 | 3,390 | 3,630 | 3,930 | 4,030 | |
| Criminal Justice, Policing, and Corrections per DY | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | $ 27,400 | |
| Public Expenditures on Crime Avoided ($Millions) | $ 42.7 | $ 88.9 | $ 92.9 | $ 99.5 | $ 107.7 | $ 110.4 | $ 542 |
| **Total Cost Avoidance ($Millions)** | **$ 55** | **$ 114** | **$ 119** | **$ 128** | **$ 138** | **$ 142** | **$ 696** |

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