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Technical Report  
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# **Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report**

## **Lincoln County**



**A comprehensive look at baseline demographic, social, land use, fiscal, economic, and business industry measures for the region of Lincoln County, Nevada.**

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# **Nevada Economic Assessment Project**

## **Socioeconomic Baseline Report**

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## Preface

The Nevada Economic Assessment Project (NEAP) aims to provide county, state, and federal agencies, and their partners, with quantitative and qualitative baseline data and analyses to better understand trends in each county's demographic, social, economic, fiscal and environmental characteristics. The data can be used for land use and project planning, grant writing and overall policy assessment.

This report is intended to assist local, state, and federal agencies in better understanding the communities that we live in. Many of the counties in Nevada are small population, rural areas that do not have a large county government or their own economic development team. It can be a challenge for these counties to have in-depth quantitative analysis to use towards comprehensive planning strategies for the county and local communities.

The hope is that this report will be used as a tool for planning, aiming to assist the communities of Nevada. This report will not only lead readers to better understand their community's social, demographic, economic, and environmental trends, but will also help model the impacts of socioeconomic change.



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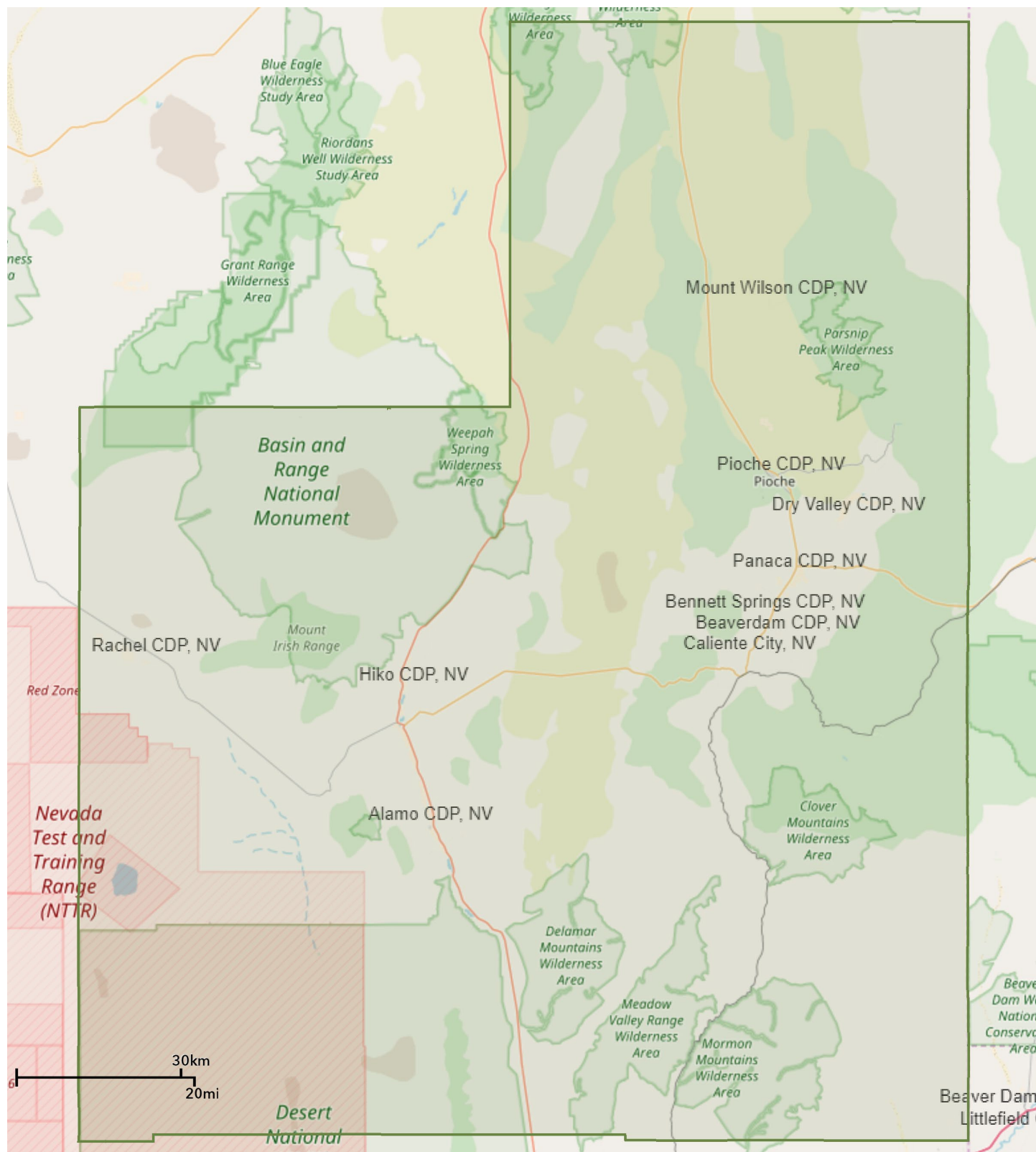
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## Report Overview

### Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide and use data to showcase socioeconomic and other trends in a county in Nevada. This will give local decision makers—elected officials, educators, nonprofits—the ability to better understand their constituents’ needs.

Counties statewide and nationwide are constantly challenged to make decisions revolving around economic, demographic, and land issues. This crafted report is a tool to respond to those issues with quantitative backings that can help make a case for any decision big or small. These backings are rightfully called a “county baseline,” wherein data that covers all social, demographic, economic, and land measures is delivered in a kindly and easy-to-browse manner. This allows counties to utilize the report as they see fit, and best respond to any current issue with quantitative data.

In short, this report helps counties and communities better understand what makes up their counties and communities. Varying factors in an economic climate, like businesses opening and closing; population increasing or decreasing; and average household size growing and shrinking, all of these factors put pressure on government and businesses themselves to make decisions and react to change. Any possible measure or statistic that may go towards helping make a better decision is included in this report.

It is also important to note that this report is not a one-time attempt at trying to make a one-time change. This report represents a commitment to communities, to counties, to the state, and beyond. Being a data repository of key measures, meaningful for communities, counties, and officials, its purpose is to reach out and help fill those gaps in decision-making, so that everyone may benefit.

### Process and Term Definitions

Appendix A is a glossary giving the definition of many of the terms found throughout this document. Please refer there for any terms that you need further information on.

Appendix B explains a few processes used commonly throughout the text. These processes are used to either make data more relatable to the reader or makes the data easier to compare.

- ❖ Indexing of Data
- ❖ Inflation Adjustments
- ❖ Suppressed Data
- ❖ Poverty

### Sources

An in-depth explanation of the sources used in this document may be found in Appendix C. This includes a listing of all the different sources used as well as some background and detail into each source.

In addition, each of the main sections will give a list of all of the sources used for data within that section. This shows on the first page of the section.

### Report Layout

Data was gathered from a variety of sources and compiled into a report broken down into easy-to-digest sections.

The report is broken down into six main sections:

- *Demographic Characteristics* covers general population demographics, such as population, age, and race
- *Social Characteristics* delves into poverty, education, school districts, and other aspects that impact the overall well-being of a community
- *Economic Characteristics* examines industry trends, including jobs, average annual earnings, and personal income breakdowns. This section also looks at the Gross Regional Product for the county and its industries, as well as Per Capita Income and how that compares to the statewide level
- *NAICS Sectors* takes an in-depth look at how industry contributes to the county’s economy. This includes measures of jobs, imports, earnings, and more.
- *Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics* details relevant data involving county land, taxes, and fiscal matters
- *Community Assets* is a qualitative look into the existing and desired qualities of the community

Within these sections are subsections consisting of specific economic data, accompanied by detailed tables and corresponding figures. Throughout the report there is an emphasis on changes and trends over the course of given time periods. Accompanying each table and figure are short analyses that highlight these changes and trends.

### Additional Documentation

This report will be accompanied by more documents for the benefit of the County and the community. This will include Fact Sheets that give a brief synopsis of this report and an Impact Report which will show the impact of industry change on the community.

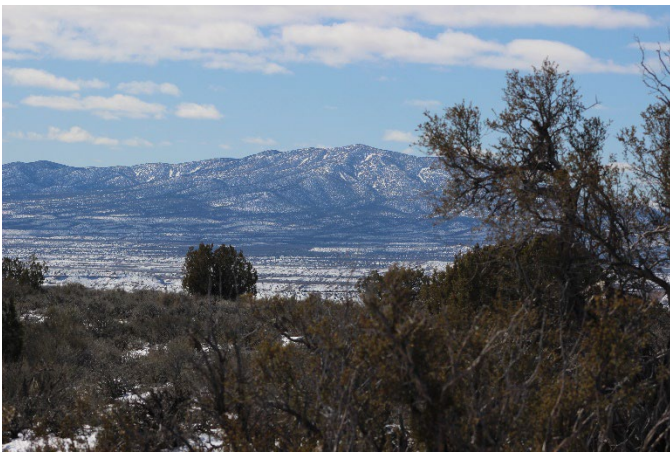


## Cultural Overview

### Landscape and Wildlife

At nearly 11,000 square miles, Lincoln County is the third largest county in Nevada by area, and the seventh largest county in the United States. In fact, the county is larger than nine different states. The county, bordering Utah and plotted above Nevada's southern tip, is in a prime spot not only for mining and tourism industries, but for citizens who appreciate rural life with access to the technological benefits that come from living nearby metropolitan areas like Las Vegas and Salt Lake City.

A majority of Lincoln County could be said to be isolated from the rest of the state and country, especially after highway NV-318 was built, providing a route around the county. Much of the traffic heading north on U.S. Route 93 is not destined to Caliente, Panaca, or Pioche. And although this bypass qualifies Lincoln County as one of the most isolated regions in America, isolated doesn't mean "isolationism." The county, even at a landscape glance, has plenty to offer for both residents and visitors.



Lincoln's high desert landscape, split into a general north and south, is home to a variety of scenic views. Coming up from Clark County, which Lincoln County used to encompass before being officially detached by legislature in 1909<sup>1</sup>, the Mojave Desert makes up most of the trip. Here the landscape is hot, dry, and barren, with its occasional stretches of green grass patches, sagebrush, junipers, and pinyons. At the center of Lincoln County, the Great Basin Highway (US-93) opens up on all sides to canyons, wilderness areas, and towns between them, making this an unexpected drive of scenic delights. Amateur and professional geologists alike will thrill to the sight of striped mountains consisting of folded and faulted sedimentary rocks that date back from the Cambrian through Triassic age.

Drives through Lincoln reveal more and more: mountains, hills, rangeland, pines, a rockier desert, and more pinyon-

juniper woodlands. Going north of where a green Crystal Springs meets the Alien Research Center at the US-318 and Hwy-375 junction, hills turn into mountains and become rockier and steeper. This continues until Seaman Range, a higher elevation woodland wilderness that is a part of both Lincoln and Nye Counties. Similarly, eastwards towards Utah, a mix of green hills and nested townships make up the scenic view of US-93, where even the understated "Dry Valley" is a pastoral scene of greenness. The scenic lure of this drive also includes Pioche and Caliente with its mountain bike trails, and Panaca with its tall, eroded cave-like formations that make up the world-class tourist destination of Cathedral Gorge State Park, a geologic wonderland that amply competes in its own unique way with the breathtaking splendor of Bryce Canyon National Park, and offers some of the most impressive slot canyons in the Southwest, not to mention being one of the most photogenic sites in Nevada.



In many respects, Lincoln County is a hybrid land that offers the best of outback Nevada and Utah in deserts, farmlands, and mountains. All the way up from the south and into the northeast lie dozens of peaks, points of interests, and parks: the remote but beautiful Beaver Dam State Park, with its creek beds campsites, and even majestic stands of ponderosa pines; Echo Canyon with its reservoir for water activities and its convenient campgrounds; and Pahranaagat National Wildlife Refuge, an oasis wetland in the Mojave for 260 species of year-round and migratory birds such as herons, egrets, swans, Canada geese, white pelicans, and the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher, all of which make it one of the ornithological wonders of Nevada. This wildlife refuge encompasses more than 5,000 acres of wetlands and verdant grasslands, and is an important seasonal bird stop along the Great Pacific Migratory Route. It is also a great place to spot migrating bald eagles in January and the refuge often hosts several weekend ornithologist-led hikes during that month to see and learn more about these majestic birds. This is also remote ranching country where cattle roam free and have the legal right-of-way on roads, which comes as little surprise since Lincoln County boasts over 22,000 acres of irrigated cropland and 17,000 acres of forage.

There are a total of 16 official wilderness areas in Lincoln County that were established by Congress under the National Wilderness Preservation System. No other county in Nevada boasts so many wilderness areas. These magnificent National treasures contain geology, flora, fauna, history, and scenic vistas so special that they have been designated to receive special protections for all future generations.

Although Lincoln County's rainfall averages only 10 inches per year, bodies of water attract fishermen, boaters, canoers, and swimmers. The county's lakes and standing bodies of water include the Lower and Upper Pahrnagat, Echo Canyon Reservoir, Eagle Valley Reservoir, and the lesser-known Meadow Valley Campground, and Nesbitt Lake in the Key Pittmann Wildlife Management Area. Hot springs are enjoyed at the Caliente Hot Springs Motel and Spa, as well as the beautiful cold-water springs of Kershaw-Ryan State Park. Waterfalls can be seen in Beaver Dam State Park and Condor Canyon. One of the most popular spots to swim is at Spring Valley State Park.



Winters in Lincoln are cold with an average January low of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Despite these slightly colder than average winter temperatures, the county experiences only 144 days of frost annually, which does not represent any more freezing mornings than most of the rest of the state. A majority of the snow that falls occurs in January, which usually brings 2.8 inches, although significant amounts of snow can fall five months out of the year. Fortunately, it's still enough for the locals to pack up their sleds and take their children to play in the snow if they know the right place to go. There are many popular spots to play nice in the ice, one of which can be found toward the summit of Panaca Pass. Hancock Summit is another favorite of locals, especially from the Pahrnagat Valley area: Following Highway 93 towards Caliente, one drives up and over Oak Spring Summit, which at 6,237 feet is an elevation that usually has some snow to offer in the winter. For this reason, NDOT prepared a rustic turnout area on the south side of the pass to give families plenty of room to safely park and have fun. As for the third destination, families with 4WD vehicles generally find no shortage of snow to play in,

following a winter storm, on any dirt backroad behind Pioche. The beauty of Lincoln's weather, however, is that each season is 3 months long, meaning that Lincoln County is one of the few places on earth that enjoys a full three months for each season. Springtime in Lincoln County brings a profusion of colorful wildflowers to the region that lasts well into summer.

### County Community

Throughout the year, the county's annual events help ring in each new season. In springtime, the Division of Nevada State Parks and the Lincoln Authority of Tourism sponsor the Beaver Dam Gravel Grinder, which involves biking into underappreciated backroads and trails of rural Nevada. Later, into the summer, the Dutch Oven Cook-Off hosted at Cathedral Gorge State Park brings residents and families out to learn about historical cuisine and to have a good time. In 2019, the Lincoln County Fair celebrated its 51<sup>st</sup> fair anniversary.<sup>3</sup> Likewise, the pioneer town and farming community of Panaca (oldest continually inhabited Mormon settlement in Nevada), celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary during the annual Panaca Pioneer Days festivities, held approximately the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday and Saturday each year in July. As it was then and still is today, Lincoln County is cowboy country, a land still inhabited by the descendants of the original pioneers, where approximately 200 farms and ranches exist to sprawl verdantly over nearly 50,000 acres, and where 9,000 head of cattle roam. Just as was done a century and a half ago, native cedar is still used for the rustic fence posts that encircle their ranchlands.

In the spirit of seasons, the county starts the year off with free access to Echo Canyon State Park for a 2.5-mile ranger-led hike on Ash Canyon Trail on January 1<sup>st</sup>. The first Saturday afterward kicks off the Little Big Dog Trail Run where runners compete in a foot race with their canine companions at Kershaw-Ryan State Park. Popular wintertime activities include "ice hole golf" at Eagle Valley Reservoir, usually around the last Saturday of January. Likewise, the first month of the year is also an anticipated time to ice fish in Spring Valley State Park. Popular holiday events include Western Elite's annual Christmas Express, which offers a winter wonderland with food, hot chocolate and their own version of the Polar Express simulated "train" ride, where a decorated semi-truck pulls passengers on a railway journey through a variety of Christmas scenes, such as a Nativity set replete with live farm animals, as well as a visit to the North Pole to see Mr. and Mrs. Claus. This is a popular region for old-fashioned Christmas tree cutting, and permits can be acquired at the Caliente BLM office.

A favorite yearly community Christmas event is the Bella Voce Choir's Magical Sounds of Christmas concert, which is held in Panaca the weekend before Christmas. In a land that boasts state parks in close proximity to each other (five parks are within 50 miles), it's no surprise that the parks also get in



on the holiday festivities. A popular venue is the Winter Wonderland and Toy Drive that is held at Kershaw-Ryan State Park, approximately the second Friday in December. Moreover, Christmas is the time when virtually all the religious faiths of Lincoln County set aside their differences in doctrines to come together for the annual Inter-faith Community Concert that is held in Caliente (usually the Friday before Christmas), where a different church volunteers to host the anticipated event each year.

Spring is also a time of many celebrations in Lincoln County, such as the annual Kid's Fishing Derby, conducted at the Echo Canyon Reservoir. To celebrate the soon-coming arrival of summer, the beautiful railroad town of Caliente hosts the Caliente Memorial Day Homecoming Celebration. This fun-filled event is where families can enjoy art shows, bingo, cake walks, a classic car and motorcycle show, dances, deep pit BBQ, kids' games, moustache and beard contest, nighttime bike ride, softball tournaments, and a respectful Memorial Day service at the local cemetery. On the cusp of when spring is poised to pass the baton to summer, Lincoln County hosts its highly popular Photo Festival with professionals that train the public to take camera shots like internationally-published travel photojournalists.



Summer may be the most patriotic season in Lincoln County, and its quaint Fourth of July celebrations draw many visitors from the densely populated areas around Las Vegas to come up and enjoy Independence Day similar to how it was once celebrated a hundred years ago. The birthday of America's independence is commemorated with a sunrise salute, parade, fireman's grudge match between Caliente and Pioche volunteers, community softball, kids' games, and fireworks show. Not wanting to be outdone by Caliente, the town of Alamo features their own popular Fourth of July events with handmade parade floats, basketball and volleyball tournament, FFA pancake breakfast, homerun derby, and fireworks display. Summer isn't over in Lincoln County until after the children return to school, but just prior to that, Lincoln County holds its annual Labor Day celebration in the pine-forested old silver mining town of Pioche, which presents such activities as

mining games, pet show, four-wheeler races, craft show, softball and golf tournament, lawnmower races, parades, street dance, an "old west" shoot-out, farmers market, carnival games, mountain bike races, and an end-of-summer fireworks show.



If one needs to beat the end of summer heat, all they need to do is to continue driving east on the well-paved road that takes you to the golf course. At first, the road wends its way through classic Great Basin rangeland and then this scenic excursion takes one to several of the most beautiful destinations in Nevada, which includes Echo Canyon State Park, Rose Valley, Ursine, and Spring Valley State Park with its Eagle Valley Reservoir that is complete with boat docks. Along the drive, one sees some of the most scenic ranch and mountain regions the county has to offer. After Eagle Valley Resort, portions of the geology remind one a little of a cross between Zion and Kings Canyon National Park.

As the year begins to cool and summer winds down into autumn, a host of popular outdoor adventure competitions take advantage of the break from the heat. One mountain biking event during this season is the Barnes Canyon Bike Festival, held in September. In October, mountain bikers from around the world converge on Lincoln County to partake in the annual Park to Park Pedal Event where the most intrepid may compete in the Extreme Nevada 100 bike race with its approximately 5,600-foot elevation gain attained by pedaling through four state parks, two old west towns, and up Pioche Hill. This challenging biking event also incorporates the 6-mile Double Jack race and the easier 40-mile Helix Race that avoids extreme hills.

To celebrate Halloween, Kershaw-Ryan State Park sponsors the annual Pumpkins in the Park event and includes fun games and the Take the Haunted Hike trail on a dare for a scare. Veteran's Day is respectfully observed in Lincoln County with a bike decorating contest, BBQ, raffle prizes, a public service collection to gather used blankets and clothing for veterans in need, and ends with a touching Sunday morning ceremony to honor America's heroes during the annual Freedom Festival.

Foragers in Lincoln County still make their way annually up the slopes of Mt. Wilson to harvest native pine nuts from the pinyon trees, following the first frost of the season. The rolling hills at the base of the county's many mountains and high plains consist of sagebrush country, where keeping in common with one of the most popular songs from the Sons of the Pioneers, autumn brings an almost never-ending parade of tumbleweeds rolling across highways and yards. The residents collect and then spray some of the fatter specimens of tumbleweed with white paint, and decorate their yards with these gossamer snowmen during the cold season.

Being self-reliant, Lincoln County offers a variety of big city conveniences, including a variety of stores, restaurants, and medical care. Lincoln is a land of many churches for its small county population where 55% of worshippers attend church on a regular basis each Sunday.



## County History

History is richly celebrated in this region in museums and through period-building artifacts. Pioche proudly displays its wild west history in the Lincoln County Museum which overflows with artifacts from the late 1800s, almost all of which were donated by local citizens. The entire town of Pioche is a living museum in its own right with massive headframes and aerial tramway systems still dominating the landscape from its silver mining days, which spawned a wild west frontier that, for a while, exceeded the lawlessness of Dodge City, Kansas, and Tombstone, Arizona.

Even outlaws get thirsty, and a classic wild west saloon is still found in Pioche by the name of the Overland Hotel and Saloon. The saloon features an impressive old wooden bar, beautiful mirrors, and Victorian style pressed tin ceilings. Although the heyday of Pioche was nearly 150 years ago, Pioche is far from a ghost town today, but it does attract ghosts. In fact, their ghosts mustered enough notoriety that in 2014, they attracted the attention of Ghost Adventures from The Travel Channel to spend an evening interacting with

departed spirits in the Overland Hotel and Saloon. For years, workers at the Overland had reported seeing apparitions such as a cloud of mist in the shape of a body sitting on a bed, or distinctly hearing footsteps and voices when no one was around. More recently, a similar spooky phenomenon has been plaguing the Mt. Wilson Ranch with specters, and announcements have been made from Ghost Adventures that they will be returning to Lincoln County to host with the ghosts.

It wouldn't quite be western history without the railroad industry. An architectural wonder that is the pride and joy of the citizens of Lincoln County is showcased in Caliente. The Union Pacific chose Caliente for the base of its operations in Southern Nevada in 1901. After the original two-story wooden they built a magnificent mission-revival style station in 1923. There is no remaining train depot like it in Nevada, and therefore it justly exists as the jewel in Nevada's railroad crown. Union Pacific trains still pass through the town with freight now. Still, the depot is still very much alive. The beautiful station, revered by the people of Lincoln County, serves as the nerve center for Caliente, where it contains the city hall offices, council chamber, and library. It is also the host building for most Caliente civic events. Currently, the depot is slated for a two-million-dollar facelift to bring it fully back to its glory days.

Some of the best old mining history in Nevada can be found in Lincoln County, especially in the ghost towns of Bristol Wells Bullionville, Caselton, Crystal Springs (the first county seat of Lincoln County), Delamar, Jackrabbit, and Bristol Wells. There's also the little settlement of Barclay with its recently restored schoolhouse, as well as the tiny town of Elgin that has now become a state park, and where its one-room school house serves as a living museum. Barclay is also the site of a ranch maintained by the National Mustang Association and serves as a sanctuary for the region's wild horses.

To keep history alive, the *Lincoln County Town History Project* has conducted and edited dozens of oral histories that are available on the county's official website. Here lies an entire century of stories surrounding Lincoln County, told by those whose families shaped the history of this region. Between this and the activity in the major towns around Lincoln, it becomes clear that the community is built on a history of proud traditions that continually inspire the citizens of Lincoln County to be active, involved, and growing. This is truly a community that understands the meaning of citizenship, where the community comes together to perform fund-raisers so they can send the sixth-graders to visit Washington, DC each year. Here, school children don't just write poetry in English classes solely for the eyes of their teachers, but recite their verses at public gatherings, where some of the dominant themes of their poems and prose include "sharing" and "kindness" and celebrations of the natural beauty around them.



## Visitors and Residents Together

Lincoln is an active, rural community that both tourists and residents enjoy. The county's tourism authority *Get Primitive* campaign promotes outdoor adventure with activities like hiking, birding, fishing, hunting, off-roading, rock climbing, biking, and geocaching. Trailheads are found everywhere around the county, and folks will travel two hours up from Las Vegas or three hours or more from elsewhere to enjoy the high desert.

There are dozens of popular day hikes for plant or history lovers including the Ash Canyon Trail in Echo Canyon State Park, Big Rocks Wilderness, many in Cathedral Gorge, Davenport Trail, [,] Mount Irish Wilderness trails, Rattlesnake Loop Trail and Overlook Trail in Kershaw-Ryan State Park, Ranch Crossing Trail and Stone Cabin Loop in Spring Valley State Park, and Waterfall Trail in Beaver Dam State Park where one can also see a hot spring along with Civilian Conservation Corps artifacts. A seldom mentioned but beautiful site that also offers good trails is the Meadow Valley Campground area, located on the south end of Mt. Wilson just outside of Spring Valley State Park.

Another popular pastime in the region is mountain biking. Besides the annual mountain bike races and events that attract enthusiasts from around the world, Lincoln County offers over 40 miles of mountain bike trails, and the county is constantly in the process of adding new trails. Caliente offers a Mountain Biking Skills Park that provides two miles of training for all skill levels. Just four miles outside of Caliente, heading east on Clover Creek Road, one arrives at Barnes Canyon with its already completed 13.1-mile section of mountain bike trails, and where at least another 11 miles of trails are under construction to connect the canyon with downtown Spring Street in Caliente. Currently under development, the BLM is building a 24-mile trail off the summit of Ella Mountain to Spring Street to eventually connect with the trails coming from Kershaw-Ryan State Park. Still in the planning stages is a 40-mile trail system on Highland Peak, which is closer to Panaca and Pioche; and possibly a future trail system connecting Crystal Springs to Alamo. When these ambitious projects are completed, Lincoln County may well take the title of the Mountain Biking Capital of Nevada.

When it comes to off-roading, Lincoln County is considered an off-roader's paradise and boasts the Silver State OHV Trail system. Five of the county's state parks offer excellent campgrounds to pitch a tent, unhitch a trailer, or roll up in an RV. Lincoln County also hosts several competitive motorcycle, truck, and buggy events. Some of those that bring professionals and novice drivers alike from around the southwest include the Southern Nevada Desert Racers motorcycle event in Panaca, Best in the Desert 300 truck and buggy event in the Delamar-Caliente-Panaca region, Groundshakers motorcycle event in Caliente, Southern

Nevada Off-road Enthusiasts truck and buggy event, Camp Valley Cowboys motorcycle event in Camp Valley, Silver State Trail Blazers motorcycle event in Panaca, and the Bushwackers motorcycle event.



Rock climbing, rock hounding, and spelunking are also outdoor pursuits that Lincoln County supplies in abundance. Climbers can test their skills at such challenging sites as the appropriately named Big Rocks Wilderness, where a section of large jumbled boulders there are known as "Mecca" to the Southern Nevada climbing community. Rainbow Canyon has four fine routes whose starting points range in distance from 9 miles to 17 miles from Caliente and sports route names like Midway Area (well-known for its Finlay Crack route) and Caliente Crack route.

Besides being a pilgrimage for outdoor enthusiasts, Lincoln County literally possesses an out-of-this-world aspect as well. Known as the "UFO Capital of the World," unearthly attractions for would-be alien abductees include the Alien Research Center and E.T. Fresh Jerky in Hiko, and the Little Ale'Inn in Rachel. The tiny town of Crystal Springs represents the start of the 98-mile long Extraterrestrial Highway (Highway 375) where hundreds of UFO sightings have been reported over decades.

Lincoln County is truly as great a place to visit as it is to live. As a former three-time mayor of the City of Caliente once wisely said, "If you can't find it in Caliente, you don't need it." Apply that philosophical sentiment to the whole of Lincoln County, and one can get a feel for the uncommon degree of satisfaction and contentment from being there.

## Cultural Overview Sources

A list of all sources used in the research of this overview can be found in Appendix D.





# Demographic Characteristics

This section includes demographic measures of population, gender, age, race and ethnicity, households and families, housing, housing occupancy, housing owner/renter status, housing structure type, housing age, and veteran demographics.

These measures act as the core of the county baseline, gauging the lifespan of the community, the community makeup, and, to an extent, the community culture. Data here are relevant for any further analysis, such as calculating effects of new jobs, allocating individuals as the population rises, plotting and constructing new homes and neighborhoods, and more.



## Demographic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

- Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation
- US Census Bureau
  - American Community Survey

### This Section Contains:

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Gender.....	4
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Race and Ethnicity .....	6
Households and Families .....	7
Housing.....	8
Housing Occupancy .....	9
Housing Owner vs Renter.....	10
Housing Structure Type .....	11
Housing Age .....	12
Veteran Demographics.....	13

## County Breakdown

### Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:

In every year between 2010 and 2020, there have been an even number of populations decreases and increases. Overall, Lincoln's population has increased by 2.3%, dropping from 5,060 in 2010 to 5,177 in 2020.

In Lincoln County, males outnumber females in every year's estimate from 2010 to 2020. In the last four surveys, from 2016 to 2020, females have made up just over 43% of Lincoln County population.

From 2010 to 2020 the number of persons 65 years and older has seen the largest increase. Other notable increases include the 20 to 44 and 45 to 64-year ranges.

From 2010 to 2020, the Hispanic population more than doubled. White/Caucasian has remained the majority population, at 83%.

### Households, Families, and Housing:

From 2010 to 2020 Lincoln County households have increased by 244. This is a +13.9% overall change, and while it is 1.5% less than the Nevada average, the state's average households have increased in every year in this time period.

From 2010 to 2020 housing units in the range of \$100,000 to \$149,999 have almost doubled. This range of homes shows its biggest increase from 2014 to 2016.

### Veteran Demographics

From 2010 to 2020 the veteran population has decreased 13%, from 578 to 501 persons. The 10-year total saw the biggest change in veterans in the 55 to 64-year-old category that went from 175 veterans to 100 veterans in 2020.



## Population

### Definition

Population is all people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

### Why is it important?

Population is the baseline measurement for most all other sociodemographic and economic metrics. Population data acts as the foundation for measures such as the inflow, outflow, and number of employees, the use of public and private lands and businesses, education, and overall activity. It is a needed metric in order to account for any type of change to the community.

### County Breakdown

In every year between 2010 and 2020, there have been an even number of populations decreases and increases. Overall, Lincoln's population has increased by 2.3%, dropping from 5,060 in 2010 to 5,177 in 2020. Meanwhile Nevada's population has increased year to year, with the increasing gradually rising (+2.7% in 2012, +3.7% in 2020).

Population was highest for Lincoln in 2012 and 2014, where both totals sat at 5,282. And although population has decreased since then, the year-to-year change from 2016 to 2020 shows the period increase of +2.3%.

Figure 1. Lincoln County Population, 2010 to 2020

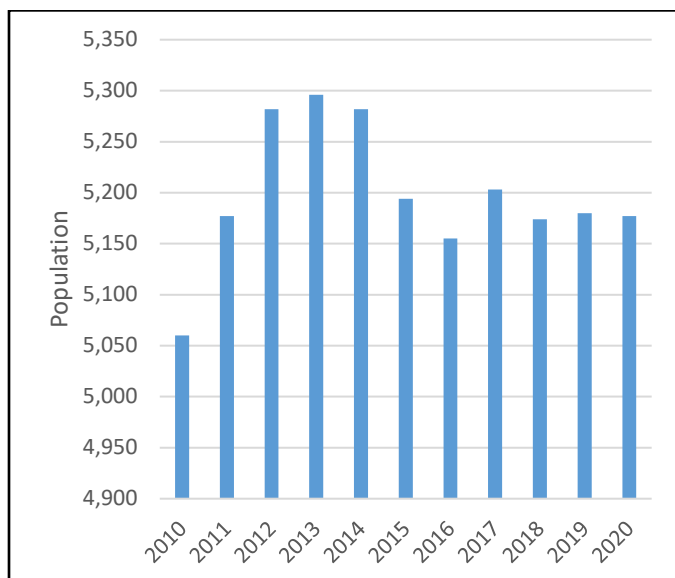
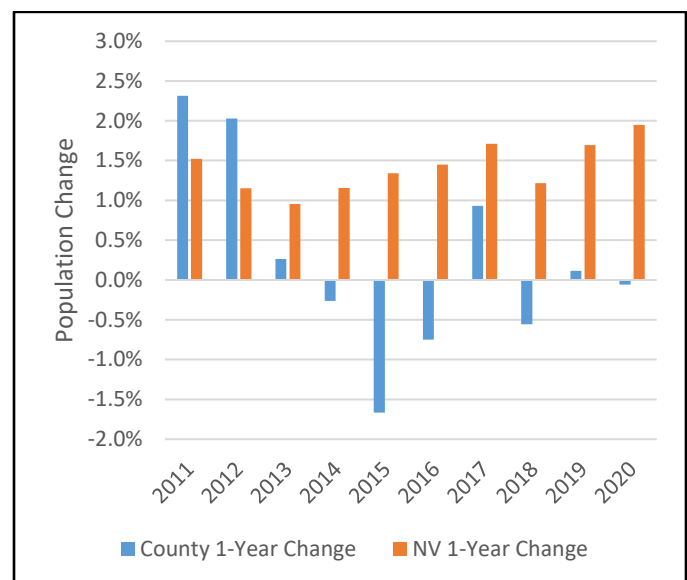


Table 1. Lincoln County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Population	Lincoln 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	5,060	-	-
2012	5,282	4.4%	2.7%
2014	5,282	0.0%	2.1%
2016	5,155	-2.4%	2.8%
2018	5,174	0.4%	2.9%
2020	5,177	0.1%	3.7%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		2.3%	15.1%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 2 Lincoln County vs. State Comparison, One-Year Population Change, 2011 to 2020



## Gender

### Definition

Gender is the Census Bureau's method of capturing a person's sex. In their extended glossary they acknowledge the interchangeability of the terms gender and sex as well as gender being a social construction. At the same time, they aim to capture the sex composition of the population.

### Why is it important?

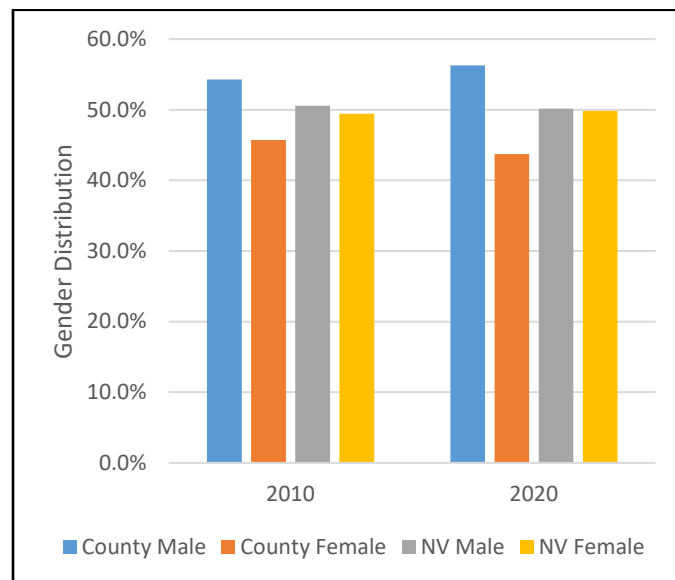
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps, because the general national trend is near a fifty-fifty split.

Table 2. Lincoln County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Male	Lincoln Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	54.3%	45.7%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	51.6%	48.4%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	54.8%	45.2%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	54.7%	45.3%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	51.7%	48.3%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	56.3%	43.7%	50.2%	49.8%

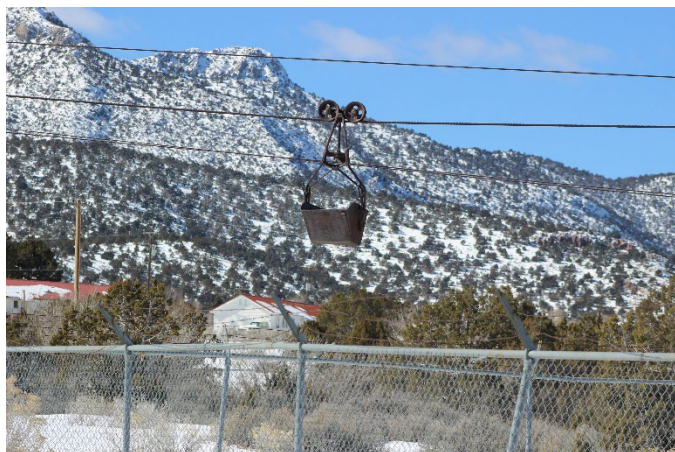
Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 3 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Gender, 2010 to 2020



### County Breakdown

In Lincoln County, males outnumber females in every year's estimate from 2010 to 2020. In the last four surveys, from 2016 to 2020, females have made up just over 43% of Lincoln County population. 2016 to 2018 marked an increase in female population (+3%) and a decrease in male population (-3%). The male to female distribution is more equalized on the state level. While males have outnumbered females by a slim margin from 2010 to 2020, that number is gradually approaching equilibrium.



## Age

### Definition

Census Bureau programs define age as the length of time in completed years that a person has lived. The Census Bureau's national surveys compute age as of the interview date.

### Why is it important?

Age is a key indicator of the type of individuals within a community, and therefore the type of community and its overall activity. Those in charge of schools, hospitals, retirement homes, housing development, and all types of businesses require age data in order to account for anticipated change. Age data is especially used for public services ranging from use of parks to law enforcement, and even companies who need to tailor their marketing to specific groups.

Table 3. Lincoln County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	35.5	35.9
2012	35.9	36.3
2014	35.8	36.9
2016	39.6	37.5
2018	45.2	37.9
2020	43.7	38.2

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 the number of persons 65 years and older has seen the largest increase. Other notable increases include the 20 to 44 and 45 to 64-year ranges. From 2010 to 2020, the largest total *decrease* in population was in the under 19-year range, decreasing by 11.3% overall. The median age in Lincoln county has increased over the time period of 2010-2020, going from 35.5 in 2010 to 43.7 in 2020. This increase in median age is similar but slightly more drastic than the state as a whole where Nevada saw the median age at 35.9 in 2010 and increased to 38.2 in 2020.

Figure 4 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Median Age, 2010 to 2020

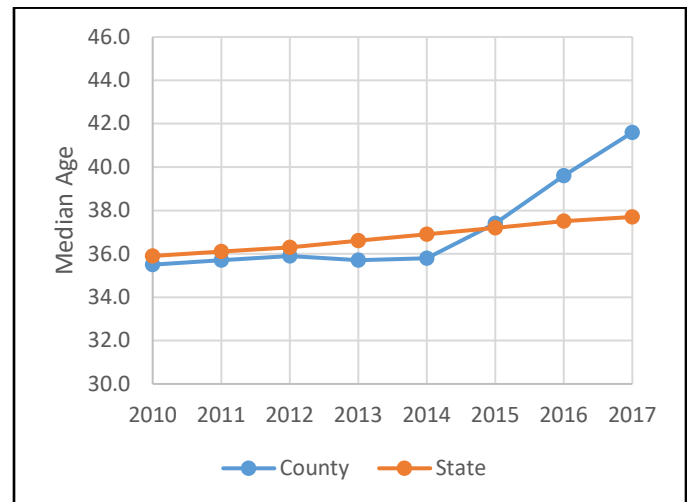
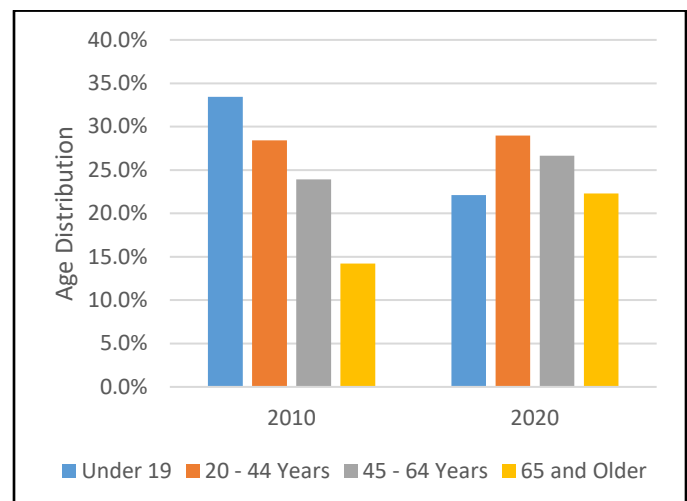


Table 4. Lincoln County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	33.4%	28.4%	23.9%	14.2%
2012	30.0%	29.3%	22.3%	18.4%
2014	30.0%	30.3%	22.1%	17.5%
2016	24.9%	30.6%	25.9%	18.6%
2018	19.4%	30.1%	26.9%	23.7%
2020	22.1%	29.0%	26.6%	22.3%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 5. Lincoln County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020



## Race and Ethnicity

### Definition

As per the U.S. Census Bureau definition, the data on race is derived from answers to the question on race. This data is based on self-identification, and is not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. Regarding ethnicity, the U.S. Census Bureau also adheres to the OMB definition. There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. OMB considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

On this page, 'White', 'Black', 'American Indian', and 'Other' all represent percent of population of non-Hispanic origin. All population, regardless of race, with a Hispanic origin is shown under the 'Hispanic' heading.

### Why is it important?

Race and Ethnicity data is used by advertisers to tailor their marketing strategy to certain groups. Business owners also consult this demographic data to locate their brick and mortar stores in certain areas, and to market to the consumer. One of race and ethnicity data's main uses is to get an overall scope of the makeup and diversity of the community.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020, the Hispanic population more than doubled. White/Caucasian has remained the majority population, at 83%. The American Indian population increased from 2010 to 2012, but then suffered a decrease in 2014 and going forward.

Table 5. Lincoln County Race/Ethnicity Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	85.9%	4.3%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%
2012	83.5%	7.2%	3.0%	5.0%	1.3%
2014	83.4%	8.9%	2.4%	4.0%	1.3%
2016	82.9%	8.6%	2.9%	3.5%	2.2%
2018	86.2%	8.5%	3.0%	0.2%	2.0%
2020	82.8%	11.0%	3.7%	0.7%	1.8%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 6. Lincoln County Race/Ethnicity Distribution, 2010 to 2020

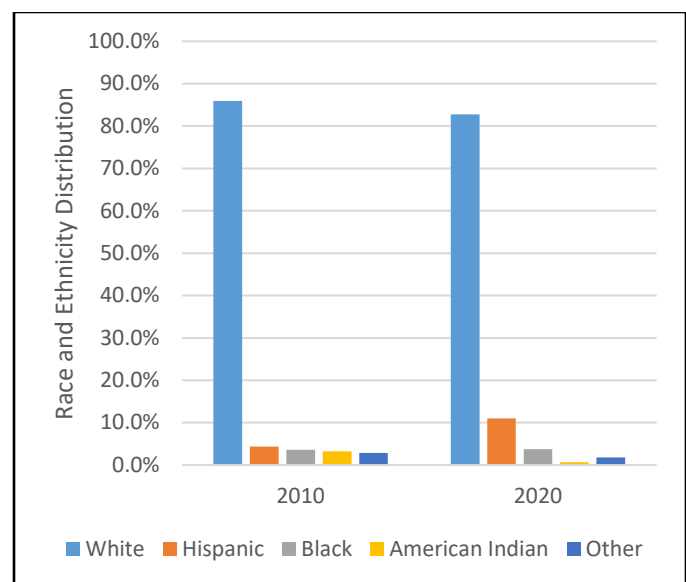
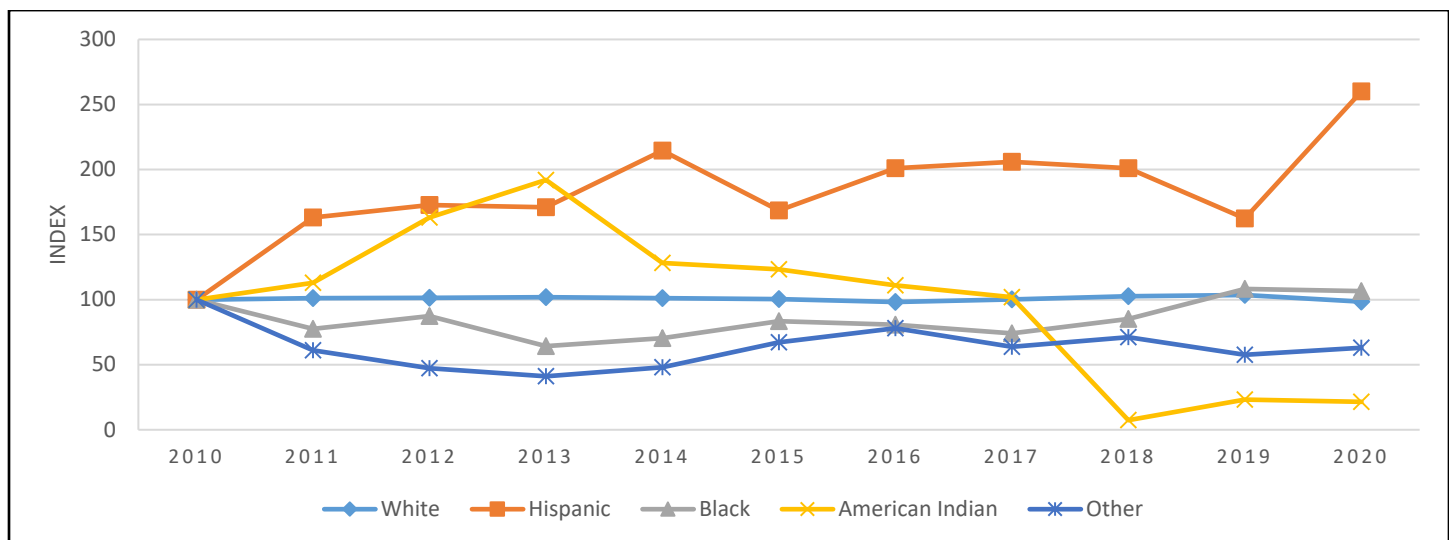


Figure 7 Lincoln County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100





## Households and Families

### Definition

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit (such as a house or apartment) as their usual place of residence. Families are groups of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people are considered as members of one family.

### Why is it important?

When used alongside poverty, income, and school district data, households and families data informs decision makers of needs for children and lower income families, as well as the community's general wellbeing. Utilized with GIS mapping, it allows analysts to identify community segments and patterns.

Table 6. Lincoln County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Households	Lincoln 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,759		
2012	1,976	8.9%	0.6%
2014	1,916	-2.7%	0.7%
2016	1,835	-2.5%	1.4%
2018	2,041	5.8%	2.3%
2020	2,003	-0.7%	2.9%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		13.9%	15.4%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 8. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

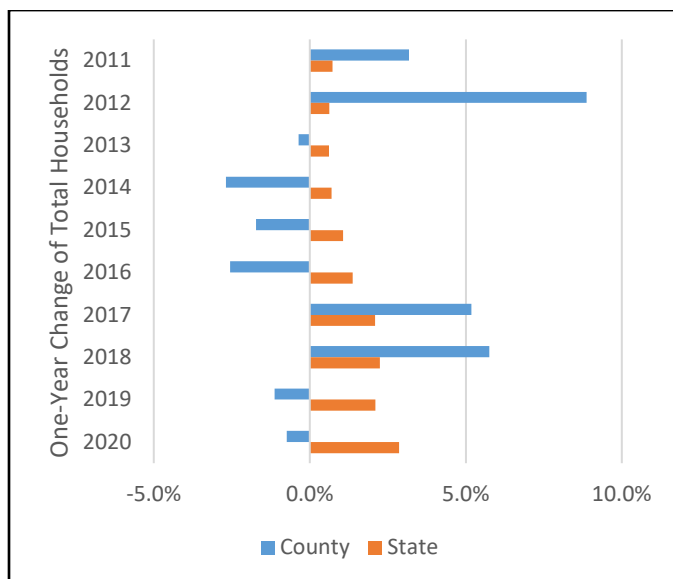
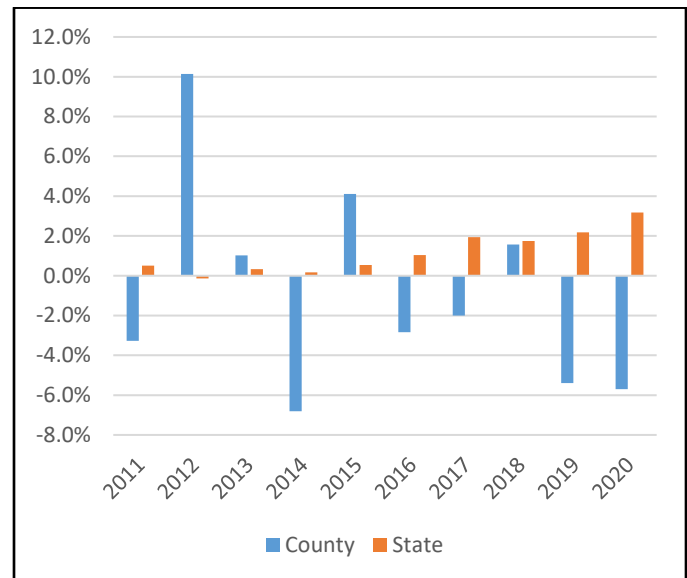


Figure 9. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 Lincoln County households have increased by 244. This is a +13.9% overall change, and while it is 1.5% less than the Nevada average, the state's average households have increased in every year in this time period. Lincoln County shows its largest increases from 2010 to 2012, and then later in 2018, with the in-between years (2014-2016) showing a consistent decline.

Table 7. Lincoln County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Families	Lincoln 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,284		
2012	1,368	10.1%	-0.1%
2014	1,288	-6.8%	0.2%
2016	1,303	-2.8%	1.0%
2018	1,297	1.6%	1.7%
2020	1,157	-5.7%	3.2%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		-0.5%	4.4%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Housing

### Definition

A housing unit, as defined for purposes of these data, is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Housing unit value is the appraisal worth.

### Why is it important?

Housing is a measure of economic prosperity and general quality of living. Business owners and government decision makers are interested in certain segments of the community on all slides of the economic scale. Such a catalog of housing values allows new developments, both commercial and governmental, to be planned accordingly. To ensure accuracy, housing data should be compared with per capita income and poverty data. For example, while household income and family income may vary even in the same neighborhood, housing prices in the same range tend to be grouped together.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 housing units in the range of \$100,000 to \$149,999 have almost doubled. This range of homes shows its biggest increase from 2014 to 2016. Houses worth more than \$1,000,000 dropped in occupancy from 2016 to 2018. Furthermore, in the same year, either houses in the \$500,000 to \$999,999 were devalued to one range lower or lost occupants. The median housing value has fell by almost \$50,000 since 2010 when the median value was \$183k and now sits at \$137k in 2020.

Table 8 Lincoln County Median Housing Unit Value, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$183,273	\$306,702
2012	\$177,786	\$220,528
2014	\$156,632	\$187,622
2016	\$144,974	\$212,526
2018	\$143,660	\$258,524
2020	\$137,739	\$301,447

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys. Amounts are shown in 2021 dollars.

Figure 10. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

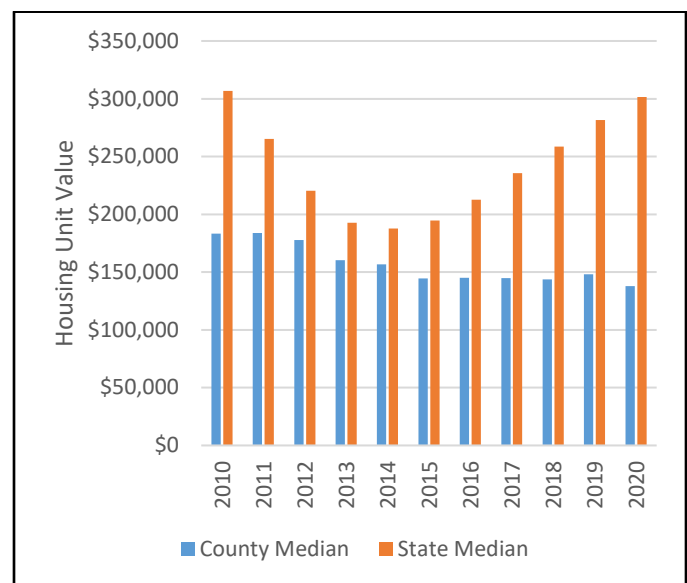


Table 9 Lincoln County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Owner-Occupied Units	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or More
2010	1,257	13.3%	22.3%	13.7%	16.8%	22.0%	9.2%	1.8%	1.0%
2012	1,386	16.7%	17.6%	14.1%	17.2%	17.0%	14.4%	1.2%	1.7%
2014	1,238	13.2%	23.7%	17.4%	10.8%	13.6%	18.6%	0.0%	2.7%
2016	1,253	13.6%	15.4%	29.3%	15.6%	9.2%	14.4%	0.0%	2.6%
2018	1,502	10.5%	17.1%	31.4%	17.0%	9.4%	12.5%	2.1%	0.0%
2020	1,453	4.9%	29.2%	21.7%	17.6%	10.6%	11.5%	4.4%	0.0%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Housing Occupancy

### Definition

A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

### Why is it important?

Housing occupancy data shows how active, filled, or abandoned a community is. Judging from the number of occupied units versus vacant units, those in charge of city planning can estimate room for improvement or demolition. This is especially important if there is an expectation of a sudden inflow of new citizens to the community.

### County Breakdown

Occupied housing units has decreased in Lincoln County. There is no set pattern in occupancy but rather a varying fluctuation throughout the time period. In 2010, 74.7% of the houses were occupied. This number decreased into its low point of 68.7% in 2014. Since then, the occupied rate has risen year by year, but it has never surpassed its original number of 74.7%, and currently sits at 73.3% in the most recent year data was collected in 2020.

Figure 11 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

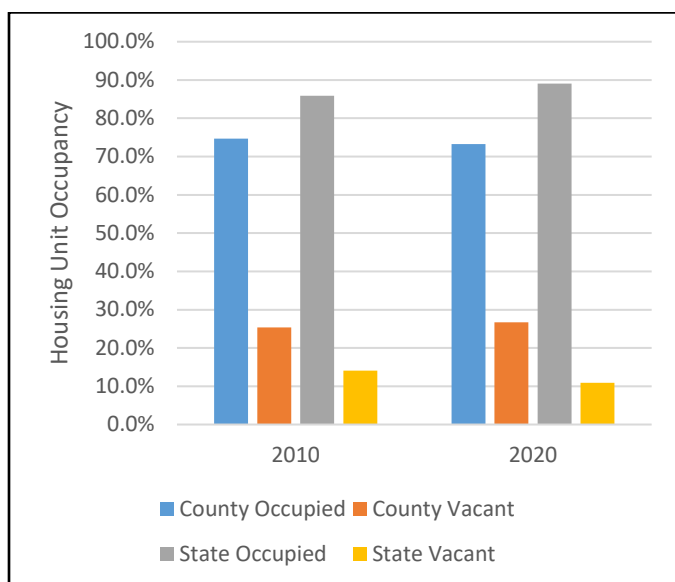
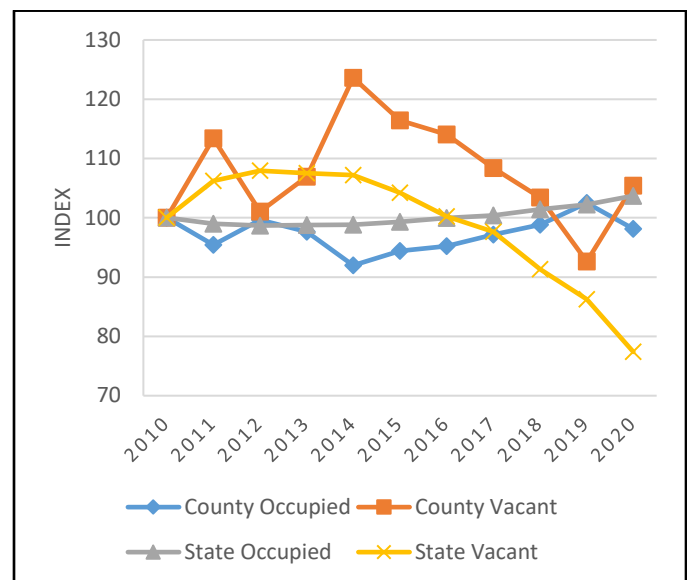


Table 10. Lincoln County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Occupied HH	Lincoln Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	74.7%	25.3%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	74.4%	25.6%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	68.7%	31.3%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	71.1%	28.9%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	73.8%	26.2%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	73.3%	26.7%	89.1%	10.9%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 12. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Housing Occupancy Distribution, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100



## Housing Owner/Renter

### Definition

A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

### Why is it important?

Owner-occupied versus renter-occupied housing data paints the picture of the types of individuals that make up the community. With this data, individuals in charge of storefronts, community buildings, and public services can tailor their activity. A larger percentage of homeowners in the county perhaps suggests a more long-term community. A lower percentage of homeowners might suggest an overall difficulty to own.

Figure 13 Lincoln County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

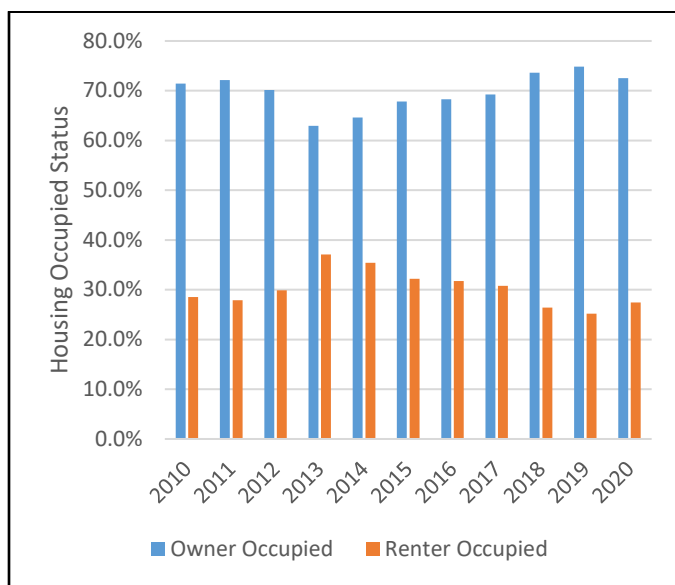


Table 11. Lincoln County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	1,759	71.5%	28.5%
2012	1,976	70.1%	29.9%
2014	1,916	64.6%	35.4%
2016	1,835	68.3%	31.7%
2018	2,041	73.6%	26.4%
2020	2,003	72.5%	27.5%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Table 12. Lincoln County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020

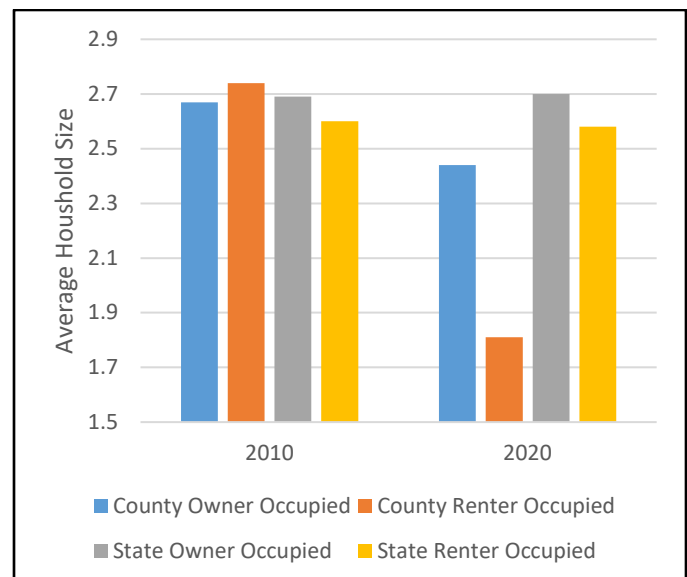
Year	Lincoln Owner Occ. HH Size	Lincoln Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.67	2.74	2.69	2.60
2012	2.50	2.51	2.69	2.68
2014	2.68	2.36	2.71	2.71
2016	2.60	2.43	2.72	2.72
2018	2.41	1.86	2.72	2.64
2020	2.44	1.81	2.70	2.58

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

Occupied units increased from 2010 to 2020. There was a slight lull from 2014 to 2016 in which the number of occupied units decreased, but in the latest trend line year, they have increased. Average household size of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units has stayed steady around the average of 2.5. The largest deviation is 1.81 in 2020 for renter-occupied units, and overall there is an overall slight decrease for both owner and renter occupied units. The state HH size average is naturally more consistent. Moreover, instead of slightly decreasing, as did the HH sizes in Lincoln County, the size of each household on the state level slightly increased from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 14 Lincoln County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



## Housing Structure Type

### Definition

The statistics, by type of structure, refer to the structural characteristics of the building. The one-unit structure category is a single-family home. It includes fully detached, semidetached (semi-attached, side-by-side), row houses, and townhouses. Multifamily structures are classified by the number of housing units in the structure.

### Why is it important?

Housing structure type data suggests level of permanence in the community. It also says something of the range and diversity of habitants. Cities are likely to have more multiple unit structures rather than a highly predominant single unit makeup. Along these same lines, structure type data speak to the community as being rural or urban. While this may be obvious already, the trend line in housing structure type can give a hint to the exact type of rural-urban split. Comparisons can be made to personal income and per capita income to better determine the overall community makeup.

### County Breakdown

Single Unit structures have remained the majority structure types from 2010 to 2020. In fact, they have increased in the time period to cover over 3/4th of all housing structure types. Mobile homes have decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 12%, going from 30.2% in 2010 to 18.1% in 2020. There have been no 20+ unit structures in Lincoln County since 2012. 2- to 4-unit structures have slightly decreased in percentage, while 5- to 19-units have more than doubled in representation.

Table 13. Lincoln County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020

Year	Single Unit	2- to 4- Units	5- to 19- Units	20+ Units	Mobile Home, RV, etc.
2010	64.9%	3.1%	0.9%	0.9%	30.2%
2012	67.7%	3.2%	2.4%	2.1%	24.7%
2014	72.0%	2.4%	2.3%	0.0%	23.3%
2016	73.4%	2.5%	2.3%	0.0%	21.8%
2018	75.6%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	20.2%
2020	77.4%	2.8%	1.6%	0.0%	18.1%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 15 Lincoln County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

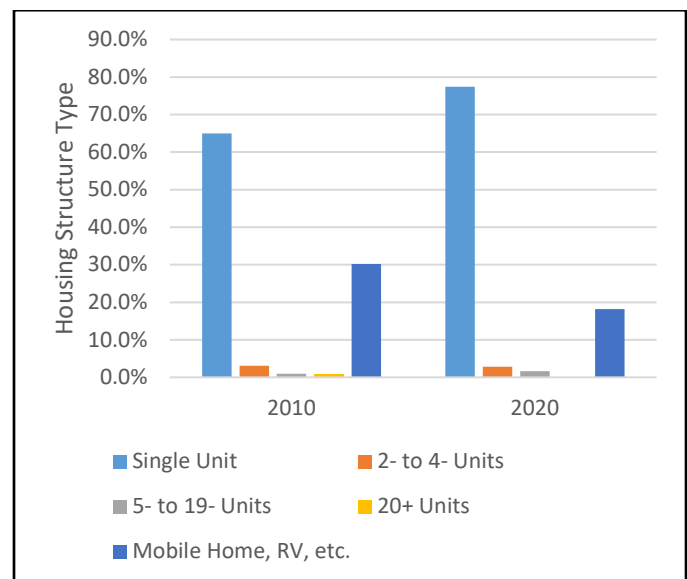
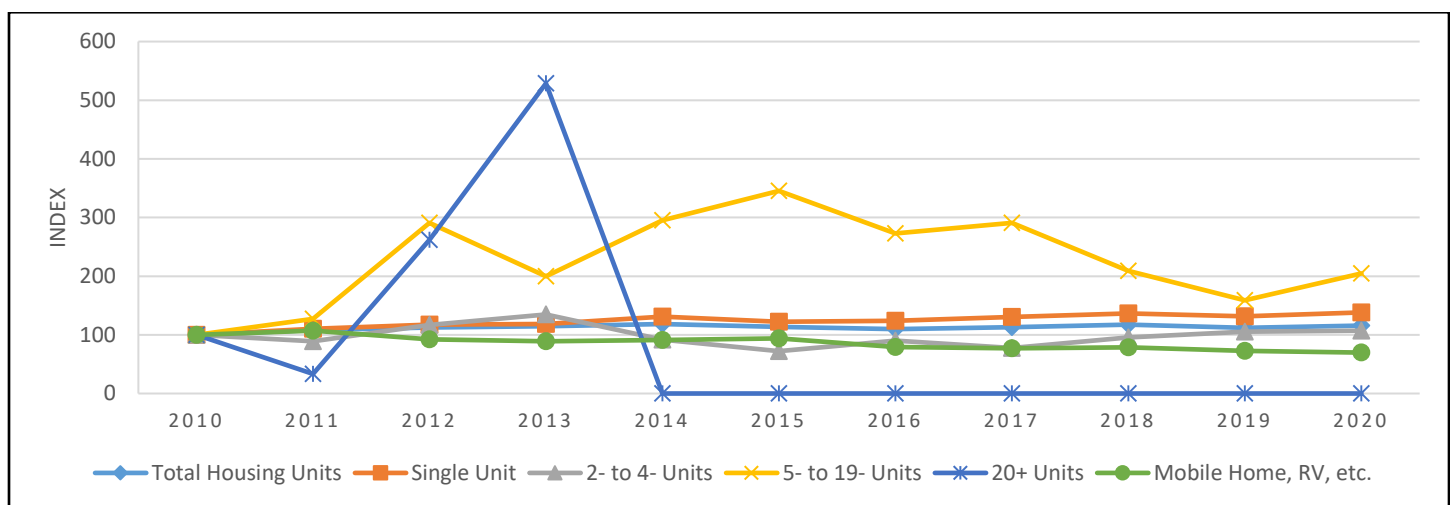


Figure 16 Lincoln County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## Housing Age

### Definition

The housing age is the year in which the house was built.

### Why is it important?

Housing age is an indicator of the general age of the community, and thus an indicator of the community's culture. It shows overall progress and development. A strong presence of newer homes indicates expansion and growth.

### County Breakdown

No houses in Lincoln County were built in the 2010 or later division were recorded until 2016. Homes built before 1959 suffered a large decrease from 2010 to 2016 but then went on the rise again from 2018-2020. In 2016 and 2018, houses built between 1980-1999 are the plurality. Recently, houses built after 2000 have gone down in percentage share.

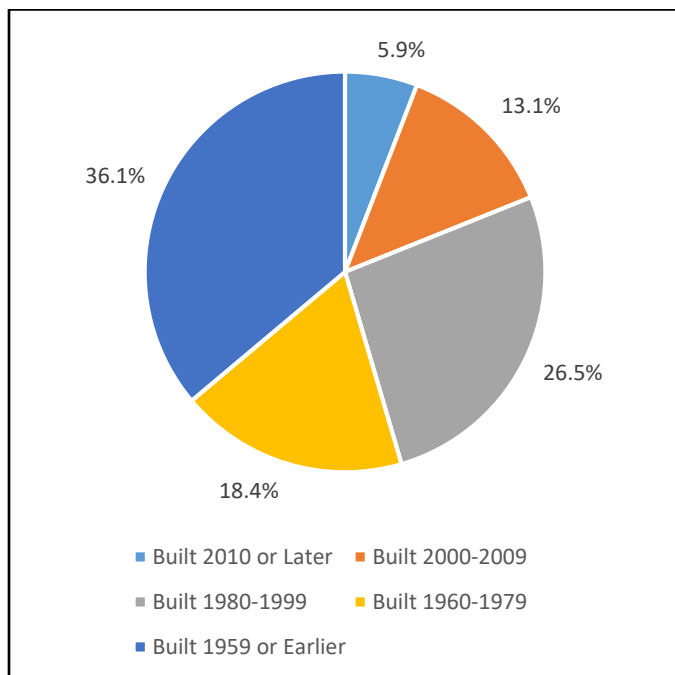
Table 14. Lincoln County Housing Age Distribution, 2012 to 2020

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.0%	16.0%	20.8%	29.0%	34.1%
2014	0.0%	17.8%	26.1%	28.0%	28.1%
2016	0.4%	19.8%	31.4%	28.4%	19.9%
2018	1.3%	15.1%	30.6%	27.2%	25.7%
2020	5.9%	13.1%	26.5%	18.4%	36.1%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2008-2012 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.



Figure 17. Lincoln County Housing Age Distribution, 2020





## Veteran Demographics

### Definition

A "civilian veteran" is a person 18 years old or over who has served, but is not now serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

### Why is it important?

Veteran data does not give way to conclusive analysis. Good reference points are per capita income and poverty. Veteran data is an indicator for the development of programs and services designed for veterans. If it does not indicate a strength or sign of community support for veterans, then it indicates the potential for such support.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 the veteran population has decreased 13%, from 578 to 501 persons. The 10-year total saw the biggest change in veterans in the 55 to 64-year-old category that went from 175 veterans to 100 veterans in 2020. Other age groups with a decreased number of veterans are the 18 to 34 range and 75 and older range. The ten-year change is a lot more drastic in Lincoln than it is for the state but the overall veteran population sits around a 13% decrease for both the state and the county.

Figure 18. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Ten-Year Change of Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

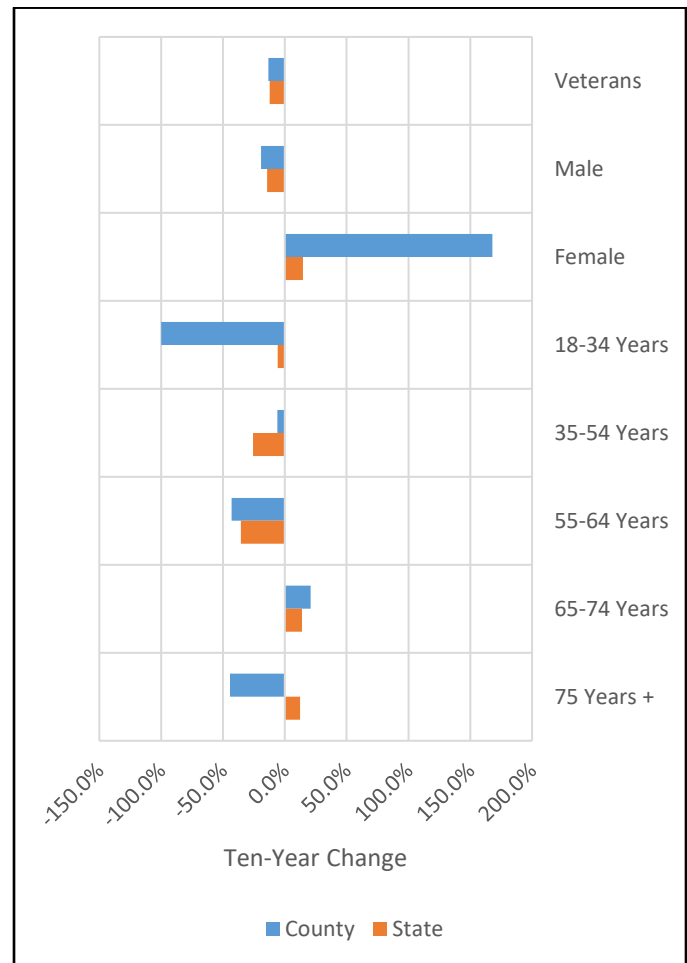


Table 15. Lincoln County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Lincoln		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Lincoln	Nevada	Lincoln	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	578	501			-13.3%	-12.1%
<b>Male</b>	560	453	90.4%	90.3%	-19.1%	-14.3%
<b>Female</b>	18	48	9.6%	9.7%	167.9%	14.7%
<b>18 to 34 Years Old</b>	6	0	0.0%	8.7%	-100.0%	-5.8%
<b>35 to 54 Years Old</b>	80	75	16.6%	23.5%	-6.0%	-25.6%
<b>55 to 64 Years Old</b>	175	100	22.1%	18.9%	-42.9%	-35.6%
<b>65 to 74 Years Old</b>	229	277	61.3%	26.6%	21.0%	14.0%
<b>75 Years and Older</b>	88	49	10.8%	20.9%	-44.2%	12.3%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S2101: Veteran Status" Multiple years: 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.



# Social Characteristics

This section includes social measures of educational attainment, veterans, and school districts. It also goes in-depth regarding poverty, showing the difference between the poverty threshold and guidelines and poverty measures for the county and state.

These data measures determine need or revaluation for community assistance programs; gaps or successes in general school planning and budgeting; the ability to fill job spots through educational attainment and availability; and the potential for interaction between schools, graduating classes, and the growing, surrounding community.



# Social Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

- Nevada Report Card
- US Census Bureau
  - American Community Survey
- US Department of Health and Human Services

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# County Breakdown

## Educational Attainment:

2014 to 2016 shows a jump in 4-year college graduates for the county. Both Bachelor degree and Graduate/Professional degree obtainers increased, as well as Associate degree obtainers from 2010 to 2018 but has slightly decreased now in the most recent year where data has been collected in 2020.

## Poverty:

In 2020, 5.4% of the population was below the poverty line. This is a notable decrease from 2013, where 17.3% of the population was below 1.00 of the poverty lines. Moreover, each year since 2013 has seen a steady decrease in those below 1.00 of the poverty lines.

## School Districts:

From 2010 to 2021, both Lincoln County and the state have decreased in student population. However, the state average shows a more consistent increase, while the county’s changes are sporadic, reporting decreases except for large spikes in the 2015 and 2017 accountability years.

Like Nevada as a whole, the Hispanic student population for Lincoln County has increased overall in this time period. A possible discrepancy exists here, because of the steady increase from 9.5% to 14.1%, until 2018-2019, where the Hispanic population falls to 11.4%. Nevertheless, the population decreases again the following year.

Lincoln IEPs have risen consistently each school year from 2011 to 2021. 2019 and 2021 show the only decreases in the time period.



## Educational Attainment

### Definition

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed. Individuals reported in this measure are over 25 years old.

### Why is it important?

Education data is a sign of workforce skill. In other words, a higher percentage of higher-end educational attainment helps indicate the type of labor force in a region. For example, a tech company might be more interested in opening up a facility with a higher focus of Bachelor's or Graduate degree obtainers. This data also, simply put, indicates a county's ability to enforce education. A lower percentage of high school graduates could suggest either a needed improvement at the schools themselves or a needed improvement on the community as a whole, in terms of data such as crime rates and poverty.

### County Breakdown

2014 to 2016 shows a jump in 4-year college graduates for the county. Both Bachelor degree and Graduate/Professional degree obtainers increased, as well as Associate degree obtainers from 2010 to 2018 but has slightly decreased now in the most recent year where data has been collected in 2020. On the state level, there is no marked jump for either of these categories, but rather a gradual increase over the time period.

Table 16 Lincoln County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln < H.S.	Lincoln Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	17.0%	15.8%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	14.9%	16.8%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	13.0%	15.1%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	11.3%	22.7%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	14.4%	17.7%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	13.1%	16.4%	13.1%	25.5%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S1501: Educational Attainment" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

Figure 19 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

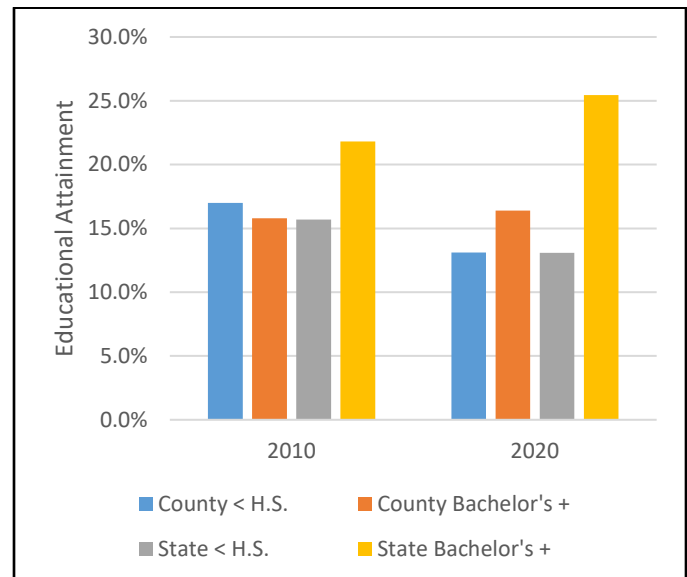


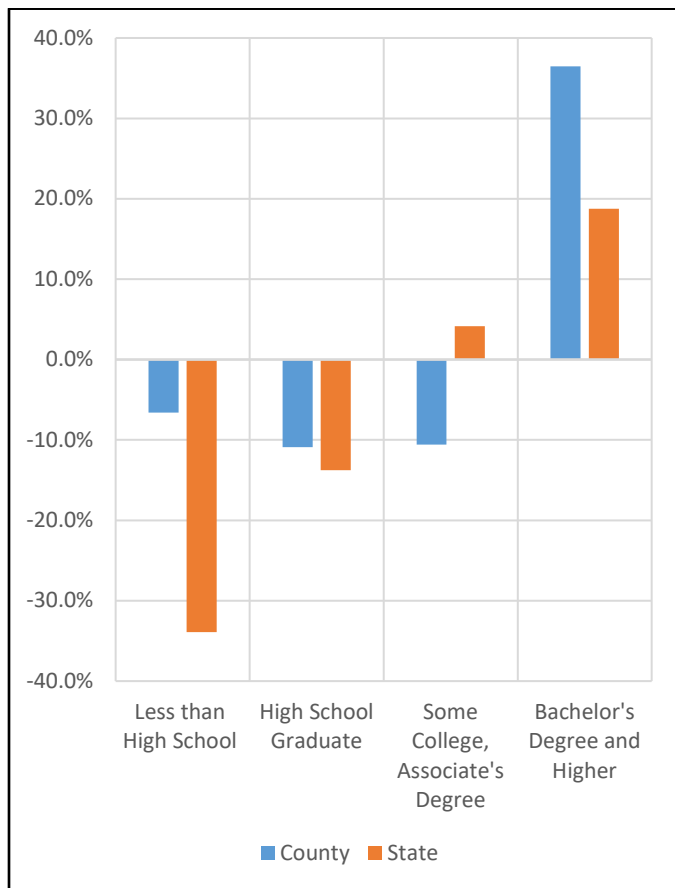
Table 17 Lincoln County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Year	Population 25 and over	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate/ Equivalent	Some College, No degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate/ Professional Degree
2010	3,069	3.7%	13.3%	29.3%	30.7%	7.2%	9.6%	6.2%
2012	3,320	3.7%	11.2%	31.4%	29.1%	7.8%	11.2%	5.6%
2014	3,303	2.2%	10.8%	35.9%	26.4%	9.6%	11.4%	3.7%
2016	3,535	1.8%	9.5%	33.1%	23.7%	9.1%	16.3%	6.4%
2018	3,747	2.2%	12.2%	32.7%	26.5%	8.6%	10.8%	7.0%
2020	3,672	2.8%	10.3%	42.2%	21.5%	6.8%	9.3%	7.1%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S1501: Educational Attainment" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Veteran Educational Attainment

Figure 20 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Ten-Year Change of Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020



### Definition

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed. Attainment here is applied to civilian veterans.

### Why is it important?

Veteran Educational Attainment data is a good marker for social and personal reform. Education here is a baseline indicator for a veteran's ability to enter the work force. There are other factors and outliers that must be considered, but as a general assumption: the higher the attainment and the more prevalent the rates above high school, the easier it is for veterans to enter the work force.

### County Breakdown

Total veterans with a college degree decreased from 2010 to 2020. 2014 to 2016 marks a decrease in veterans with less than a high school diploma, and in this year, there was no notable population drop. The years following, 2016, show steady decreases in those with a high school degree. Percentage of veterans with a bachelor's degree or higher has remained the least fluctuating category, and has slightly decreased overall in the time period.

Table 18 Lincoln County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Lincoln		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Lincoln	Nevada	Lincoln	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	578	501			-13.3%	-12.1%
<b>Less than High School</b>	63	51	10.2%	4.3%	-6.6%	-33.9%
<b>High School Graduate</b>	97	75	15.0%	24.4%	-10.9%	-13.8%
<b>Some College, Associate's Degree</b>	294	228	45.5%	43.7%	-10.6%	4.2%
<b>Bachelor's Degree and Higher</b>	124	147	29.3%	27.5%	36.5%	18.7%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S2101: Veteran Status" Multiple years: 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Poverty Threshold

### Definition

The Census Bureau gives the following **definition of poverty**:

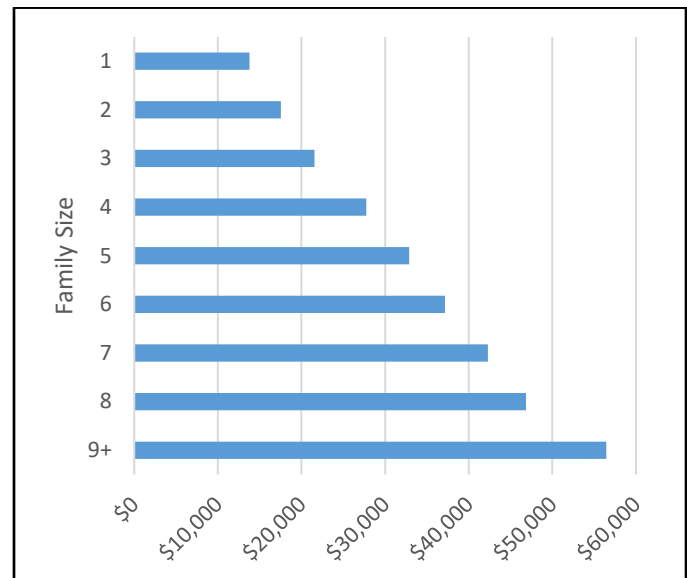
*The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is considered in poverty.*

This definition covers the poverty threshold, but not the poverty guidelines, which are covered more on the next page.

### There are two different poverty levels?

Yes, the federal government has two separate measures of poverty. The first is the **Census Bureau's "Poverty Thresholds"**. The second is the **Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) "Poverty Guidelines"**. These are distinct terms with different formulas and different uses. The main use for the poverty thresholds created by the Census Bureau is statistical; that is, it is used in the calculating of the total number of people in poverty. HHS's poverty guidelines are for administrative purposes, mainly used to determine financial eligibility for certain programs.

Figure 21. Census Bureau Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds by Family Size, 2021



### How does the makeup of the household affect each poverty level?

Both the thresholds and guidelines **take into account the total number of people in the household/family** that is being assessed. A two-person household has a lesser monetary level to be considered in poverty than a four-person household in both the threshold and guidelines. The guidelines do not factor in age in the calculations. The thresholds do, on the other hand, factor in age. Both the total number of children and, for one- and two-person households, the elderly, are considered.

Table 19. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children, 2021

Size of Family Unit	Related Children under 18 Years-Old							
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>One person</b>								
Under age 65	14,097							
Aged 65 and older	12,996							
<b>Two people:</b>								
Householder under age 65	18,145	18,677						
Householder aged 65+	16,379	18,606						
<b>Three people</b>	21,196	21,811	21,831					
<b>Four people</b>	27,949	28,406	27,479	27,575				
<b>Five people</b>	33,705	34,195	33,148	32,338	31,843			
<b>Six people</b>	38,767	38,921	38,119	37,350	36,207	35,529		
<b>Seven people</b>	44,606	44,885	43,925	43,255	42,009	40,554	38,958	
<b>Eight people</b>	49,888	50,329	49,423	48,629	47,503	46,073	44,585	44,207
<b>Nine people or more</b>	60,012	60,303	59,501	58,828	57,722	56,201	54,826	54,485
								52,386

Source: United States Census Bureau

## Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

Family/H H Size	48 Contiguous	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$12,880	\$16,090	\$14,820
2	\$17,420	\$21,770	\$20,040
3	\$21,960	\$27,450	\$25,260
4	\$26,500	\$33,130	\$30,480
5	\$31,040	\$38,810	\$35,700
6	\$35,580	\$44,490	\$40,920
7	\$40,120	\$50,170	\$46,140
8	\$44,660	\$55,850	\$51,360

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

### Are there cost of living adjustments based on where someone lives?

The quick answer is **no, not within the contiguous 48 states**. The poverty threshold has the same monetary level throughout the entire United States for any given year. There is no variation for any state, city, or other area. The poverty guidelines have a single monetary level for the 48 contiguous states and Washington DC, but a separate set of figures for each of Alaska and Hawaii.

### Some of the Federal Programs that use the Poverty Guidelines:

- Head Start
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
- Parts of Medicaid
- Children's Health Insurance Program
- Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage
- Family Planning Services
- SNAP
- WIC
- School Free and Reduced Meals
- EFNEP
- Weatherization Assistance Program
- Job Corps
- Foster Grandparent Program



Table 21. Poverty Guidelines by Most Commonly Used Percentages for Assistance Programs, Contiguous 48 States, 2021

Family/ HH Size	50%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%	200%
1	\$6,440	\$12,880	\$16,100	\$17,130	\$17,388	\$17,774	\$19,320	\$22,540	\$23,184	\$23,828	\$25,760
2	\$8,710	\$17,420	\$21,775	\$23,169	\$23,517	\$24,040	\$26,130	\$30,485	\$31,356	\$32,227	\$34,840
3	\$10,980	\$21,960	\$27,450	\$29,207	\$29,646	\$30,305	\$32,940	\$38,430	\$39,528	\$40,626	\$43,920
4	\$13,250	\$26,500	\$33,125	\$35,245	\$35,775	\$36,570	\$39,750	\$46,375	\$47,700	\$49,025	\$53,000
5	\$15,520	\$31,040	\$38,800	\$41,283	\$41,904	\$42,835	\$46,560	\$54,320	\$55,872	\$57,424	\$62,080
6	\$17,790	\$35,580	\$44,475	\$47,321	\$48,033	\$49,100	\$53,370	\$62,265	\$64,044	\$65,823	\$71,160
7	\$20,060	\$40,120	\$50,150	\$53,360	\$54,162	\$55,366	\$60,180	\$70,210	\$72,216	\$74,222	\$80,240
8	\$22,330	\$44,660	\$55,825	\$59,398	\$60,291	\$61,631	\$66,990	\$78,155	\$80,388	\$82,621	\$89,320

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

\*For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,540 for each additional person (at 100%).



## Poverty in Nevada

**This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.**

Any page in this document that gives a count of people in poverty is using the Census Bureau's threshold. This includes the tables found within this section, such as the general population poverty numbers and veteran poverty numbers. Sections that show numbers regarding a part of the population on an assistance program will be using the HHS's guidelines. That includes school free and reduced lunch, among others.

Figure 22 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Ratio of Income to Poverty Thresholds, 2013 to 2020

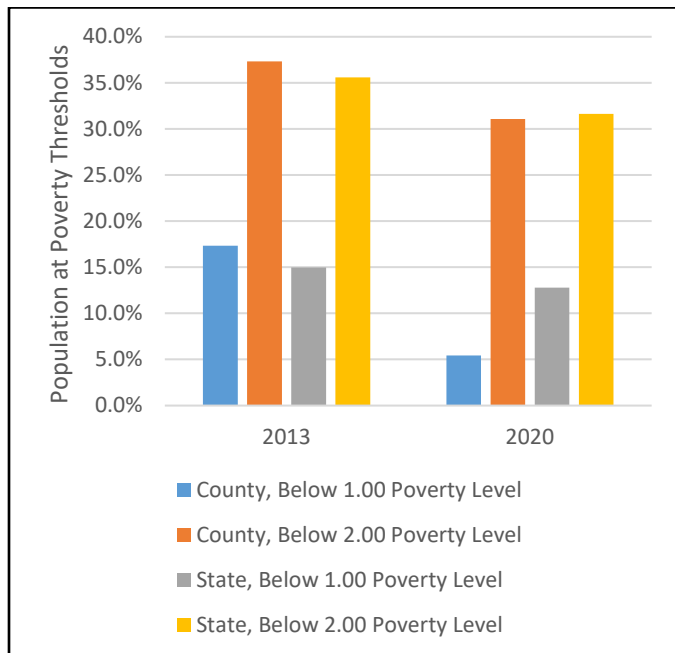


Table 22. Lincoln County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	17.3%	37.3%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	16.2%	36.9%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	13.1%	32.9%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	12.7%	30.2%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	12.1%	31.2%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	6.8%	26.0%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	5.5%	24.0%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	5.4%	31.1%	12.8%	31.6%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months" Multiple years: 2009-2013 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

In 2020, 5.4% of the population was below the poverty line. This is a notable decrease from 2013, where 17.3% of the population was below 1.00 of the poverty line. Moreover, each year since 2013 has seen a steady decrease in those below 1.00 of the poverty line. There has also been a net decrease over this timeline in persons below 2.00 of the poverty line, which suggests an even higher wellbeing.

Table 23. Lincoln County Ratio of Income to Poverty Level Distribution, 2013 to 2020

Year	Population	Below .50 Poverty Level	.50 to 1.00 of Poverty Level	1.00 to 1.25 of Poverty Level	1.25 to 1.50 of Poverty Level	1.50 to 1.85 of Poverty Level	1.85 to 2.00 of Poverty Level
2013	4,958	4.1%	13.2%	5.5%	7.0%	5.8%	1.7%
2014	4,928	7.2%	8.9%	6.9%	3.6%	7.5%	2.8%
2015	4,819	6.0%	7.1%	5.3%	3.4%	9.6%	1.5%
2016	4,681	5.3%	7.4%	4.2%	3.9%	6.6%	2.7%
2017	4,696	4.6%	7.5%	5.7%	3.7%	7.0%	2.7%
2018	4,632	4.8%	2.0%	5.2%	3.6%	8.0%	2.5%
2019	4,604	4.2%	1.3%	2.4%	3.3%	6.3%	6.6%
2020	4,541	3.9%	1.5%	3.9%	4.4%	11.8%	5.7%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months" Multiple years: 2009-2013 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Veteran Poverty

Figure 23 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Percent of Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020

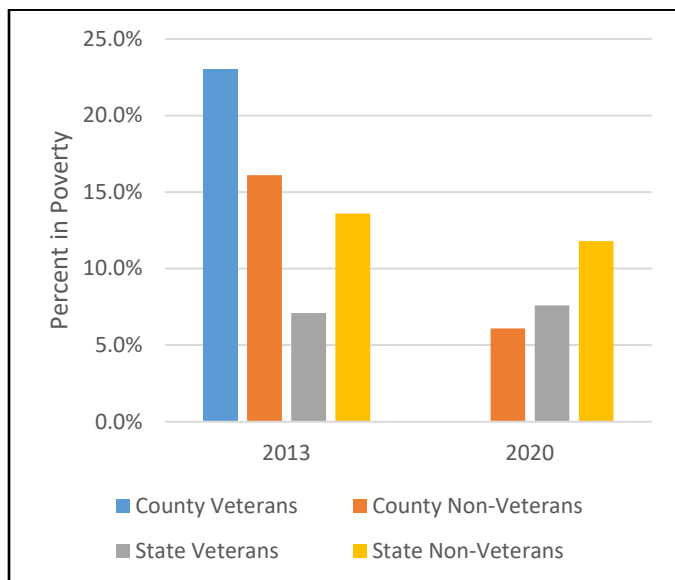
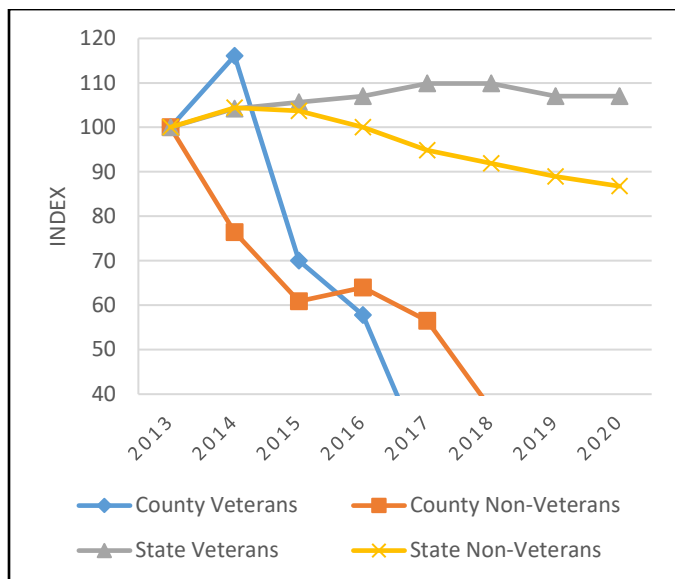


Figure 24. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



### How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

Both the Census Bureau and HHS **update their poverty levels annually using** the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (**CPI-U**).

The **thresholds** are calculated by updating the original threshold matrix created in 1978 via the CPI-U. The Census Bureau issues preliminary thresholds in January and the final thresholds in September for the previous year. That is, the preliminary poverty thresholds for 2017 were issued in January 2018 and then updated in September 2018 for the final poverty thresholds. This is then used to measure poverty for the calendar year 2017, reflecting the 2017 calendar year price level.

The poverty **guidelines** are issued every January, calculated from the thresholds finalized the previous year. Thus, the 2017 guidelines were issued in January 2017 calculated from the calendar year 2015 thresholds finalized in September 2016. Due to this, the 2017 guidelines are roughly equal to the 2016 thresholds.

Table 24 Lincoln County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Veterans	Lincoln Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	23.0%	16.1%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	26.7%	12.3%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	16.1%	9.8%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	13.3%	10.3%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	5.5%	9.1%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	0.0%	5.9%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	0.0%	6.2%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	0.0%	6.1%	7.6%	11.8%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "S2101: Veteran Status" Multiple years: 2009-2013 and 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

From 2013 to 2020, county veterans in poverty has *decreased*, going from 23% of the total being in poverty, to 0.0%. This is similar on the state level, where Nevada veterans in poverty have decreased, but slightly. The state did not decrease at as high of a rate and currently sits at 11.8%. 2016 is the year when the percentage of Lincoln County veterans in poverty reached the point of being less than the statewide percentage.

## School District Population

### Definition

School District population data shows the total students enrolled in all K-12 institutions, as well as a breakdown of gender.

### Why is it important?

School District population data acts as a springboard for other measures of staffing, special populations, class size, and per pupil expenditures. This helps administrators, business owners, and general decision makers in commercial and governmental planning and budgeting matters. For example, a new project that is bringing a couple hundred jobs into the region may also bring a couple hundred workers and families. The number of schoolchildren for each year is crucial for planning ahead, especially when considering the transition to middle school and high school, in order to see if adjustments are necessary.

Table 25. Lincoln County School District Enrollment, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln	Nevada
2010-2011	972	437,057
2012-2013	977	445,381
2014-2015	1,015	459,095
2016-2017	1,085	473,647
2018-2019	993	492,638
2020-2021	881	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Figure 25. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Enrollment, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100

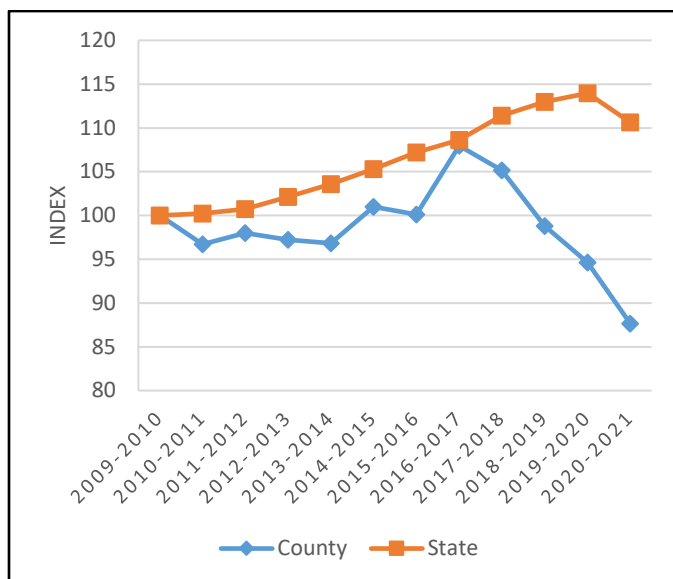
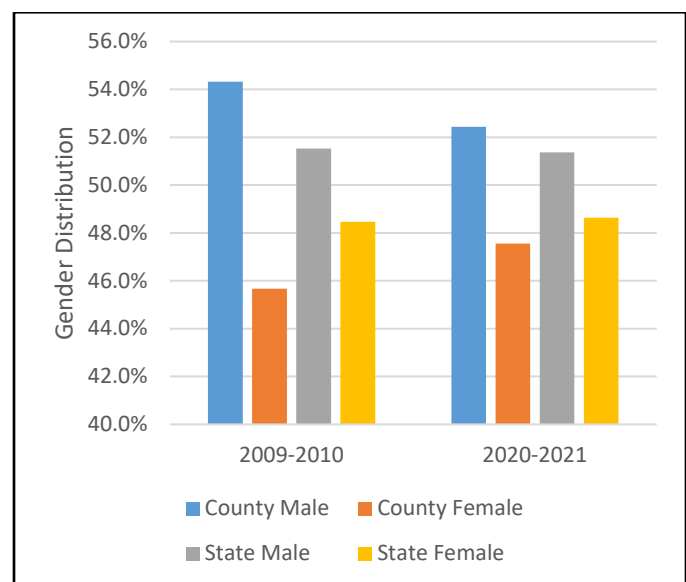


Table 26. Lincoln County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	55.0%	45.0%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	56.9%	43.1%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	55.7%	44.3%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	55.4%	44.6%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	51.9%	48.1%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	52.4%	47.6%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Figure 26 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Distribution by Gender, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2021, both Lincoln County and the state have decreased in student population. However, the state average shows a more consistent increase, while the county's changes are sporadic, reporting decreases except for large spikes in the 2015 and 2017 accountability years. Moreover, although Lincoln's student population has increased since 2012, it has decreased since its high in 2017. New projects in the region might be an answer to sharp increases and decreases. Other sections and year-to-year changes should be consulted for in-depth analysis.

## School District Race and Ethnicity

### Definition

This data is a measure of the race and ethnicity of each student in the county's school district. For the definition of race and ethnicity, please see the demographic characteristics section.

### Why is it important?

While race and ethnicity data for the general population is most important for advertisers and business owners, race data for school districts allows local decision makers to get an overall picture of the makeup of schools. Diversity programs improve equality yet, in order to develop a model, this data here should be supplemented with in-person experience of the county. Moreover, poverty data and free and reduced lunch populations should be consulted.

### County Breakdown

Like Nevada as a whole, the Hispanic student population for Lincoln County has increased overall in this time period. A possible discrepancy exists here, because of the steady increase from 9.5% to 14.1%, until 2018-2019, where the Hispanic population falls to 11.4%. Nevertheless, the population decreases again the following year. Regarding the Black student population, for the county it has decreased, but for the state it has increased. For the county in the 2011-2021 time period, White/Caucasian has remained the majority population, while on the state level, the White/Caucasian population has decreased from 38.7% to 30.0%.



Figure 27 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Distribution by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Accountability Years

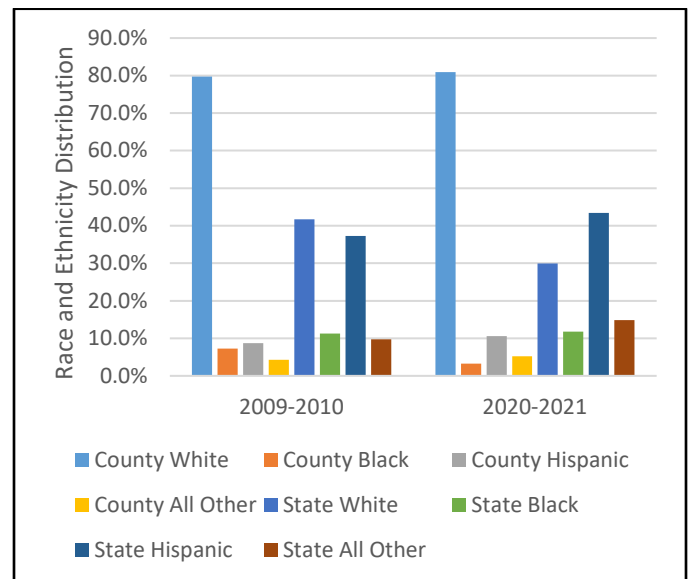


Table 27. Lincoln County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	80.5%	5.5%	10.2%	3.5%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	80.2%	5.7%	10.0%	3.2%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	78.5%	7.4%	10.2%	2.6%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	72.7%	8.9%	14.1%	2.5%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	79.6%	5.1%	11.4%	3.9%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	80.9%	3.3%	10.6%	5.2%	30.0%	11.8%	43.4%	14.8%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com



## School District Special Populations

### Definition

The individualized education program (IEP) is a written statement for each child with a disability that is receiving special education services that is developed and reviewed by the IEP Team. (From the act, IDEA)

An English language learner (ELL) is a person who is learning the English language in addition to his or her native language or any other languages they may speak.

### Why is it important?

Special populations data allows individuals with an impact on school programs to develop programs or make adjustments. School boards, government heads, and even teachers can use this data to start initiatives or remodel already-existing plans.

Table 28 Lincoln County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	8.1%	10.8%
2012-2013	8.4%	11.0%
2014-2015	12.2%	11.8%
2016-2017	15.6%	12.2%
2018-2019	15.2%	12.2%
2020-2021	14.5%	12.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

The symbol '-' indicates data not presented for groups less than ten, suppressed due to FERPA regulations.

The text 'N/A' indicates that the population was not present.

Figure 28. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

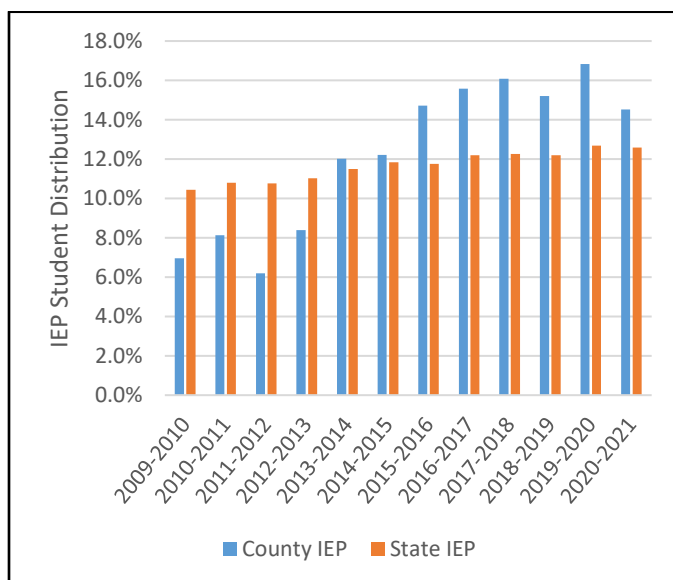


Table 29 Lincoln County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

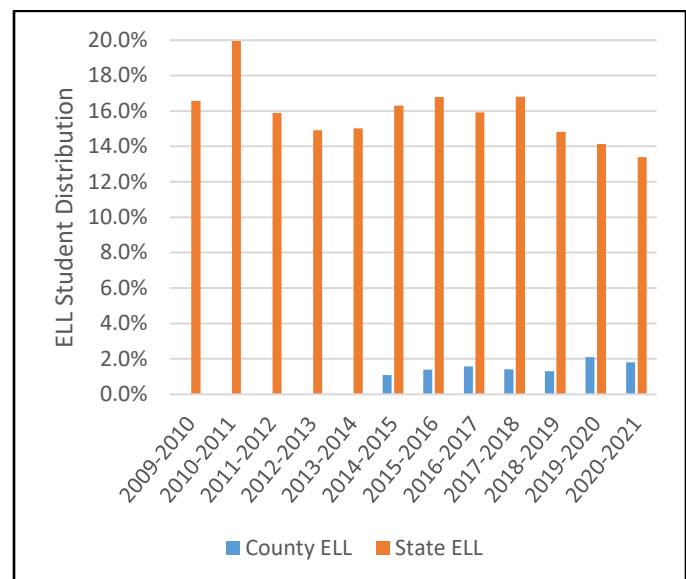
Accountability Year	Lincoln ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	-	20.0%
2012-2013	-	14.9%
2014-2015	1.1%	16.3%
2016-2017	1.6%	15.9%
2018-2019	1.3%	14.8%
2020-2021	1.8%	13.4%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

The symbol '-' indicates data not presented for groups less than ten, suppressed due to FERPA regulations.

The text 'N/A' indicates that the population was not present.

Figure 29 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District English Language Learner Population, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



### County Breakdown

Lincoln IEPs have risen consistently each school year from 2011 to 2021. 2019 and 2021 show the only decreases in the time period. Similarly, this is the only year Nevada reported a decrease. Over the time period, Lincoln County reports a higher percentage of IEPs, as well as a faster growth rate for the timeline.

## Free and Reduced Lunch Population

### Definition

Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) is a program offered to students who qualify according to family size and income. This qualification is generally the student's household income at 185% of the poverty guideline.

### Why is it important?

Like with the other special populations data, this data allows individuals with an impact on school programs to develop programs or make any necessary adjustments. School boards, government heads, and even teachers can use this data to start initiatives or remodel already-existing plans. For example, an increased percentage of FRL might indicate an increase of lower-income families. For accuracy, data here should be compared with poverty data.

Table 30. Lincoln County School District Free and Reduced Lunch Eligible Students, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	49.2%	47.9%
2012-2013	41.2%	49.9%
2014-2015	49.3%	53.2%
2016-2017	46.7%	60.7%
2018-2019	51.6%	61.2%
2020-2021	47.1%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Figure 30. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Eligibility, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100

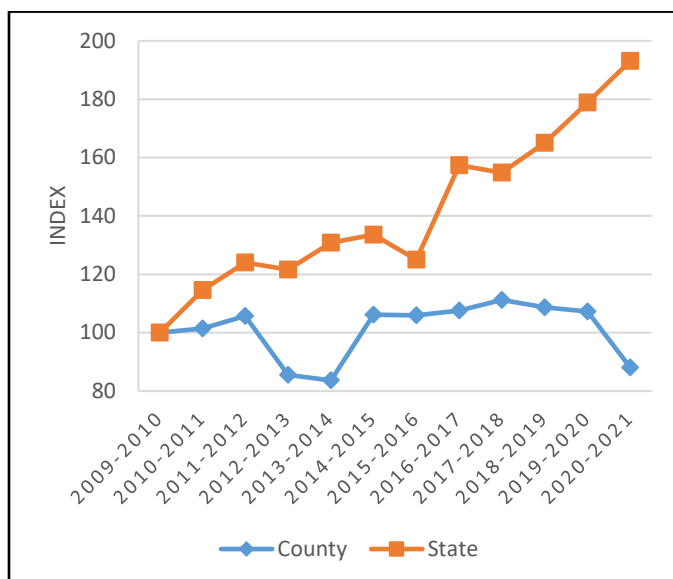


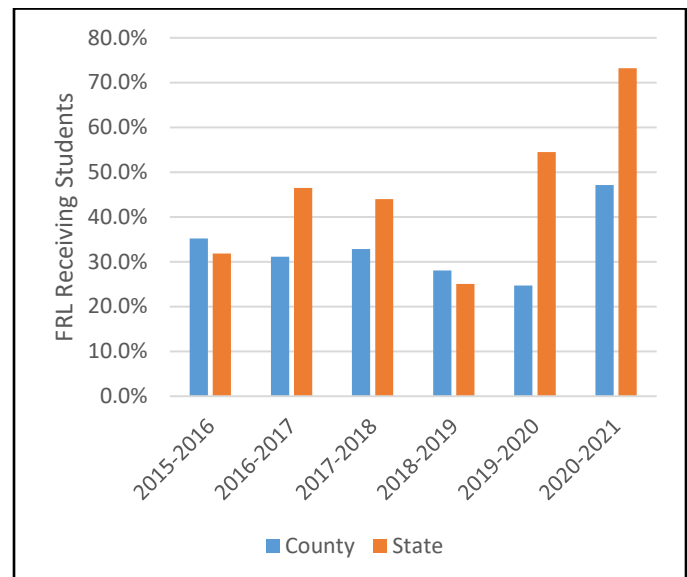
Table 31. Lincoln County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	35.2%	31.9%
2016-2017	31.2%	46.5%
2017-2018	32.8%	44.0%
2018-2019	28.1%	25.1%
2019-2020	24.7%	54.5%
2020-2021	47.1%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Note: This table shows the percentage of students who receive free or reduced lunch after eligibility is approved.

Figure 31. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Receiving Students, 2016 to 2021



### County Breakdown

Overall, Lincoln free and reduced lunch eligible students has slightly decreased from 49.2% to 47.1%. The number of students decreased the most from 2015 to 2017. However, a few years later it had increased, and has since remained relatively steady at just around 50%. The state, likewise, has also hovered around 50% for the time period, yet in recent years has shot up to 73.2%. There does not seem to be any relation between county and state year-to-year trends.

## School District Staffing

Table 32. Lincoln County School District Staffing, 2012 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	8	78	16
2012-2013	27	120	27
2013-2014	9	91	61
2014-2015	8	99	69
2015-2016	9	81	65
2016-2017	8	99	64
2017-2018	11	89	74
2018-2019	11	90	73
2019-2020	11	90	82
2020-2021	12	85	79

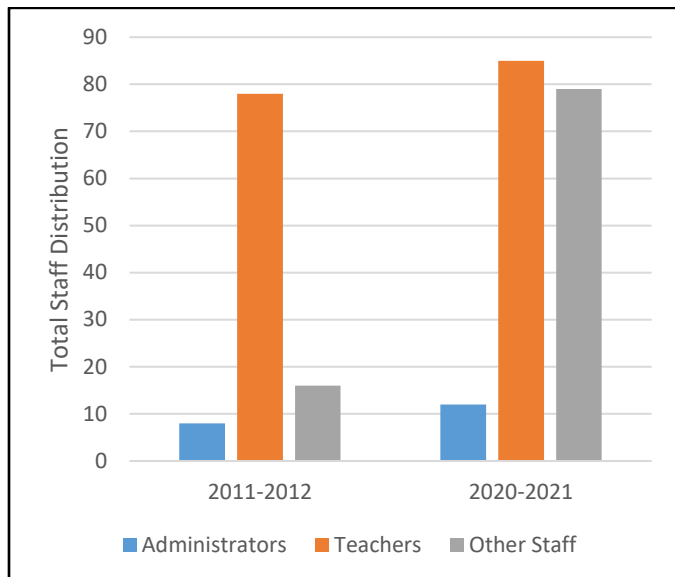
### Definition

School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

### Why is it important?

Staffing data allows school administration and decision makers to make necessary adjustments with regards to education and allotment. When compared with student teacher ratios, class sizes, per pupil expenditures, and overall budgets, this data helps highlight patterns that make it easier to decide what is best for education planning.

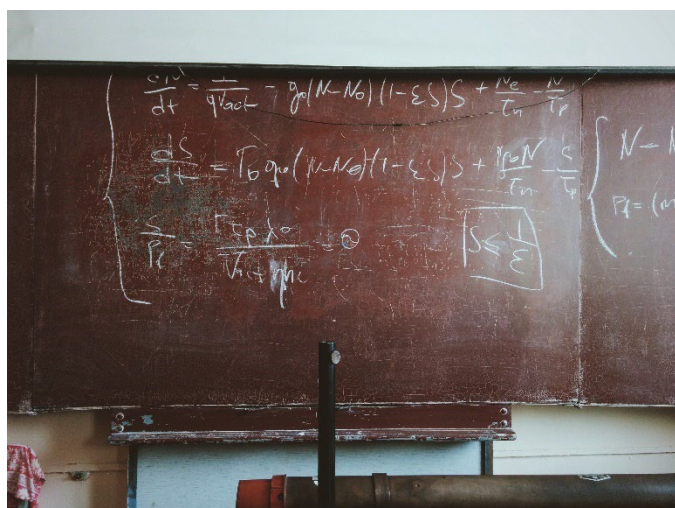
Figure 32. Lincoln County School District Staffing, 2012 to 2021 Accountability Years



### County Breakdown

A potential discrepancy exists in the data in the 2012-2013 accountability year. If the spike increase for all types of staff is not a discrepancy, then it indicates either a new project, a new school, or a new staff distribution plan. A consultation with the school district should be done before further analysis.

Overall, in spite of the discrepancy, all types of staff for Lincoln County School districts has increased from the 2011-2012 to the 2020-2021 accountability year. Over this time period, administrators, teachers, and other staff have received a 50%, 9%, and 393% increase, respectively.



## Student Teacher Ratios

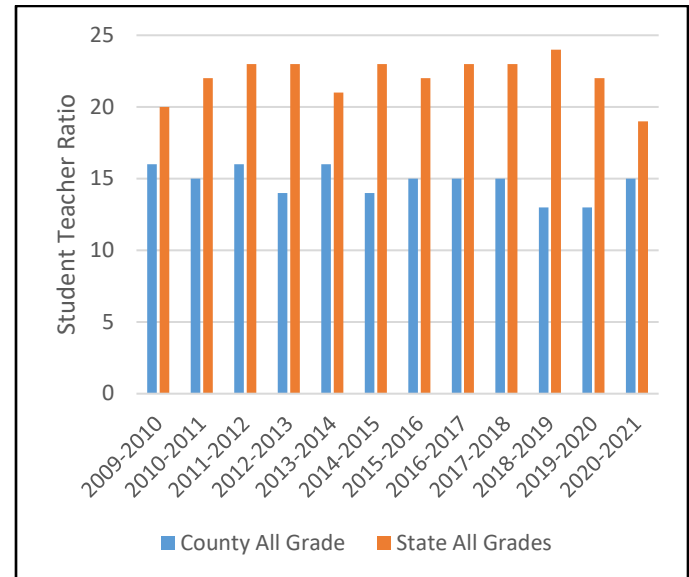
### Definition

Student Teacher Ratio is the ratio of students per one teacher. Kindergarten ratios are based on number of classes, not teachers. Student Teacher ratios are calculated for primary education schools (elementary schools). 6th grade classes at middle-schools are not used in these calculations.

### Why is it important?

Student teacher ratio data helps counties adjust amount of teachers, amount of classrooms, and allotment of students per teacher. Data here should be compared with population and employee inflow/outflow in order to strengthen the need or lack of adjustment. For example, if it is expected that a huge group of workers are going to migrate into the community for a momentary project or permanent place of work, then it will be necessary to see how their children, if applicable, will be integrated into the school system. If, on the contrary, the data shows a gradual decrease in population, then a look at the student teacher ratios might suggest a lowering of teacher employees.

Figure 33. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Student Teacher Ratio, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



### County Breakdown

For the time period of 2011 to 2021, Lincoln County shows higher (compared to the state) year-to-year fluctuations in terms of student teacher ratios. 2012 to 2014 reports higher numbers, especially in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grades, but even later into 2016 and 2018 there are fluctuations for 5<sup>th</sup> grade and 1<sup>st</sup> grade respectively. In short, there are year-to-year trend changes worth noting.

Specifically, there was an increase for 3rd and 4th grade students per teacher in the 2012-2013 accountability year. This increase however was immediately followed by a subsequent decrease.

Table 33 Lincoln County Student Teacher Ratio, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln								Nevada							
	All	K	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	All	K	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
2010-2011	15	16	20	15	14	16	20	17	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	14	14	13	18	21	14	15	14	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	14	16	15	15	16	14	18	11	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	15	14	18	16	16	16	15	12	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	13	18	16	12	16	16	15	13	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	15	16	17	15	18	13	16	15	19	-	19	19	21	25	26	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

The table shows the number of students per one teacher on average. Kindergarten ratios based on number of classes, not teachers.

Student Teacher ratios are calculated for primary education schools (elementary schools.) 6<sup>th</sup> grade classes at middle-schools are not used in this calculation.



## Average Class Size

### Definition

Class sizes measure the average number of students per classroom session for primary (middle and high) school classes.

### Why is it important?

Class size data allows school boards and teachers to maximize efficiency. Instead of having too many or too few students, the ideal class size is a balance. Trends and yearly measures should be compared to the state level, but rural vs. urban factors should also be considered.



### County Breakdown

In every year class sizes for the state are larger than class sizes for the county. Moreover, 2016-2017 reports the largest difference between county and state. Unlike the county, which decreased in class sizes after the 2012-year, class sizes for the state show less fluctuation. There are also similar decreases in science and social studies statewide in 2015-2017, just as there was in Lincoln County. Furthermore, 2016-2017 shows an increase in every class's size on the state level, whereas, two years later, in 2019, state class sizes suffered the largest decrease.

Figure 34. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Average Class Size, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

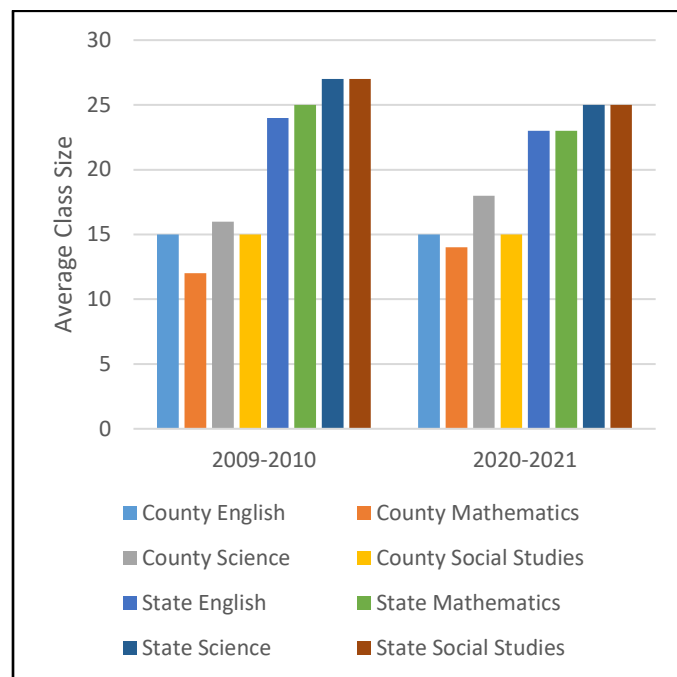


Table 34. Lincoln County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	15	14	18	15	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	22	15	20	21	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	15	12	15	15	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	15	13	3	15	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	16	11	14	15	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	13	10	15	17	22	24	25	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Class size is calculated for secondary education schools (middle- and high-schools.)

## Graduation

### Definition

The Graduation rate the rate at which 9th graders graduate by the end of the 12th grade (i.e., the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class).

### Why is it important?

Graduation rate data is a key measure of success used across the state and nation. Graduation rate data shows the effectiveness of the county's school system, as well as the ability of its students to enter the work force or continue on to higher education. Graduation rate data should also be supplemented with overall education attainment and unemployment rate. Further research can include examining the school's graduation procedure and requirements to determine whether differences exist between schools and counties.

### County Breakdown

The Lincoln County graduation rate is higher than the state average in all reporting years. The county's graduation rate increased between 2016 and 2019, and in 2020 it saw a slight drop from 89.4% to 87.8%. Since then the county's graduation rate has increased to above 95%. Meanwhile the state's graduation rate has increased in all reporting years. Whereas Lincoln's graduation rate is higher, the state's graduation rate is slightly more consistent in its pattern. There does not seem to be a direct relation between total students and total graduates, although when total students were the highest in Lincoln, graduation rate was also the highest.



Figure 35 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Cohort Graduation Rates, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

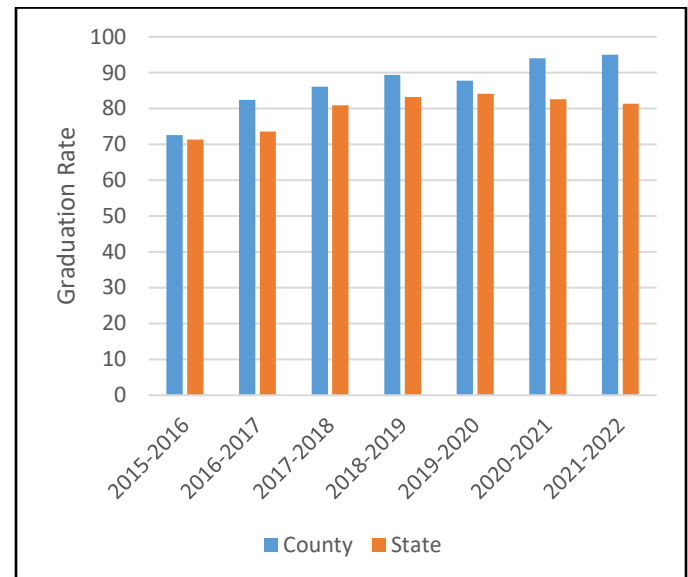


Table 35. Lincoln County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Lincoln Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	62	45	72.6	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	68	56	82.4	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	79	68	86.1	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	85	76	89.4	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	74	65	87.8	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	67	63	94	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	56	54	>95	81.3

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

The accountability year refers to the preceding year's graduation class.

The symbol '-' indicates data not presented for groups less than ten, suppressed due to FERPA regulations.

Due to summation of FERPA regulated groups, all numbers may not add up.

\*Graduation rate is reported as a 'Cohort Graduation Rate'. Please see the glossary in Appendix A for definition.

## Per Pupil Expenditures

### Definition

Per pupil expenditures is the average amount of money spent on each student in the school district annually.

### Why is it important?

Per pupil expenditure data better allows administrators and decision makers to conclude whether a certain dollar amount is being well-spent. A high per pupil expenditure paired with a high graduation rate is a likely indicator for well-planned government spending. Along the same lines, a high per pupil expenditure rate for a county compared to the state as a whole is a good indicator only if other factors such as class size and, again, graduation rate, are up to par. The divisions of instruction, support, operations, and leadership help identify strengths and weaknesses of said components. For accuracy, this data should be paired with graduation rate and class sizes.

Figure 36 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Per Pupil Total Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years

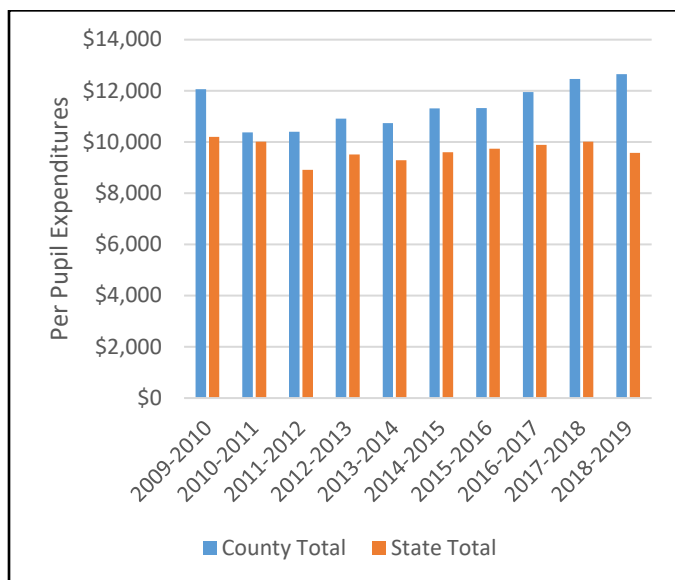
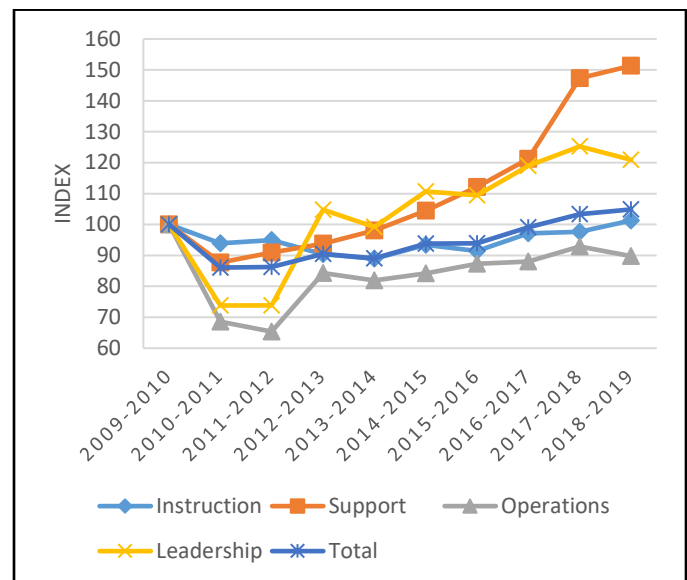


Figure 37 Lincoln County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



### County Breakdown

Per Pupil Expenditures for Lincoln County is higher than Nevada's for all reporting years. Expenditures have increased overall for both Lincoln and the state, although recent years show that expenditures are decreasing in the state while they are slightly going in the county. The difference is around \$1,000 per pupil for 2012 and 2013, and then in 2019 that rises to around \$3,000. Afterwards Nevada's expenditure slightly decrease and Lincoln county slightly increases, and the gap is slightly widened.

Table 36 Lincoln County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2011 to 2019 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lincoln				Nevada	
	Instruction	Support	Operations	Leadership	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
2010-2011	\$6,835	\$958	\$1,849	\$739	\$10,381	\$10,020
2012-2013	\$6,575	\$1,025	\$2,270	\$1,050	\$10,919	\$9,521
2014-2015	\$6,792	\$1,140	\$2,270	\$1,108	\$11,311	\$9,608
2016-2017	\$7,069	\$1,324	\$2,371	\$1,192	\$11,954	\$9,890
2018-2019	\$7,368	\$1,652	\$2,418	\$1,211	\$12,649	\$9,573

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

All amounts shown are in 2021 dollars.





# Economic Characteristics

This section includes measures of household and family income, unemployment, labor force, total jobs, per capita income, and personal income totals.

This section also goes into detail on the jobs and earnings by the two-digit NAICS codes (for industry) and SOC codes (for occupations.)

Signs of economic wellbeing, employment and unemployment, inflow and outflow, income trends, county business output, and underprivileged instances, are all key in mapping out programs, reshaping business models, or, for individuals, even developing a career path.



## Economic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

- Economic Modeling Specialists International
- Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation
- US Bureau of Economic Analysis
- US Census Bureau
  - American Community Survey

### This Section Contains:

Household Income .....	35
Family Income .....	36
Unemployment.....	37
Labor Force.....	38
Total Jobs.....	39
Jobs by Industry .....	40
Average Earnings per Worker by Industry .....	41
Jobs by Occupation .....	42
Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation .....	43
Commuting Inflow and Outflow.....	44
Per Capita Income.....	45
Personal Income.....	46
Personal Income Earnings Breakdown .....	47
Gross Regional Product .....	48

## County Breakdown

### Household and Family Income:

From 2010 to 2012, Lincoln County median and mean HH income dipped, but from there until 2020 it has risen to a high of \$58,728 and \$68,324, respectively. 2016 marked the largest annual increase in mean HH income.

From 2010 to 2020, Lincoln County mean family income has increased from \$67,143 to \$84,404 (+20%). Lincoln County mean family income is lower than the state's average for every year from 2010 to 2017, while the median family income is higher than the state's average in 2016 and 2017.

### Unemployment and Labor Force:

Lincoln unemployment has decreased every year since 2011 until finally seeing an increase in 2020. 2010 to 2011 shows the only other increase for the time period.

From 2010 to 2020, the labor force in Lincoln remained virtually unchanged, decreasing by a total of 5 positions. There is no distinguished pattern, as the Lincoln labor force increases as much as it stagnates and decreases.

### Industry:

The industries that show the least year-to-year fluctuation for Lincoln County are Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific, Tech Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation, Food Services, and Public Admin.

### Occupation:

2014 to 2020 shows a general increase for occupation groups. Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations obtained the highest increase in total jobs.

### Commuter Inflow/Outflow:

Commuting inflow and outflow have both increased over the 11-year window where data was collected. Inbound commuters have grown from 255 commuters in 2010 to 329 commuters in 2021.

### Per Capita and Personal Income:

Lincoln County per capita income is lower than Nevada's per capita income as a whole, for each year in this time period.

From 2010 to 2020, personal income has increased by 31%. 2018 was the year in which it received its highest increase. 2015 shows an increase in every personal income category, as does 2015.

### Gross Regional Product:

In 2020 Lincoln County showed more exports than imports, possibly indicating a healthy economy.



## Household Income

### Definition

Household Income is measured by the combined income of everyone who lives in the residence.

### Why is it important?

Household income informs the decision maker of employment status, livelihood, and occupancy of residents in the area. Assistance programs rely on household data for distribution of funds. When utilized with GIS mapping technology, household data allows interested parties to identify segments of the community and proceed with planning businesses or government projects. This data should be cross-referenced with jobs by industry and occupation to provide further knowledge on the typical community individual.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2012, Lincoln County median and mean HH income dipped, but from there until 2020 it has risen to a high of \$58,728 and \$68,324, respectively. 2016 marked the largest annual increase in mean HH income. Lincoln County median and mean HH income is lower than the state's each year. However, from 2010 to 2020, Lincoln County HH income is increasing and by 2020 has almost matched the states.

Table 37. Lincoln County Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Median	Lincoln Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$53,926	\$62,023	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$45,391	\$56,360	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$45,530	\$69,084	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$54,802	\$75,480	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$60,166	\$64,616	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$58,728	\$68,324	\$64,448	\$87,619

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys. Median and mean income are shown in 2021 dollars.

Figure 38 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

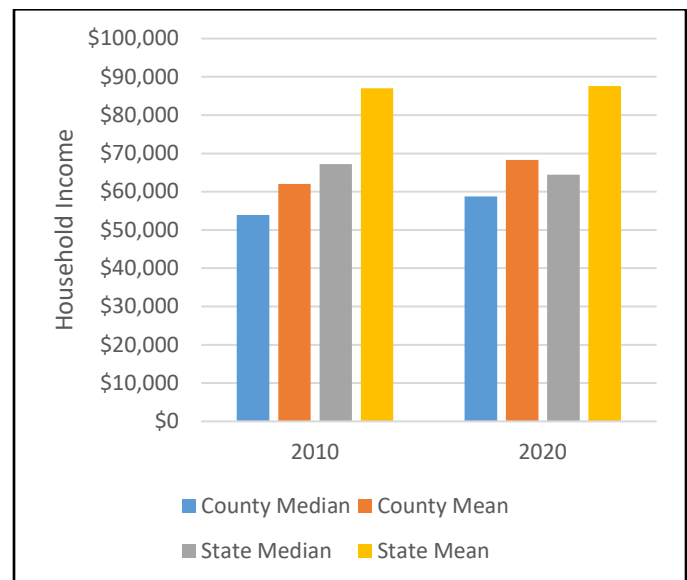


Table 38. Lincoln County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 or more
2010	5.6%	5.6%	16.7%	10.7%	15.9%	20.5%	14.4%	9.2%	1.5%
2012	8.5%	6.1%	22.2%	8.6%	15.4%	19.6%	9.1%	8.9%	1.8%
2014	10.0%	5.3%	17.5%	12.4%	16.3%	14.4%	14.1%	7.7%	2.3%
2016	6.9%	3.2%	13.0%	13.7%	13.7%	26.3%	9.4%	9.6%	4.1%
2018	6.0%	4.0%	6.8%	15.3%	12.6%	25.0%	16.0%	9.4%	4.9%
2020	4.8%	2.9%	12.5%	12.5%	10.3%	23.0%	16.7%	11.2%	6.1%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

## Family Income

### Definition

The sum of the income of all family members 15 years and older living in the household. Families are groups of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

### Why is it important?

Family data can help determine needs for children and lower income families in general. This can include support at school in the form of paid or assisted lunch. It can also include grants to underprivileged individuals.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020, Lincoln County mean family income has increased from \$67,143 to \$84,404 (+20%). Lincoln County mean family income is lower than the state's average for every year from 2010 to 2017, while the median family income is higher than the state's average in 2016 and 2017. For both the state and the county, mean and median family income has risen in 2016 and 2017. Median income has dropped for the state throughout the years, while it has raised for Lincoln County.

Table 39. Lincoln County Median/Mean Family Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Median	Lincoln Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$67,768	\$72,298	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$58,115	\$66,475	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$56,427	\$84,931	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$65,092	\$89,912	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$68,320	\$76,231	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$73,434	\$80,074	\$76,948	\$100,273

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys. Median and mean income are shown in 2021 dollars.

Figure 39. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

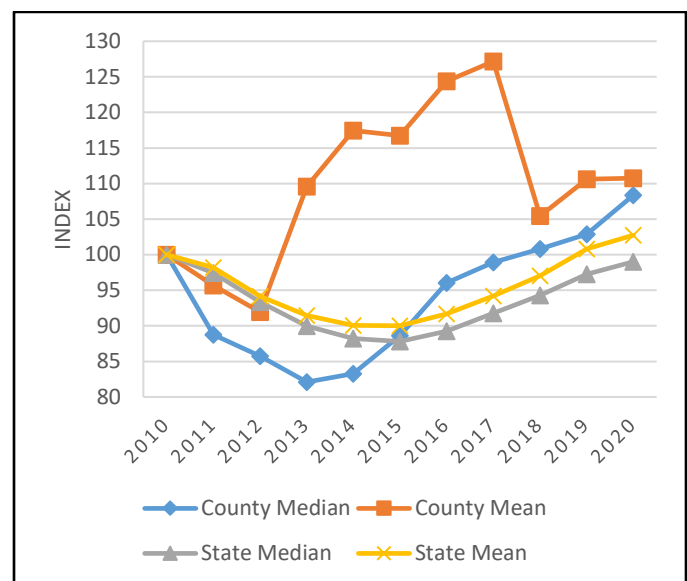


Table 40. Lincoln County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 or more
2010	0.8%	6.9%	7.9%	13.1%	13.6%	26.1%	17.0%	12.6%	2.0%
2012	3.4%	5.6%	15.4%	9.2%	15.9%	26.2%	9.5%	12.2%	2.6%
2014	5.3%	4.3%	14.6%	13.5%	12.0%	16.9%	21.0%	9.0%	3.4%
2016	3.7%	1.1%	11.2%	13.6%	10.4%	29.2%	13.3%	11.7%	5.8%
2018	2.7%	0.8%	8.2%	13.3%	7.0%	30.4%	17.4%	12.6%	7.6%
2020	3.0%	0.7%	5.0%	9.6%	11.2%	25.3%	20.8%	16.2%	8.0%

Source: US Census Bureau/American Fact Finder. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2013-2017 American Community Surveys.



## Unemployment

### Definition

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off and were available for work except for temporary illness.

### Why is it important?

It is a clear indicator of the health of an economy. A high unemployment rate is usually a sign of a weaker economy with a lack of business and development that would otherwise support its citizens. At the same time, a high unemployment rate does *not* indicate a lack of participating individuals, because only those who are actively seeking employment are measured. For a further explanation on labor force impacts, see the next page. A low unemployment rate indicates the flow of money, the exchange of goods, and general growth and prosperity. It is important to emphasize general trends rather than spikes.

Table 41. Lincoln County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

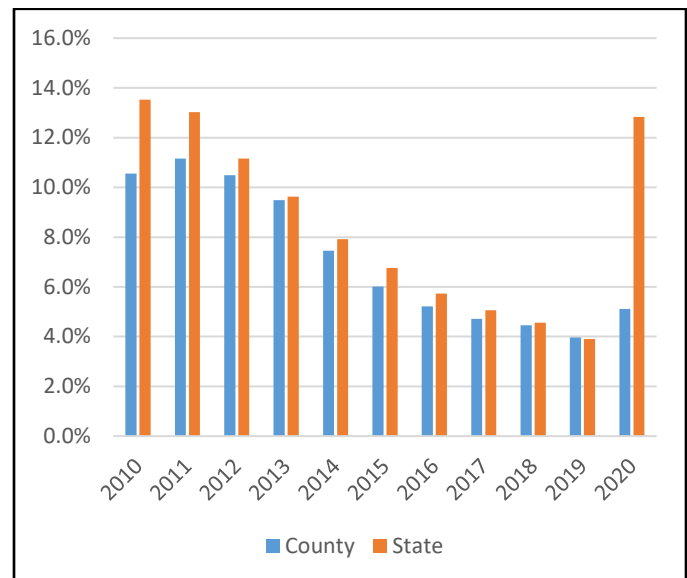
Year	Lincoln Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	10.6%	13.5%
2011	11.2%	13.0%
2012	10.5%	11.2%
2013	9.5%	9.6%
2014	7.5%	7.9%
2015	6.0%	6.8%
2016	5.2%	5.7%
2017	4.7%	5.1%
2018	4.5%	4.6%
2019	4.0%	3.9%
2020	5.1%	12.8%

Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR)

### County Breakdown

Lincoln unemployment has decreased every year since 2011 until finally seeing an increase in 2020. 2010 to 2011 shows the only other increase for the time period. These year-to-year decreases get larger until they peak in 2014 and 2015, where the unemployment is decreasing by 21% and 20%. These are the only two years in which the Lincoln County unemployment decreases at a higher rate than Nevada unemployment. The latter, between 2010 and 2017, decreases rather consistently at around 14%, while Lincoln is more sporadic in its yearly decreases.

Figure 40. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Unemployment Rate, 2010 to 2020



## Labor Force

### Definition

The labor force represents the proportion of those who are in employment or seeking employment (unemployed). It does not factor in people who are not seeking employment.

### Why is it important?

The labor force is an indicator for economic activity or lethargy. For income, individuals who are not participating in the labor force might live with family, live off savings, or engage in social welfare programs. Thus, a labor force participation rate is key in identifying the relationship between people and the money that flows in the county. A low labor force participation rate might also indicate a higher retirement community.

### County Breakdown

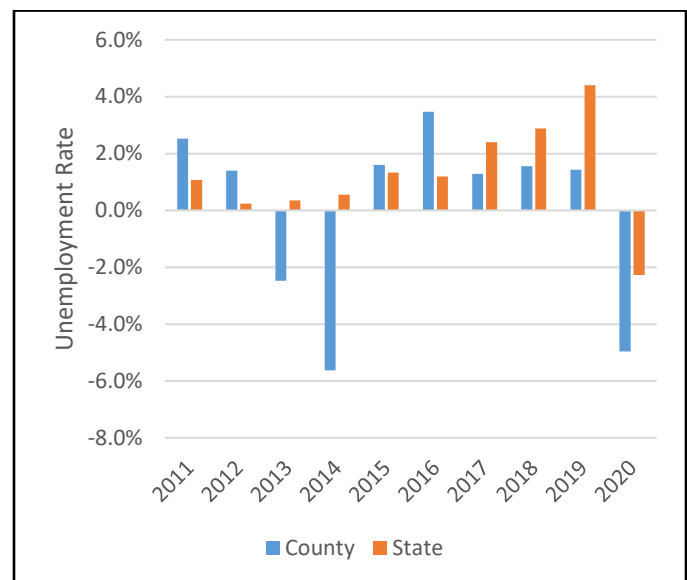
From 2010 to 2020, the labor force in Lincoln remained virtually unchanged, decreasing by a total of 5 positions. There is no distinguished pattern, as the Lincoln labor force increases as much as it stagnates and decreases. There is one three-year time period between 2011 and 2013 where labor force participation remains at 39.3%. Since 2013, however, this number has slightly increased. Compared to the state, Lincoln's labor force participation has been lower in each year. That being said, Nevada's labor force participation is decreasing, while Lincoln's is increasing.

Table 42. Lincoln County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Lincoln Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	2,018	1,358,580		
2011	2,069	1,373,117	2.5%	1.1%
2012	2,098	1,376,384	1.4%	0.2%
2013	2,046	1,381,160	-2.5%	0.3%
2014	1,931	1,388,771	-5.6%	0.6%
2015	1,962	1,407,273	1.6%	1.3%
2016	2,030	1,424,145	3.5%	1.2%
2017	2,056	1,458,347	1.3%	2.4%
2018	2,088	1,500,379	1.6%	2.9%
2019	2,118	1,566,381	1.4%	4.4%
2020	2,013	1,530,873	-5.0%	-2.3%

Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR)

Figure 41. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Labor Force Annual Change, 2011 to 2020



## Total Jobs

### Definition

A job is any position in which a worker provides labor in exchange for monetary compensation. This includes those who work as employees for businesses (a.k.a. “wage and salary” employees) and proprietors who work for themselves.

Total jobs refer to the number of jobs located in the county.

### Why is it important?

Jobs act as an economic baseline indicator for the activity in a community. Jobs indicate money for the individuals and also money for the community, assuming employed individuals are living in the county and there are establishments in the county where they can spend their money. While total jobs is a necessary reference point, jobs by industry, jobs by occupation, average earnings, and employment inflow/outflow should all be consulted in order to get an accurate picture for any type of development or future projects.

### County Breakdown

Over the time period, Lincoln County has increased overall in total jobs. In fact, the only decreases are in 2013, 2014, 2017, and 2020 while every other year reports a low but consistent increase. This is slightly different than the state as a whole, which reports no year-to-year decreases until 2020 for this time period. The latest year where data was collected saw an increase to 1,443,840 jobs. That being said, in this 11 year time period the overall change was a 17% increase for the state while the county has seen an increase of 15%.

Figure 42. Lincoln County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

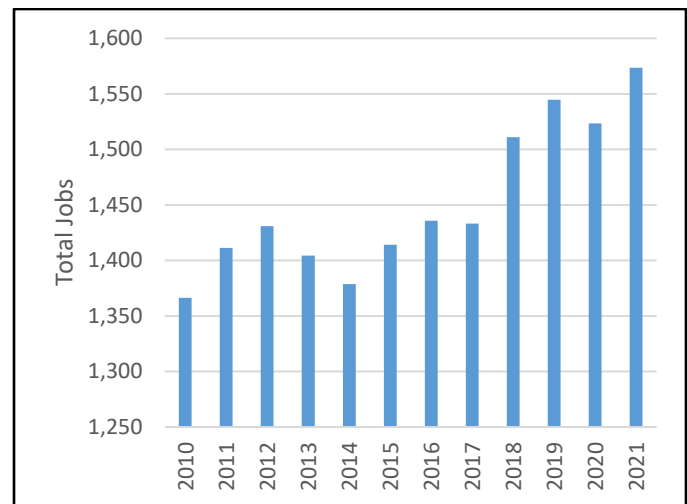
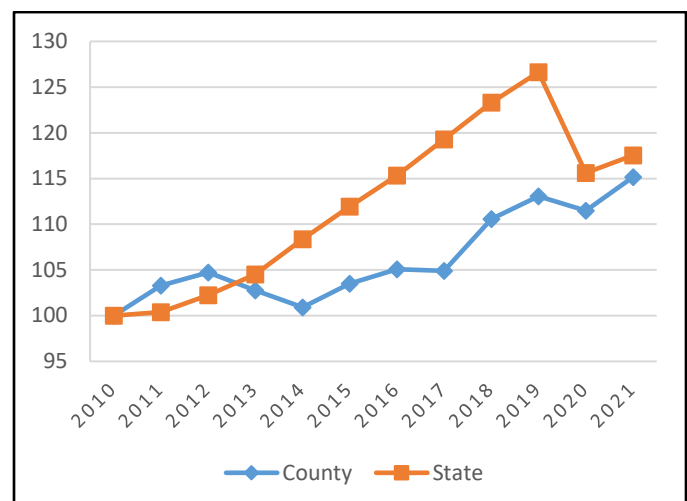


Table 43 Lincoln County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Lincoln Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	1,366	1,228,521
2011	1,411	1,233,316
2012	1,431	1,255,940
2013	1,404	1,283,927
2014	1,379	1,331,350
2015	1,414	1,375,190
2016	1,436	1,416,815
2017	1,433	1,465,501
2018	1,511	1,514,988
2019	1,545	1,555,766
2020	1,523	1,420,265
2021	1,574	1,443,840

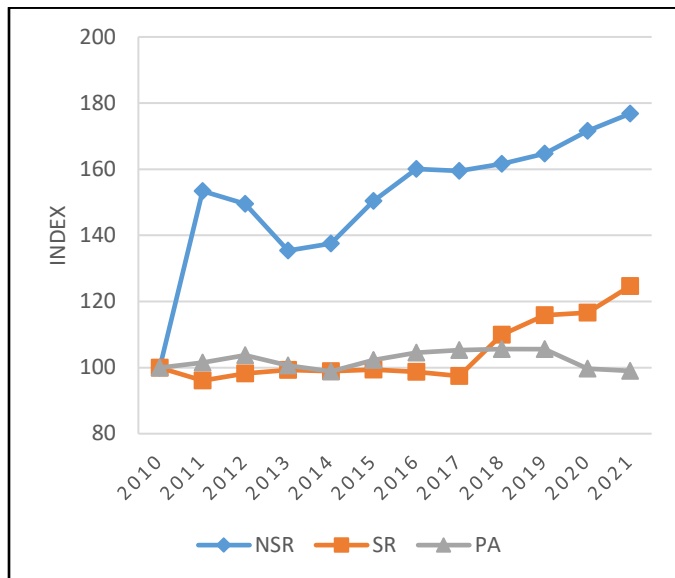
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

Figure 43. Lincoln County vs State, Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021, Index 2010 = 100



## Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Lincoln County Total Jobs by Industry by Major Industry Type, 2010 to 2021. Index: 2010 = 100



### Definition

An industry is a group of businesses that produce a product or provide a service. Listed here is the total amount of county jobs in each industry.

### Why is it important?

Jobs by industry data indicates sector trends that help give a visual to the type of community or county, and how employees and businesses can adjust.

### County Breakdown

The industries that show the least year-to-year fluctuation for Lincoln County are Retail Trade, Professional, Scientific, Tech Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation, Food Services, and Public Admin. None of these industries reported a year-to-year increase or decrease of a substantial amount in this time period. It is important to note that Retail Trade and Government are the county's highest employing sectors. On the state level these same jobs by industry reported relatively low, but nevertheless positive, increases. For the state, every job but Utilities and Accommodation, Food Services increased.

Table 44. Lincoln County Jobs by Industry, 2010 and 2021

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Lincoln		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	75	86	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	12	24	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	<10	20	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	35	90	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	<10	15	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	<10	12	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	216	190	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	36	52	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	25	26	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	37	75	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	12	20	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	26	16	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	17	0	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	21	131	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	<10	26	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	59	52	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	<10	<10	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	109	82	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	28	29	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	625	618	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	<10	690	16,300

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

\*Type of industry is broken into three categories. NSR: Non-Services Related; SR: Services Related; PA: Public Administration.



## Average Earnings per Worker by Industry

### Definition

Earnings includes wage or salary income, net income (gross receipts minus expenses) from nonfarm and farm self-employment, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. These earnings are reported per worker by industry, as compared to per worker by occupation.

### Why is it important?

Average Earnings by Industry data is useful for employers and employees gauging the landscape and looking for shifts in the industry that might affect how they proceed with their business or career. Employers can shape their business models around the earnings numbers, while employees can use the numbers as a baseline or leverage point. Furthermore, decision makers get a better sense of which subsectors are getting paid more or less than the industry average. An increase in average earnings signals a demand. A consistent increase in average earnings signals an even stronger demand, one that has perhaps not yet been met.

Table 45 Lincoln County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Lincoln	Nevada
<b>11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting</b>	\$35,699	\$46,913
<b>21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas</b>	\$67,024	\$121,597
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$73,646	\$168,561
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$59,821	\$77,575
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$41,823	\$86,496
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	\$30,213	\$97,417
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$24,300	\$44,583
<b>48: Transportation, Warehouses</b>	\$63,884	\$60,034
<b>51: Information</b>	\$68,929	\$126,074
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	\$74,114	\$115,026
<b>53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing</b>	\$60,460	\$66,003
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech</b>	\$90,202	\$94,189
<b>55: Management of Companies</b>	\$0	\$172,769
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$54,332	\$46,719
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	\$27,066	\$49,717
<b>62: Health Care, Social Assist.</b>	\$32,489	\$72,018
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.</b>	-	\$53,584
<b>72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.</b>	\$20,911	\$38,971
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$32,200	\$37,234
<b>90: Government, Public Admin</b>	\$72,774	\$86,683
<b>99: Unclassified Industry</b>	-	\$95,921

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

Table 46 Lincoln County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Lincoln Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
<b>2010</b>	\$51,557	\$62,329
<b>2011</b>	\$51,407	\$60,733
<b>2012</b>	\$51,585	\$60,517
<b>2013</b>	\$52,085	\$59,922
<b>2014</b>	\$53,727	\$60,803
<b>2015</b>	\$54,440	\$61,963
<b>2016</b>	\$54,196	\$62,957
<b>2017</b>	\$55,668	\$62,976
<b>2018</b>	\$55,186	\$63,604
<b>2019</b>	\$57,108	\$64,662
<b>2020</b>	\$59,095	\$69,292
<b>2021</b>	\$55,997	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

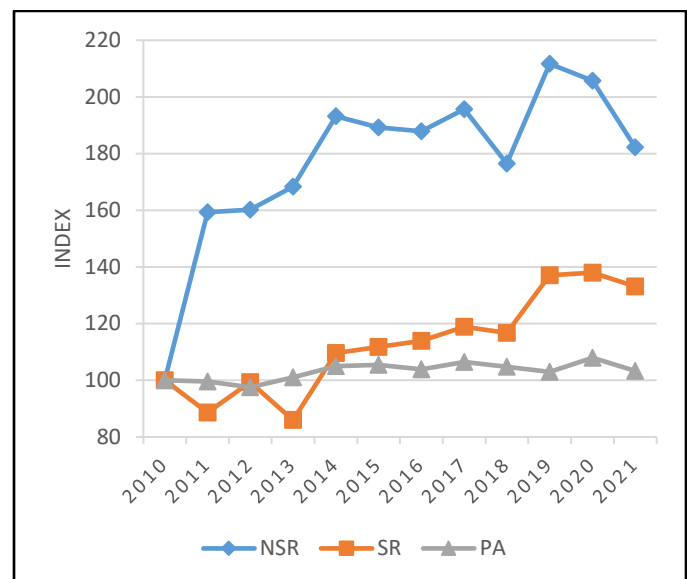
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### County Breakdown

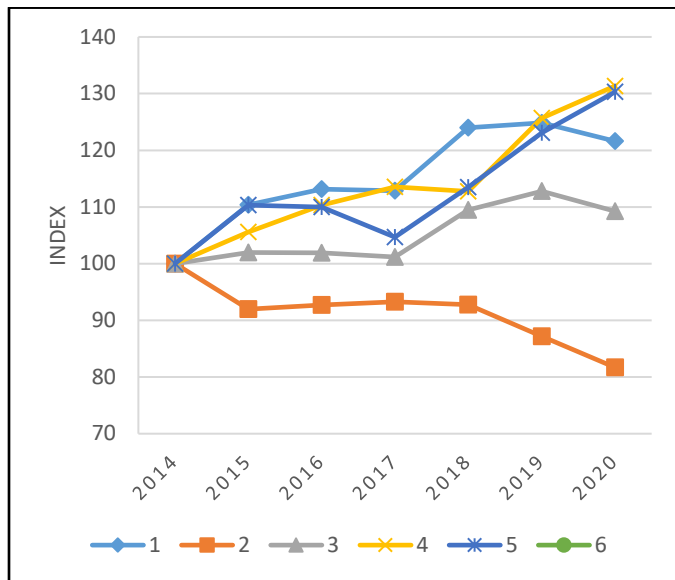
Lincoln County average annual earnings was highest in 2019 and 2020, at \$57,108 and \$59,095, respectively. From 2012 into recent years, average annual earnings has increased for all three major industry types. Average annual earnings for public administration has changed the least from 2010 to 2020. Non-services related earnings have changed the most.

Figure 45. Lincoln County Average Earnings per Worker by Major Industry Type, 2010 to 2021, Index 2010 = 100



## Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Lincoln County Total Jobs by Occupation by Major Occupation Type, 2014 to 2020. Index: 2014 = 100



### Definition

An occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refers to the job which the person worked the most hours.

### Why is it important?

Jobs by occupation data outlines job availability, need, and demand. This data indicates sector trends that then suggest general wellbeing. Occupation data shows employees the accessibility, and businesses the best way to fit employment plans into their business models.

### County Breakdown

2014 to 2020 shows a general increase for occupation groups. Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations obtained the highest increase in total jobs. In 2020 all the occupation groups increased except for Management, Business, Science, and Arts occupations.

Table 47. Lincoln County Jobs by Occupation Code, 2014 to 2020

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Lincoln		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	90	122	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	36	55	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	<10	12	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	15	21	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	28	36	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	55	60	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	15	12	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	101	51	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	13	13	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	37	92	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	30	36	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	104	94	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	97	69	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	59	42	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	39	28	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	138	159	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	179	188	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	41	49	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	71	121	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	81	84	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	36	39	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	96	134	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	<10	<10	9,304	10,323
99-Unclassified	-	0	0	0	0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those occupations where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

\*Type has six categories: 1. Management, Business, Science, Arts; 2. Service; 3. Sales and Office; 4. Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance; 5. Production, Transportation, Material Moving; 6. Military Specific

## Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation

### County Breakdown

The state reports average hourly earnings a little more than a dollar higher than Lincoln County's average. In 2020, the three occupations with the highest average hourly earnings were Management (\$37.18), Healthcare Practitioners and Tech (\$35.10), and Computer and Mathematical (\$33.64). In 2020, the three occupations with the lowest average hourly earnings were Food Preparation and Serving Related (\$10.88), Personal Care and Service (\$16.74), and Healthcare Support (\$14.37).

Table 48. Lincoln County Avg. Hourly Earnings by Occupation, 2020

	Lincoln	Nevada
<b>11-Management</b>	\$37.18	\$51.25
<b>13-Business/Financial Operations</b>	\$33.96	\$35.15
<b>15-Computer and Mathematical</b>	\$33.64	\$39.78
<b>17-Architecture and Engineering</b>	\$36.96	\$39.99
<b>19-Life, Physical, Social Science</b>	\$28.92	\$34.51
<b>21-Community and Social Service</b>	\$22.88	\$27.71
<b>23-Legal</b>	\$51.24	\$53.31
<b>25-Education, Training, Library</b>	\$25.11	\$25.85
<b>27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media</b>	\$27.17	\$29.80
<b>29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech</b>	\$35.20	\$45.71
<b>31-Healthcare Support</b>	\$14.37	\$15.80
<b>33-Protective Service</b>	\$25.15	\$23.48
<b>35-Food Preparation and Serving</b>	\$10.88	\$13.31
<b>37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.</b>	\$14.28	\$16.17
<b>39-Personal Care and Service</b>	\$16.74	\$14.94
<b>41-Sales and Related</b>	\$21.91	\$20.75
<b>43-Office and Admin. Support</b>	\$17.21	\$18.95
<b>45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry</b>	\$16.10	\$15.80
<b>47-Construction and Extraction</b>	\$23.64	\$26.32
<b>49-Installation, Maint., Repair</b>	\$25.50	\$25.70
<b>51-Production</b>	\$21.64	\$19.30
<b>53-Transport., Material Moving</b>	\$18.55	\$19.94
<b>55-Military</b>	Insf. Data	\$26.82
<b>99-Unclassified</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Average Through all Occupations</b>	\$23.76	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those occupations where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a specific amount.

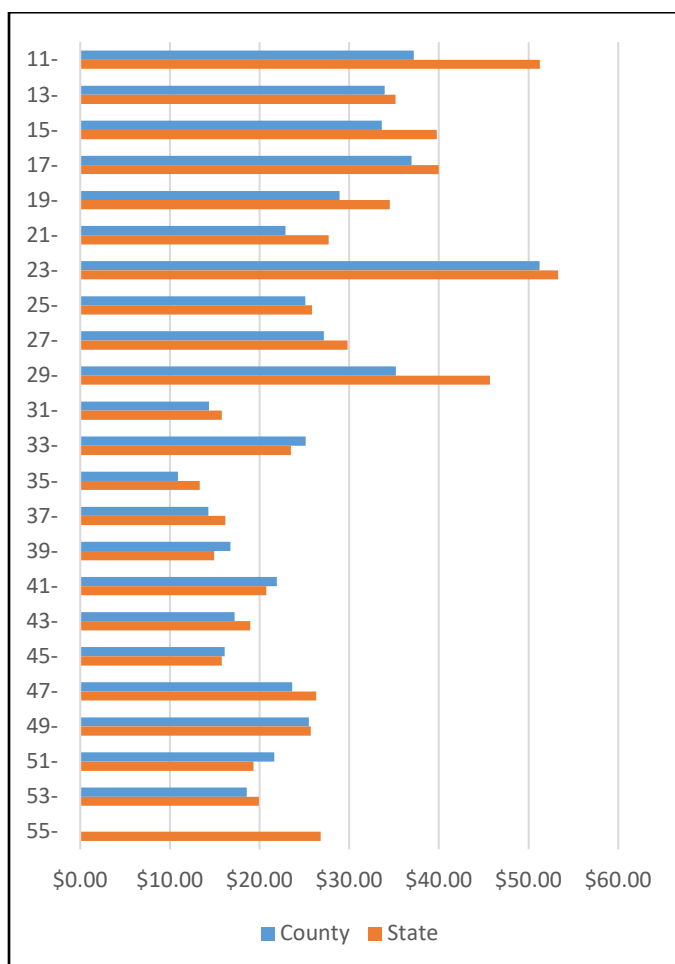
### Definition

Earnings includes wage or salary income (in the case of occupation, wages), net income (gross receipts minus expenses) from nonfarm and farm self-employment, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. These earnings are reported per worker by occupation, as compared to per worker by industry.

### Why is it important?

Average Earnings by Occupation data is useful for employers and employees gauging the landscape and looking for shifts in the industry that might affect how they proceed with their business or career. Employers can shape their business models around the earnings numbers, and employees can use the numbers as a reference or leverage point.

Figure 47 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Average Hourly Earnings, 2020



## Commuting Inflow and Outflow

### Definition

Employee Inflow/Outflow compares where individuals live and where individuals work in relation to the county. This page measures the Inflow (those people living in another county but working in this one) and Outflow (those living in this county but working in another.) Net commuters shows the difference between inbound and outbound. This data shows average daily commuters.

Table 49. Lincoln County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	255	817	-562
2011	626	1,744	-1,118
2012	772	1,692	-920
2013	722	1,523	-801
2014	580	1,196	-616
2015	331	696	-366
2016	249	546	-297
2017	276	726	-450
2018	315	1,014	-699
2019	369	1,059	-690
2020	336	1,022	-686
2021	329	1,027	-698

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

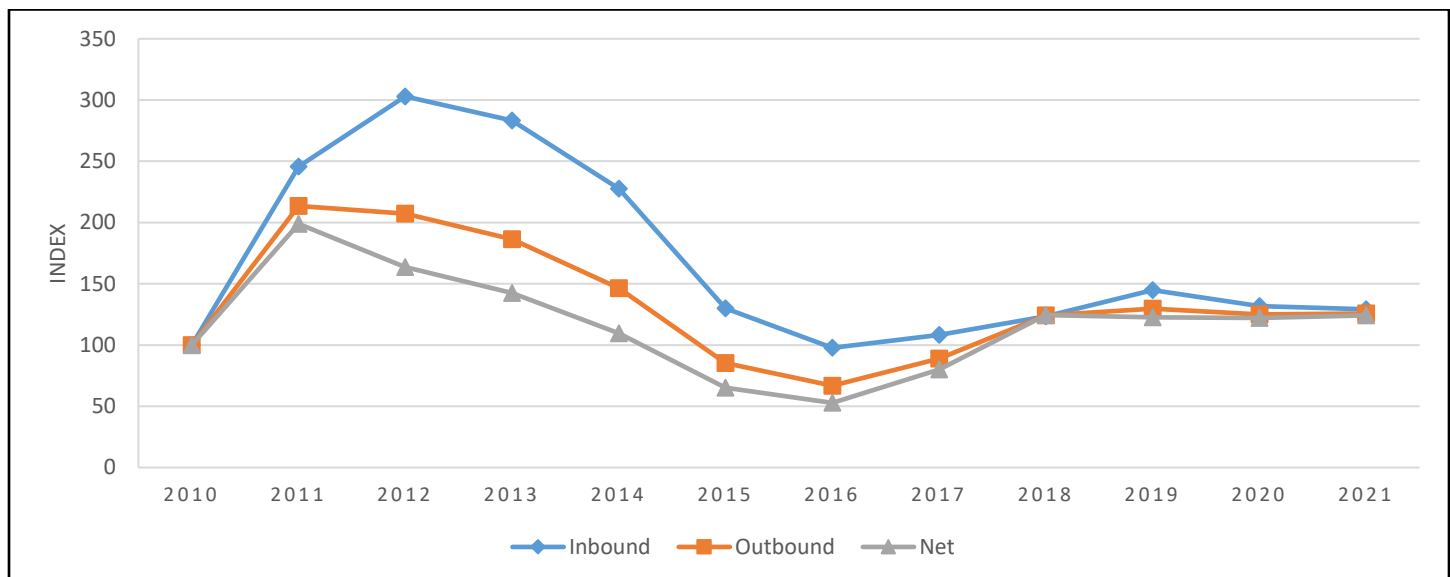
### Why is it important?

Employment Inflow/Outflow data helps visualize how new jobs, projects, and influxes of people are going to impact the community. For example, if a large construction project plans to bring a thousand employees into the county for a two-year period, inflow/outflow data enables decision makers to know how the surrounding area is going to be affected. The data reported in this section outlines the trend pattern, while other economic data in the report is used in conjunction to make necessary adjustments.

### County Breakdown

Commuting inflow and outflow have both increased over the 11-year window where data was collected. Inbound commuters have grown from 255 commuters in 2010 to 329 commuters in 2021. Meanwhile, outbound commuters have moved from 817 in 2010 to 1,027 in 2021. The net commuters in Lincoln county sit at -698 in 2021 because of the higher number of outbound commuters compared to inbound commuters.

Figure 48. Lincoln County Employment Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021. Index: 2010 = 100





## Per Capita Income

### Definition

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a region by the total population.

### Why is it important?

Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth. Certain analysts conclude that per capita income is only valid when there is a low amount of wealthy citizens in the community, on the account of outliers distorting the data. Therefore, in order to be as accurate as possible, one should consult household income and family income in conjunction with per capita income.

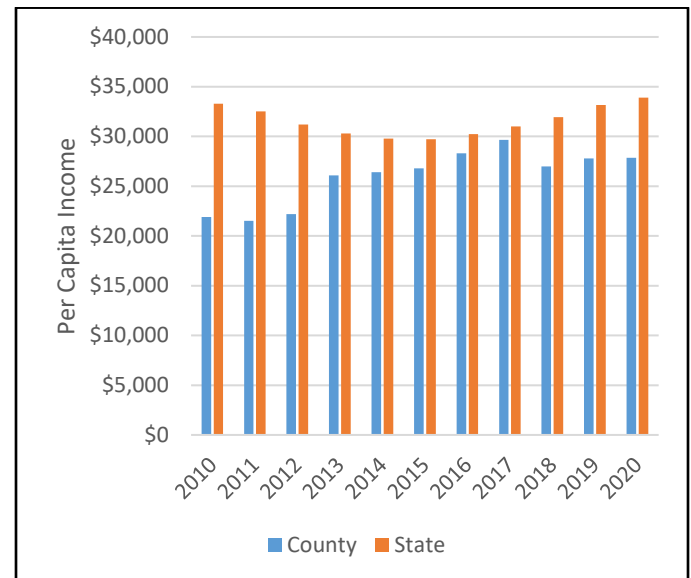
Table 50. Lincoln County Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lincoln Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$21,896	\$33,287
2012	\$22,197	\$31,194
2014	\$26,412	\$29,771
2016	\$28,291	\$30,229
2018	\$26,987	\$31,954
2020	\$27,844	\$33,894

Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys. Per Capita Income is shown in 2021 dollars.



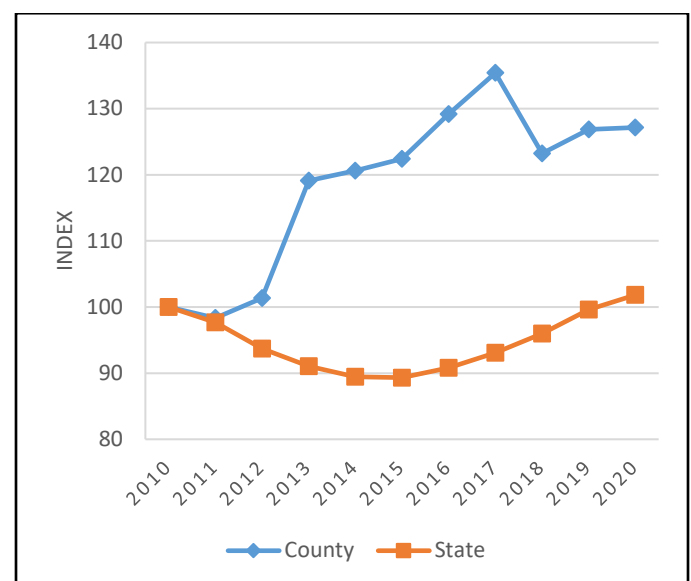
Figure 49. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



### County Breakdown

Lincoln County per capita income is lower than Nevada's per capita income as a whole, for each year in this time period. That being said, the county's per capita income has increased throughout the years to almost match the state's, which, in reverse, has decreased throughout the years except for in 2020. The overall change in per capita income for the county is a 27% increase. For the state it is an 2% increase.

Figure 50. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100



## Personal Income

### Definition

Income received by individuals from all sources. It includes income received from participation in production as well as from government and business transfer payments. For subdivision definitions, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

### Why is it important?

Personal income data shows quality of living alongside signs of economic prosperity. When compared with metrics like poverty, housing, and personal income from other counties and states, personal income can be used to better assess levels of distribution. While the upmost level measure of personal income can be used to know the year-to-year trends of increased or decreased overall cash flow, the metrics to note are the subdivisions. An increase in earnings by place of work might mean job satisfaction or economic fulfillment. Since changes are accounted for inflation, increases in government social insurance contribution could mean social reform or a higher involvement on the part of employers instituting employee payment plans.



Table 51. Lincoln County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Personal Income*</b>	\$176,660	\$232,349
<b>Earnings by place of work*</b>	\$105,687	\$120,617
<b>Contributions for gov't social insurance*</b>	\$8,914	\$11,141
<b>Employee/self-employed contributions*</b>	\$5,060	\$6,189
<b>Employer contributions*</b>	\$3,854	\$4,952
<b>Adjustment for residence*</b>	\$3,513	\$12,126
<b>Net earnings by place of residence</b>	\$100,286	\$121,603
<b>Dividends, interest, and rent*</b>	\$34,842	\$42,088
<b>Personal current transfer receipts*</b>	\$41,531	\$68,658

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)

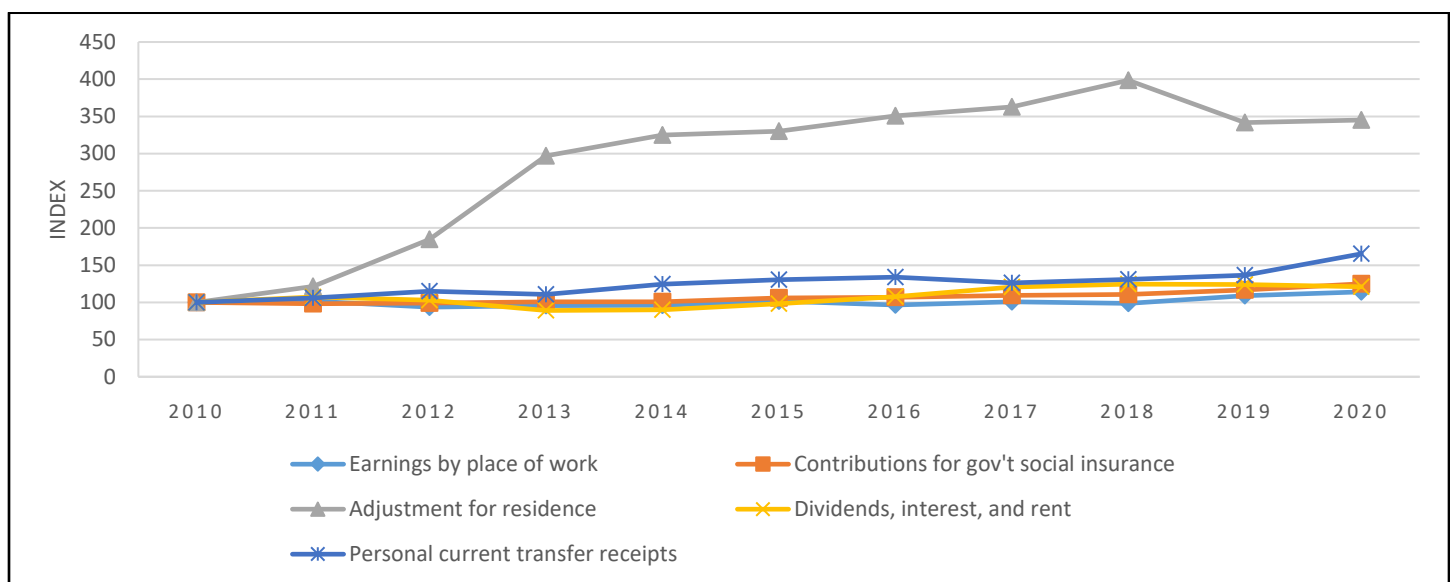
\*All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020, personal income has increased by 31%. 2018 was the year in which it received its highest increase. 2015 shows an increase in every personal income category, as does 2015.

Every Lincoln County personal income metric except for earnings by place of work has increased from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 51. Lincoln County Personal Income, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Lincoln County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Earnings by Place of Work</b>	\$105,687	\$120,617
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	\$66,452	\$76,465
<b>Supplements to wages and salaries</b>	\$24,656	\$25,970
<b>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds</b>	\$20,802	\$21,018
<b>Employer contributions for government social insurance</b>	\$3,854	\$4,952
<b>Proprietors' income</b>	\$14,579	\$18,182
<b>Farm proprietors' income</b>	-\$2,303	\$9,659
<b>Nonfarm proprietors' income</b>	\$16,882	\$8,523

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)

\*All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### Definition

Earnings are the remuneration (pay, wages) of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time. Earnings breakdown data is a specific branch of income data that looks at how earnings are paid through place of employment. For subdivision definitions, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

### Why is it important?

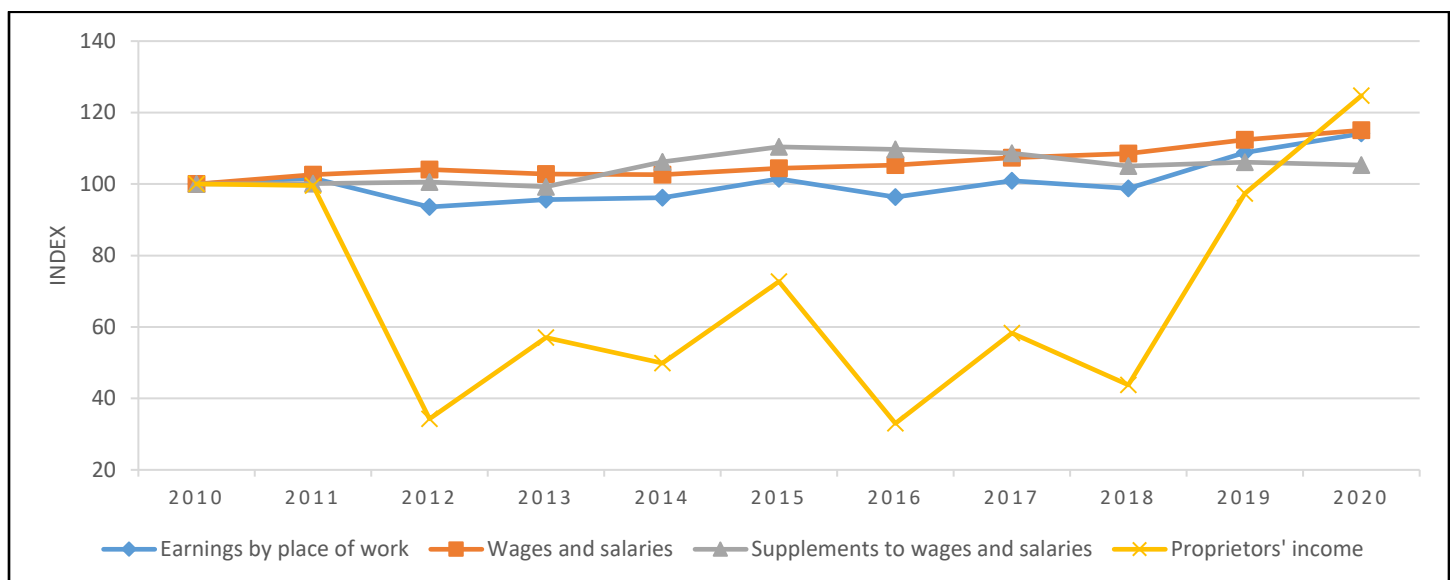
Earnings breakdown data can be used to identify the different parts of payments through places of employment. This data is useful for identifying possible mandates, reforms, and overall increases or decreases in benefits such employer contributions. An outlook on the overall economic wellbeing of the community can be formed when using this data in conjunction with job and personal income data.

### County Breakdown

Proprietors' income recorded a significant increase in this time period, at +24.7%. Farm proprietors' income makes up a large section of this increase. In 2010 it had already been in the negatives, at -\$2.3M. Yet by 2020 this number had increased to 9.6M. Wages and Salaries, along with supplements to wages and salaries, increased overall from 2010 to 2020.. After the 2012-year, proprietors' income, including those of farms, shows alternating years of increases and decreases.



Figure 52. Lincoln County Personal Income, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## Gross Regional Product

### Definition

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the region, regardless of nationality. Imports show the amount of money that is spent by all industries located in the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located outside the region. Exports show the amount of money that is spent by industries located outside the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located in the region.

Table 53. Lincoln County GRP by Industry, 2021

NAICS	2021
<b>11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting</b>	\$13,053,388
<b>21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction</b>	\$3,684,974
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$3,415,449
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$7,588,991
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$2,692,755
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	\$4,207,284
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$10,430,676
<b>48: Transportation and Warehousing</b>	\$6,806,681
<b>51: Information</b>	\$7,365,555
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	\$14,783,420
<b>53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	\$7,374,566
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services</b>	\$2,208,593
<b>55: Management of Companies/Enterprises</b>	\$129,864
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$12,519,022
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	\$759,490
<b>62: Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	\$1,976,981
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	\$425,602
<b>72: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	\$3,248,254
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$1,446,025
<b>90: Government and Public Administration</b>	\$55,375,377
<b>99: Unclassified Industry</b>	Insf. Data

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### County Breakdown

In 2020 Lincoln County showed more exports than imports, possibly indicating a healthy economy. In 2020, the Government and Public Administration industry had the highest GRP by far, at \$55,375,377. This makes up more than a third of the county's entire total GRP.

Table 54. Lincoln County Total GRP, Exports, and Imports, 2021

	Lincoln
<b>Total GRP</b>	\$182,333,723
<b>Exports</b>	\$384,242,071
<b>Imports</b>	\$357,443,453

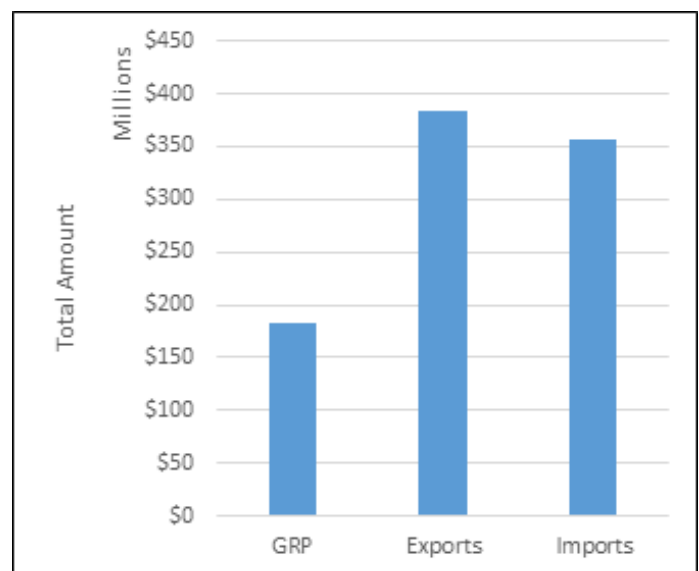
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### Why is it important?

Gross Regional Product is a general indicator of economic wellbeing, but the more decisive metrics here are imports and exports. These two metrics indicate room for economic growth. A goal for a county should be to sustain high exports and low imports. High exports indicate production is being done inside the county. Consequently, a lot of cash is flowing in the county and being exchanged. On the other hand, low imports indicate the county is self-sufficient. Money circulates. It stays much as possible inside the county and supports the county's individuals and businesses in terms of growth. However, it should not be an automatic red flag if imports are high. If imports are high, then that means the county is forced to bring something in from an outside source. Therefore, while money may be leaving the county, there nevertheless is room for production to be done inside the county. In short, high imports can be an indicator for expansion. This does not automatically translate for certain industries, like Information or Finance and Insurance. For a detailed look at imports and exports per industry, see the section *NAICS Sectors*.

Figure 53. Lincoln County Total GRP, Exports, and Imports, 2021





# NAICS Sector Breakdown

This section includes a breakdown of industry sectors with measures of jobs, businesses, earnings, sales, exports, imports, and taxes paid.

This section looks at 2018 data involving the compilation of business establishments into industries, and then the further compilation of those industries into entire workforce sectors. This is all done through the categorization of NAICS.

## NAICS Sector Breakdowns

The 'NAICS Sectors' section devotes two pages to each of the 2-digit NAICS sectors. Here is the information that you will find on each:

Page 1:

- 2-digit sector name and description
- The name and description of each 3-digit sector under that 2-digit sector.
- A brief look into the various subsectors' impact on the county

Page 2:

- Two tables showing nine different data measures (explained further on the following pages)
- Figure showing change in jobs from 2010 to 2018 in each 3-digit sector
- Figure showing a comparison of the average annual earnings per job in 2018 between the county and state for each sector

## What is NAICS?

NAICS, or North American Industry Classification System, is an *industry* classification system. Economic units (i.e. businesses) that have similar production processes are classified in the same *industry*. An industry then is an overarching term used to represent similar types of businesses.

For example, the railroad industry or the supermarket industry are comprised of all railroads and supermarkets. Then, even further lines are drawn between industries, to create entire *sectors*. Sectors are groups of similar industries piled together into the same classification. For example, the railroad industry is ultimately grouped under NAICS Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing. The supermarket industry is ultimately grouped under NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade.

This seems a little confusing at first, but NAICS makes it easier with their organization. The way NAICS specifically classifies these industries is through a number system. This allows for specific industries to be highlighted, or for entire sectors to be highlighted. The NAICS system divides the classifications into 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6-digit industries.

The classifications of these industries are further explained on the next page, but the column to the right should give a general layout of how NAICS helps organize industry data. These different sectors are separated in order to give emphasis to certain strengths, weaknesses, demands and overall needs of any given region.

## NAICS Sectors

### What NAICS can offer

NAICS data involves business and industry data, key metrics for business owners, employees, government officials, and other decision makers. Looking at North American Industry Classification System can give the reader a detailed overview of an industry in the format of a concise small table or figure. Over the next few pages, NAICS is detailed by defining the system and going into the various measures shown.

The twenty-five 2-digit sectors of NAICS (listed to the right and often mentioned in other sections of this report) can be further broken down into 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6- digit subsectors. This division of the sectors into their subsectors allows for a finite look at how regional business operate. While NAICS at its highest branches starts off at 2-digit sectors, most pages in this section focus on 3-digit subsectors. This lets specificity take priority, wherein we get a full picture of the individual ninety-five 3-digit subsectors. This full picture includes total sales, exports, imports, jobs, businesses, GRP, earnings, and taxes paid, as well as a snapshot comparison of the county and the state.

The next few pages seek to clarify the meaning of NAICS and its takeaways.

### Businesses within a NAICS subsector

The example *establishments*, or businesses, that fall under each industry, can be any number of establishments or businesses in that given county that provide that industry's service. For example, for Industry 5112: Software Publishers, there could be zero businesses in that county, or 25, or 100, or, again, any number of businesses. These are businesses grouped together based on their services provided, and they fall under the relevant 4-digit industry. To stick to our example of Software Publishers, this could include businesses such as "Printer Software Brothers" or "Laser Ink Program Hub." Both of these businesses, if they fall under the description of software publishers, belong to the 5112 subsector.

The next page goes into further detail regarding the breakdown of 2-digit NAICS sectors into smaller, easier to digest, subsectors.

### This Section Contains:

Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting.....	54
Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction .....	56
Sector 22: Utilities .....	58
Sector 23: Construction .....	60
Sector 31: Manufacturing .....	62
Sector 32: Manufacturing .....	64
Sector 33: Manufacturing .....	66
Sector 42: Wholesale Trade.....	68
Sector 44: Retail Trade .....	70
Sector 45: Retail Trade .....	72
Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing.....	74
Sector 49: Transportation and Warehousing.....	76
Sector 51: Information.....	78
Sector 52: Finance and Insurance .....	80
Sector 53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing .....	82
Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services .....	84
Sector 55: Management of Companies and Enterprises ....	86
Sector 56: Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	88
Sector 61: Educational Services .....	90
Sector 62: Health Care and Social Assistance .....	92
Sector 71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	94
Sector 72: Accommodation and Food Services .....	96
Sector 81: Other Services (except Public Administration) .....	98
Sector 90: Public Administration.....	100
Sector 99: Unclassified.....	102

### Breaking Down NAICS Sectors

There are 21 2-digit NAICS sectors. A full list of these is seen on the previous page, but let us list a couple here to see how this process works:

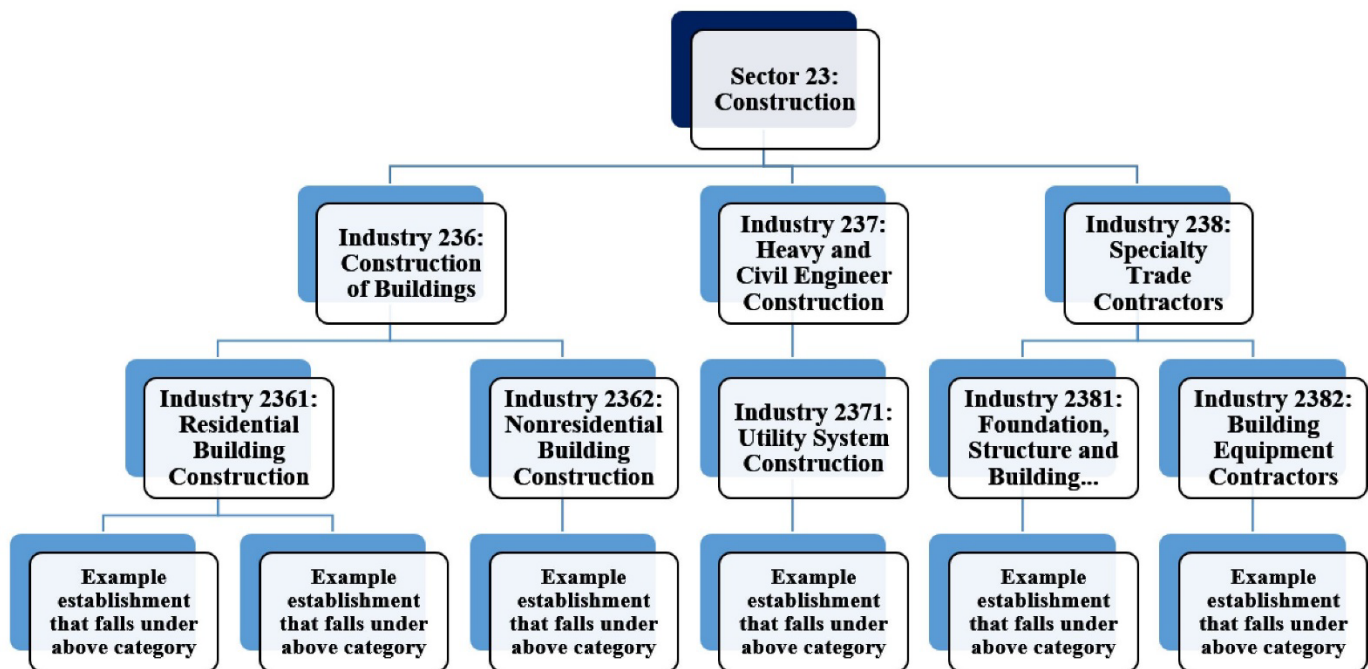
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

Each of these 2-digit NAICS sectors is then divided into a number of 3-digit NAICS sectors. Those 3-digit NAICS sectors are then divided into 4-digit NAICS sectors, for specificity purposes. These classifications keep going and going until they are divided into 6-digit NAICS sectors, but for the purposes of this section of the report, we will be using and analyzing 3-digit NAICS sectors. The reason for this is that 3-digit NAICS sectors are the right mix for being specific and broad.

Table 55. Lincoln County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Jobs, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	903: Local Government	415
2	902: State Government	139
3	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	87
4	445: Food and Beverage Stores	82
5	901: Federal Government	64
6	447: Gasoline Stations	62
7	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	55
8	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	46
9	561: Administrative and Support Services	44
10	623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	41
11	236: Construction of Buildings	40
12	111: Crop Production	32
13	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	31
14	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	29
15	721: Accommodation	27

Figure 54. Example Flowchart of NAICS Sector 23: Construction



Note: To save space, not all 4-digit subsectors, nor any of the 5- or 6-digit subsectors, for the Construction sector are being shown here.

### Top Performers

In this intro section, you will find a variety of '3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers'. These are ranked lists of the top 15 3-digit subsectors in handpicked categories. Please see the below list for the available rankings:

Total Jobs .....	51
Average Earnings per Job .....	52
Total Sales .....	52
Imports .....	53
Exports .....	53

The Sourcing for each of these tables is as follows:

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

### The NAICS Classification System

Let us take a step back to make sure we understand the classification system. For example, if we look at NAICS Sector 23: Construction, which is comprised of three 3-digit industries. **Note:** These industries may also be defined as subsectors, because they fall under the sector of Construction. These 3-digit industries, or 3-digit subsectors, fall under the notion of Construction, but are more specific. They are Industry 236: Construction of Buildings, Industry 237: Heavy and Civil Engineer Construction, and Industry 238: Specialty Trade Contractors. You can already see how each classification gets more specific. Even further, within each of these 3-digit industries, there are more specific subsectors.

NAICS Sector 23: Construction is broken down into subsectors like 2361: Residential Building Construction and 2362: Nonresidential Building Construction. As you can see, these subsectors have assigned numbers also. They are 4-digit classifications. The first two digits (23) imply that they fall underneath Sector 23.

The NAICS official handbook further divides these 4-digit sectors into 5- and 6-digit sectors when necessary. This is used to be more precise. This report however only examines 2-digit sectors and the 3-digit subsectors that make up those sectors.

Table 56 Lincoln County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Average Earnings per Job, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	482: Rail Transportation	\$104,523
2	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$90,202
3	902: State Government	\$88,699
4	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$85,176
5	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$82,101
6	901: Federal Government	\$81,808
7	221: Utilities	\$73,646
8	517: Telecommunications	\$68,371
9	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$66,881
10	903: Local Government	\$66,037
11	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$61,397
12	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$61,379
13	531: Real Estate	\$60,191
14	236: Construction of Buildings	\$58,016
15	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$47,236

Table 57 Lincoln County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Total Sales, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	902: State Government	\$137,733,045
2	903: Local Government	\$87,901,391
3	901: Federal Government	\$82,264,896
4	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$18,290,992
5	111: Crop Production	\$18,103,918
6	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$17,191,918
7	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$14,827,610
8	517: Telecommunications	\$11,755,725
9	447: Gasoline Stations	\$7,740,733
10	482: Rail Transportation	\$7,394,778
11	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$6,818,289
12	236: Construction of Buildings	\$6,077,044
13	531: Real Estate	\$5,616,629
14	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$5,574,936
15	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$5,497,802



## Data Measures

Throughout this section each 2-digit sector is summarized by analyzing its individual 3-digit industry subsectors.

The following data measures were used to determine the activity of the sectors as a whole:

- Total Jobs
- # of Payroll Businesses
- Average Earnings per Job
- Total Industry Earnings
- Total Sales
- In-Region Sales
- Exported Sales
- Imports
- Total Taxes Paid

For specific definitions of each of the data measures, please refer to Appendix A: Glossary. All of these factors are available for readers to make their own assumptions. However, for the purpose of this report, the factors that are most taken into consideration in the analyses are imports, exports, and total sales.

An *import* is a good or service brought into the county from an outside source. They are the opposite of *exports*, which are goods or services that are produced in one county and then brought or shipped to another county, state, or country for future sale or trade. Imports are perhaps the most important data measure to keep an eye out for because they indicate a possible opportunity for economic growth. In other words, since the county must bring something in from an outside source, that means there is a chance for production to be done inside the county. Instead of paying more for delivery to the county from somewhere else, the county could then produce their own goods and services.

For example, 2017 data shows Lincoln County, Nevada is relatively high in imports for Automobile Dealers, at \$1,787,000, and low in exports, at \$448,000. This means that a lot of people in Lincoln County do business with automobile dealers outside of Lincoln County, rather than inside Lincoln County. Basically: This \$1.3M gap indicates opportunity. If someone wanted to open an automobile dealership in Lincoln County, they would have reason to do so.

Table 58. Lincoln County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Total Imports, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$69,353,852
2	902: State Government	\$43,216,786
3	903: Local Government	\$25,082,227
4	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$17,504,328
5	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$13,761,706
6	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$11,652,797
7	622: Hospitals	\$10,053,191
8	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$8,399,174
9	311: Food Manufacturing	\$8,303,377
10	531: Real Estate	\$7,993,236
11	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$7,587,676
12	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$6,036,570
13	523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	\$5,765,342
14	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$5,611,063
15	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$5,536,353

Table 59 Lincoln County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Exported Sales, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	902: State Government	\$137,733,045
2	901: Federal Government	\$81,797,001
3	903: Local Government	\$32,935,767
4	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$16,667,565
5	111: Crop Production	\$15,827,566
6	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$12,524,621
7	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$11,529,176
8	517: Telecommunications	\$7,484,948
9	482: Rail Transportation	\$6,569,495
10	447: Gasoline Stations	\$6,443,181
11	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$5,282,049
12	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$4,750,201
13	221: Utilities	\$4,000,563
14	533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	\$3,924,153
15	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$2,509,706

## **NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting**

*The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.*

### **111: Crop Production:**

Industries in the Crop Production subsector grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds.

### **112: Animal Production and Aquaculture:**

Industries in the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products and/or raise aquatic plants and animals in controlled or selected aquatic environments for the sale of aquatic plants, animals, or their products. The subsector includes establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots, primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale. The animals are generally raised in various environments, from total confinement or captivity to feeding on an open range pasture.

### **113: Forestry and Logging:**

Industries in the Forestry and Logging subsector grow and harvest timber on a long production cycle (i.e., of 10 years or more). Long production cycles use different production processes than short production cycles, which require more horticultural interventions prior to harvest, resulting in processes more similar to those found in the Crop Production subsector. Consequently, Christmas tree production and other production involving production cycles of less than 10 years, are classified in the Crop Production subsector.

### **114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping:**

Industries in the Fishing, Hunting and Trapping subsector harvest fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats and are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource. The harvesting of fish is the predominant economic activity of this subsector and it usually requires specialized vessels that, by the nature of their size, configuration and equipment, are not suitable for any other type of production, such as transportation.

### **115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry:**

Industries in the Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry subsector provide support services that are an essential part of agricultural and forestry production. These support activities may be performed by the agriculture or forestry producing establishment or conducted independently as an alternative source of inputs required for the production process for a given crop, animal, or forestry industry. Establishments that primarily perform these activities independent of the agriculture or forestry producing establishment are in this subsector.

### **County Breakdown**

Except for crop production, which suffered a decrease in jobs yet still maintains 7 payroll businesses, jobs have also decreased from 2011 to 2021 in this sector. In 2021, sales are most prevalent in crop and animal production, at over \$18 million and \$14 million, respectively. Relatively high imports in these sectors also indicates further demand, yet the overwhelming in-county production and exports signal stability.

Compared to the rest of Nevada, Lincoln County averages higher earnings for animal production and support activities for agriculture and forestry. Again, animal production is second place to crop production in Lincoln County. Suppressed data for the forestry and logging industry as well as fishing, hunting and trapping industry nevertheless indicates minimal activity, with less than ten reported jobs for each industry.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$971,675.

Table 60 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 11, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>111: Crop Production</b>	56	32	7	\$43,849	\$4,634,925
<b>112: Animal Production and Aquaculture</b>	<10	27	7	\$35,987	\$3,518,815
<b>113: Forestry and Logging</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$14,057
<b>114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$61,656
<b>115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry</b>	22	25	0	\$26,750	\$680,805

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 61. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 11, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>111</b>	\$18,103,918	\$2,276,351	\$15,827,566	\$1,061,223	\$407,731
<b>112</b>	\$14,827,610	\$2,302,989	\$12,524,621	\$802,810	\$524,379
<b>113</b>	\$31,718	\$881	\$30,837	\$104	\$1,196
<b>114</b>	\$142,311	\$5,047	\$137,265	\$22,676	\$21,623
<b>115</b>	\$806,731	\$473,786	\$332,945	\$757,809	\$16,746

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 55. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 11 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

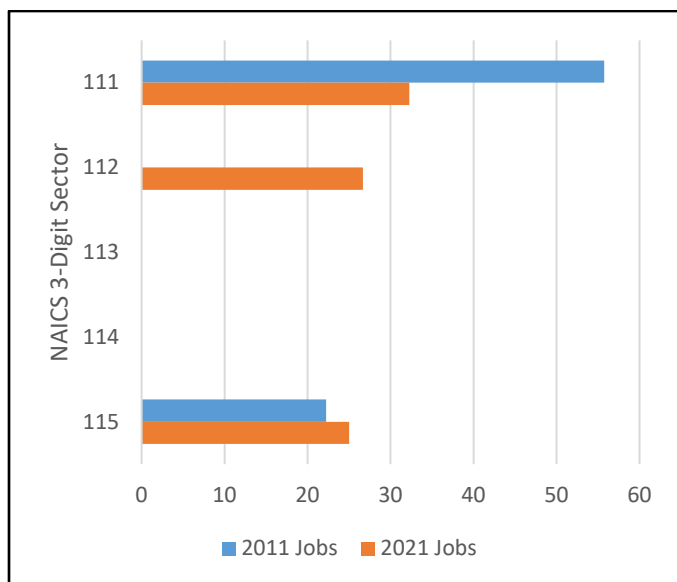
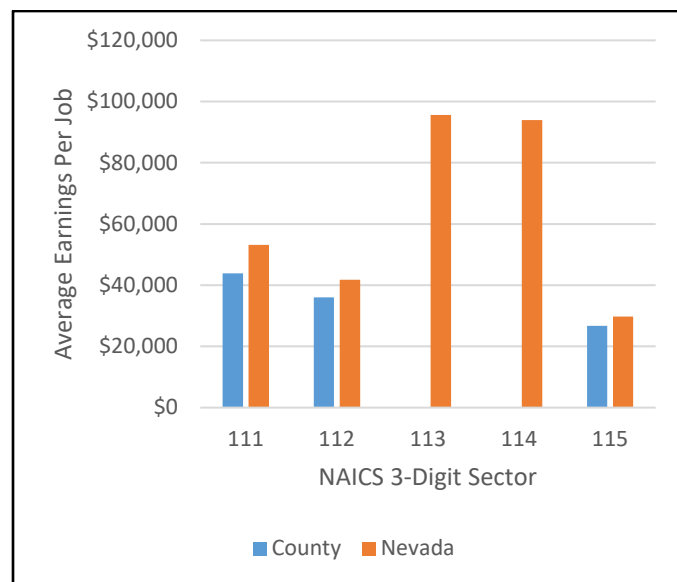


Figure 56 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction**

*The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.*

### **211: Oil and Gas Extraction**

Industries in the Oil and Gas Extraction subsector operate and/or develop oil and gas field properties. Such activities may include exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas; drilling, completing, and equipping wells; operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment, and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and natural gas; and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. This subsector includes the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas, sulfur recovery from natural gas, and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids.

### **212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)**

Industries in the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector primarily engage in mining, mine site development, and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include ore extraction, quarrying, and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, sizing, concentrating, and flotation), customarily done at the mine site.

### **213: Support Activities for Mining**

Industries in the Support Activities for Mining subsector group establishments primarily providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals, on a contract or fee basis, are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites.

### **County Breakdown**

The two focused activities in this classification are mining and oil/gas extraction. These comprise two of the subsectors, while the third is support activities for mining. Mining is prevalent in Lincoln County, whereas oil and gas extraction is less so. All oil and gas extraction in the county are serviced from outside the county, at \$125,721. It must be noted that this is less than average for Lincoln County imports.

On the other hand, Lincoln County's mining industry is more active. While the employees average half of the statewide average at \$66,881, there are nevertheless 23 Lincoln County mining jobs in 2021, which is a slight increase from 2011, as well as one payroll businesses in the county. Imports, at the same time, are also high in the mining industry, meaning potential room for growth.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$595,624.



Table 62. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 21, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>211: Oil and Gas Extraction</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$176,865
<b>212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)</b>	14	23	1	\$66,881	\$1,601,241
<b>213: Support Activities for Mining</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$31,284

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 63. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 21, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>211</b>	\$1,202,779	\$514,840	\$687,939	\$125,721	\$212,798
<b>212</b>	\$5,497,802	\$215,753	\$5,282,049	\$791,701	\$379,043
<b>213</b>	\$68,631	\$22,435	\$46,196	\$561,286	\$3,783

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 57. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 21 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

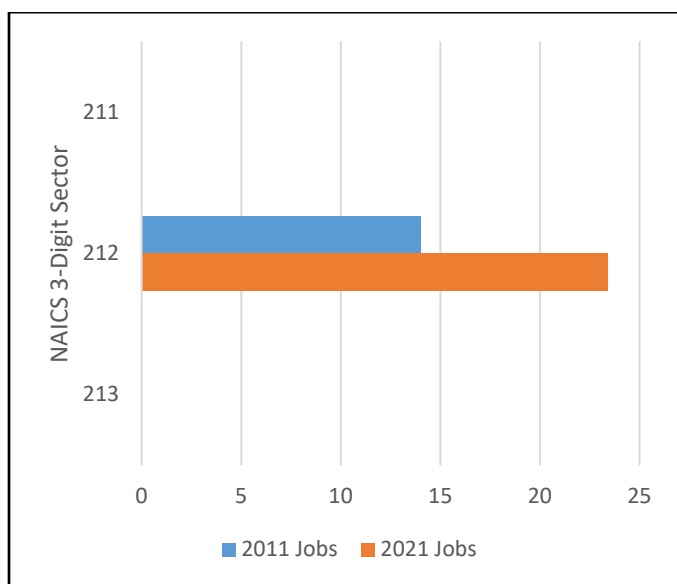
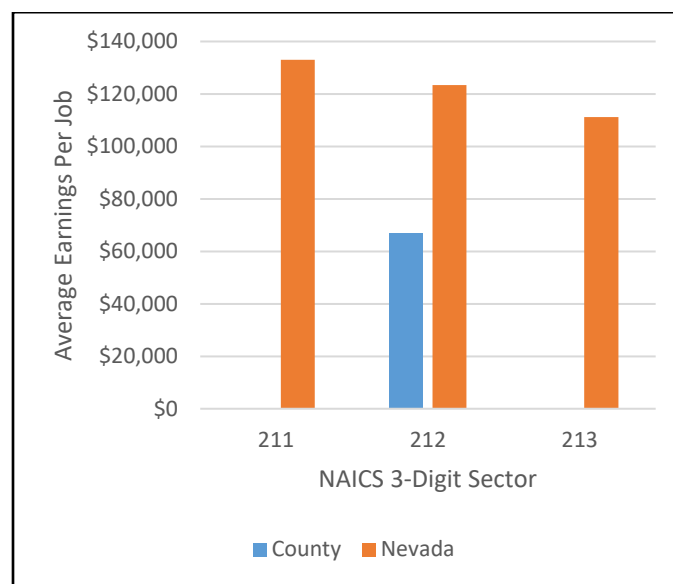


Figure 58. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 22: Utilities**

*The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.*

### **221: Utilities**

Industries in the Utilities subsector provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains, and pipes. Establishments are grouped together based on the utility service provided and the particular system or facilities required to perform the service.

#### **County Breakdown**

Imports make up most of Lincoln County's utilities industry. This indicates room for growth, especially in such a staple industry. Total Sales makes up the rest of the industry, with a majority of this being exported sales. The utility businesses conduct services inside of Lincoln County and outside, for a healthy balance of bringing dollars in and bolstering infrastructure. However, while the total industry's earnings for the county are \$1,556,785, the average earnings per job is \$73,646, a number one-fifth the size of the statewide average.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$547,868.

Table 64. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 22, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>221: Utilities</b>	<10	20	2	\$73,646	\$1,556,785

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 65. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 22, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>221</b>	\$4,773,845	\$773,282	\$4,000,563	\$4,051,219	\$547,868

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 59. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 22 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

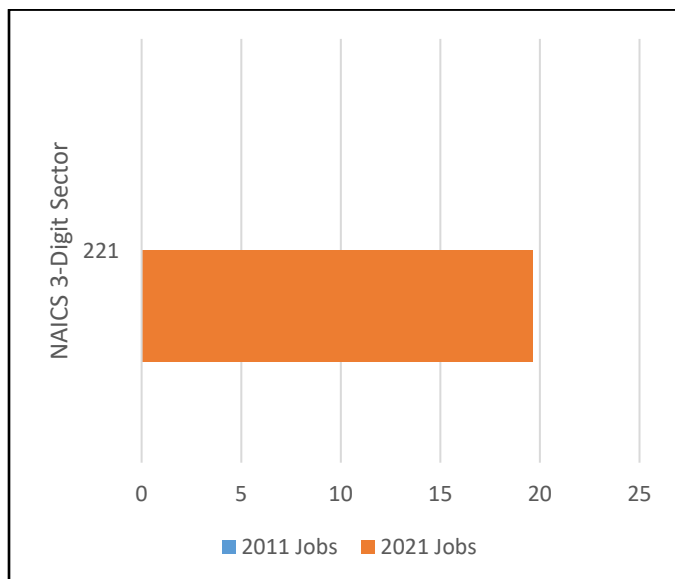
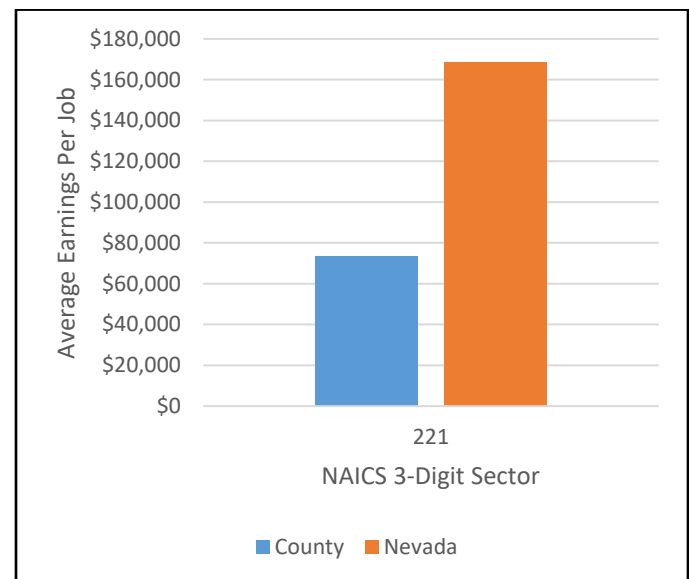


Figure 60. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 23: Construction**

*The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.*

### **236: Construction of Buildings**

The Construction of Buildings subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The onsite assembly of precut, panelized, and prefabricated buildings and construction of temporary buildings are included in this subsector. Part or all of the production work for which the establishments in this subsector have responsibility may be subcontracted to other construction establishments--usually specialty trade contractors.

### **237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction**

The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects (e.g., highways and dams), and specialty trade contractors, whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects. Specialty trade contractors in the Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector generally are performing activities that are specific to heavy and civil engineering construction projects and are not normally performed on buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

### **238: Specialty Trade Contractors**

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of construction, but that are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or for-sale builders, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, work also may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing sites for new construction are also included in this subsector.

### **County Breakdown**

Construction is a stable and growing industry for Lincoln County. The twelve total payroll businesses in the county provide evidence for not only a growing industry but a growing county. Through demand, buildings are needing to be built and that requirement is being met, meaning inside the county buildings are being made. New buildings, both residential and nonresidential, means more people and more businesses. This comes in the form of a higher number of imports, at more than \$19 million.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$111,872. There are 89 construction jobs in Lincoln County, and the average annual earnings per worker ranges from \$47,000 to \$86,000 a year. The former average is for specialty trade contractors, the latter for heavy and civil engineering jobs. The construction of buildings, code 236, averages somewhere in the middle of these two ranges. In every subsector, Lincoln County's average annual earnings is less than the statewide average. In heavy and civil engineering construction this gap is closer.



Table 66. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 23, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>236: Construction of Buildings</b>	23	40	2	\$58,016	\$2,384,596
<b>237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</b>	<10	18	5	\$85,176	\$1,629,966
<b>238: Specialty Trade Contractors</b>	23	31	5	\$47,236	\$1,778,026

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 67. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 23, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>236</b>	\$6,077,044	\$3,636,824	\$2,440,220	\$3,029,985	\$45,468
<b>237</b>	\$4,168,554	\$1,688,989	\$2,479,565	\$2,359,300	\$31,850
<b>238</b>	\$4,540,502	\$3,404,609	\$1,135,893	\$13,761,706	\$34,554

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 61. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 23 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

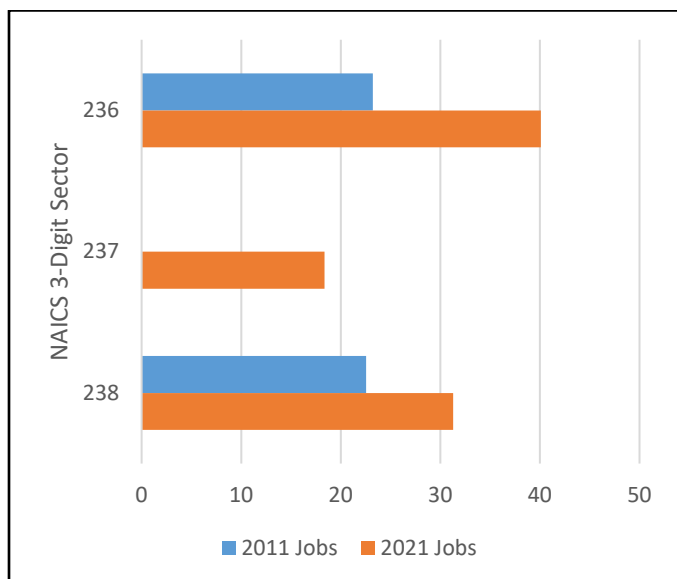
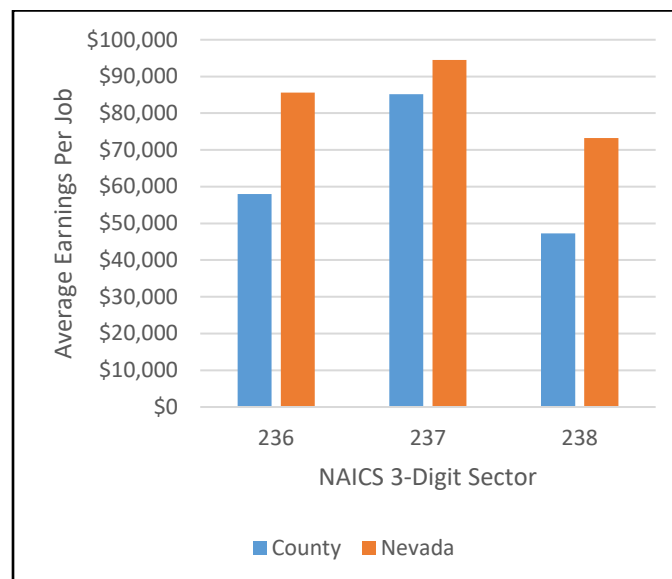


Figure 62. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 31: Manufacturing**

*The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.*

Note: Sectors 31, 32, and 33 all fall under the same 'Manufacturing' 2-digit heading.

### **311: Food Manufacturing**

Industries in the Food Manufacturing subsector transform livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption. The industry groups are distinguished by the raw materials (generally of animal or vegetable origin) processed into food products.

### **312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing**

Industries in the Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing subsector manufacture beverages and tobacco products. The Beverage Manufacturing industry group includes three types of establishments: (1) those that manufacture nonalcoholic beverages; (2) those that manufacture alcoholic beverages through the fermentation process; and (3) those that produce distilled alcoholic beverages. Ice manufacturing, while not a beverage, is included with nonalcoholic beverage manufacturing because it uses the same production process as water purification.

### **313: Textile Mills**

Industries in the Textile Mills subsector group establishments that transform a basic fiber (natural or synthetic) into a product, such as yarn or fabric that is further manufactured into usable items, such as apparel, sheets, towels, and textile bags for individual or industrial consumption. The further manufacturing may be performed in the same establishment and classified in this subsector, or it may be performed at a separate establishment and be classified elsewhere in manufacturing.

### **314: Textile Product Mills**

Industries in the Textile Product Mills subsector group establishments that make textile products (except apparel). With a few exceptions, processes used by these establishments are generally cut and sew (i.e., purchasing fabric and cutting and sewing to make nonapparel textile products, such as sheets and towels).

### **315: Apparel Manufacturing**

Industries in the Apparel Manufacturing subsector group establishments with two distinct manufacturing processes: (1) cut and sew (i.e., purchasing fabric and cutting and sewing to make a garment) and (2) the manufacture of garments in establishments that first knit fabric and then cut and sew the fabric into a garment. The Apparel Manufacturing subsector includes a diverse range of establishments manufacturing full lines of ready-to wear apparel and custom apparel: apparel contractors, performing cutting or sewing operations on materials owned by others; jobbers, performing entrepreneurial functions involved in apparel manufacturing; and tailors, manufacturing custom garments for individual clients. Knitting fabric, when done alone, is classified in the Textile Mills subsector, but when knitting is combined with the production of complete garments, the activity is classified in the Apparel Manufacturing subsector.

### **316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing**

Establishments in the Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing subsector transform hides into leather by tanning or curing and fabricating the leather into products for final consumption. This subsector also includes the manufacture of similar products from other materials, including products (except apparel) made from "leather substitutes," such as rubber, plastics, or textiles. Rubber footwear, textile luggage, and plastics purses or wallets are examples of "leather substitute" products included in this subsector. The products made from leather substitutes are included in this subsector because they are made in similar ways leather products are made (e.g., luggage). They are made in the same establishments, so it is not practical to separate them.

### **County Breakdown**

In this manufacturing division, the only subsectors that report numbers outside of imports are food manufacturing and apparel manufacturing. Instead imports are high in this sector for Food manufacturing, at \$8,303,377, and Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, at \$1,346,571.

Table 68. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 31, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>311: Food Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$62,407
<b>312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$49,719
<b>313: Textile Mills</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>314: Textile Product Mills</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>315: Apparel Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,864
<b>316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$556

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 69. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 31, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>311</b>	\$352,784	\$44,461	\$308,323	\$8,303,377	\$7,671
<b>312</b>	\$1,293,871	\$303,245	\$990,627	\$1,346,571	\$359,853
<b>313</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,475	\$0
<b>314</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$217,707	\$0
<b>315</b>	\$14,875	\$0	\$14,875	\$110,855	\$252
<b>316</b>	\$2,437	\$0	\$2,437	\$60,729	\$54

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 63. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 31 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

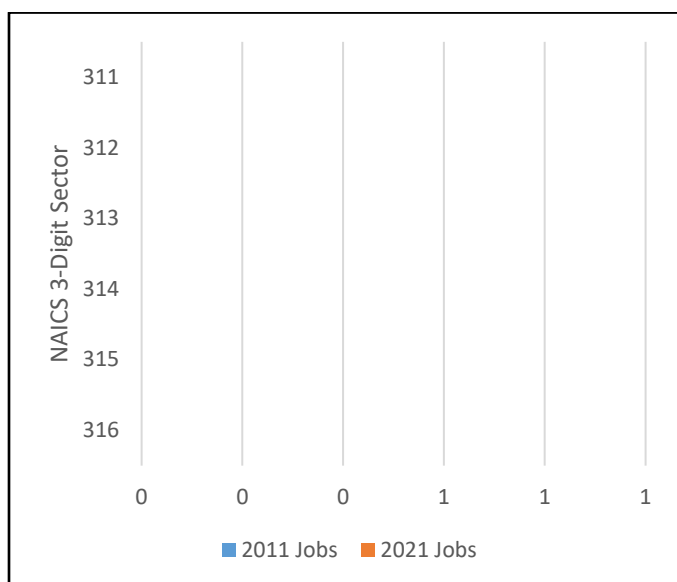
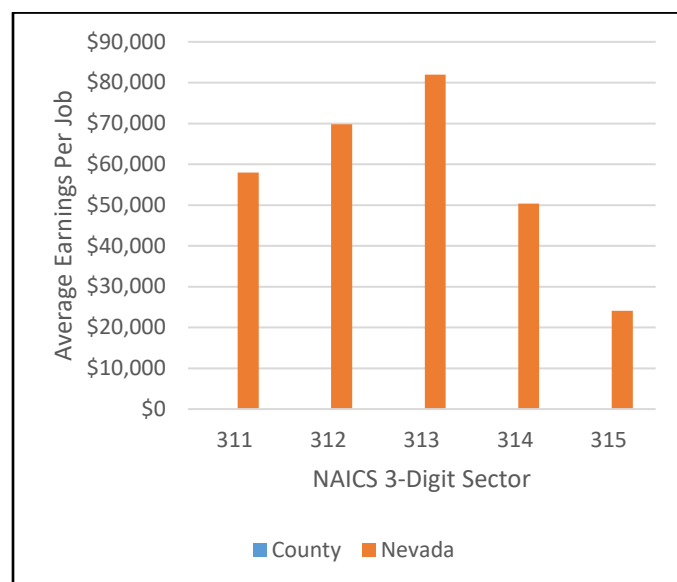


Figure 64. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 32: Manufacturing**

*The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.*

Note: Sectors 31, 32, and 33 all fall under the same 'Manufacturing' 2-digit heading.

### **321: Wood Product Manufacturing**

Establishments in the Wood Product Manufacturing subsector manufacture wood products, such as lumber, plywood, veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, manufactured homes (i.e., mobile homes), and prefabricated wood buildings. The production processes of the Wood Product Manufacturing subsector include sawing, planing, shaping, laminating, and assembling wood products starting from logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that then may be further cut, or shaped by lathes or other shaping tools.

### **322: Paper Manufacturing**

Industries in the Paper Manufacturing subsector make pulp, paper, or converted paper products. The manufacturing of these products is grouped together because they constitute a series of vertically connected processes. More than one is often carried out in a single establishment. There are essentially three activities. The manufacturing of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. The manufacturing of converted paper products involves converting paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques and includes coating and laminating activities.

### **323: Printing and Related Support Activities**

Industries in the Printing and Related Support Activities subsector print products, such as newspapers, books, labels, business cards, stationery, business forms, and other materials, and perform support activities, such as data imaging, platemaking services, and bookbinding. The support activities included here are an integral part of the printing industry, and a product (a printing plate, a bound book, or a computer disk or file) that is an integral part of the printing industry is almost always provided by these operations

### **324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing**

The Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing subsector is based on the transformation of crude petroleum and coal into usable products. The dominant process is petroleum refining that involves the separation of crude petroleum into component products through such techniques as cracking and distillation.

### **325: Chemical Manufacturing**

The Chemical Manufacturing subsector is based on the transformation of organic and inorganic raw materials by a chemical process and the formulation of products. This subsector distinguishes the production of basic chemicals that comprise the first industry group from the production of intermediate and end products produced by further processing of basic chemicals that make up the remaining industry groups.

### **326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing**

Industries in the Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing subsector make goods by processing plastics materials and raw rubber. The core technology employed by establishments in this subsector is that of plastics or rubber product production. Plastics and rubber are combined in the same subsector because plastics are increasingly being used as a substitute for rubber; however, the subsector is generally restricted to the production of products made of just one material, either solely plastics or rubber.

### **327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing**

The Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing subsector transforms mined or quarried nonmetallic minerals, such as sand, gravel, stone, clay, and refractory materials, into products for intermediate or final consumption.

### **County Breakdown**

The majority of activity in this manufacturing division belongs to nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing. Total industry earnings for this subsector are at \$414,485 in 2021, and total jobs are less than 10, which is down from 25 in 2011. There is one payroll business for nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing. In-region sales are low compared to exported sales, and despite high exported sales in this subsector, there is still over \$500k in imports, as well as \$13.3 million in imports between all subsectors here.



Table 70. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 32, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>321: Wood Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$32,311
<b>322: Paper Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,526
<b>323: Printing and Related Support Activities</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$30,013
<b>324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$119,089
<b>325: Chemical Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</b>	25	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$414,485

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 71. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 32, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>321</b>	\$122,230	\$82,250	\$39,980	\$822,981	\$1,081
<b>322</b>	\$76,366	\$15,971	\$60,394	\$1,014,506	\$1,047
<b>323</b>	\$94,812	\$0	\$94,812	\$539,143	\$1,616
<b>324</b>	\$506,103	\$167,896	\$338,207	\$3,842,911	\$6,377
<b>325</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,445,306	\$0
<b>326</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,376,332	\$0
<b>327</b>	\$1,800,152	\$491,722	\$1,308,430	\$540,655	\$26,516

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 65. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 32 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

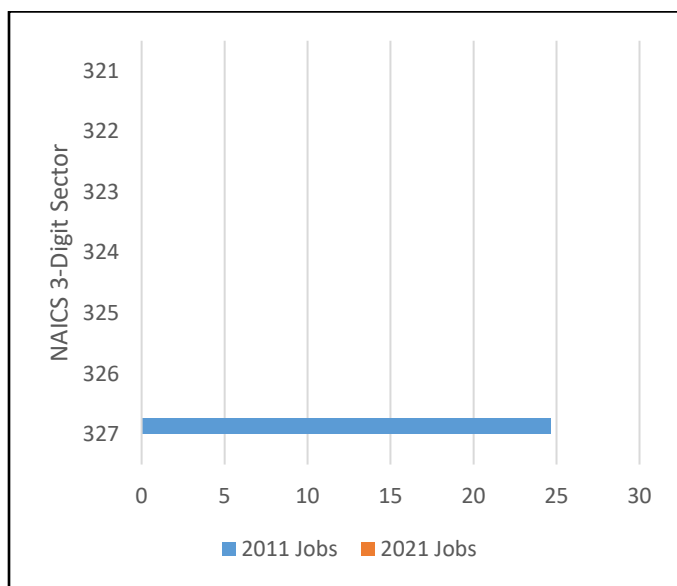
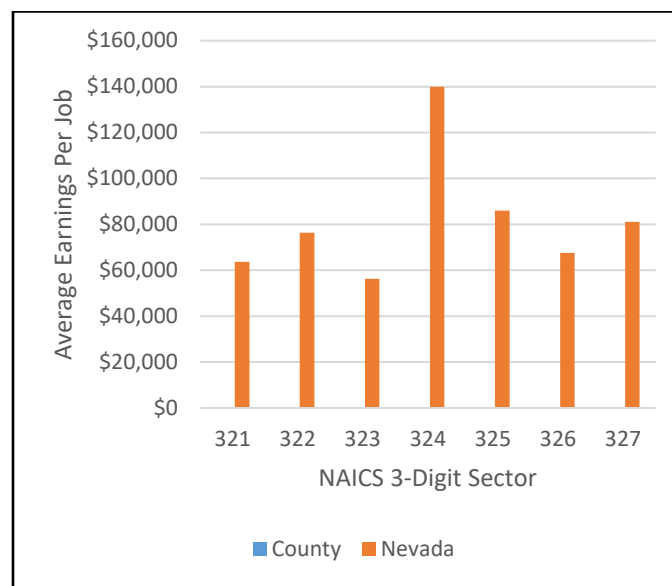


Figure 66. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 33: Manufacturing**

*The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.*

Note: Sectors 31, 32, and 33 all fall under the same ‘Manufacturing’ 2-digit heading.

### **331: Primary Metal Manufacturing**

Industries in the Primary Metal Manufacturing subsector smelt and/or refine ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig or scrap, using electrometallurgical and other process metallurgical techniques. Establishments in this subsector also manufacture metal alloys and super alloys by introducing other chemical elements to pure metals. The output of smelting and refining, usually in ingot form, is used in rolling, drawing, and extruding operations to make sheet, strip, bar, rod, or wire, and in molten form to make castings and other basic metal products.

### **332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing**

Industries in the Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing subsector transform metal into intermediate or end products, other than machinery, computers and electronics, and metal furniture, or treat metals and metal formed products fabricated elsewhere. Important fabricated metal processes are forging, stamping, bending, forming, and machining, used to shape individual pieces of metal; and other processes, such as welding and assembling, used to join separate parts together. Establishments in this subsector may use one of these processes or a combination of these processes.

### **334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing**

Industries in the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing subsector group establishments that manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, and establishments that manufacture components for such products. The Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing industries have been combined in the hierarchy of NAICS because of the economic significance they have attained.

### **County Breakdown**

There is little inner-county activity in this division of manufacturing. Instead, imports are high. Transportation Equipment manufacturing reports \$6 million in imports, while machinery manufacturing reports \$2.8 million in imports.

### **335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing**

Industries in the Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing subsector manufacture products that generate, distribute and use electrical power. Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing establishments produce electric lamp bulbs, lighting fixtures, and parts. Household Appliance Manufacturing establishments make both small and major electrical appliances and parts. Electrical Equipment Manufacturing establishments make goods, such as electric motors, generators, transformers, and switchgear apparatus. Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing establishments make devices for storing electrical power (e.g., batteries), for transmitting electricity (e.g., insulated wire), and wiring devices (e.g., electrical outlets, fuse boxes, and light switches).

### **336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing**

Industries in the Transportation Equipment Manufacturing subsector produce equipment for transporting people and goods. Transportation equipment is a type of machinery. An entire subsector is devoted to this activity because of the significance of its economic size in all three North American countries.

### **337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing**

Industries in the Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing subsector make furniture and related articles, such as mattresses, window blinds, cabinets, and fixtures. The processes used in the manufacture of furniture include the cutting, bending, molding, laminating, and assembly of such materials as wood, metal, glass, plastics, and rattan.

### **339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing**

Industries in the Miscellaneous Manufacturing subsector make a wide range of products that cannot readily be classified in specific NAICS subsectors in manufacturing. Processes used by these establishments vary significantly, both among and within industries.

Table 72. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 33, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>331: Primary Metal Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>333: Machinery Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,711
<b>334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,251
<b>335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$50,396
<b>336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,650
<b>337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$50,039
<b>339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$19,452

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 73. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 33, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>331</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$333,957	\$0
<b>332</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,892,585	\$0
<b>333</b>	\$19,270	\$0	\$19,270	\$2,837,730	\$237
<b>334</b>	\$31,832	\$0	\$31,832	\$2,239,070	\$730
<b>335</b>	\$92,622	\$0	\$92,622	\$926,562	\$995
<b>336</b>	\$27,725	\$11,273	\$16,451	\$6,036,570	\$418
<b>337</b>	\$111,889	\$0	\$111,889	\$649,297	\$838
<b>339</b>	\$50,105	\$0	\$50,105	\$1,490,871	\$545

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 67 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 33 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

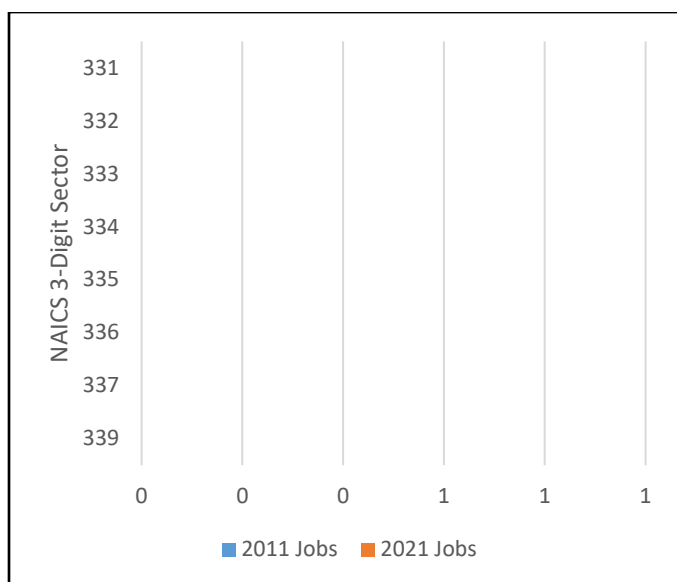
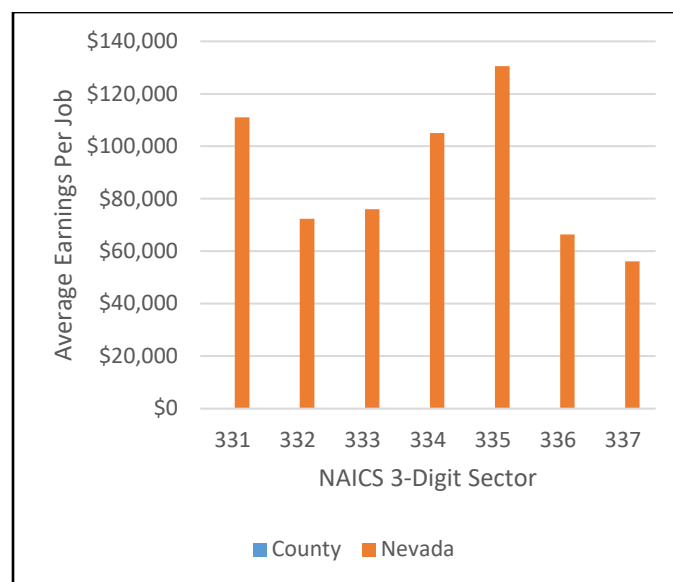


Figure 68. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 42: Wholesale Trade**

*The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.*

### **423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods**

Industries in the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Merchant wholesalers generally take title to the goods that they sell; in other words, they buy and sell goods on their own account. Durable goods are new or used items generally with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

### **424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods**

Industries in the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods subsector sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods are items generally with a normal life expectancy of less than three years. Nondurable goods merchant wholesale trade establishments are engaged in wholesaling products, such as paper and paper products, chemicals and chemical products, drugs, textiles and textile products, apparel, footwear, groceries, farm products, petroleum and petroleum products, alcoholic beverages, books, magazines, newspapers, flowers and nursery stock, and tobacco products.

### **425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers**

Industries in the Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers subsector arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis. They act on behalf of the buyers and sellers of goods. This subsector contains agents and brokers as well as business-to-business electronic markets that facilitate wholesale trade.

### **County Breakdown**

This industry reports consistent and balanced activity. Since 2011, total jobs has not fluctuated much, but in 2021 there are three total payroll businesses, one for each subsector in this industry. In terms of output, the wholesale of durable goods reports higher total sales, and over \$900k in exported sales. However, the wholesale of nondurable goods reports higher in-region sales, as well as a higher number of imports, at \$8.4 million. This is almost \$1 million more than imports of durable goods.

Imports for this industry are high for all three subsectors, at \$8 million for nondurable goods wholesalers, \$7 million for durable goods wholesalers, and \$700k for wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers.

Higher in-region sales from nondurable goods correlates with a higher tax paid. Taxes paid from nondurable goods are \$2.7M.

Table 74. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 42, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$399,012
<b>424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$171,564
<b>425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$37,781

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 75. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 42, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>423</b>	\$1,241,780	\$250,537	\$991,244	\$7,587,676	\$81,640
<b>424</b>	\$4,166,690	\$1,707,872	\$2,458,818	\$8,399,174	\$2,750,203
<b>425</b>	\$44,117	\$9,524	\$34,592	\$714,110	\$258

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 69. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 42 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

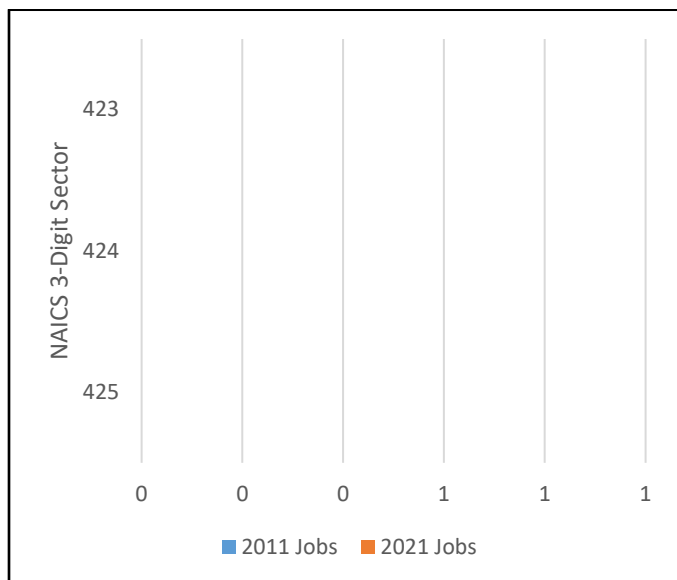
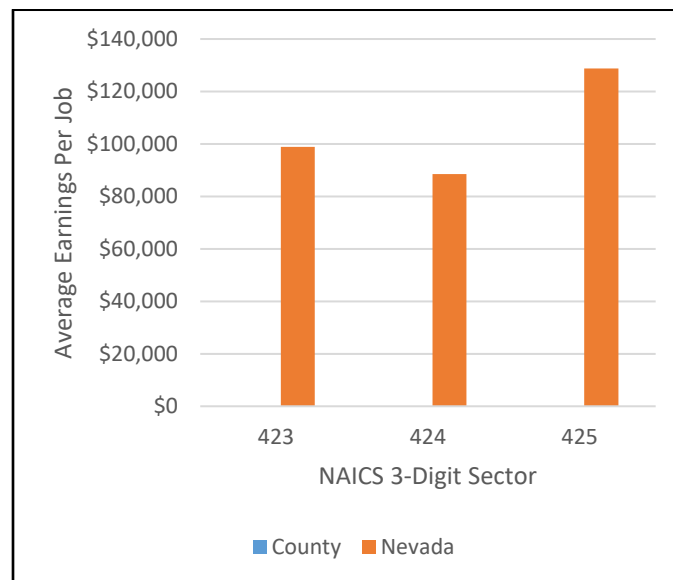


Figure 70. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade**

*The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.*

Note: Sectors 44 and 45 fall under the same 'Retail Trade' 2-digit heading.

### **441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers**

Industries in the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector retail motor vehicles and parts from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector typically operate from a showroom and/or an open lot where the vehicles are on display. The display of vehicles and the related parts require little by way of display equipment.

### **442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores**

Industries in the Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores subsector retail new furniture and home furnishings from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector usually operate from showrooms and have substantial areas for the presentation of their products. Many offer interior decorating services in addition to the sale of products.

### **443: Electronics and Appliance Stores**

Industries in the Electronics and Appliance Stores subsector retail new electronics and appliances from point-of sale locations. Establishments in this subsector often operate from locations that have special provisions for floor displays requiring special electrical capacity to accommodate the proper demonstration of the products. The staff includes sales personnel knowledgeable in the characteristics and warranties of the line of goods retailed and may also include trained repair persons to handle the maintenance and repair of the electronic equipment and appliances.

### **444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers**

Industries in the Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers subsector retail new building material and garden equipment and supplies from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector have display equipment designed to handle lumber and related products and garden equipment and supplies that may be kept either indoors or outdoors under covered areas. The staff is usually knowledgeable in the use of the specific products being retailed in the construction, repair, and maintenance of the home and associated grounds.

### **445: Food and Beverage Stores**

Industries in the Food and Beverage Stores subsector usually retail food and beverage merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector have special equipment (e.g., freezers, refrigerated display cases, refrigerators) for displaying food and beverage goods.

### **446: Health and Personal Care Stores**

Industries in the Health and Personal Care Stores subsector retail health and personal care merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector are characterized principally by the products they retail, and some health and personal care stores may have specialized staff trained in dealing with the products. Staff may include pharmacists, opticians, and other professionals engaged in retailing, advising customers, and/or fitting the product sold to the customer's needs.

### **447: Gasoline Stations**

Industries in the Gasoline Stations subsector retail automotive fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, gasohol, alternative fuels) and automotive oils or retail these products in combination with convenience store items. These establishments have specialized equipment for storing and dispensing automotive fuels.

### **448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores**

Industries in the Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores subsector retail new clothing and clothing accessories from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector have similar display equipment and staff that is knowledgeable regarding fashion trends and the proper match of styles, colors, and combinations of clothing and accessories to the characteristics and tastes of the customer.

### **County Breakdown**

This diverse retail division provides Lincoln County with a lot of goods and dollars flowing into the region. The three major subsectors with the most activity, in order of output, are gasoline stations, food and beverage stores, and health and personal care stores.

Table 76. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 44, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$59,685
<b>442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>443: Electronics and Appliance Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$27,605
<b>445: Food and Beverage Stores</b>	80	82	6	\$23,935	\$2,189,664
<b>446: Health and Personal Care Stores</b>	13	11	1	\$36,776	\$460,745
<b>447: Gasoline Stations</b>	71	62	4	\$22,487	\$1,574,935
<b>448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$17,130

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 77. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 44, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>441</b>	\$154,082	\$82,473	\$71,609	\$3,520,872	\$23,580
<b>442</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$604,083	\$0
<b>443</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$731,278	\$0
<b>444</b>	\$82,179	\$32,265	\$49,914	\$1,658,207	\$15,294
<b>445</b>	\$5,574,936	\$824,735	\$4,750,201	\$2,149,802	\$679,497
<b>446</b>	\$1,033,064	\$420,520	\$612,544	\$871,544	\$81,812
<b>447</b>	\$7,740,733	\$1,297,552	\$6,443,181	\$211,397	\$1,290,499
<b>448</b>	\$66,408	\$28,028	\$38,380	\$1,432,732	\$8,425

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 71. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 44 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

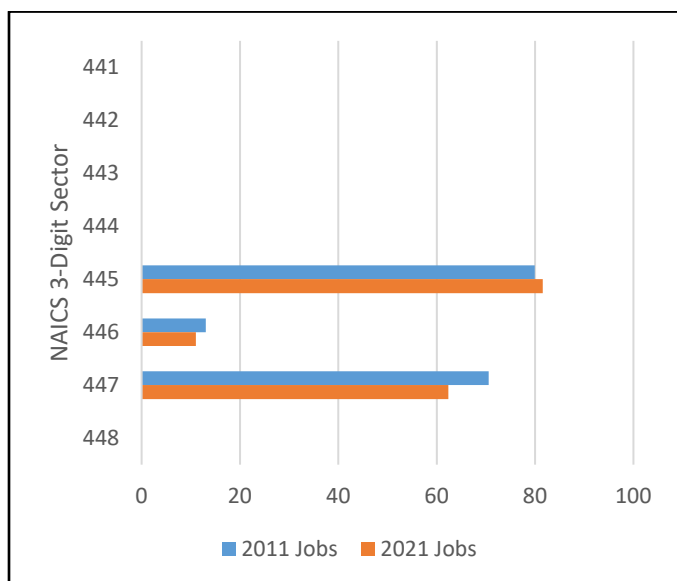
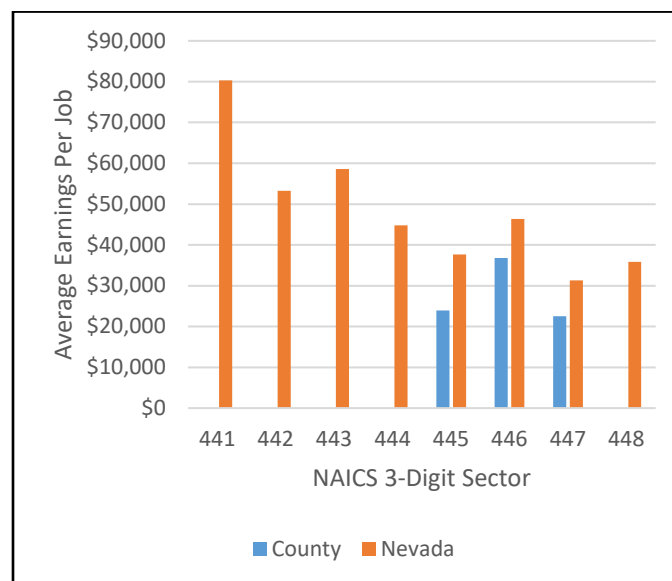


Figure 72. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 45: Retail Trade**

*The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.*

Note: Sectors 44 and 45 fall under the same 'Retail Trade' 2-digit heading.

### **451: Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores**

Industries in the Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores subsector are engaged in retailing and providing expertise on the use of sporting equipment or supplies for other specific leisure activities, such as needlework and musical instruments.

### **452: General Merchandise Stores**

Industries in the General Merchandise Stores subsector retail new general merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this subsector are unique in that they have the equipment and staff capable of retailing a large variety of goods from a single location.

### **453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers**

Industries in the Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector retail merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations (except new or used motor vehicles and parts; new furniture and home furnishings; new appliances and electronic products; new building materials and garden equipment and supplies; food and beverages; health and personal care goods; gasoline; new clothing and accessories; and new sporting goods, hobby goods, books, and music).

### **454: Nonstore Retailers**

Industries in the Nonstore Retailers subsector retail merchandise using methods, such as the broadcasting of infomercials, the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls, and distribution through vending machines.

### **County Breakdown**

This division of the retail trade industry is less active than the other (NAICS 44). Nevertheless, it provides Lincoln County with consistent and balanced sales, imports, and taxes paid. Total sales are \$3.6 million, spread evenly throughout the subsectors but mostly coming from miscellaneous store retailers. Most of sales come from exported sales, leaving the remainder for in-region sales and a healthy balance of dollars flowing in and out. Imports, meanwhile, are also high, at \$7 million, indicating dollars flowing out but at the same time opportunity for growth.

There are three payroll businesses between general merchandise stores and miscellaneous stores, yet sales are still achieved in sporting goods, hobby, and musical instruments stores, where no payroll businesses exist, perhaps indicating a few sole proprietorships.

Table 78. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 45, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>451: Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$284,141
<b>452: General Merchandise Stores</b>	<10	25	3	\$21,864	\$595,409
<b>453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers</b>	11	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$279,665
<b>454: Nonstore Retailers</b>	12	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$126,445

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 79. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 45, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>451</b>	\$692,527	\$163,475	\$529,051	\$303,800	\$93,667
<b>452</b>	\$1,662,668	\$313,013	\$1,349,655	\$2,580,197	\$345,068
<b>453</b>	\$678,209	\$92,727	\$585,482	\$1,040,204	\$90,088
<b>454</b>	\$554,287	\$320,929	\$233,359	\$3,115,647	\$39,374

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 73. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 45 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

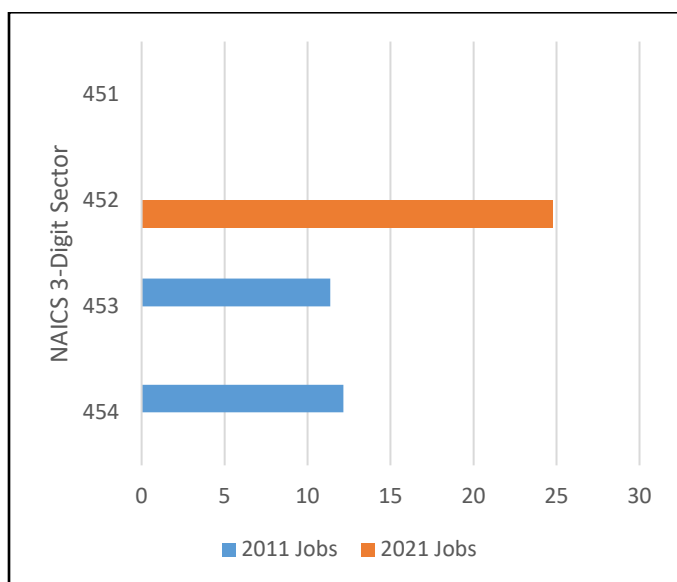
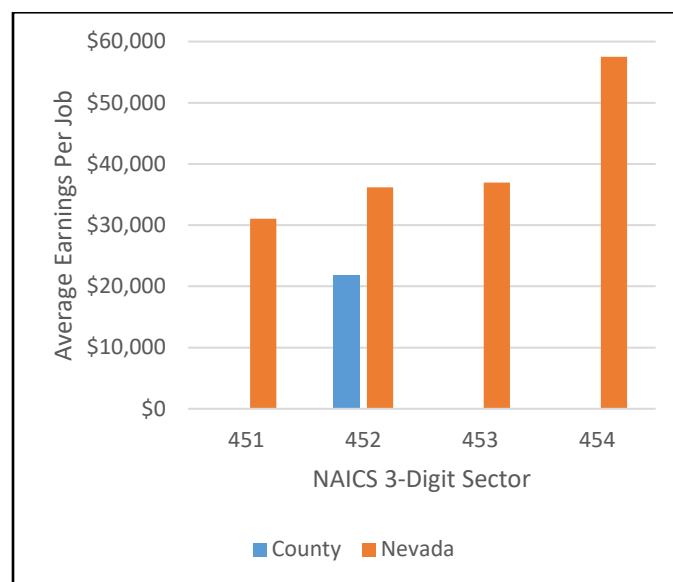


Figure 74. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing**

*The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.*

Note: Sectors 48 and 49 fall under the same 'Transportation and Warehousing' 2-digit heading.

### **481: Air Transportation**

Industries in the Air Transportation subsector provide air transportation of passengers and/or cargo using aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters. The subsector distinguishes scheduled from nonscheduled air transportation. Scheduled air carriers fly regular routes on regular schedules and operate even if flights are only partially loaded. Nonscheduled carriers often operate during nonpeak time slots at busy airports. These establishments have more flexibility with respect to choice of airport, hours of operation, load factors, and similar operational characteristics.

### **482: Rail Transportation**

Industries in the Rail Transportation subsector provide rail transportation of passengers and/or cargo using railroad rolling stock. The railroads in this subsector primarily either operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor force, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area, or operate over a short distance on a local rail line.

### **483: Water Transportation**

Industries in the Water Transportation subsector provide water transportation of passengers and cargo using watercraft, such as ships, barges, and boats.

### **484: Truck Transportation**

Industries in the Truck Transportation subsector provide over-the-road transportation of cargo using motor vehicles, such as trucks and tractor trailers. The subsector is subdivided into general freight trucking and specialized freight trucking.

### **485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation**

Industries in the Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation subsector include a variety of passenger transportation activities, such as urban transit systems; chartered bus, school bus, and interurban bus transportation; and taxis. These activities are distinguished based primarily on such production process factors as vehicle types, routes, and schedules.

### **486: Pipeline Transportation**

Industries in the Pipeline Transportation subsector use transmission pipelines to transport products, such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, and slurry. Industries are identified based on the products transported.

### **488: Support Activities for Transportation**

Industries in the Support Activities for Transportation subsector provide services which support transportation. These services may be provided to transportation carrier establishments or to the general public.

### **County Breakdown**

This division of transportation and warehousing is active in the county, and most concentrated in rail transportation and truck transportation. These two subsectors provide the county with 21 jobs and above 10 jobs, respectively, while also exporting over \$7.5 million in sales.

Average earnings per job is comparable with the state level. Lincoln County's rail transportation employees earn very slightly more than the statewide average. Truck transportation employees earn slightly less than the statewide average. Scenic and sightseeing transportation and water transportation, report the lowest numbers for this industry, at \$4,589 and \$210,964 for imports, respectively, along with no internal production.



Table 80 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 48, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>481: Air Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$139,306
<b>482: Rail Transportation</b>	24	21	0	\$104,523	\$2,183,531
<b>483: Water Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$25,945
<b>484: Truck Transportation</b>	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$864,229
<b>485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$271,452
<b>486: Pipeline Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$19,860
<b>488: Support Activities for Transportation</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$205,151

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 81. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 48, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>481</b>	\$386,507	\$189,975	\$196,532	\$802,268	\$42,073
<b>482</b>	\$7,394,778	\$825,283	\$6,569,495	\$7,353	\$254,878
<b>483</b>	\$130,759	\$79,985	\$50,773	\$210,964	\$4,928
<b>484</b>	\$2,266,073	\$1,359,917	\$906,157	\$1,936,824	\$35,588
<b>485</b>	\$492,307	\$431,738	\$60,569	\$535,050	\$15,124
<b>486</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$226,867	\$0
<b>487</b>	\$50,559	\$18,136	\$32,423	\$4,589	\$540
<b>488</b>	\$521,530	\$274,615	\$246,915	\$776,836	\$5,692

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 75 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 48 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

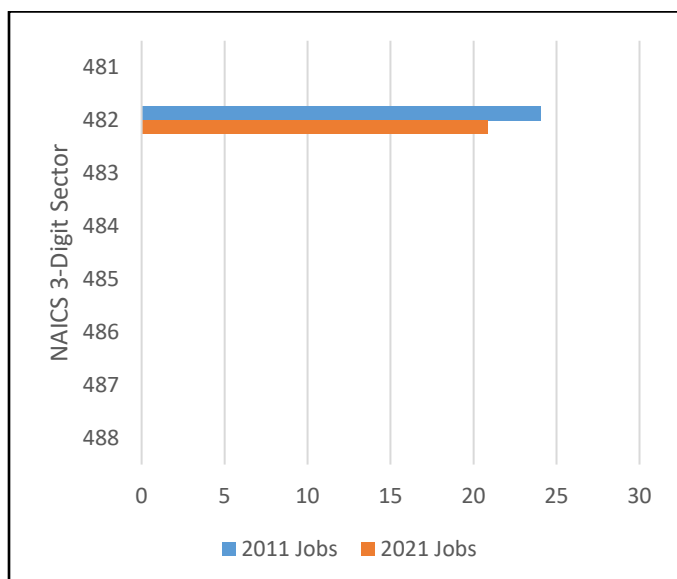
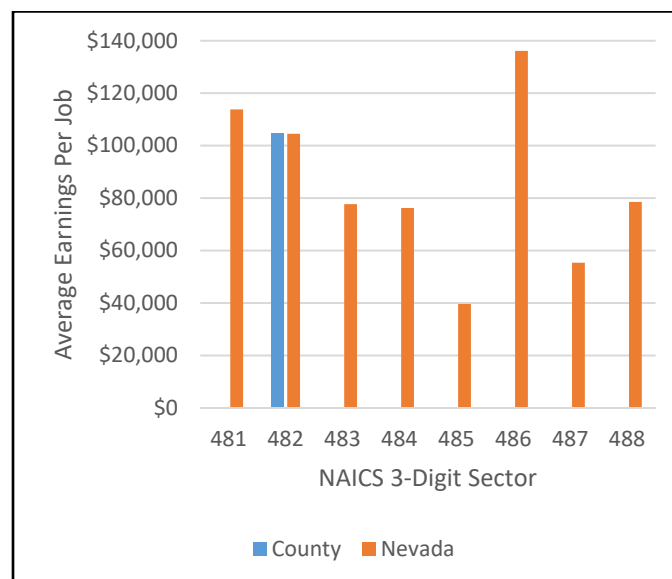


Figure 76. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 49: Transportation and Warehousing**

*The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.*

Note: Sectors 48 and 49 fall under the same 'Transportation and Warehousing' 2-digit heading.

### **491: Postal Service**

The Postal Service subsector includes the activities of the National Post Office and its subcontractors operating under a universal service obligation to provide mail services, and using the infrastructure required to fulfill that obligation. These services include delivering letters and small parcels.

### **492: Couriers and Messengers**

Industries in the Couriers and Messengers subsector provide intercity, local, and/or international delivery of parcels and documents (including express delivery services) without operating under a universal service obligation. These articles may originate in the U.S. but be delivered to another country and can be described as those that may be handled by one person without using special equipment.

### **493: Warehousing and Storage**

Industries in the Warehousing and Storage subsector are primarily engaged in operating warehousing and storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods, and other warehouse products. These establishments provide facilities to store goods. They do not sell the goods they handle. These establishments take responsibility for storing the goods and keeping them secure.

### **County Breakdown**

This industry's main activity comes from warehousing and storage. Postal service only reports \$232 in imports, while couriers and messengers report \$376,947. These subsectors are unlike the warehousing and storage subsector, which houses one payroll business and provides the county with 24 jobs. Although these employees make an average of \$35,594 per job. Total sales for warehousing and storage are \$2,093,443 and majority of this comes from exported sales. Along with the rest of the sales that are in-region, and more than \$1M in imports, the industry in this county has a healthy balance of dollars and services flowing in and out.

Table 82. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 49, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>491: Postal Service</b>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$23,426
<b>492: Couriers and Messengers</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$171,254
<b>493: Warehousing and Storage</b>	0	24	1	\$35,594	\$1,031,259

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 83 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 49, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>491</b>	\$36,153	\$18,047	\$18,107	\$232	\$0
<b>492</b>	\$364,280	\$237,526	\$126,754	\$376,947	\$5,062
<b>493</b>	\$2,093,443	\$455,806	\$1,637,638	\$1,086,968	\$17,925

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 77. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 49 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

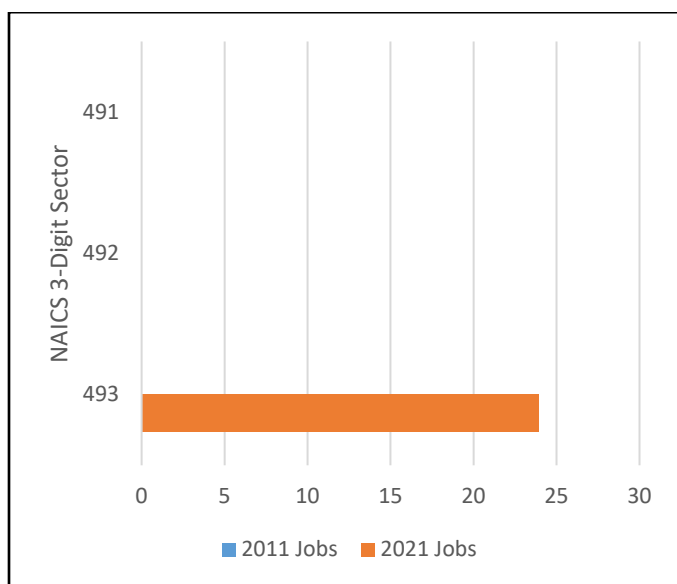
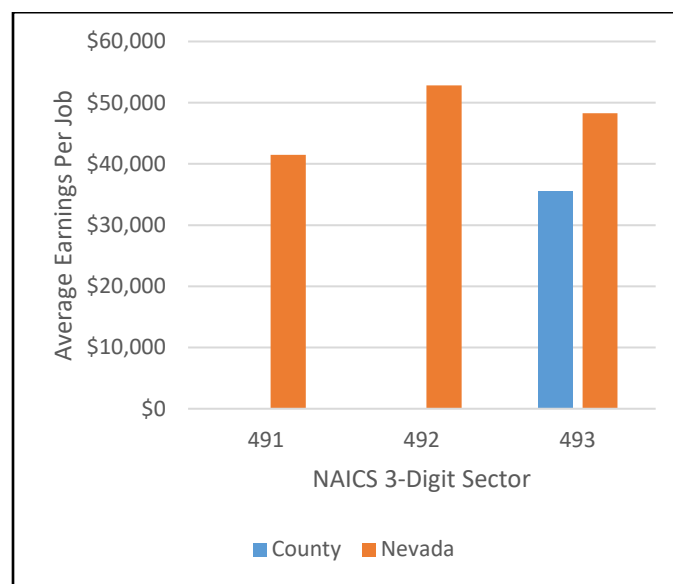


Figure 78. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 51: Information**

*The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.*

### **511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)**

Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet) subsector group establishments engaged in the publishing of newspapers, magazines, other periodicals, and books, as well as directory and mailing list and software publishing. In general, these establishments, which are known as publishers, issue copies of works for which they usually possess copyright.

### **512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries**

Industries in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries subsector group establishments involved in the production and distribution of motion pictures and sound recordings. While producers and distributors of motion pictures and sound recordings issue works for sale as traditional publishers do, the processes are sufficiently different to warrant placing establishments engaged in these activities in a separate subsector.

### **515: Broadcasting (except Internet)**

Industries in the Broadcasting (except Internet) subsector include establishments that create content or acquire the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcast the content. The industry groups (Radio and Television Broadcasting and Cable and Other Subscription Programming) are based on differences in the methods of communication and the nature of services provided. The Radio and Television Broadcasting industry group includes establishments that operate broadcasting studios and facilities for over-the-air or satellite delivery of radio and television programs of entertainment, news, talk, and the like.

### **517: Telecommunications**

Industries in the Telecommunications subsector group establishments that provide telecommunications and the services related to that activity (e.g., telephony, including Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP); cable and satellite television distribution services; Internet access; telecommunications reselling services)

### **518 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services**

Industries in the Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services subsector group establishments that provide the infrastructure for hosting and/or data processing services.

### **519: Other Information Services**

Industries in the Other Information Services subsector group establishments supplying information, storing and providing access to information, searching and retrieving information, operating Web sites that use search engines to allow for searching information on the Internet, or publishing and/or broadcasting content exclusively on the Internet.

### **County Breakdown**

This sector has very little output from within the county, and instead gets its services from elsewhere. Every subsector except for telecommunications works strictly with imports. That being said, all of the subsectors report more than \$1 million in imports, while publishing industries and telecommunications report more than \$2.7 million each. This indicates a need and an opportunity.

While local demand is high for every subsector in this industry, telecommunications is the only subsector that reports payroll businesses, sales, exports, and taxes. There are 25 employees in this subsector, averaging \$68,371 per job. Nevertheless, telecommunications is vital for individuals within and outside the county, for total sales are \$11.8 million, with most of this coming from exported sales.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$816,988.

Table 84. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 51, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$9,124
<b>512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>515: Broadcasting (except Internet)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>517: Telecommunications</b>	20	25	2	\$68,371	\$1,801,516
<b>518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$18,547
<b>519: Other Information Services</b>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$131,796

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 85 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 51, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>511</b>	\$21,996	\$5,039	\$16,957	\$3,836,291	\$283
<b>512</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,555,894	\$0
<b>515</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,301,858	\$0
<b>517</b>	\$11,755,725	\$4,270,777	\$7,484,948	\$2,746,477	\$810,147
<b>518</b>	\$71,387	\$20,215	\$51,172	\$2,258,582	\$1,064
<b>519</b>	\$520,226	\$431,720	\$88,505	\$2,289,303	\$5,494

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 79. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 51 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

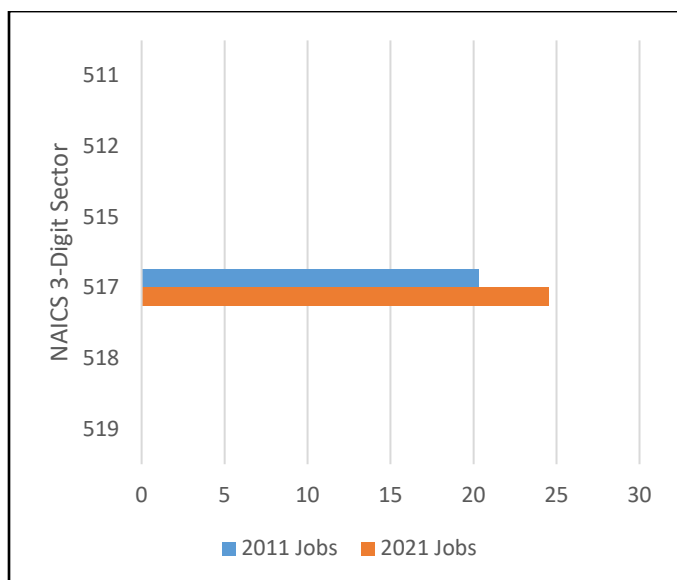
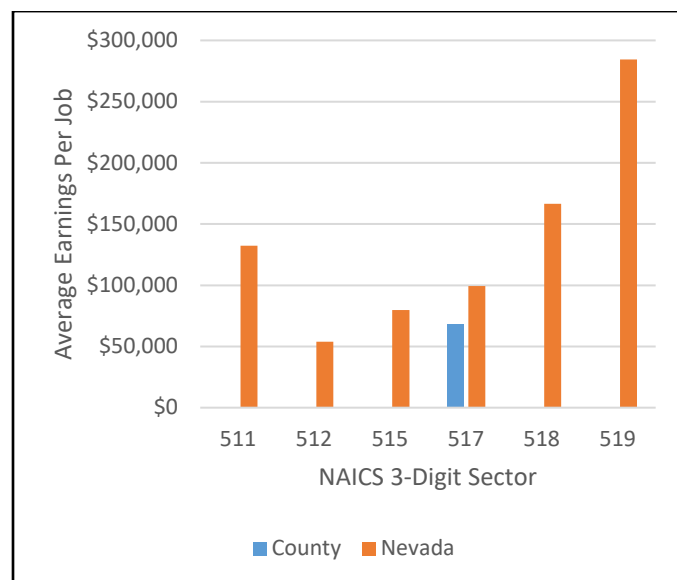


Figure 80. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **NAICS Sector 52: Finance and Insurance**

*The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions.*

### **521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank**

The Monetary Authorities-Central Bank subsector groups establishments that engage in performing central banking functions, such as issuing currency, managing the Nation's money supply and international reserves, holding deposits that represent the reserves of other banks and other central banks, and acting as a fiscal agent for the central government.

### **522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities**

Industries in the Credit Intermediation and Related Activities subsector group establishments that (1) lend funds raised from depositors; (2) lend funds raised from credit market borrowing; or (3) facilitate the lending of funds or issuance of credit by engaging in such activities as mortgage and loan brokerage, clearinghouse and reserve services, and check cashing services.

### **523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities**

Industries in the Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities subsector group establishments that are primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) underwriting securities issues and/or making markets for securities and commodities; (2) acting as agents (i.e., brokers) between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities; (3) providing securities and commodity exchange services; and (4) providing other services, such as managing portfolios of assets; providing investment advice; and trust, fiduciary, and custody services.

### **524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities**

Industries in the Insurance Carriers and Related Activities subsector group establishments that are primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) underwriting (assuming the risk, assigning premiums, and so forth) annuities and insurance policies or (2) facilitating such underwriting by selling insurance policies and by providing other insurance and employee benefit related services.

### **525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles**

Industries in the Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles subsector group legal entities (i.e., funds, plans, and/or programs) organized to pool securities or other assets on behalf of shareholders or beneficiaries of employee benefit or other trust funds.

#### **County Breakdown**

In Lincoln County, credit intermediation and insurance carriers make up the bulk of this industry's activity. Between these subsectors, there are 75 jobs. The average employee for credit intermediation in Lincoln County earns \$61,379, which is more than \$30,000 less than the statewide average. And while jobs have also lowered since 2011, these two output subsectors still produce \$25 million in total sales and \$13.6 million in exported sales, thus bringing dollars into Lincoln County.

Imports are also high with the insurance carriers and credit intermediation industries, but also with the securities and commodity contracts and funds and trust industries. Altogether, imports total \$17.68M. This is partly due to the online nature of these industries, but there is nevertheless opportunity for further business and growth.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$1,316,418.

Table 86. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 52, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</b>	33	29	3	\$61,379	\$1,952,388
<b>523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$192,582
<b>524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</b>	<10	46	1	\$82,101	\$3,824,196
<b>525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$32,763

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 87. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 52, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>521</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,467	\$0
<b>522</b>	\$6,818,289	\$4,746,645	\$2,071,644	\$4,157,252	\$125,844
<b>523</b>	\$322,926	\$115,774	\$207,152	\$5,765,342	\$1,838
<b>524</b>	\$18,290,992	\$6,761,815	\$11,529,176	\$5,611,063	\$1,188,306
<b>525</b>	\$113,821	\$113,286	\$536	\$1,915,607	\$430

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 81 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 52 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

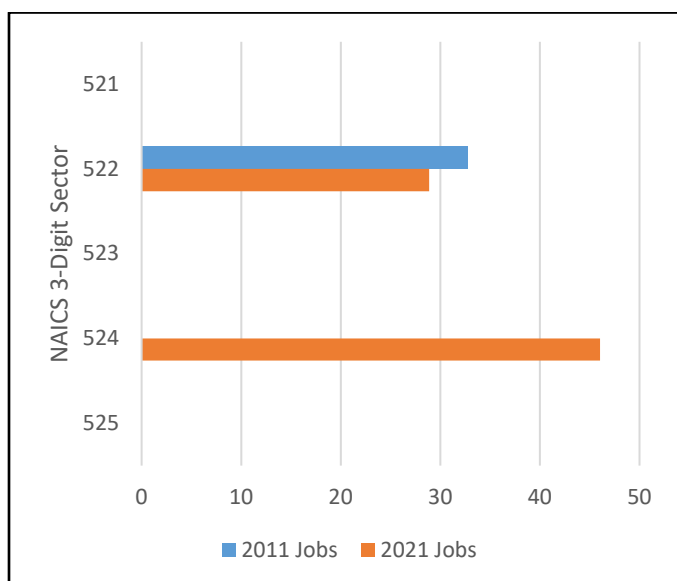
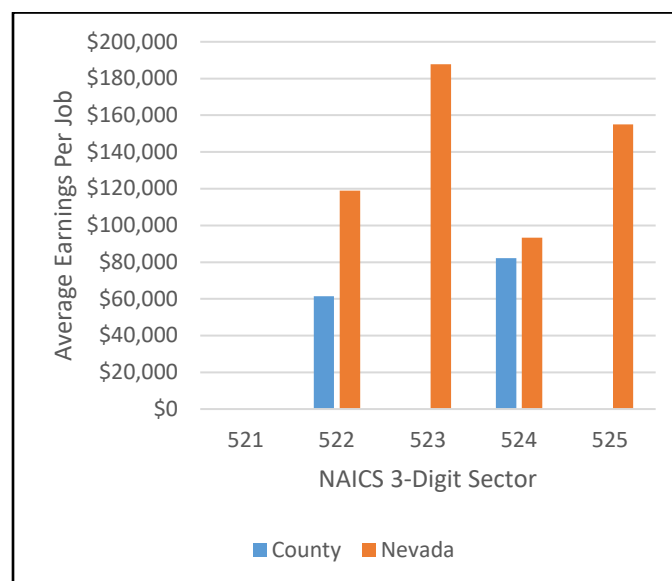


Figure 82. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing**

*The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.*

### **531: Real Estate**

Industries in the Real Estate subsector group establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing real estate to others; managing real estate for others; selling, buying, or renting real estate for others; and providing other real estate related services, such as appraisal services.

### **532: Rental and Leasing Services**

Industries in the Rental and Leasing Services subsector include establishments that provide a wide array of tangible goods, such as automobiles, computers, consumer goods, and industrial machinery and equipment, to customers in return for a periodic rental or lease payment.

### **533 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)**

Industries in the Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works) subsector include establishments primarily engaged in assigning rights to assets, such as patents, trademarks, brand names, and/or franchise agreements, for which a royalty payment or licensing fee is paid to the asset holder. Establishments in this subsector own the patents, trademarks, and/or franchise agreements that they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee and may or may not have created those assets.

### **County Breakdown**

Sector 53 is active and balanced in Lincoln County. There are 4 payroll businesses split between two of the three subsectors, and while the final subsector, lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets, reports no employees or businesses, it still nets Lincoln County \$4.4 million in total sales (Majority of this number is exported sales, indicating dollars flowing into community). Total sales for the entire industry are \$12.9 million. Along with the \$9.4 million in imports, Lincoln County strikes a weighted balance with the flow of cash, thus contributing to the growth of the community.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$632,598.

Table 88. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 53, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>531: Real Estate</b>	11	11	3	\$60,191	\$1,663,199
<b>532: Rental and Leasing Services</b>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$603,159
<b>533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$78,261

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 89 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 53, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>531</b>	\$5,616,629	\$3,769,675	\$1,846,954	\$7,993,236	\$246,876
<b>532</b>	\$2,878,917	\$611,872	\$2,267,045	\$1,515,686	\$276,631
<b>533</b>	\$4,393,572	\$469,419	\$3,924,153	\$201	\$109,091

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 83. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 53 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

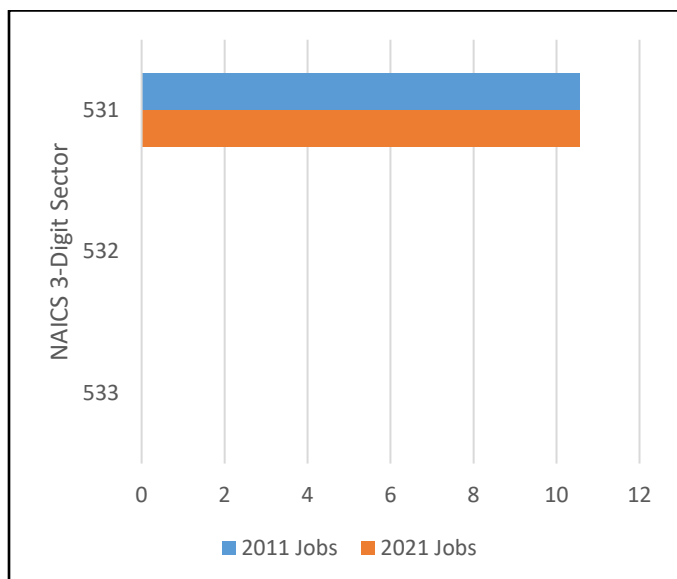
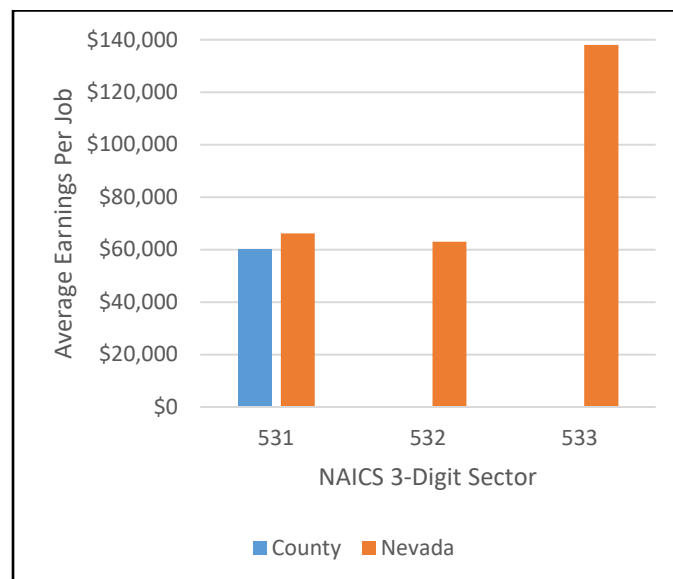


Figure 84. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services**

*The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.*

### **541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services**

Industries in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subsector group establishments engaged in processes where human capital is the major input. These establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis, where an individual or team is responsible for the delivery of services to the client.

#### **County Breakdown**

This industry is made up of one three-digit subsector that provides Lincoln County with 7 payroll businesses and 16 jobs. This latter number is an decrease from 2011, when it was 26. However, the average earnings per job is \$90,202.

Despite a lower average earnings per job, total sales for professional, scientific, and technical services in Lincoln county is \$3,164,771. Majority of this is from exported sales, while the remaining comes from in-region sales. Furthering this healthy balance of dollars flowing in and out is the \$17.5 million in imports.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$89,998.



Table 90. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 54, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	26	16	7	\$90,202	\$1,733,320

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 91. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 54, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>541</b>	\$3,164,771	\$1,558,992	\$1,605,780	\$17,504,328	\$89,998

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 85. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 54 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

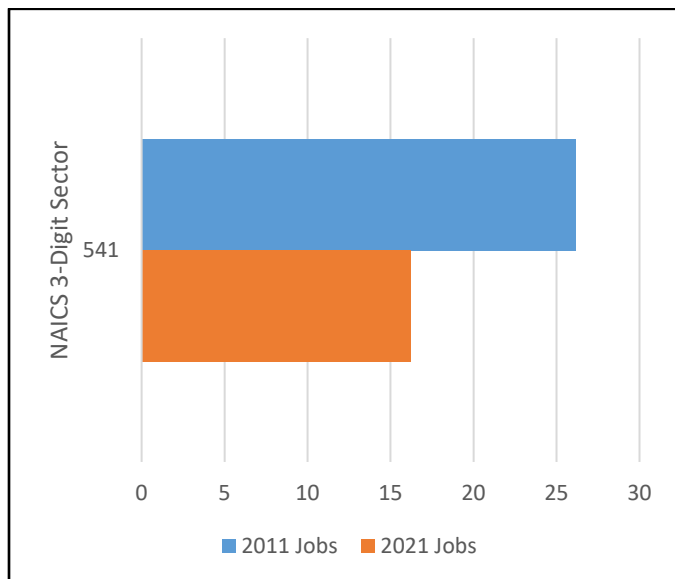
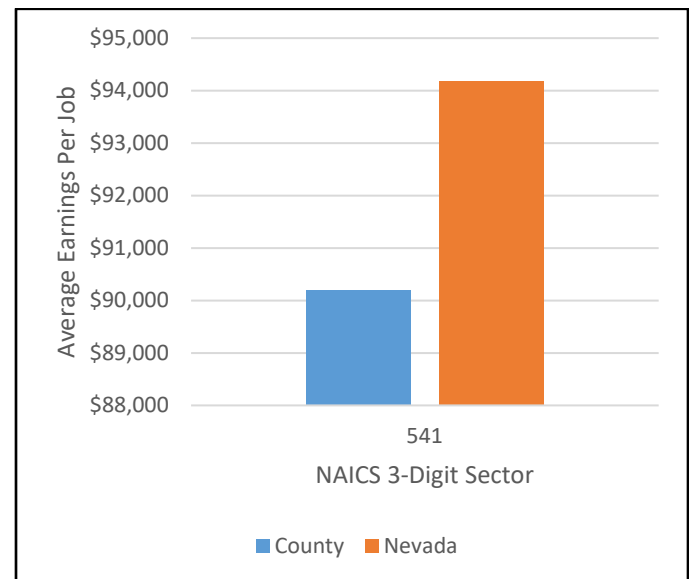


Figure 86. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 55: Management of Companies and Enterprises**

*The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.*

### **551: Management of Companies and Enterprises**

Industries in the Management of Companies and Enterprises subsector include three main types of establishments: (1) those that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises; (2) those (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise but do not hold the securities of these establishments; and (3) those that both administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) these establishments.

#### **County Breakdown**

This industry is made up of one three-digit subsector that provides Lincoln County with 0 payroll business and 0 jobs. Total sales are modest at \$214,714, but total imports is relatively moderate at \$3.2M.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$3,802.

Table 92. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 55, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>551: Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$119,329

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 93 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 55, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>551</b>	\$214,714	\$126,216	\$88,498	\$3,191,255	\$3,802

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 87. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 55 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

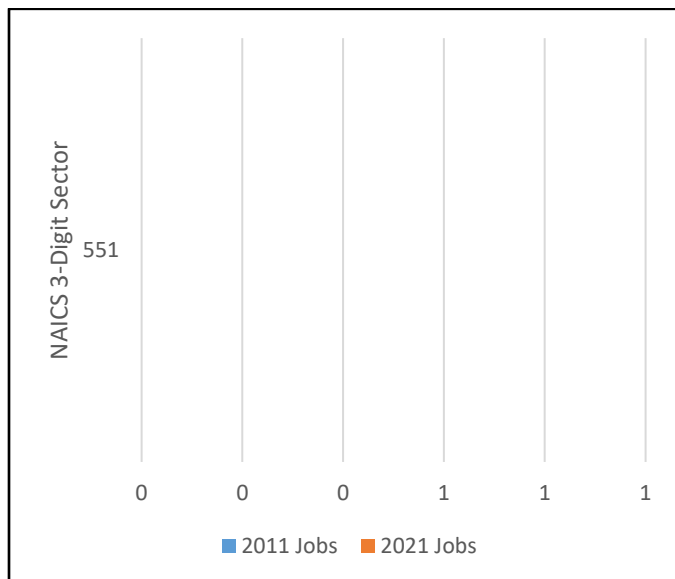
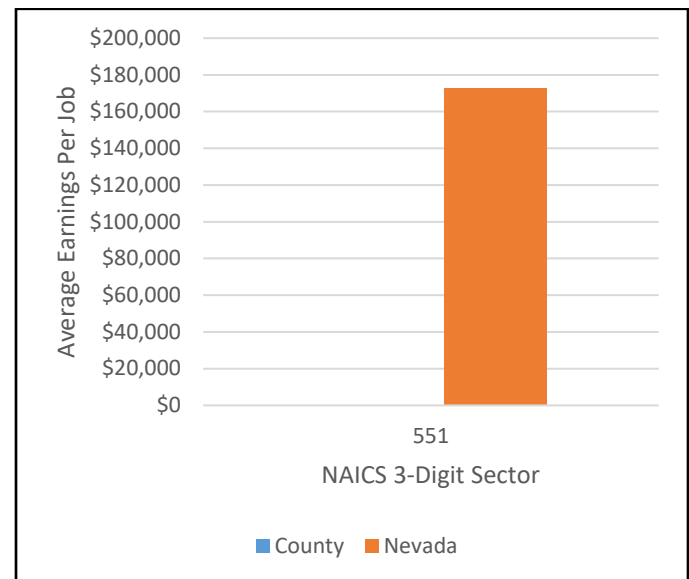


Figure 88. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 56: Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services**

*The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.*

### **561: Administrative and Support Services**

Industries in the Administrative and Support Services subsector group establishments engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The processes employed in this sector (e.g., general management, personnel administration, clerical activities, cleaning activities) are often integral parts of the activities of establishments found in all sectors of the economy.

### **562: Waste Management and Remediation Services**

Industries in the Waste Management and Remediation Services subsector group establishments engaged in the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste materials. This includes establishments engaged in local hauling of waste materials; operating materials recovery facilities (i.e., those that sort recyclable materials from the trash stream); providing remediation services (i.e., those that provide for the cleanup of contaminated buildings, mine sites, soil, or ground water); and providing septic pumping and other miscellaneous waste management services.

### **County Breakdown**

This industry's two subsectors provide Lincoln County with varying levels of dollar and service inflow and outflow. Administrative and support services has 3 payroll businesses with 44 jobs amongst them. While this is an increase in jobs from 2011, this subsector still brings in \$4.4 million in sales, about 55% of which is from exported sales. Along with the \$4.9 million in imports, this subsector strikes a healthy balance of dollars received and services acquired.

Waste management and remediation services likewise nets over \$2 million in imports. There are 87 jobs as of 2021 and \$16.6M in exports come from this subsector.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$777,684.

Table 94. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 56, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>561: Administrative and Support Services</b>	17	44	3	\$40,418	\$2,114,180
<b>562: Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	<10	87	1	\$61,397	\$5,359,399

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 95 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 56, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>561</b>	\$4,418,334	\$1,908,628	\$2,509,706	\$4,871,241	\$48,180
<b>562</b>	\$17,191,918	\$524,353	\$16,667,565	\$2,381,395	\$729,504

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 89. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 56 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

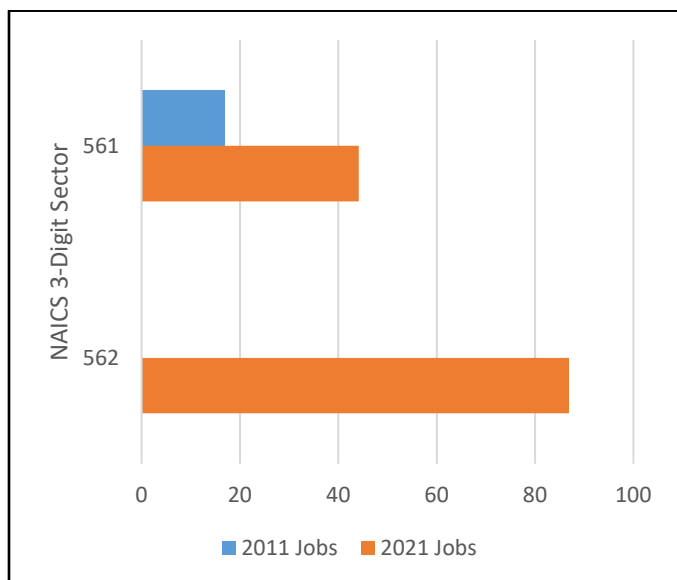
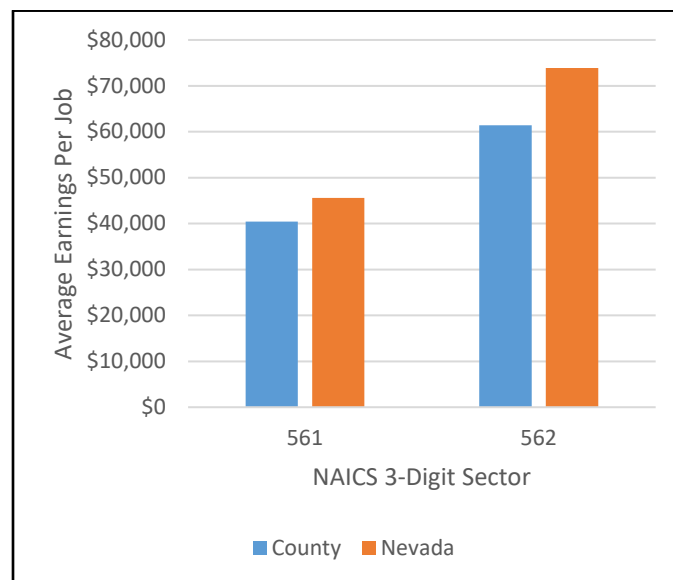


Figure 90. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **NAICS Sector 61: Educational Services**

*The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students.*

### **611: Educational Services**

Industries in the Educational Services subsector provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. The instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

#### **County Breakdown**

It is important to note that this sector is not to be confused with agencies in Sector 90: Public Administration. Here in this section there may be publicly owned entities, but in Sector 90 is where standard public education is found.

This industry is made up of one three-digit subsector that provides Lincoln County with 1 payroll business and 26 jobs. Despite the unavailable data, total industry earnings of \$752,522. Total sales are \$882,599, and over 80% comes from In Region Sales. At the same time, imports are over \$2.8 million, which indicates opportunity for local expansion of educational services.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$9,402.

Table 96. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 61, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>611: Educational Services</b>	<10	26	1	\$27,066	\$752,522

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 97. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 61, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>611</b>	\$882,599	\$826,495	\$56,104	\$2,865,889	\$9,402

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 91. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 61 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

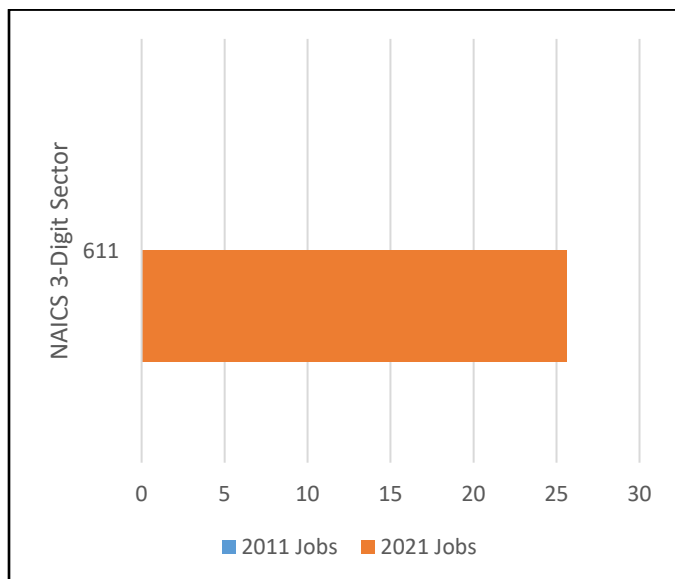
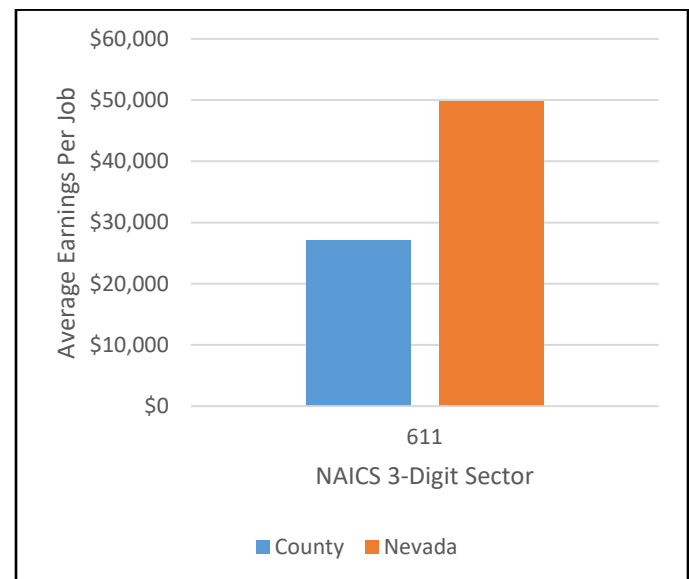


Figure 92. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 62: Health Care and Social Assistance**

*The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. Establishments in this sector deliver services by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.*

### **621: Ambulatory Health Care Services**

Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

### **622: Hospitals**

Industries in the Hospitals subsector provide medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity.

### **623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities**

Industries in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. In this subsector, the facilities are a significant part of the production process, and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

### **624: Social Assistance**

Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis.

#### **County Breakdown**

Given the necessary nature of this industry, all four subsectors here receive imports over \$2.5 million, and two of the four subsectors report imports of over \$10 million. And while imports are high, local output from three of the four subsectors also indicates that Lincoln County is able to maintain a self-sufficiency in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry.

The Ambulatory health care services subsector provides Lincoln County with two payroll businesses. Less than 10 jobs come from these businesses. There are no private industry hospitals in Lincoln County, but \$10 million in hospital services are imported into the region.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$60,728.

Table 98. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 62, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>621: Ambulatory Health Care Services</b>	21	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$507,077
<b>622: Hospitals</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</b>	40	41	2	\$31,385	\$1,297,742
<b>624: Social Assistance</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$160,502

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 99. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 62, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>621</b>	\$748,988	\$422,024	\$326,964	\$11,652,797	\$9,268
<b>622</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,053,191	\$0
<b>623</b>	\$2,079,402	\$324,036	\$1,755,365	\$2,505,838	\$45,917
<b>624</b>	\$352,440	\$283,711	\$68,729	\$2,502,161	\$5,543

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 93. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 62 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

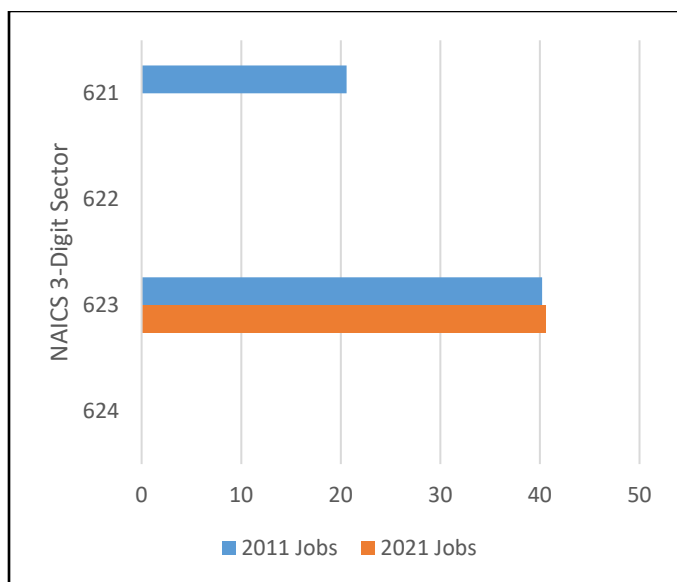
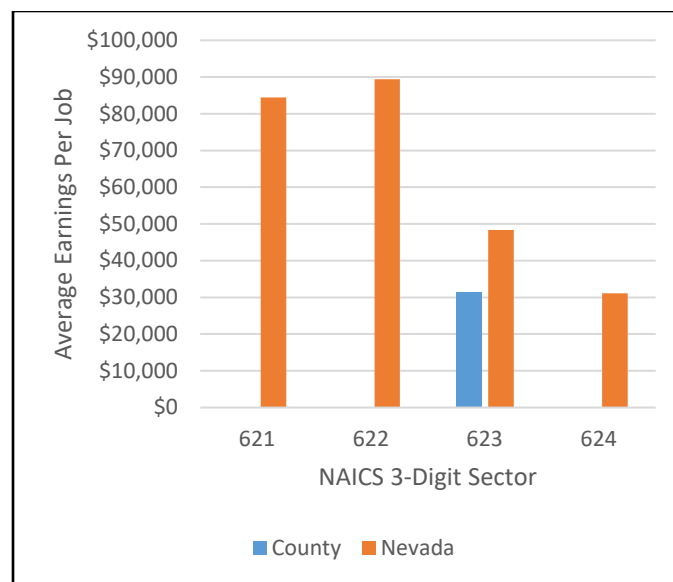


Figure 94. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation**

*The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.*

### **711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries**

Industries in the Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries subsector group establishments that produce or organize and promote live presentations involving the performances of actors and actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes, and other entertainers, including independent (i.e., freelance) entertainers and the establishments that manage their careers. The classification recognizes four basic processes: (1) producing (i.e., presenting) events; (2) organizing, managing, and/or promoting events; (3) managing and representing entertainers; and (4) providing the artistic, creative and technical skills necessary to the production of these live events. Also, this subsector contains four industries for performing arts companies. Each is defined on the basis of the particular skills of the entertainers involved in the presentations.

### **712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions**

Industries in the Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions subsector engage in the preservation and exhibition of objects, sites, and natural wonders of historical, cultural, and/or educational value.

### **713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries**

Industries in the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector (1) operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement, or gambling activities and/or (2) provide other amusement and recreation services, such as supplying and servicing amusement devices in places of business operated by others; operating sports teams, clubs, or leagues engaged in playing games for recreational purposes; and guiding tours without using transportation equipment.

### **County Breakdown**

This industry's relative activity is low to moderate. The one payroll business comes from performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries. This subsector's total pay earnings are \$226,536, but data on the amount of jobs indicates somewhere between 1-9. Total sales are \$297,870, with 67% of those being exported sales. Imports sit at \$642k for the performing arts subsector. In fact, imports are higher than exports for each subsector in this industry.

Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries similarly provide Lincoln County with 1-10 jobs. Industry earnings are higher than they are for performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries, as well as total sales, but the latter subsector exports more sales on top of importing more sales.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$54,402.



Table 100 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 71, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$226,536
<b>712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$142,022

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 101 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 71, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>711</b>	\$297,870	\$108,822	\$189,048	\$642,148	\$16,743
<b>712</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,378	\$0
<b>713</b>	\$313,406	\$300,129	\$13,277	\$916,659	\$37,659

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 95 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 71 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

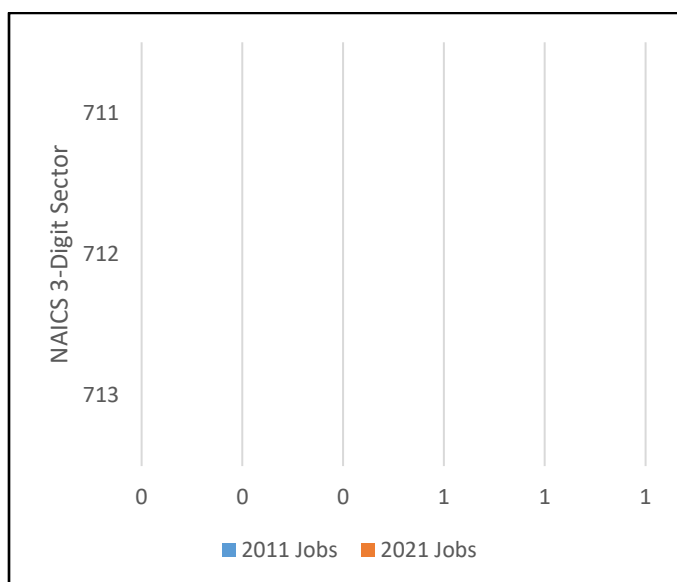
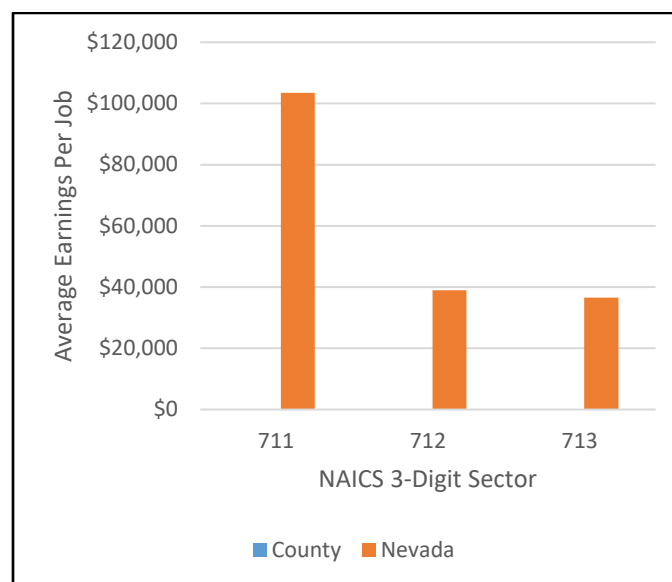


Figure 96 Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 72: Accommodation and Food Services**

*The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.*

### **721: Accommodation**

Industries in the Accommodation subsector provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide lodging only, while others provide meals, laundry services, and recreational facilities, as well as lodging. Lodging establishments are classified in this subsector even if the provision of complementary services generates more revenue.

### **722: Food Services and Drinking Places**

Industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide food and drink only, while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services, and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment.

### **County Breakdown**

This active industry provides Lincoln County with 11 payroll businesses, which is second only to NAICS 90: Public Administration. There are 4 accommodation businesses in Lincoln County and 7 food services and drinking places. Between these two industries there are 82 jobs. Accommodation jobs have risen since 2011, but food services and drinking places jobs have declined by 25 since that year. Nonetheless, average earnings per job for both subsectors is less than the statewide average.

Total sales are high for each subsector, yet there is a key difference to note. Exported sales for the accommodation subsector makes up the majority of all sales, while the food services and drinking places subsector only reports lower in exports. Conversely, imports are relatively low for the accommodation subsector, at \$290k, while they are very high for food services and drinking places, at \$5.5 million.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$803,601.

Table 102. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 72, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>721: Accommodation</b>	34	27	4	\$22,253	\$928,254
<b>722: Food Services and Drinking Places</b>	80	55	7	\$20,248	\$1,255,461

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 103 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 72, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>721</b>	\$2,529,357	\$1,385,033	\$1,144,324	\$290,011	\$534,704
<b>722</b>	\$3,045,141	\$2,378,342	\$666,799	\$5,536,353	\$268,897

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 97. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 72 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

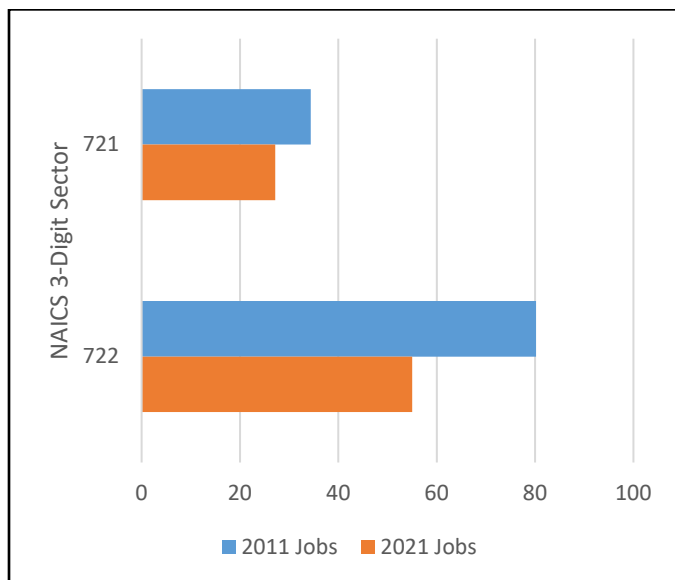
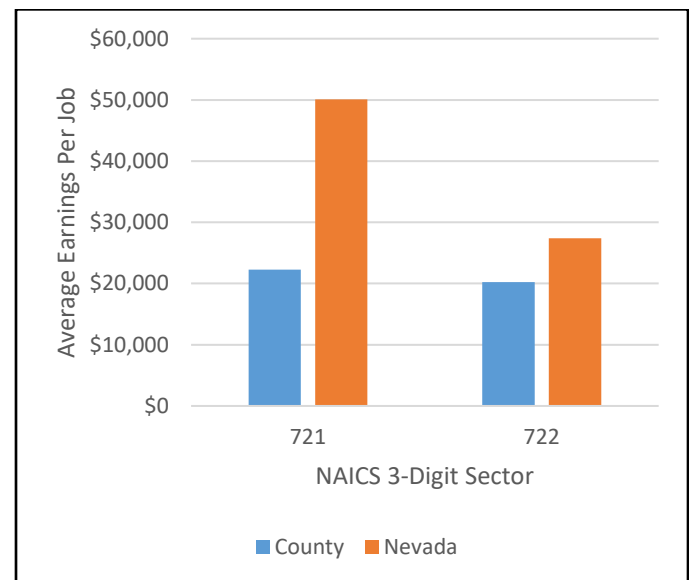


Figure 98. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 81: Other Services (Except Public Administration)**

*The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.*

### **811: Repair and Maintenance**

Industries in the Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. These establishments also typically provide general or routine maintenance (i.e., servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and to prevent breakdown and unnecessary repairs.

### **812: Personal and Laundry Services**

Industries in the Personal and Laundry Services subsector group establishments that provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households, and businesses. Services performed include: personal care services; death care services; laundry and dry-cleaning services; and a wide range of other personal services, such as pet care (except veterinary) services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

### **813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations**

Industries in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector group establishments that organize and promote religious activities; support various causes through grantmaking; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members.

### **814 Private Households**

Industries in the Private Households subsector include private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals, such as cooks, maids, butlers, and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers, and other maintenance workers.

### **County Breakdown**

Activity in this sector is moderate and relatively balanced. Each subsector, minus private households, which only reports \$300k of imports, manages an average amount of total sales and total imports. The repair and maintenance subsector, although down a handful of jobs since 2011, reports \$1M in total sales for 2021. \$225k of this comes from exports, and the rest from in-region sales. Similarly, personal and laundry services achieve \$86k in exported sales with a reported \$763k in total sales. Both of these subsectors nearly reach \$2 million imports combined.

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations bring in more imports into Lincoln County, at a little more than \$2.3 million. However, their sales numbers are lower than that of repair and maintenance and personal and laundry services.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$131,876.

Table 104. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 81, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>811: Repair and Maintenance</b>	10	11	2	\$32,566	\$536,079
<b>812: Personal and Laundry Services</b>	13	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$467,972
<b>813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$346,104
<b>814: Private Households</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Table 105. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 81, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>811</b>	\$1,020,619	\$795,063	\$225,556	\$1,269,915	\$91,176
<b>812</b>	\$724,640	\$638,186	\$86,453	\$1,427,051	\$28,366
<b>813</b>	\$763,884	\$279,341	\$484,543	\$2,333,491	\$12,334
<b>814</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,880	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

Figure 99. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 81 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

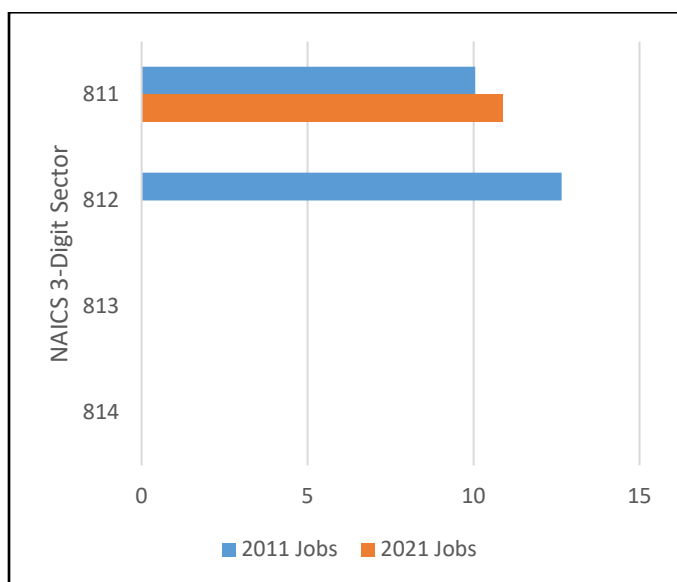
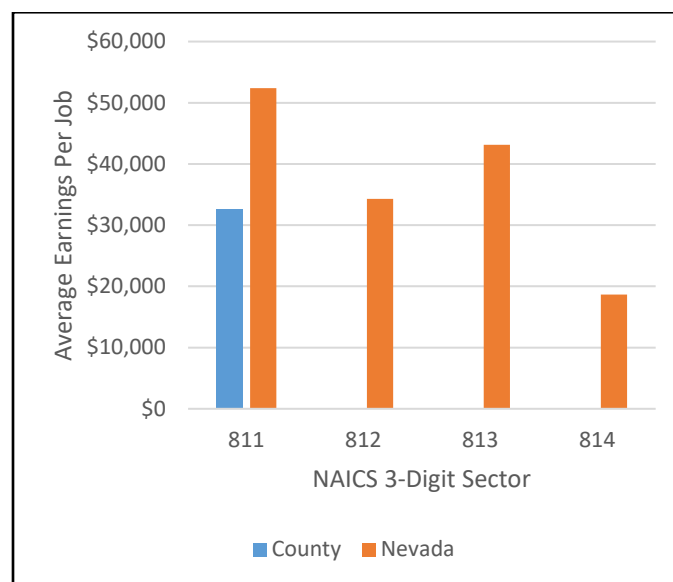


Figure 100. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **NAICS Sector 90: Public Administration**

*The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, and provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, government establishments in the Public Administration sector oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Establishments in this sector typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant.*

The official NAICS handbook uses NAICS Code 92 – Public Administration. The above definition comes from that. NAICS 90 was created by EMSI to not only simplify the coding process, but also to handle the data similarly to other respected data entities, such as the BEA, CES, and OES.

EMSI's reasoning of the change to code 90:

*NAICS is intended to classify an establishment's activity regardless of its ownership (public or private sector) or legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, for-profit, nonprofit, etc.). However, due to the realities of available data, Emsi treats establishments with public and private sector ownership differently. In Emsi data, all establishments in the main NAICS hierarchy are private-sector only — including 611 (Educational Services) and 62 (Health Care and Social Assistance). Thus, Emsi does not use the standard NAICS classification in code 92 (Public Administration). This handling is similar to Current Employment Statistics (CES), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and BEA data sources. QCEW is the major data source that does use code 92, because QCEW includes an "ownership code" (private, federal, state, local) in addition to an industry code.*  
<https://kb.economicmodeling.com/how-do-ems-naics-differ-from-standard-naics/>

### **901: Federal Government**

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

### **902: State Government**

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

### **903: Local Government**

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

#### **County Breakdown**

Given the nature of this industry, each subsector here reports a lot of activity. This industry provides Lincoln County with more jobs than any other NAICS industry. Each subsector supplies the county with a high amount of jobs, but local government (415) supplies the most, followed by state government (139), and then federal government (64). Regarding average earnings per job, this industry further sets itself apart as unique, because of its varying degrees. Most notably, state government employees are paid more than the statewide average, while federal government employees are paid almost the same as the statewide average, and local government employees are paid less than the statewide average.

Table 106. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 90, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>901: Federal Government</b>	61	64	8	\$81,808	\$5,498,673
<b>902: State Government</b>	134	139	13	\$88,699	\$12,384,012
<b>903: Local Government</b>	439	415	7	\$66,037	\$27,492,648

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 107. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 90, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>901</b>	\$82,264,896	\$467,895	\$81,797,001	\$69,353,852	\$0
<b>902</b>	\$137,733,045	\$0	\$137,733,045	\$43,216,786	\$0
<b>903</b>	\$87,901,391	\$54,965,624	\$32,935,767	\$25,082,227	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 101. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 90 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

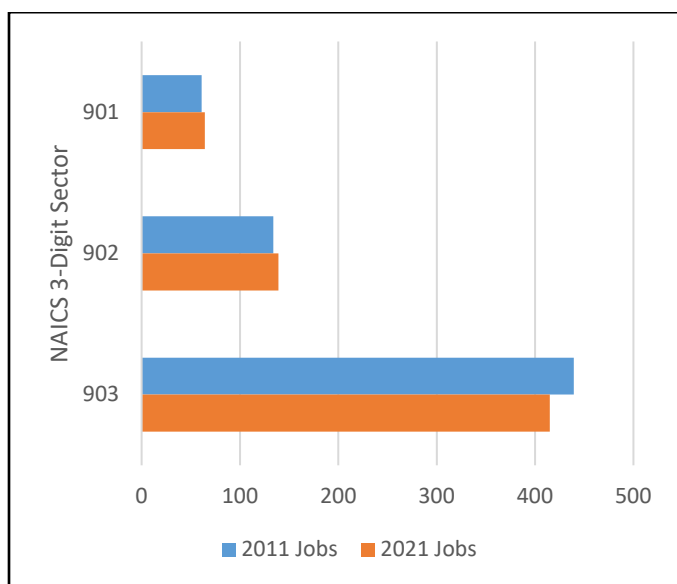
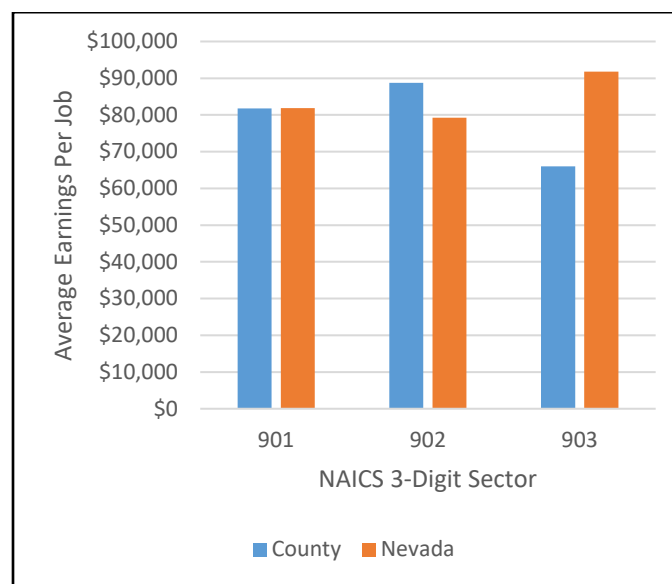


Figure 102. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified**

*Establishments falling under this sector have yet to be defined under official NAICS standards.*

### **999: Unclassified Industry**

Establishments falling under this sector have yet to be defined under official NAICS standards. All industries under this heading will eventually be removed, added to one of the preceding NAICS sectors.

#### **County Breakdown**

Data for this industry reports zero activity for Lincoln County. As of 2021, there are no unclassified industries in this region.

Table 108 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 99, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
999: Unclassified Industry	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1  
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Table 109 Lincoln County NAICS Sector 99, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
999	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	Insf. Data

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1  
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

Figure 103. Lincoln County NAICS Sector 99 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

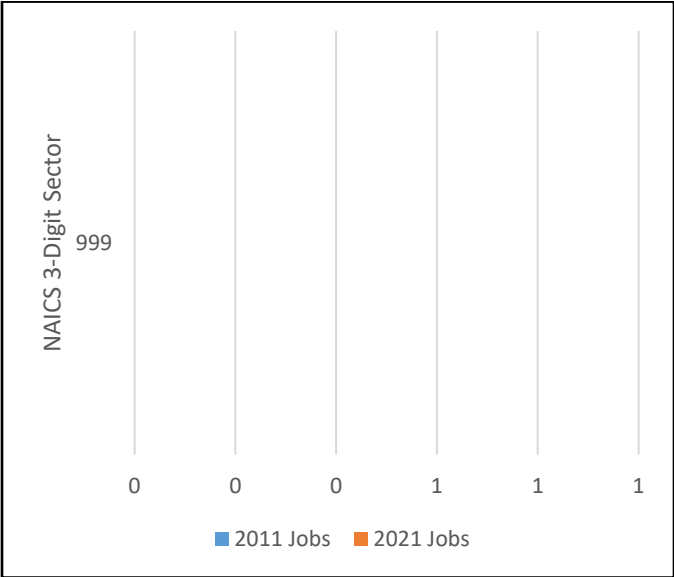
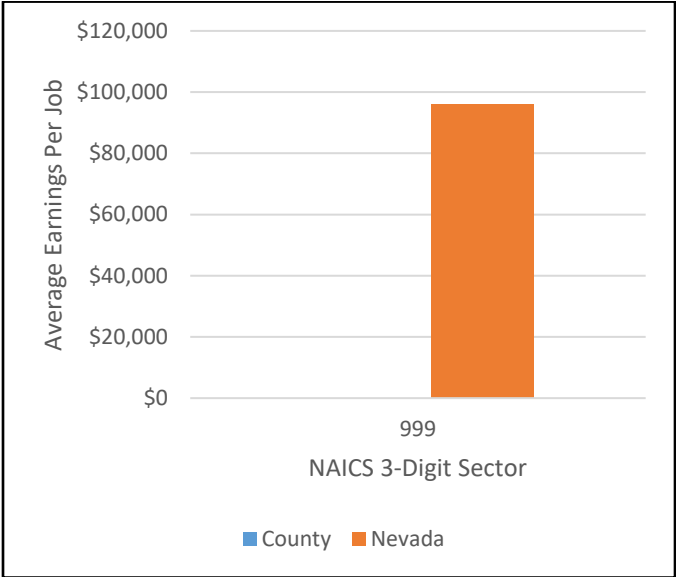


Figure 104. Lincoln County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021







# Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

This section includes measures of land use within the county and various fiscal measurements. Under the land portion, measures include: land ownership, land coverage, federal land payments, and the distribution of those payments. Under the fiscal heading, measures include: taxable sales, ad valorem, gaming taxes, and the revenue, expenditure, and balance of the county general fund.

Measures of land use are important for private sector and government parties interested in development or reorganization. Segmented zones such as the residential, business and commercial, industrial, and recreational, require identification of the layout of the land. Furthermore, anything government-based, such as construction involved with roads or utilities, is important for community planning as well as businesses working around new construction.



Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

- Headwaters Economics’ Economic Profile System
- Nevada Department of Taxation
- Nevada Gaming Control Board
- U.S. Geological Survey

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County Breakdown

Land Management and Coverage:

Nearly 82% of the land is owned by the BLM, while the US Fish and Wildlife make up about 11% of the land. Only 4% of all land in the county is owned privately.

Two-thirds of the land in the county is shrubland. Just over one-fourth of the county is covered in grasslands. Between Shrubland and grassland, 93% of the county is comprised between shrubland and grassland, leaving 3% to forest and 3% to other, with a minimal of 0.3% in urban coverage.

Federal Land Payments:

Total federal payments doubled from 2007 to 2009 and has stayed over one million annually afterwards. The county does not receive funds for Mineral Royalties and only a small amount from Fish and Wildlife Services.

Taxation:

Consolidated Tax Distribution in Lincoln county has seen its total decrease by 12% from 2010 to 2021. The main contributor to total CTX comes from SCCRT where it currently sits at 1.2M.

Taxable sales have overall decreased from 2006 to 2021. Since 2007, only twice did a year report as high a number as in 2006.

Gaming:

The Nevada Gaming Control Board does not report gaming win, taxes, or LET due to the small or nonexistent total figures.

## Land Management

### Definition

Land management is the amount of land managed by entities or individuals.

### Why is it important?

Parties from both the government and the private sector are continually interested in obtaining and expanding property. Land use then helps paint a possible picture to all types of development: housing and residential, business and commercial, industrial, recreational, or anything government-based such as construction involved with roads or utilities. The necessary entity may be consulted for further inquiry regarding availability, accuracy, and purchasing, but the land ownership data itself should act as a baseline for further analyses such as GIS mapping.

Table 110. Lincoln County Land Management, 2021

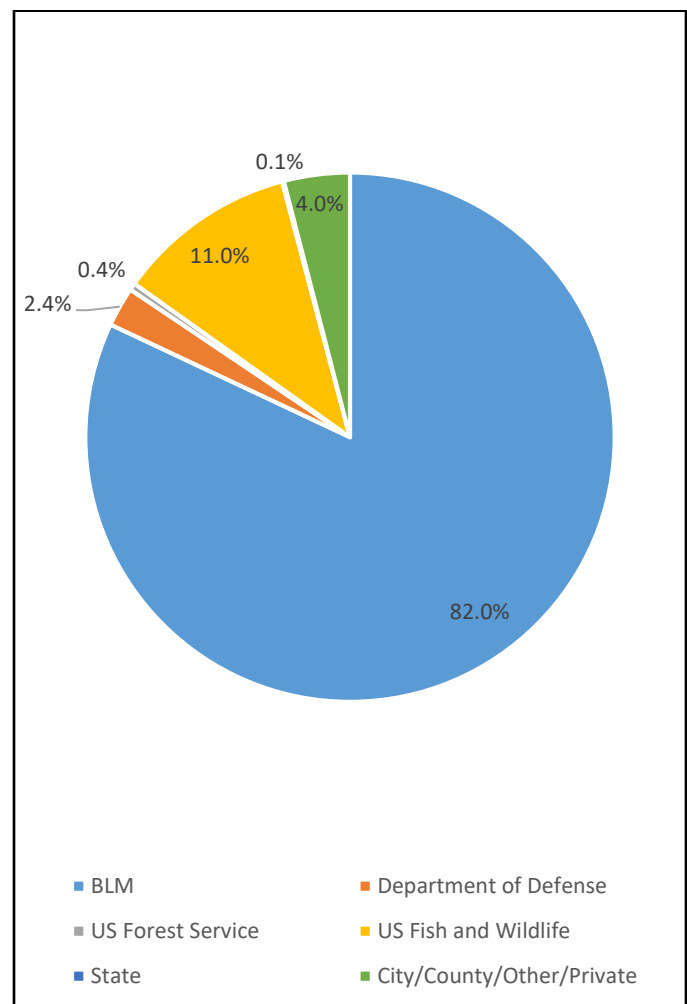
Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
<b>BLM</b>	5,582,171	82.0%
<b>Department of Defense</b>	164,817	2.4%
<b>US Forest Service</b>	29,468	0.4%
<b>US Fish and Wildlife</b>	750,062	11.0%
<b>National Park Service</b>	0	0.0%
<b>Other Federal</b>	0	0.0%
<b>Tribal</b>	0	0.0%
<b>State</b>	7,224	0.1%
<b>City/County/Other/Private</b>	274,045	4.0%
<b>Total Acreage</b>	6,807,787	100.0%

Source: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gap Analysis Project (GAP), 2021, Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) 2.1 Spatial Analysis and Statistics: U.S. Geological Survey data release, <https://doi.org/10.5066/P9KJLB3Q>

### County Breakdown

Nearly 82% of the land is owned by the BLM, while the US Fish and Wildlife make up about 11% of the land. Only 4% of all land in the county is owned privately. The state, county, cities, and local tribes own a marginal portion of the total land (0.1%).

Figure 105. Lincoln County Percent Distribution of Land Management, 2021





## Land Coverage

### Definition

Land coverage is the type of land which makes up the county.

### Why is it important?

Land coverage data is useful for companies and government institutions interested in businesses and programs that are dependent on a given type of land. Urban development, for example, may not require an urban land, but might better be performed on grassland or shrubland compared to forest. Along those same lines, forest coverage might be indicative of an all-around more permanent coverage. Tourism also may be affected by the type of land. In any case, land ownership data should be consulted, as well as the individual owners themselves, if further inquiry is necessary. Further analysis, such as that with GIS mapping, should be conducted to get the best scope.

Table 111. Lincoln County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	
<b>Total Area (Acres)</b>	6,807,789
<b>Forest</b>	3.0%
<b>Grassland</b>	26.0%
<b>Shrubland</b>	67.0%
<b>Mixed Cropland</b>	0.0%
<b>Water</b>	0.0%
<b>Urban</b>	0.3%
<b>Other</b>	3.0%

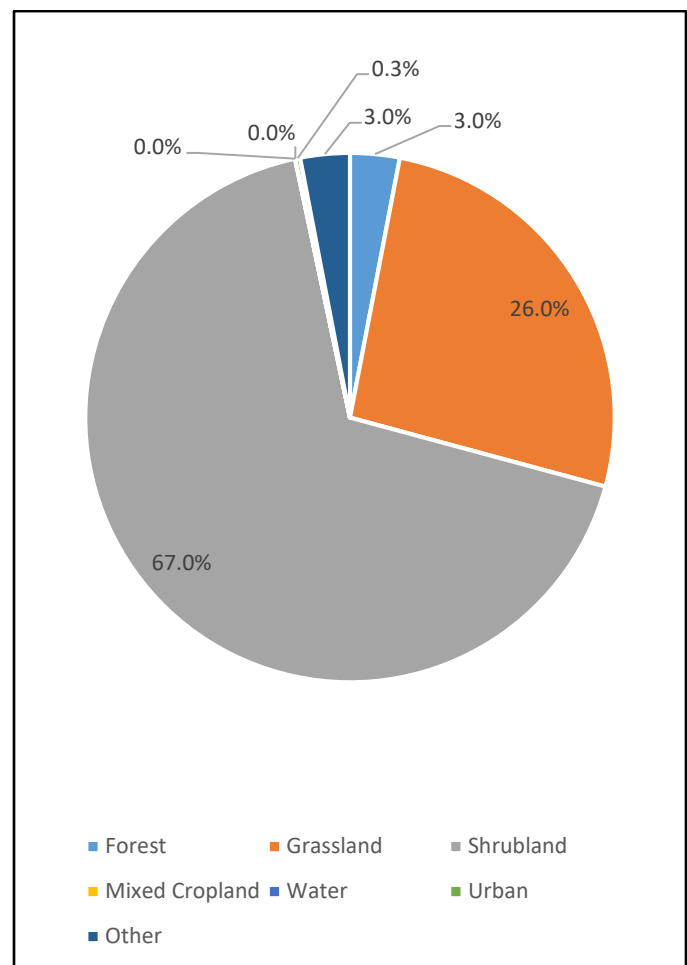
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System ([headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps))



### County Breakdown

Two-thirds of the land in the county is shrubland. Just over one-fourth of the county is covered in grasslands. Between Shrubland and grassland, 93% of the county is comprised between shrubland and grassland, leaving 3% to forest and 3% to other, with a minimal of 0.3% in urban coverage.

Figure 106. Lincoln County Distribution of Land Coverage, 2006



## Federal Land Payments

### Definition

Federal payments are payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals). For a further definition on fish and wildlife, forest service, mineral royalties, or PILT, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

### Why is it important?

Monies for each receiver are for reporting, budgeting, and projecting reasons. Entities might be interested in the abundance of certain county resources (e.g. Minerals).

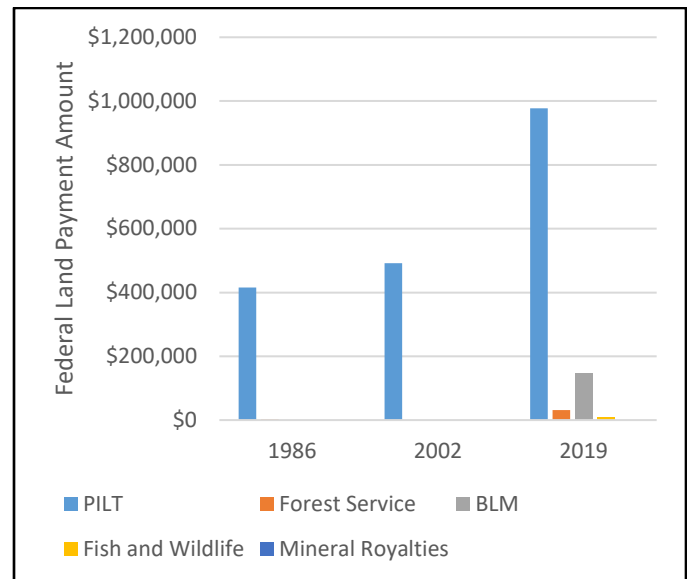
Table 112. Lincoln County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	\$1,162,409
<b>PILT</b>	84.0%
<b>Forest Service Payments</b>	2.7%
<b>BLM Payments</b>	12.6%
<b>USFWS Refuge Payments</b>	0.7%
<b>Federal Mineral Royalties</b>	0.0%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 107. Lincoln County Distribution of Federal Land Payments by Origin, 1986 to 2019



### County Breakdown

Total federal payments doubled from 2007 to 2009 and has stayed over one million annually afterwards. The county does not receive funds for Mineral Royalties and only a small amount from Fish and Wildlife Services.

Table 113. Lincoln County Federal Land Payments by Origin of Payment, 2003 to 2019

Year	PILT	Forest Service	BLM	Fish and Wildlife	Mineral Royalties	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$561,964	\$1,955	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$563,919
2004	\$564,651	\$1,937	\$15,121	\$0	\$0	\$581,709
2005	\$561,009	\$1,918	\$24,389	\$0	\$0	\$587,316
2006	\$557,917	\$1,869	\$24,630	\$8,835	\$0	\$593,251
2007	\$551,746	\$1,821	\$22,184	\$8,277	\$0	\$584,028
2008	\$904,013	\$76,186	\$17,559	\$0	\$0	\$997,758
2009	\$934,365	\$84,898	\$132,404	\$0	\$0	\$1,151,667
2010	\$947,579	\$67,755	\$143,278	\$0	\$0	\$1,158,612
2011	\$925,513	\$66,489	\$160,173	\$0	\$0	\$1,152,175
2012	\$968,871	\$73,679	\$149,419	\$7,466	\$0	\$1,199,435
2013	\$931,216	\$60,714	\$145,565	\$7,339	\$0	\$1,144,834
2014	\$981,179	\$50,966	\$149,587	\$8,095	\$0	\$1,189,827
2015	\$967,246	\$55,388	\$172,808	\$7,562	\$0	\$1,203,004
2016	\$975,951	\$905	\$230,174	\$7,885	\$0	\$1,214,915
2017	\$976,256	\$46,410	\$226,483	\$8,751	\$0	\$1,257,900
2018	\$972,598	\$32,310	\$218,334	\$6,952	\$0	\$1,230,194
2019	\$976,828	\$31,329	\$146,388	\$7,865	\$0	\$1,162,410

Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.

All amounts are shown in 2021 dollars.

## Distribution of Federal Land Payments

### Definition

Distribution of Federal Land Payments shows the distribution of funds to certain state/local entities. For a further definition on County Government, Grazing Districts, Local School District, Resource Advisory Council, and State Government, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

### Why is it important?

The distribution of federal land payments to certain sectors shows how the money is spent. Future projects and remodeling of the government structure is dependent on how effective past projects were funded while budgets were met.

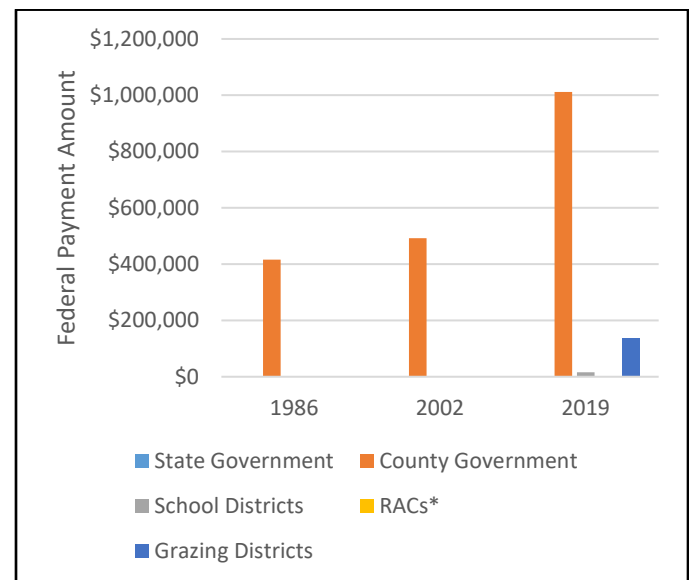
Table 114. Lincoln County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	\$1,162,409
<b>State Government</b>	0.0%
<b>County Government</b>	87.0%
<b>Local School Districts</b>	1.3%
<b>RACs</b>	0.0%
<b>Grazing Districts</b>	11.7%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 108. Lincoln County Distribution of Federal Land Payments by Local Entity, 1986 to 2019



### County Breakdown

Payments to school districts increased from 2003 to 2019. The most notable spike in increase is in 2008, and this is the same year county government increased in its received distribution.

Table 115. Lincoln County Distribution of Federal Land Payments to Local Entities, 2003 to 2019

Year	State Government	County Government	School Districts	RACs*	Grazing Districts	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$0	\$562,942	\$978	\$0	\$0	\$563,920
2004	\$0	\$564,514	\$968	\$0	\$16,225	\$581,707
2005	\$0	\$562,833	\$959	\$0	\$23,524	\$587,316
2006	\$0	\$568,388	\$934	\$0	\$23,929	\$593,251
2007	\$0	\$561,480	\$911	\$0	\$21,639	\$584,030
2008	\$0	\$942,106	\$38,093	\$0	\$17,559	\$997,758
2009	\$0	\$984,920	\$42,449	\$0	\$124,296	\$1,151,665
2010	\$0	\$995,279	\$33,878	\$0	\$129,456	\$1,158,613
2011	\$0	\$968,864	\$33,244	\$0	\$150,067	\$1,152,175
2012	\$7,476	\$1,014,719	\$36,840	\$0	\$140,401	\$1,199,436
2013	\$0	\$973,443	\$30,357	\$0	\$141,034	\$1,144,834
2014	\$0	\$1,020,733	\$25,484	\$0	\$141,519	\$1,187,736
2015	\$0	\$1,012,044	\$27,694	\$0	\$163,267	\$1,203,005
2016	\$0	\$993,681	\$453	\$0	\$220,782	\$1,214,916
2017	\$0	\$1,017,880	\$23,205	\$0	\$216,814	\$1,257,899
2018	\$0	\$1,005,588	\$16,154	\$0	\$208,451	\$1,230,193
2019	\$0	\$1,011,210	\$15,664	\$0	\$135,536	\$1,162,410

Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.

All amounts are shown in 2021 dollars.

\*RACs: Resource Advisory Councils: Funds retained by the federal government to be used on public land projects.



## Consolidated Tax Distribution Overview

Many taxes in Nevada are collected at the local level and are remitted to the State of Nevada for distribution. The Consolidated Tax Distribution (commonly referred to as 'CTX') takes six of the most commonly collected taxes at the county and redistributes the funds back to the local level.

The CTX is a complicated process. This document will attempt to explain some high-level aspects of CTX, but should not be considered an in-depth resource. Please contact the Nevada Department of Taxation for guidance.

### CTX Beginnings

The CTX was passed in the 1997 Nevada Legislature, SB 254, first taking effect in fiscal year 1999. This combined six major taxes into one revenue source for redistribution.

- Government Services Tax (GST)
- Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT)
- Liquor Tax
- Cigarette Tax
- Supplemental City-County Relief Tax (SCCRT)
- Basic City-County Relief Tax (BCCRT)

CTX collections, allocations, and distributions are regularly changed via bills passed through the Nevada Legislature.

Details may be found in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 360.600 through 360.740.

### Sources

Nevada Revised Statutes:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NRS/index.html>

Senate Bill 254, 1997:

[https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/69th1997/97bills/SB/SB254\\_R3.HTM](https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/69th1997/97bills/SB/SB254_R3.HTM)

Consolidated Tax Distribution Explanation Presentation:

<http://www.nvnaco.org/wp-content/uploads/NVDept.ofTaxation-CTXPresentation.pdf>

Department of Taxation FAQs:

[https://tax.nv.gov/FAQs/About\\_Taxes\\_FAQ\\_s/](https://tax.nv.gov/FAQs/About_Taxes_FAQ_s/)

Guinn Center, Alcohol Taxes in Nevada:

[https://guinncenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Guinn-Center-Liquor-Tax-Revenue-in-Nevada-July-2020\\_Brief.pdf](https://guinncenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Guinn-Center-Liquor-Tax-Revenue-in-Nevada-July-2020_Brief.pdf)

### Distribution Types

Each tax type has unique distribution rules and formulas which are applied, however there are three main types of distribution:

- Population-Based
- Point of Origin
- Guaranteed Counties

### Population-Based

Population-Based distribution combines all collected taxes of that component and redistributes back to the counties per the ratio of population.

*Example: Per the 2020 decennial census, Lyon County had a population of 59,235 with Nevada's total population being 3,104,614. This translates to roughly 1.908%. For those CTX components which are population-based, Lyon County would receive 1.908% of the total Nevada collection. (Actual population used is the number certified by the governor each year.)*

Population-based components of the CTX include liquor, cigarette, and part of the BCCRT.

### Point of Origin

Point of Origin distribution is the simplest of the methods. It simply takes the amount collected in a county for a component and gives that same amount back to the county.

Point of origin components include the Government Services Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax, and parts of both the BCCRT and SCCRT.

### Guaranteed Counties

Guaranteed County distribution is solely used in the SCCRT component. Please see a detailed discussion on the CTX Distribution Details page.

## CTX Components

### **Government Services Tax**

The Government Services Tax (GST) is collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles and was previously referred to as the Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax. It is based on the value of the vehicle at time of registration.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin.

Details can be found in NRS 482.180 and 482.181.

### **Real Property Transfer Tax**

The Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT) is the tax paid on real property transfers within each county. Broadly, real property includes the physical land owned and everything permanently attached to it, natural or artificial, and the rights of ownership of real estate.

Examples include mineral rights below the earth's surface, trees growing, and fences and building on the land.

The rate for 14 of the 17 counties for this tax is \$1.95 for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof if the value is over \$100. Washoe and Churchill Counties add \$0.10 to this rate while Clark County adds \$0.60 to the rate.

The **CTX only takes a portion of total RPTT**, equal to \$0.55 per \$500 of value.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin.

Details can be found in NRS 375.

### **Liquor Tax**

Liquor taxes are collected on any beverage over one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. Beers are taxed at \$0.16 per gallon with other alcoholic beverages taxed at rates increasing based on alcohol percentage.

The **CTX only takes a portion of all liquor taxes**, specifically only those beverages at 22% or greater alcohol by volume. From these beverages \$0.50 per gallon is taken and redistributed to the counties.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed to the counties on the basis of population.

Details can be found in NRS 369.173.

### **Cigarette Tax**

Cigarette and tobacco products are taxed by the state. Cigarettes are taxed at a rate of \$1.80 per pack of 20. Other tobacco products are taxed at 30% of wholesale price.

The **CTX only takes a portion of cigarette taxes**, equal to \$0.10 per pack of 20.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed to the counties on the basis of population.

Details can be found in NRS 370.260.

### **Basic City-County Relief Tax**

The Basic City-County Relief Tax (BCCRT) is one-half of one percentage point of the state's 6.85% sales/use tax rate.

For in-state sales, this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin. For out-of-state companies, distribution is based on county population.

### **Supplemental City-County Relief Tax**

The Supplemental City-County Relief Tax (SCCRT) is 1.75 percentage points of the state's 6.85% sales/use tax rate.

SCCRT is distributed to the counties on a formula including both guaranteed counties and point-of-origin.

SCCRT is first distributed to the guaranteed counties. The remaining amount is then distributed to the remaining counties based on percentage of the in-state collections.

Details can be found in NRS 377.057.

## CTX Distribution Details

### Guaranteed Counties

Guaranteed County distribution is only used as part of the SCCRT calculations. A guaranteed county is allocated a set dollar figure to receive each year for that component.

The total guaranteed dollar figure statewide changes year-to-year, based on the lesser of:

1. The previous year's figure and adding a percentage based on a combination of the change of the county population and change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or
2. Average statewide SCCRT collections from the prior two years

**Example:** If the calculated percentage change including CPI and percent in population were 2% but statewide collections of SCCRT grew 1% over the past two years, then the guaranteed county dollar figure would raise by the lesser amount, 1%.

If a county collects 10% more than the guaranteed distribution amount over a full 12-month period, that county will transition to being a point of origin county, unless a waiver is filed by the county and granted by the Nevada Tax Commission.

As of Fiscal Year 2022 there are eight guaranteed counties: Douglas, Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, and White Pine. Douglas and Lyon Counties will be transitioning to become point of origin counties in FY 2023 after meeting the transition requirements and not filing waivers in early 2022.

### SCCRT Distribution Examples

**Example 1:** In FY 2021 Esmeralda County was guaranteed to receive \$99,974.71 in SCCRT distribution monthly no matter the total amount collected in a single month.

**Example 2:** In June 2021, Carson City collected \$2,297,235.01 in SCCRT, 2.4466% of the total \$93,895,031.06 collected in-state by the nine point-of-origin counties that month. After accounting for guaranteed counties, out-of-state SCCRT collections, and the general fund commission, Carson City was distributed \$2,716,583.20 (2.4466% of the remaining \$111,035,075.97).

### Tier 1 vs Tier 2 Distribution

Once all six components are determined and allocated among the 17 counties the total consolidated tax is distributed. First is the Tier 1 distribution, which is the full allocation to a county's Local Government Tax Distribution account.

Tier 2 distribution is the allocation of the Tier 1 funds to the county and the cities, towns, and special districts within the county.

The amounts to each jurisdiction change from county to county and may change year-to-year based on various formulas

### Tier 2 Jurisdictions for Lincoln County

Below is a listing of all local governments, enterprise districts, and special districts which are allocated CTX funding for this county:

#### Local Governments:

- Lincoln County
- Caliente
- Alamo
- Panaca
- Pioche

#### Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Lincoln County Hospital District
- Pahrangat Valley Fire Protection
- Pioche Fire Protection

## Consolidated Tax Distribution

### Definition

The Consolidated Tax Distribution takes six common taxes collected in Nevada and redistributes these to the counties. An in-depth explanation of the CTX are in the preceding pages.

### Why is it important?

The CTX distribution goes to counties, cities, towns, enterprise districts, and special districts across the state, totaling over \$1 billion statewide annually. The steady nature of the CTX redistribution alleviates issues caused in smaller population counties caused by boom/bust cycles of industry (ex. Mining) and outlier years of high or low tax income.

### County Breakdown

Consolidated Tax Distribution in Lincoln county has seen its total decrease by 12% from 2010 to 2021. The main contributor to total CTX comes from SCCRT where it currently sits at 1.2M. This is also a decrease from 2010 where Lincoln county reported 1.6M in SCCRT. BCCRT, Liquor and RPTT are the only categories of CTX to see an overall increase from 2010 to 2021.

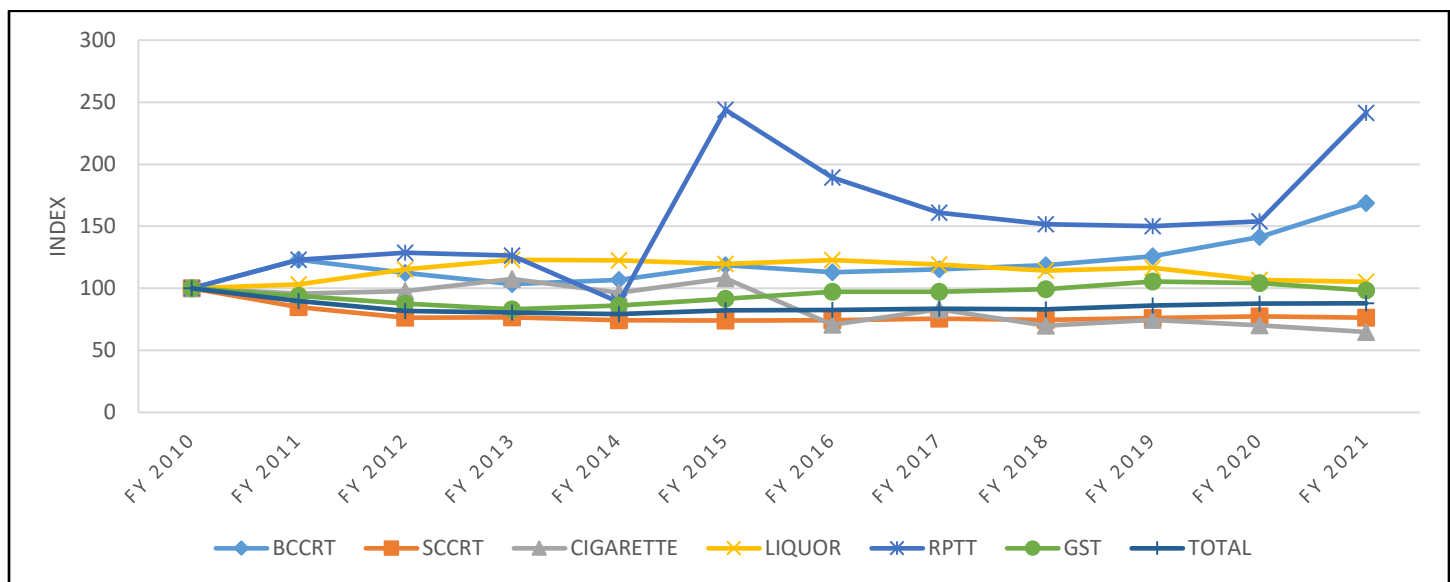
Table 116. Lincoln County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$148,740	\$1,624,188	\$23,436	\$6,107	\$15,004	\$483,606	\$2,301,081
FY 2011	\$183,085	\$1,379,264	\$22,453	\$6,295	\$18,470	\$453,868	\$2,063,435
FY 2012	\$167,313	\$1,238,787	\$22,929	\$7,041	\$19,302	\$424,254	\$1,879,626
FY 2013	\$153,721	\$1,244,980	\$25,225	\$7,511	\$18,957	\$401,916	\$1,852,311
FY 2014	\$158,778	\$1,204,614	\$22,626	\$7,488	\$13,332	\$416,475	\$1,823,313
FY 2015	\$176,301	\$1,202,291	\$25,313	\$7,308	\$36,590	\$443,209	\$1,891,013
FY 2016	\$168,041	\$1,205,623	\$16,590	\$7,505	\$28,402	\$470,613	\$1,896,774
FY 2017	\$171,353	\$1,228,968	\$19,471	\$7,284	\$24,138	\$469,807	\$1,921,022
FY 2018	\$176,329	\$1,211,426	\$16,410	\$6,971	\$22,737	\$479,814	\$1,913,686
FY 2019	\$187,071	\$1,236,018	\$17,464	\$7,120	\$22,511	\$510,082	\$1,980,267
FY 2020	\$210,338	\$1,257,413	\$16,456	\$6,526	\$23,112	\$504,400	\$2,018,245
FY 2021	\$250,890	\$1,240,399	\$15,190	\$6,433	\$36,230	\$475,129	\$2,024,270

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 109 Lincoln County Consolidated Tax Distribution, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021, Index: 2010 = 100



## Taxable Sales

### Definition

Taxable sales are the total sales of taxable goods and services for all the county's businesses.

### Why is it important?

Sales tax is key for measuring government income on business transactions. Not only does a high sales tax hint at government revenue and the general relationship between government and commerce, but a high sales tax also indicates the county's ability to contribute to the overall production and expansion of wealth.

### County Breakdown

Taxable sales have overall decreased from 2006 to 2021. Since 2007, only twice did a year report as high a number as in 2006. Taxable sales were highest in 2012 and 2021, at \$58,241,697 and \$48,932,153 respectively. Taxable sales were lowest in 2007, at \$19,416,345. In 2013, taxable sales dipped from its peak, and has since increased to almost 49M in 2021.

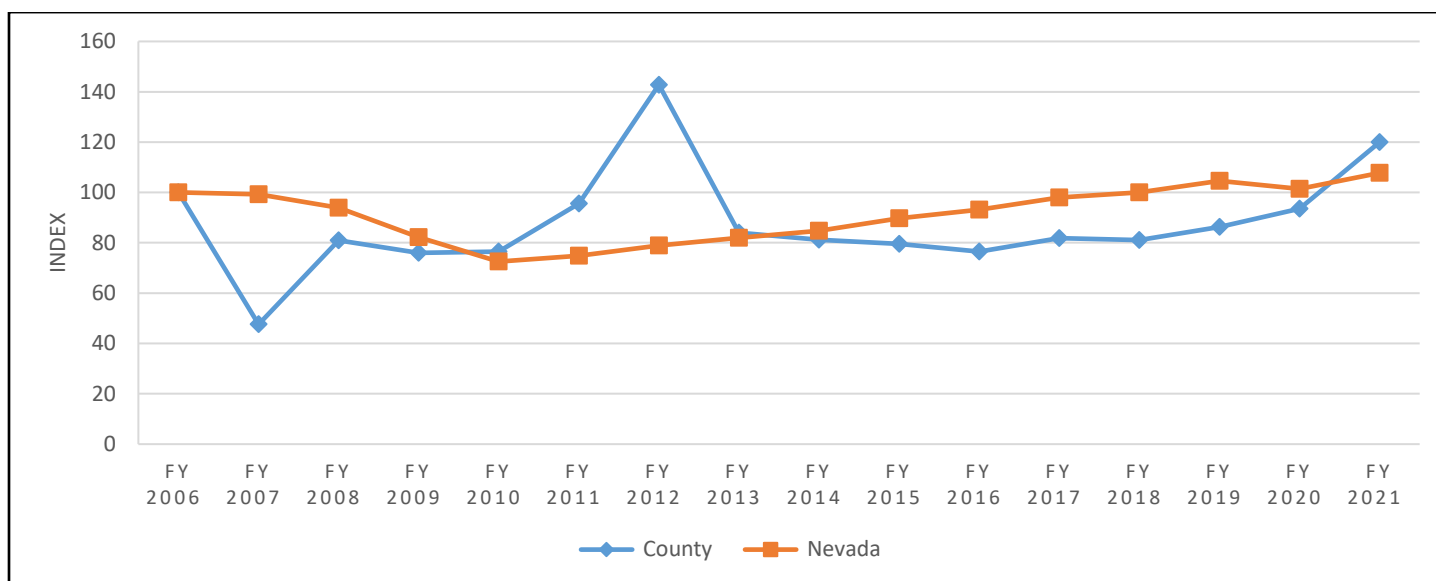
Table 117. Lincoln County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
<b>FY 2006</b>	\$40,794,963
<b>FY 2007</b>	\$19,416,345
<b>FY 2008</b>	\$33,026,903
<b>FY 2009</b>	\$31,018,675
<b>FY 2010</b>	\$31,214,045
<b>FY 2011</b>	\$38,968,914
<b>FY 2012</b>	\$58,241,697
<b>FY 2013</b>	\$34,255,896
<b>FY 2014</b>	\$33,124,497
<b>FY 2015</b>	\$32,439,126
<b>FY 2016</b>	\$31,234,257
<b>FY 2017</b>	\$33,375,240
<b>FY 2018</b>	\$33,063,692
<b>FY 2019</b>	\$35,222,698
<b>FY 2020</b>	\$38,143,575
<b>FY 2021</b>	\$48,932,153

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 110. Lincoln County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021, Index: 2010 = 100



## Ad Valorem

### Definition

Ad Valorem is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property, rather than on quantity or intrinsic value. In the State of Nevada, ad valorem most commonly refers to property taxes. For a further definition on Net Proceeds from Mines, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

### Why is it important?

Ad Valorem is an important measure for property owners who are interested in overall value. Since this data is captured as a whole, the year-to-year change can be used to mark general trends that may then be applied to forecasts and planning with regards to all types of property.

### County Breakdown

Overall, Total Assessed Valuation has increased from 2010 to 2021. The largest percentage increases for total Ad Valorem come in 2014 to 2015. Regarding decreases, Ad Valorem saw decreases from 2010-2012 and from 2015-2018. Net Proceeds from Mines increased from 2010-2016 but since then has seen a decrease to 0 in the most recent years. The final three reporting years for assessed valuation, net proceeds from mines, and a total valuation have all shown decreases.

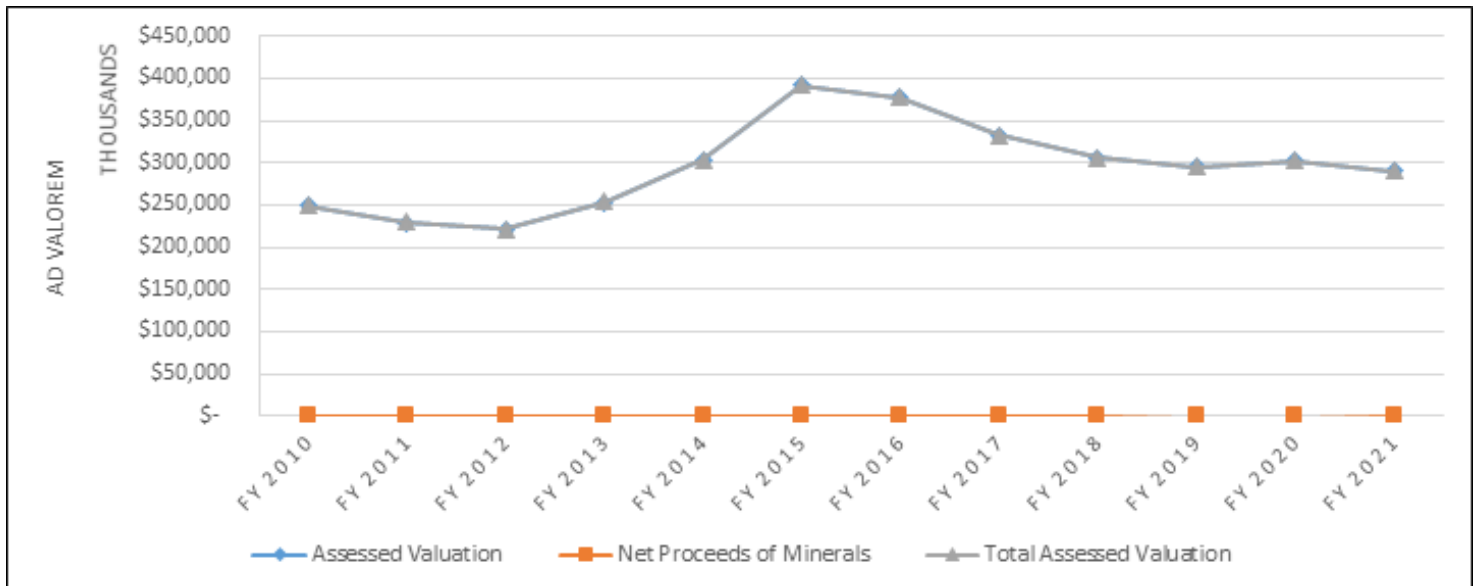
Table 118. Lincoln County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$249,028	\$136	\$249,164
FY 11	\$229,040	\$178	\$229,218
FY 12	\$221,577	\$83	\$221,660
FY 13	\$253,301	\$130	\$253,431
FY 14	\$303,520	\$339	\$303,859
FY 15	\$391,910	\$287	\$392,197
FY 16	\$377,448	\$335	\$377,782
FY 17	\$332,900	\$92	\$332,991
FY 18	\$305,640	\$3	\$305,643
FY 19	\$295,340	\$-	\$295,340
FY 20	\$301,993	\$-	\$301,993
FY 21	\$290,074	\$2	\$290,075

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 111. Lincoln County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021





## Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Lincoln County Cannabis Taxable Sales, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
FY 19	\$539,769	\$98,631	\$33,203
FY 20	\$556,865	\$102,522	\$52,118
FY 21	\$791,100	\$135,327	\$77,041

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

Data for Cannabis Sales has been collected from 2019 to 2021, where majority of the sales came from Clark County and Washoe County with the rest of sales being categorized by other. All three of those categories saw increases over the three-year window where data was collected, with the high being in 2021 for all three sections.

### Definition

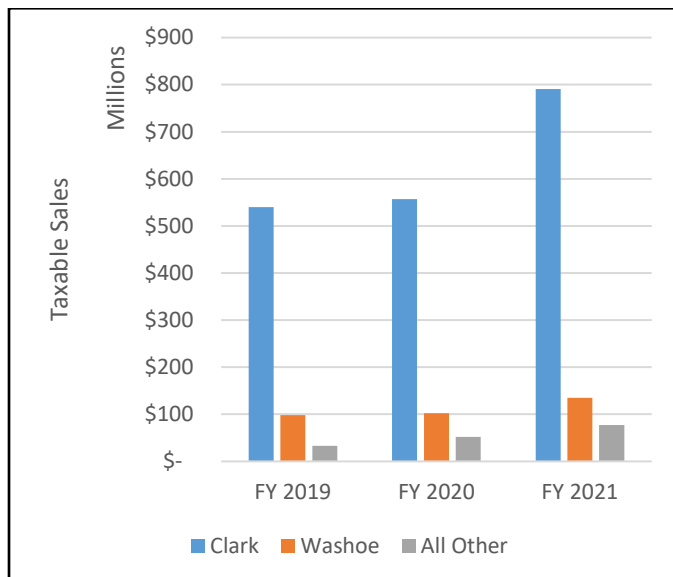
Cannabis taxable sales includes sales of adult-use cannabis, medical cannabis, tangible personal property transferred for value, and all other amounts subject to Sales or Use Tax, as reported by licensed cannabis establishments.

Cannabis taxation is reported by county only for those regions with three or more reporting entities to protect taxpayer information. Due to this only Clark and Washoe Counties are reported separately.

### Why is it important?

Cannabis has both recreational and medical uses. Cannabis sales has seen a meteoric rise in its short amount of time of legalization. Indoor agriculture has been one of Nevada's fastest growing sectors as well. When comparing 2015 (pre-legalization) to 2022, total jobs in crop production have nearly tripled across Nevada.

Figure 112. Lincoln County Cannabis Taxable Sale, FY 2019 to FY 2021



### Legalization of Marijuana in Nevada

The earliest medical marijuana legalization initiatives took place in 2000 and 2001, however those laws did not have a provision for patients to obtain medical marijuana other than by growing it themselves. In 2013, the Legislature approved SB 374 authorizing the first medical marijuana establishments, which took effect on April 1, 2014.

In 2016, Nevada voters approved Ballot Question 2 resulting in legalization of the purchase, possession, and consumption of recreational marijuana, taking effect January 1, 2017. Nevada became the eighth state to legalize recreational marijuana.

See NRS 453 and 678 for more details regarding medical marijuana and recreational cannabis respectively.

## Cannabis Taxation

### Definition

Cannabis is taxed at two separate rates. At the wholesale level, cannabis is taxed at a 15% rate, which includes adult-use recreational cannabis as well as medical marijuana. At a retail level, adult-use recreational cannabis is taxed at a 10% rate.

Cannabis taxation is reported by county only for those regions with three or more reporting entities, to protect taxpayer information. Due to this only Clark and Washoe Counties are reported separately.

### Why is it important?

Originally the 15% wholesale tax was directed to be deposited into the state Distributive School Account (DSA). In 2019 SB 545 was signed directing both the wholesale 15% tax and the 10% retail tax to be directed into the DSA.

### County Breakdown

Cannabis Wholesale Taxation followed a similar trend to taxable sales, with the one exception being a decrease in 2020 for Clark and all other counties. Retail taxes saw an increase every year in all counties where data was collected with Clark County being the majority contributor in both wholesale and retail taxes.

Table 120. Lincoln County Cannabis Wholesale Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
<b>FY 19</b>	\$35,045	\$6,921	\$4,277
<b>FY 20</b>	\$33,863	\$8,991	\$3,652
<b>FY 21</b>	\$49,780	\$10,178	\$5,656

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

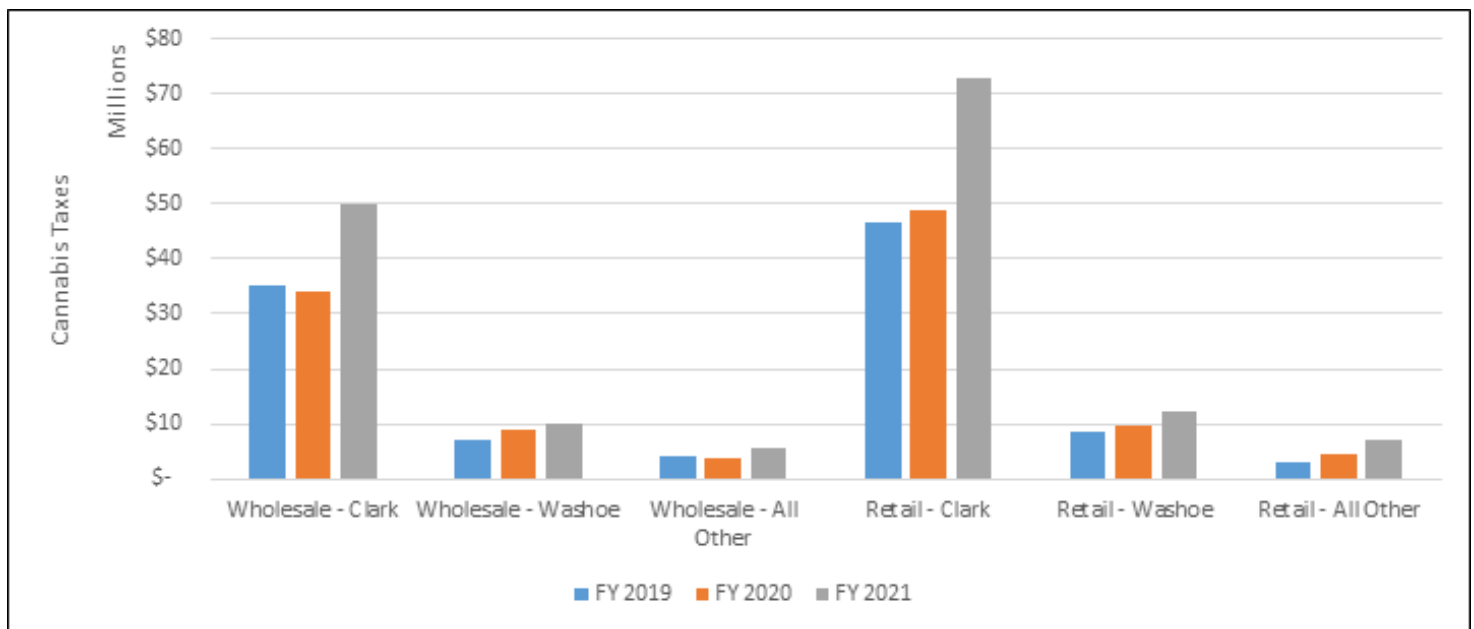
Table 121. Lincoln County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
<b>FY 19</b>	\$46,750	\$8,386	\$2,861
<b>FY 20</b>	\$48,876	\$9,505	\$4,371
<b>FY 21</b>	\$72,763	\$12,192	\$7,183

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 113. Lincoln County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021



Gaming Win

Definition

Total gaming win is the total amount won by gaming establishments on a variety of gaming activities. These include Table, Counter, and Card games, Slot Machines, and Race and Sports Book bets.

Why is it important?

Total gaming win shows the amount of activity in gambling establishments across Nevada. Gaming is possibly Nevada’s most known feature worldwide and accounts for approximately one-fourth of all employment across the state.

County Breakdown

The Nevada Gaming Control Board does not report gaming win, taxes, or LET due to the small or nonexistent total figures.

Table 122 Lincoln County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	-
FY 11	-
FY 12	-
FY 13	-
FY 14	-
FY 15	-
FY 16	-
FY 17	-
FY 18	-
FY 19	-
FY 20	-
FY 21	-

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board  
\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

Gaming Taxes

Definition

Gaming taxes, as known as Percentage Fee Collections, are taxes on gambling income, which is any income that is the result of games of chance or wagers on events with uncertain outcomes.

Why is it important?

Gambling taxes indicate gambling activity. This data is especially important in Nevada for its strength in tourism and gambling. When planning to implement or alter casinos, neighboring counties or counties that share similar overall models will find use of the year-to-year trends in gaming taxes.



Table 123. Lincoln County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	-
FY 11	-
FY 12	-
FY 13	-
FY 14	-
FY 15	-
FY 16	-
FY 17	-
FY 18	-
FY 19	-
FY 20	-
FY 21	-

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board  
\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

The Nevada Gaming Control Board does not report gaming win, taxes, or LET due to the small or nonexistent total figures.

Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments

Definition

The live entertainment tax (LET) is a 9% tax imposed throughout Nevada for live entertainment, defined as any activity provided for pleasure, enjoyment, recreation, relaxation, diversion or other similar purpose by a person or persons who are physically present when providing an activity to a patron or group of patrons who are physically present.

Why is it important?

With Nevada’s longstanding history as an entertainment capital, the live entertainment tax can be a major source of revenue. While there are some exclusions to this tax, those are largely athletic events held by a Nevada-based home team. Due to this, most concerts, comedy acts, and more, qualify.

Reporting Entities

LET is collected by both the Gaming Control Board and the Department of Taxation. The Gaming Control Board collects LET from venues within gaming establishments while the Department of Taxation collects LET in all other cases.

Unfortunately, the Department of Taxation does not publish LET data by county, giving only a statewide dollar figure.

Comparing the two statewide totals, those collected by the Gaming Control Board are greater every year. In FY 2019, the last non-pandemic affected totals, the Gaming Control Board collected over \$110 million in LET while the Department of Taxation collected \$27 million (both in 2021 dollars).

Table 124. Lincoln County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	-
FY 11	-
FY 12	-
FY 13	-
FY 14	-
FY 15	-
FY 16	-
FY 17	-
FY 18	-
FY 19	-
FY 20	-
FY 21	-

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board  
\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

The Nevada Gaming Control Board does not report gaming win, taxes, or LET due to the small or nonexistent total figures.





# Community Assets

This section includes measures of community assets.

Community Assets are anything that improves the community. Assets are things we want to keep, build upon and sustain for future generations. Assets can include many aspects of a community. Assets can be something concrete, like a historic building, or a favorite hunting camp. Assets can also be intangible items like community values or volunteer groups. Assets help to create our quality of life and well-being.

Measures of community assets are important because they reflect what is important to community members. Residents of a community know what is good about their community. This type of qualitative data can only be discussed and generated by the residents themselves.

## What are Community Assets?

When people think of the term “assets” they often think about their personal assets, such as financial assets, their houses, or cars, etc. Communities also have assets. Asset based development is focused on building the capacity of a community by strengthening a community’s assets, instead of focusing on a community’s problems and deficits. Asset based development does not ignore needs and problems, but rather it spends time focusing on the positive aspects of a community first before digging into needs. For example, instead of focusing on lack of small businesses, the asset-based approach identifies existing small businesses and their success (Green and Haines 2007). When a community focuses on its assets, it begins to see the positive aspects of the community (i.e., public art, local café, social connections, etc.) Focusing first on a community’s strengths and successes provide a positive perspective (mindset) of the community, rather than a negative one. A community which focuses on its strengths and assets becomes more resilient in addressing its needs and overcoming deficits (Arewaikporn, A., Sturgeon, J., & Zavtra, A. (2019).

Every community has assets, however, rarely does a community take the time to convene, reflect and discuss their assets or strengths. Most communities can quickly list their “needs” and “deficits” highlighting what the community lacks. When communities recognize assets first, it provides a more effective way for members to leverage community resources,

take ownership for making changes and increases a community’s ability to be more self-reliant. Recognizing and appreciating a community’s assets can be a strong driver for local economic development (Burket 2011).

Community Assets will not be listed in Census Bureau nor American Community Survey data sets. The benefit of identifying a community’s assets is to gather a common understanding of what is positive and important to community members. This data can only come from residents of the community, the primary source of data.

The process for asset mapping was facilitated through six lenses (i.e., categories) of the community. These six categories were provided simply as a logical point of reference based on the idea of the seven community capitals (i.e., physical, human, social, financial, environmental, cultural, and political) The seven capitals are necessary for community success (Flora and Flora, 2013). Six categories for thinking of assets are as follows.

- Values
- People
- Places
- Play
- Economic
- Groups

## Community Assets

### What is Asset Mapping?

Asset mapping is a process that gathers an inventory of all the positive things about a community as identified by residents of the community. Often communities are quick to list all the things they lack (i.e., needs) however, asset mapping provides an opportunity for residents to identify what is positive and unique about their community. Socioeconomic data tells one story about a community, it provides valuable quantitative metrics and trends in a community. Are trends going up? Are trends going down? How are the demographics changing? etc. Asset mapping tells us another story about the community, asset mapping provides qualitative data generated by the residents themselves.

When assets are mapped on paper, either through a diagram of a mind-map or on a digital map, residents can more easily envision strengths and possible gaps to work on as a community. Asset mapping can serve as a starting point for further discussions of possible actions and initiatives.



Figure 114. Community Asset Mapping Process



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### How we conduct Asset Mapping for this report:

The community asset mapping exercise as part of NEAP is an **abbreviated asset mapping exercise**. Normally, a community asset process involves either interviews, focus groups, or surveys with community members and decision makers to collect and identify all the strengths and assets (resources). Hence the community gathers a full inventory of all their assets. This can take months and often includes interviews with community members to gather a full inventory. Asset mapping as part of the NEAP process will not involve a complete inventory due to logistics and feasibility. The asset mapping portion of NEAP is a **SNAPSHOT OF ASSETS**. A snapshot provides a broad overview of the key assets in the community, at this point in time. Asset mapping can be a starting point for further discussions of possible actions and initiatives. Asset mapping is a positive way to promote and think about your community. As a Snapshot, asset mapping is a three-step process for NEAP.

## Step 1: Community Workshop

### Community Workshop: Step-by-Step Process

- A Community meeting is scheduled with local decision makers. In conjunction with sharing preliminary results from the NEAP Socioeconomic Baseline Report, community members are guided through an asset mapping workshop.
- The importance of community assets is discussed, what are assets and how assets come from local knowledge, experience, and expertise are discussed with participants.
- Large printed bubble maps for each of the six asset categories are posted in the meeting room.
- Each category of assets is divided into “Existing” and “Desired”.
- Ground Rules are reviewed with participants.
- Each participant attending the meeting is provided a marker.
- Participants are asked to record with their markers what they feel are assets on the posted bubble maps in the room.
- After an allotted time, people are reconvened to discuss and share what was recorded.
- An online survey link is provided to share with other members of the community to record their assets.
- 

### Ground Rules for Asset Mapping Workshops

- Identify a community boundary (County-wide)
- Asset Mapping is both a Process (i.e., relationship driven) and Product (visual map).
- Asset-based implies services/talents/skills and resources found in the community.
- Identify Assets Existing right now
- Identify Assets Desired for the future.
- Six categories of Assets to help frame thinking.
- Asset Mapping Product is a Snapshot rather than a full inventory of the county.
- Asset are not debated; they are discussed and shared.
- Assets are identified by community members, not from secondary data sources.
- Asset Mapping is a way to share the story of your community.





## Step 2: Online Community Asset Survey

### Online Survey: Step-by-Step Process

- Bubble maps for each asset category are developed based on participant data from workshops.
- Digital images of the first round of asset maps are uploaded on to the online Community Asset Survey via survey monkey.
- Community members and Extension advertise the online survey to encourage more community participation.
- Online surveys (via survey monkey) are opened for 4-5 weeks depending on the preference of the community.
- Extension Educator and Community participants help advertise the online survey.
- A paper hard copy (PDF Version of the survey) is also provided to the Extension Educators in the event people are unable to go online to complete the survey.

### Why are Assets listed as Existing and Desired?

Asset mapping is a process to create awareness of local resources. It's intended purpose is to help mobilize what a community already has existing, as well as noting aspects a community desires to exist. Traditionally, communities begin by listing all the problems or needs within their community. When communities begin with identifying needs, they see an endless list of problems, funding tends to go to outside service providers, and residents view themselves and their community as deficient. Residents can feel as though they are victims who are lack the capacity to change the direction of their community (Kretzman and McKnight 1993).

However, when communities are able to focus on assets and strengths within the community, they are far more likely to be committed to investing in themselves and empirical evidence strongly suggests community economic development is more successful when people are willing to commit to investing in themselves and their resources. When communities are able to focus on assets first, they are more able to effectively address needs second by partnering with outside entities and leveraging the resources and assets within the community (Kretzman and McKnight 1993; Burket 201; Pitzer and Streeter 2015). Hence successful community development must begin within the community itself.

## Step 3: Data Analysis of Assets

### Data Analysis: Step-by-Step Process

- Survey data is analyzed for each asset category, including both existing assets and desired assets.
- Themes are developed for each of the asset categories based on data provided by participants, hence reducing each individual response and placing responses into themes.
- Frequency counts are tallied for each theme.
- Pie charts are developed for each asset category reflecting the combined responses from bubble maps and survey data.
- A hierarchical sunburst diagram is created via excel to graphically represent a snapshot of assets in the community based on survey responses.
- Assets are discussed and summarized in the NEAP Report.



## Values

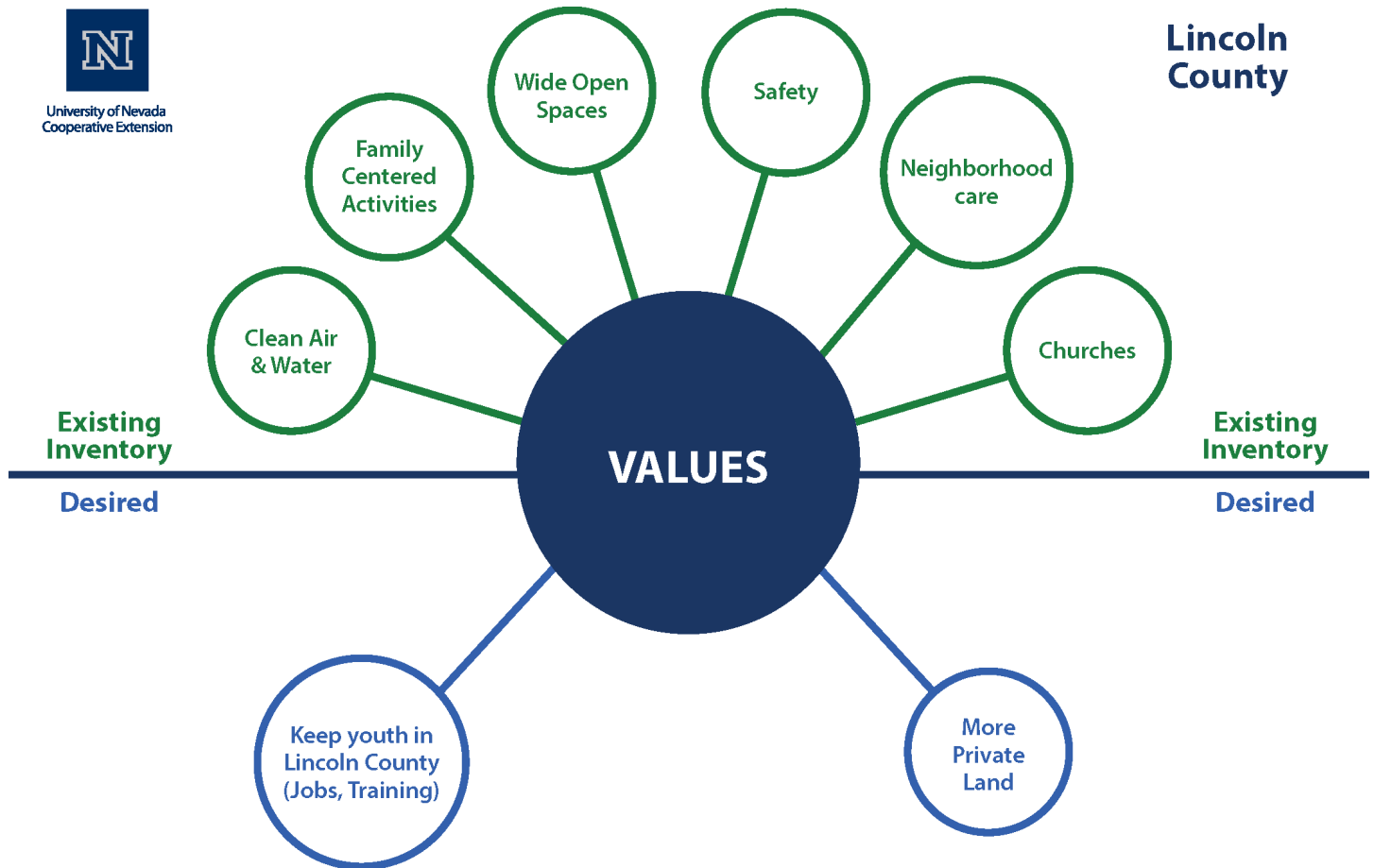
### Definition

Values are an intangible asset of a community; however, shared values add to the quality of life in a community. Examples of values may include “safe community”, “a small-town feel” or “rural values”.

### Why is it important?

Community values are important because values are the foundation to a community and local decisions often reflect core values in a community. Any local planning decisions ought to reflect the values of a community for economic development to be successful and supported by the community. As communities grow and change it is important to clarify what values the community collectively support, especially as values often drive decision making. Values are not a priority ranking where one value has more ranking than another, but values are a collective gathering based on resident responses.

Figure 115. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: Values, 2020





## Values: In Review

Existing Community Values identified from participants in the asset mapping workshop included clean air, water, wide open spaces, safe community, family centered family activities and churches. Some of the Desired Values identified during the community workshop included the desire to keep youth in the community through more job training and opportunities as well as the desire for more public land. (Figure 119).

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar existing values were identified. However, many additional values were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

### **Additional Existing Values from the survey include:**

- Welcoming Visitors
- Kindness
- Respect for Property
- Hot Springs
- Small Class Sizes

### **Additional Desired Values from the survey include:**

- Diverse Economy
- Community Outreach to Help Maintain Property
- Recreational Activities for Families and Young Adults
- Affordable Housing
- Community Based Learning Opportunities
- Increased Local Amenities such as restaurants and grocery stores

A complete list of values identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 123. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the online survey.

The methodological process for analyzing themes followed an inductive approach (i.e., themes were developed based on information provided by respondents, rather than from a generalized theory.) All survey responses are placed into a table for each asset category. All responses are reviewed and coded, similar coded responses are grouped together to create a theme (i.e., clean air, water, open spaces, beautiful trees, incredible star-filled night skies, etc. were placed under a general theme of “beautiful environment” to incorporate all individual coded responses to reflect a broader theme. The higher frequency of coded response per theme is reflected by a higher proportion of the pie chart for each asset category. A full breakdown of the theme categories can be found in Appendix E.

A proportional chart of existing values (Figure 120) and desired values (Figure 121) are provided below to reflect the categories of items mentioned and the proportionality of coded responses based on the identified themes.

*Due to length of list, table shows on next page.*

### **References Cited throughout the Assets Section**

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Table 125. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: Values

Existing	Desired
Kindness, welcoming visitors	Tourism, diversity, economic development, local business
Low crime rate	More tourism based businesses
Friendly people	Prosperity
Quiet neighborhoods	Industry
Hot springs water	A place to soak for free - a pool that gathers leftover hot water for all
Respect for others property	Community outreach to help others maintain their property
Small class sizes	Safe, fun places and things for older children and young adults to do (age 13-20)
Churches	Recreation activities like bowling ally, gym, and movie theater.
Clean air and water, wide open spaces, safety,	New affordable housing
Turn-of-the-century small town atmosphere, rural environment, connoisseurs of flower gardens & beautiful trees, safety oriented speed limits, wide variety of religious affiliations that work together, support for elderly, support for low-income residents, patriotic, belief in "one nation under God," incredible star-filled night skies	More private landowners willing to sell land to newcomers, be more open to new people in the community, respect education more, encourage youth to succeed in school and further their education (technical or college), community support for business owners
Heritage and cultural sites	Community based learning and compatibility
	More Police Force thru-out the community. More Youth-oriented activities.
	More job opportunities for high school graduates, more available housing, more options for job training, more nationwide service organizations, county chamber of commerce, community college satellite such as the one that exists in Lander County, day care centers for working mothers
	Increased Commerce, Increased Amenities such as grocers, restaurants
	Better education opportunitites, more businesses
	Community acceptance of newcomers
	Community center

*These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.*

### Values: Existing vs. Desired

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 116. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing Values, 2020

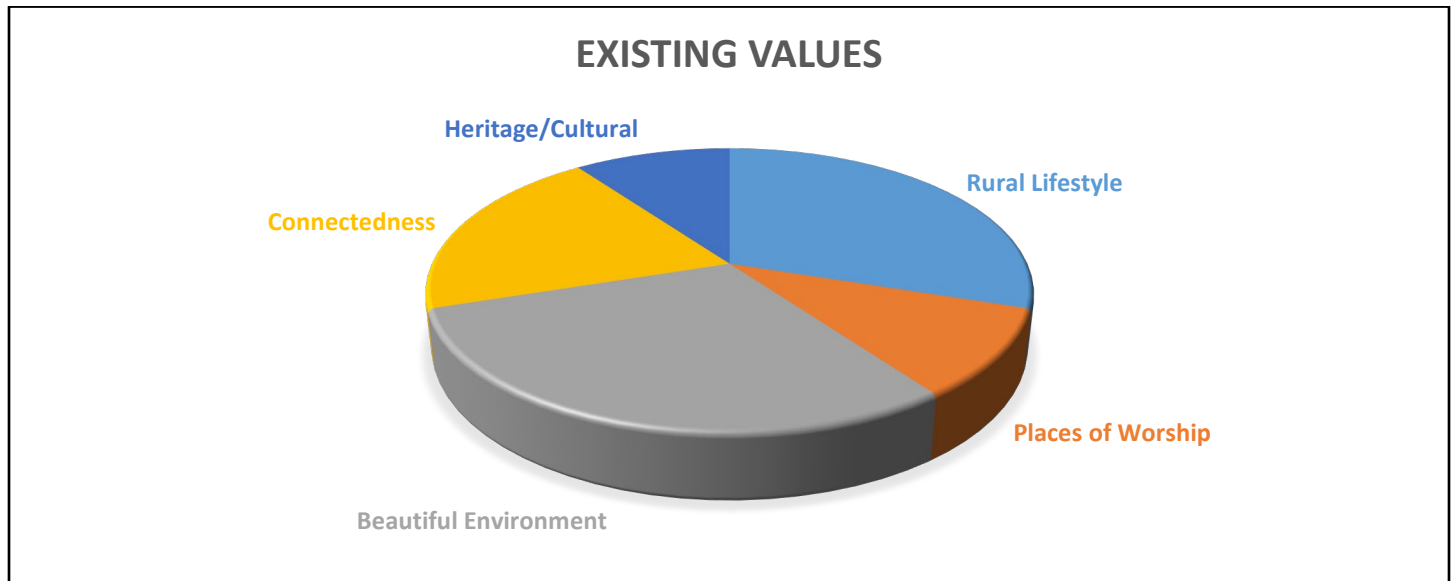
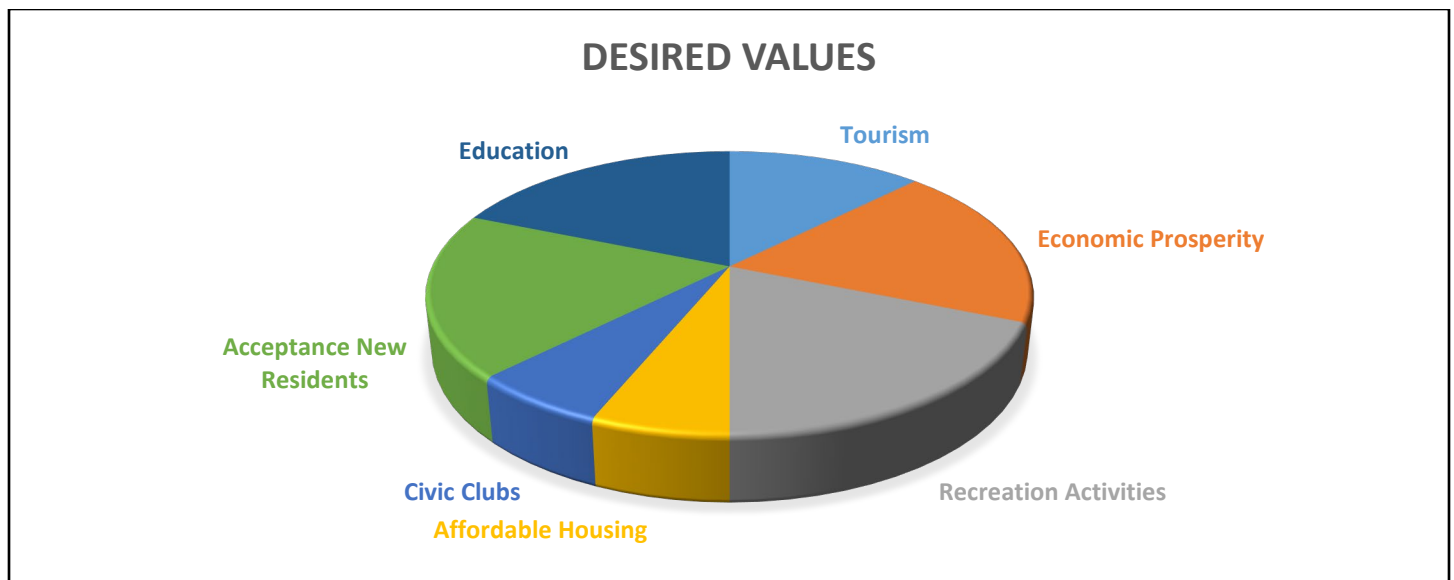


Figure 117. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired Values, 2020



## People

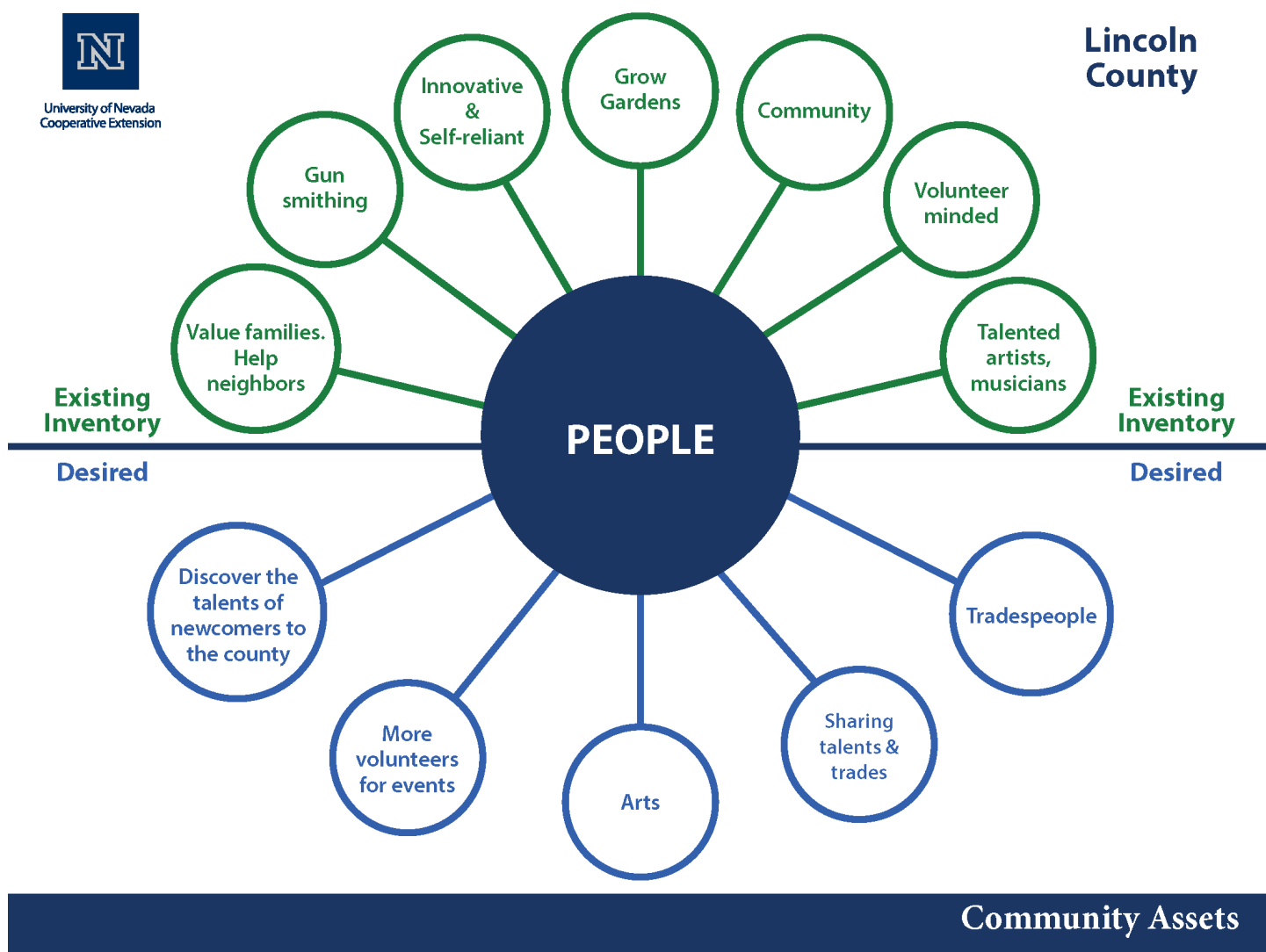
### Definition

Communities are comprised of individuals and residents who have a variety of skills and capacities. Everyone in a community has some gift or talent he/she can contribute to help strengthen the community. Residents and members of the community have skills and talents to contribute to the community, often rural communities have to rely on themselves to make change happen.

### Why is it important?

The core of community building rests with the capacity of its residents, the individual members of the community. Residents of a community have a commitment and a sense of community. Residents live and work in the community, raise families and are invested in the long-term vitality of the community. When people use their skills and talents in the community, they make the community stronger. People are at both the center of community and the margins of a community. Persons at the center are the well-known members, but what about persons at the margins? Communities will want to identify persons at the margins and find ways for to give their talents and skills to help build the capacity to the community.

Figure 118. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: People, 2020



## People: In Review

Combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar existing people assets were identified with the addition of “willingness to work together”, “DIY’s” and “hunters.”.

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey many additional people were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

### **Additional Desired People from the survey include:**

- Open to Change
- Distance Learning
- Growth and Development Professionals
- Assistance in Local Events Planning

A complete list of people as identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 124. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the on-line survey.

The methodological process for analyzing themes followed an inductive approach (i.e., themes were developed based on information provided by respondents, rather than from a generalized theory.) All survey responses are placed into a table for each asset category. All responses are reviewed and coded, similar coded responses are grouped together to create a theme (i.e., the individual responses of spiritually minded, good Samaritans, charitable, friendly people, welcoming outsiders, community-minded, helping neighbors, neighborly, honest, straightforward, etc. were placed under a general theme of “community minded” to incorporate all individual coded responses to reflect a broader theme. The higher frequency of coded response per theme is reflected by a higher proportion of the pie chart for each asset category. A full breakdown of the theme categories can be found in Appendix E.

Proportional charts (Figures 123 and 124) are provided below to reflect the categories of items mentioned and the proportionality of those responses.

Table 126. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: People

Existing	Desired
Welcoming to outsiders, kind, community-minded	Open to change, interested in growth and development, support local events and initiatives
Friendly people	More tourism
Hunters	Volunteers in public safety
Willingness to work together	Young people willing to be mentored to take over current functioning groups and activities
The trains are like people - I love the trains and the personality they add to the community	University of Nevada Caliente campus servicing the local communities with Alamo and Hiko - distance learning through remote connections this can also help the prison(s)
Gardening, but would love to be part of a community garden	Umbrella organization to assist with event planning
Value families, helping neighbors, gun smithing, innovative and self-reliant, grow gardens	Community Gardens in all towns, not just Caliente.
Spiritually minded, good Samaritans, charitable, rural values, neighborly, honest, straightforward, self-sufficient, hard-working, multi-skilled, DIYers, low crime rate, supportive of the education of their children, agronomists (farmers, ranchers, gardeners)	Less xenophobic, Initiate more of a welcome wagon to new residents, more appreciative of natural resources, more health-minded nutritionally, more interested in organic foods, more conservation-minded, more philosophically inclined, more interest in book clubs and literature, more interest in the arts, more interest in Farmer's Markets
Faith-based groups	Community events to bond towns together
	Discover talents of newcomers, sharing talents and trades, tradespeople, educated professionals that contribute to the community
	More engaged residents, participants in local and state government boards and commissions
	Service projects outside of churches

*These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.*

### People: Existing vs. Desired

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 119. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing People, 2020

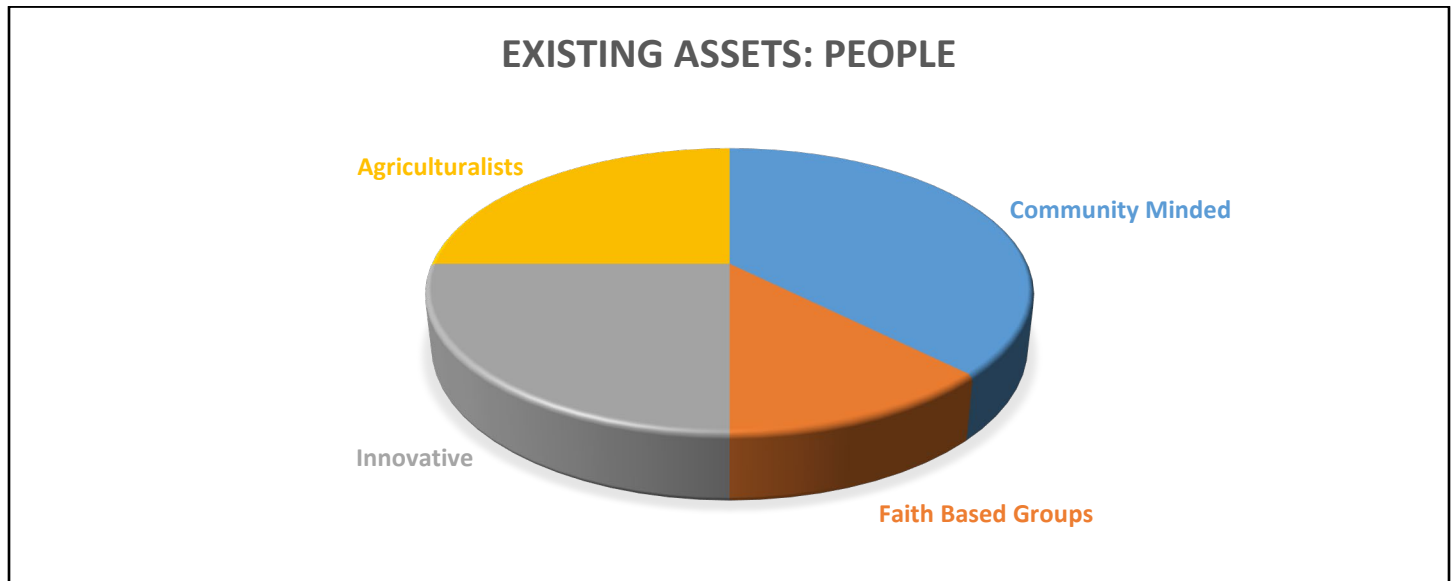
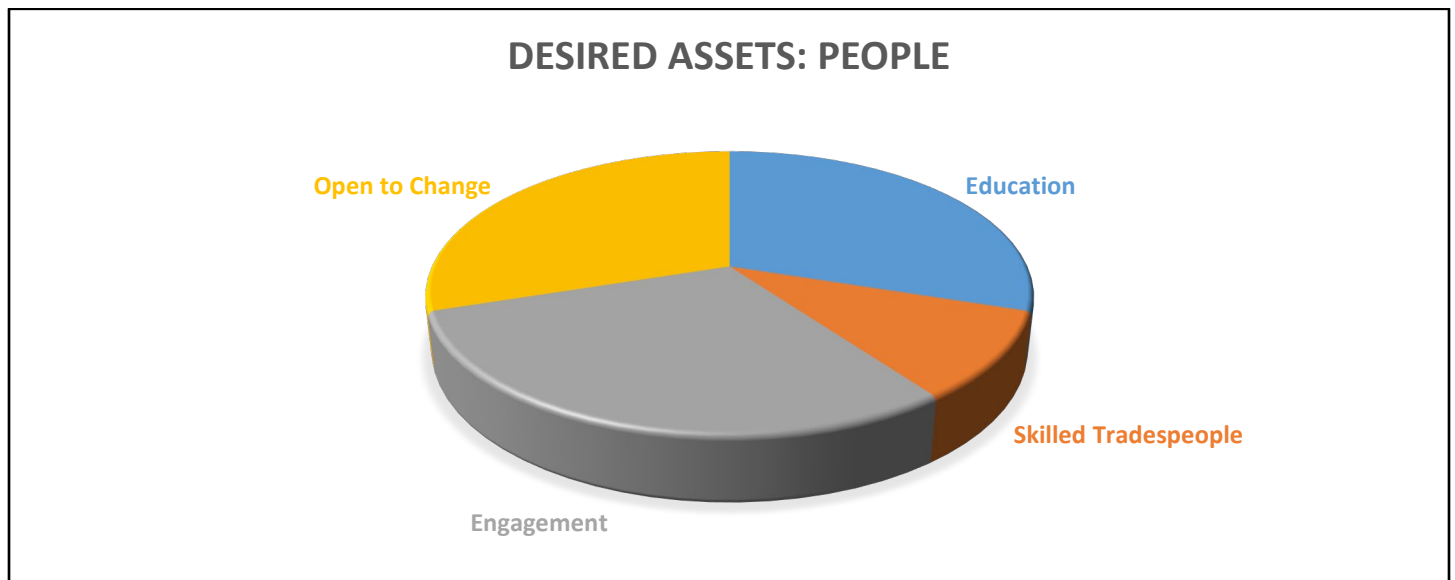


Figure 120. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired People, 2020





## Places

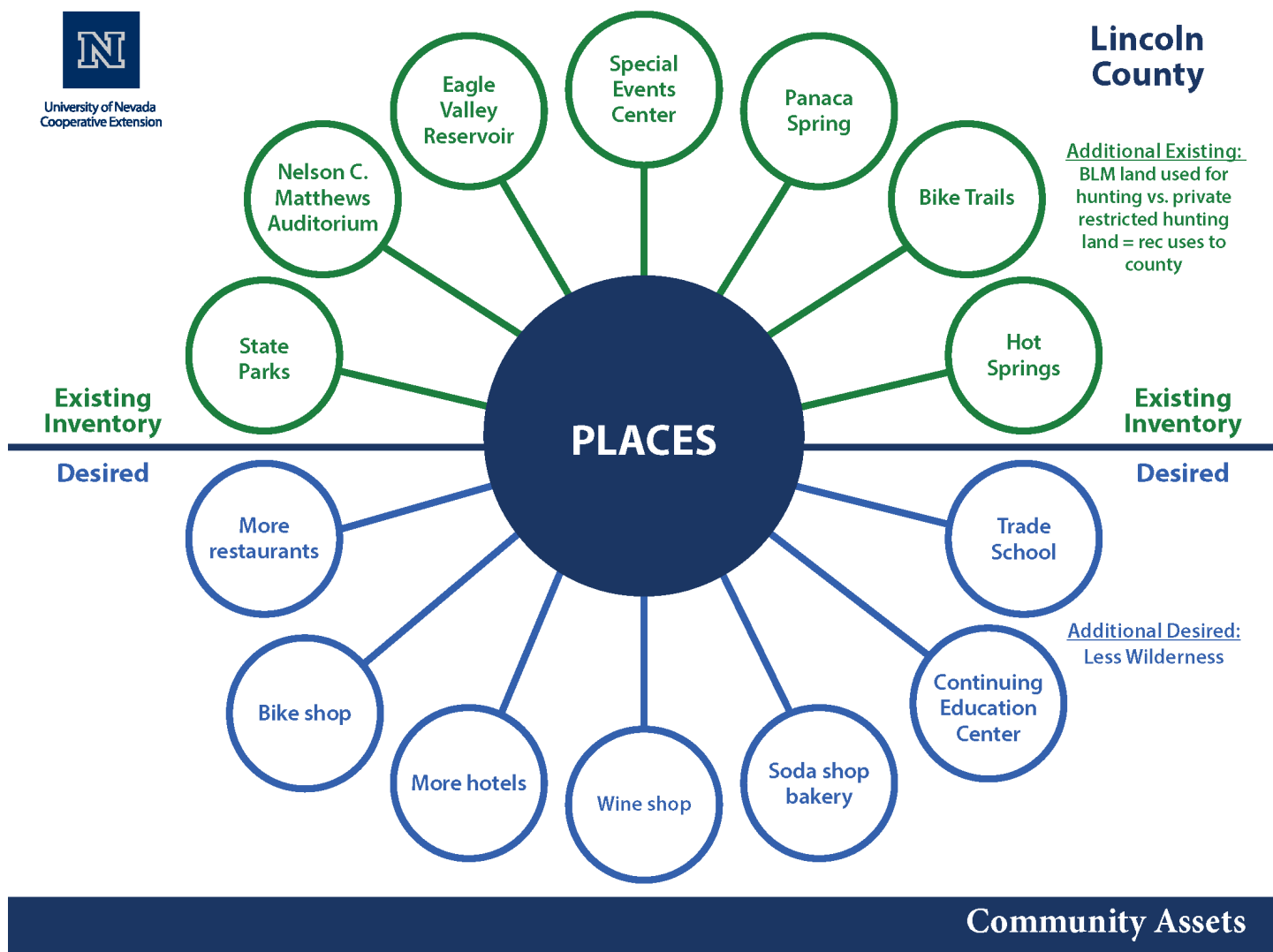
### Definition

Every community has special places where people come together. Sometimes these places can easily be overlooked, such as abandoned buildings. Examples of physical places may include gardens, parks, housing, playgrounds, public lands, etc. It is important that a community have a variety of public spaces where people can gather and meet and recreate together. What places are important to your community?

### Why is it important?

Community is about coming together and the places where people congregate are venues for building community. These places may serve as a microcosm of community. Places can also add to a community's identity through a historic building or anecdotal stories about the community. Places that are important to the community and the stories that are associated with these places in the community are valuable to residents.

Figure 121. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: Places, 2020



## Places: In Review

Combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar assets listing places were identified such as parks, special events, bike trails, and auditorium. Additional existing assets from the online survey regarding places included additional named parks, trails and historic places.

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar existing place assets were identified. However, many additional places were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

### **Additional Desired Values from the survey include:**

- Brewery
- Coffee Shop
- More Famer's Markets
- Large Grocery Store
- Movie Theater
- Health Food Store

The methodological process for analyzing themes followed an inductive approach (i.e., themes were developed based on information provided by respondents, rather than from a generalized theory.) All survey responses are placed into a table for each asset category. All responses are reviewed and coded, similar coded responses are grouped together to create a theme (i.e., the individual responses of trails, parks and outdoor recreation places within the county n=37 cited items) etc. were placed under a general theme of "outdoor recreation" to incorporate all individual coded responses to reflect a broader theme. The higher frequency of coded response per theme is reflected by a higher proportion of the pie chart for each asset category. A full breakdown of the theme categories can be found in Appendix E.

Proportional charts (Figures 126 and 127) are provided below to reflect the categories of items mentioned and the proportionality of those responses.

A complete list of places as identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 125. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the on-line survey.

*Due to length of list, table shows on next page.*

### **References Cited throughout the Assets Section (Continued)**

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Table 127. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: Places

Existing	Desired
Mountain Bike Trails, community garden, Depot, Panaca Warm Springs, Pioche attractions, state parks, Rainbow Canyon, Highland Peak	Bike-related businesses, brewery, good coffee shop, bakery, health food market, health-food restaurant, larger grocery store with better hours, campground
Back country camping & hiking	Renewable energy development initiatives
The Historic Depot	Better grocery stores
Caliente Train Depot	A large events center for everything from city council meetings to dance classes and community affairs
Pioche museums	Repaired Caliente Train Depot
It is Neldon Mathews, the Depot	Coffee shop
The train station, is a bit wasted - why not make it a place where people can get more info about the town	More fresh vegetables and fruit
Local parks & hiking trails	Make the train station a place for local movies and interpretive talks
Walking trails	Indoor recreation venue
School gym only available to some people.	More places for ages 13-20 to hang out, theater, bowling alley
State parks, eagle valley, Panaca Spring, Bike Trails, hot springs	Community Center for kids and families.
Kershaw-Ryan State Park, Beaver Dam State Park, Cathedral Gorge State Park, Spring Valley State Park, Echo Canyon State Park, National Wildlife Refuge, Caliente Hot Springs, Elgin State Park, Eagle Valley Resort, Whipple Caverns, 17 Wilderness areas, Rainbow Canyon, Robbers Roost (lair of Butch Cassidy), Bristlecone pine forests, Ponderosa pine forests, Ghost towns, Pioche mining history, Caliente Train Depot, Panaca Warm Springs, Petroglyph sites, Extraterrestrial Highway, Mountain biking trails, Silver State OHV trails, Meadow Valley Wash Linear Trail, Rose Memorial Park, Caliente Super Park and mountain bike training area, Lincoln County Museum, Oak Springs Trilobite collecting area, Pinyon and juniper forests, Barclay wild horse sanctuary, Ursine great blue heron roosting area, Whipple Cavern, scenic highways, Boothill cemetery	National Park, National Monument, Nature center, Botanic garden, Demonstration garden, Community garden, Larger county museum, Area 51 Museum, Repair of Mathew Dam to create another fishable reservoir
Historical sites, buildings	Restaurants, hotels, liquor store, continuing education center, trade school
	Grocers, workforce training other than trades, more established trail network with wayfinding
	Indoor pool for year-round use. Movie theater
	Places for youth to hang out
	More marked hiking trails

These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.

### Places: Existing vs. Desired

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 122. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing Places, 2020

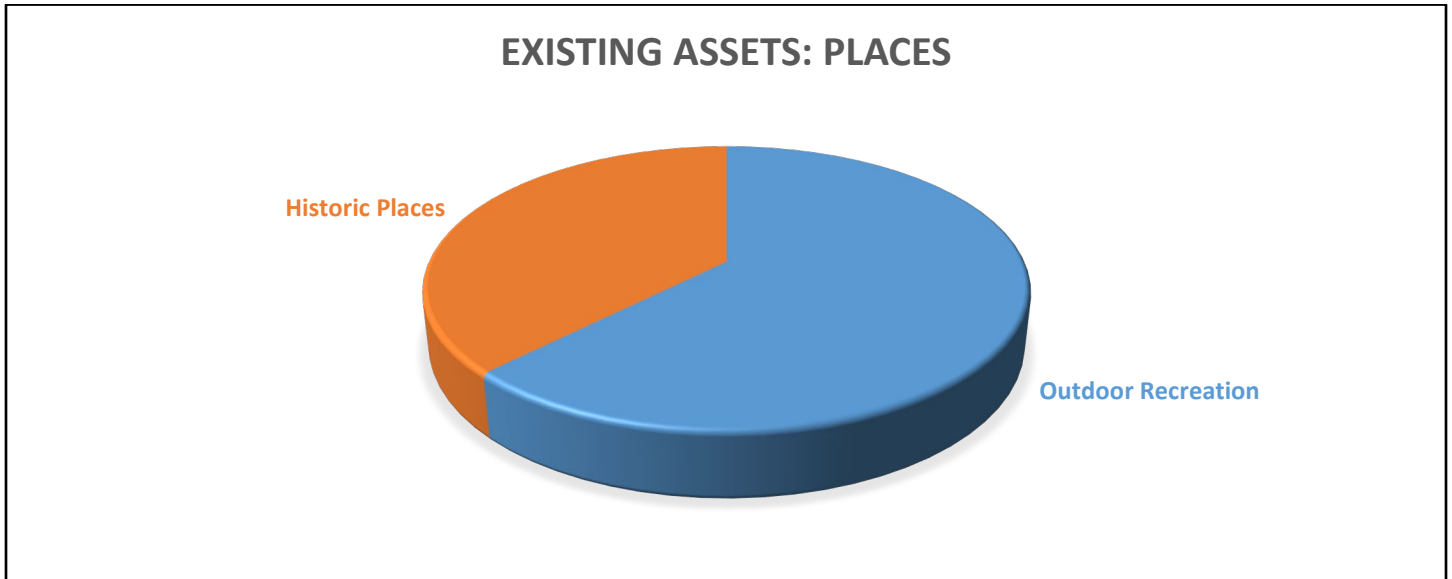
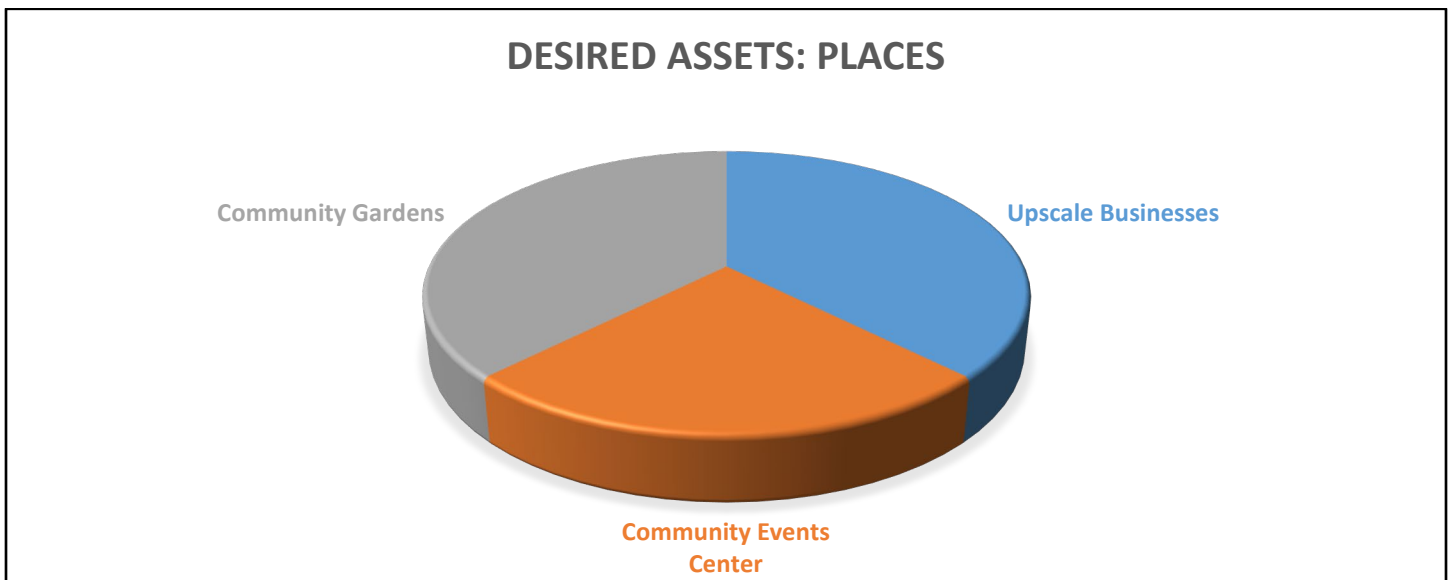


Figure 123. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired Places, 2020



## Play

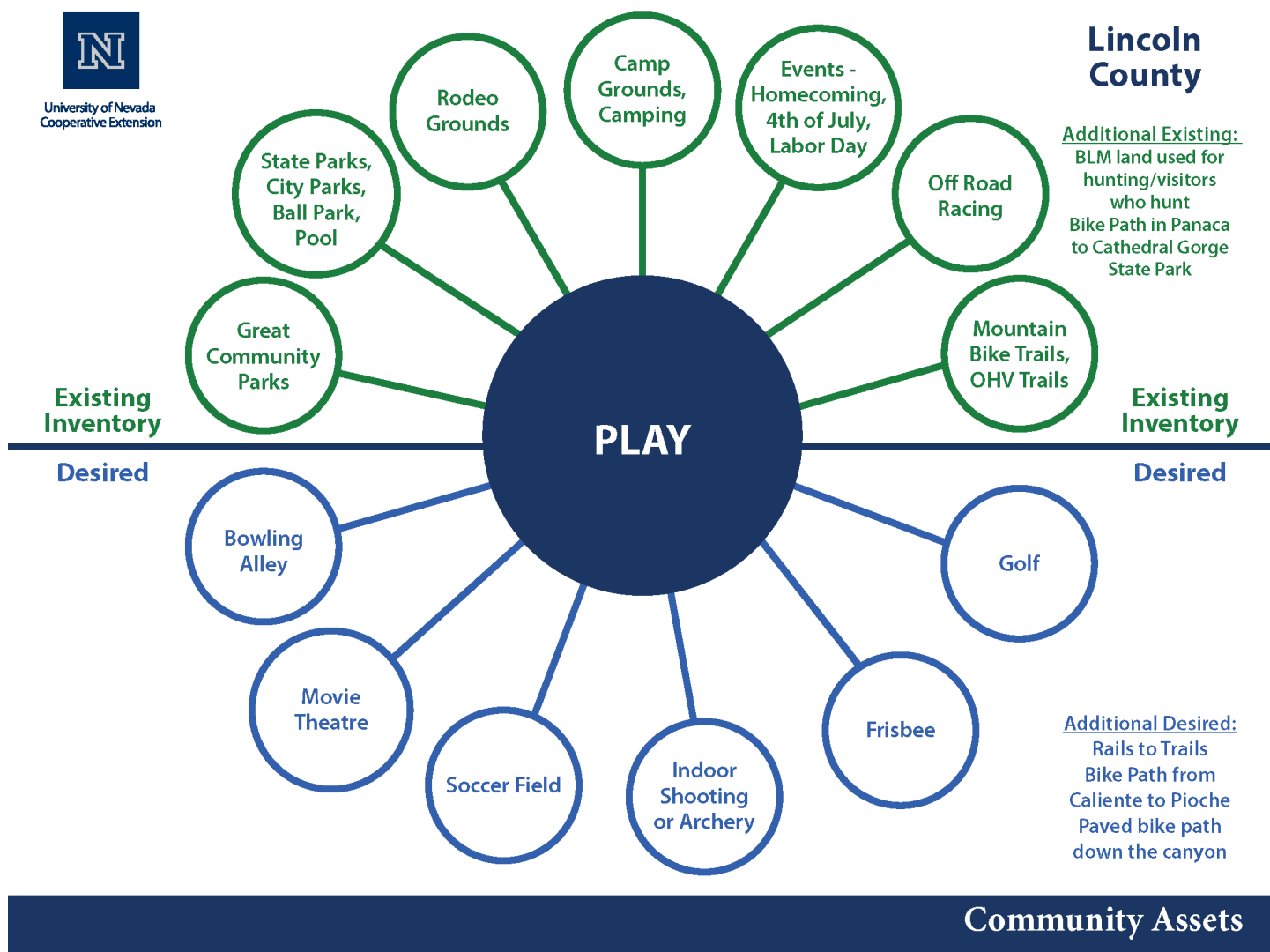
### Definition

Play is an important part of life for all of us, from children to adults. Play gives us the time and space to meet and socialize with others, improves our physical and mental health and our overall quality of life. What play opportunities are used and available in the community?

### Why is it important?

The evidence outlining the benefits of play in the development of young children is overwhelming. Likewise, the value of play from children to adults offers wide benefits for a community. Locations for play are often seen as focal point for communities, it offers opportunities for social interaction for the wider community and supports the development of a greater sense of community spirit and promotes social cohesion. Social cohesion is a sense of belonging in a community and is the glue that holds communities together.

Figure 124. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: Play, 2020



## Play: In Review

Combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar listings of assets of play were identified such as annual festivals and events. Additional existing assets from the online survey regarding places included an additional indoor equestrian building and trails.

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar existing play assets were identified. However, many additional play assets were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

### **Additional Desired Values from the survey include:**

- Movie Theater
- More Biking Trails
- Rec Center

A complete list of assets regarding play as identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 126. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the on-line survey.

Table 128. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: Play

Existing	Desired
Canyons, trails, parks, springs, Rainbow Canyon rock climbing area	More mountain bike trails, art classes
Hunting & fishing & boating	Better shooting range
Extensive trail systems	Improved directional and informational signs on trail systems
Softball fields	Recreation center
Fishing	More hiking trails
Bike trail - should bring special events - need more places to host visitors and funnel activities	Hostel - make the old hotel into a hostel by night and a place to gather and have a beer/wine coffee bar/snacks/bakery by day
Outdoor Activities	Bowling Alley, movie theater, Rec Center. Indoor pool year round.
Comm parks, state parks, city parks, ball park, pool, rodeo grounds, camp grounds, camping, OHV trails, BLM land use, bike path	Bike path from Caliente to Pioche, paved bike path down the canyon
Camping, RV'ing, Mountain biking, Off-roading, Horseback riding, Rock climbing, Nature hiking, Backpacking, Canoeing, Foraging for pine nuts, Wildlife viewing, Birdwatching, Community celebrations, Rodeos, County Fair, Fishing, Hunting, Rock Collecting, Fossil Collecting, Picnicking	Movie theater, Plays, Concerts, Golfing on real grass greens, Frisbee golf, Old-fashioned May Day celebration, County-wide mountain bike trails that connect to each other, Street/leisure bike trails, Miniature golf, Country Western line dancing, Formal ballroom dancing, Jogging trails
Chamber of Commerce, tourism coalitions	Bowling, rollerskating, activities in Pioche
	More heritage tourism, Developed parks, wayfinding for established trails, hiking trailheads
	Youth activities
	Walking path in pioche

*These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.*



**Play: Existing vs. Desired**

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 125. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing Play, 2020

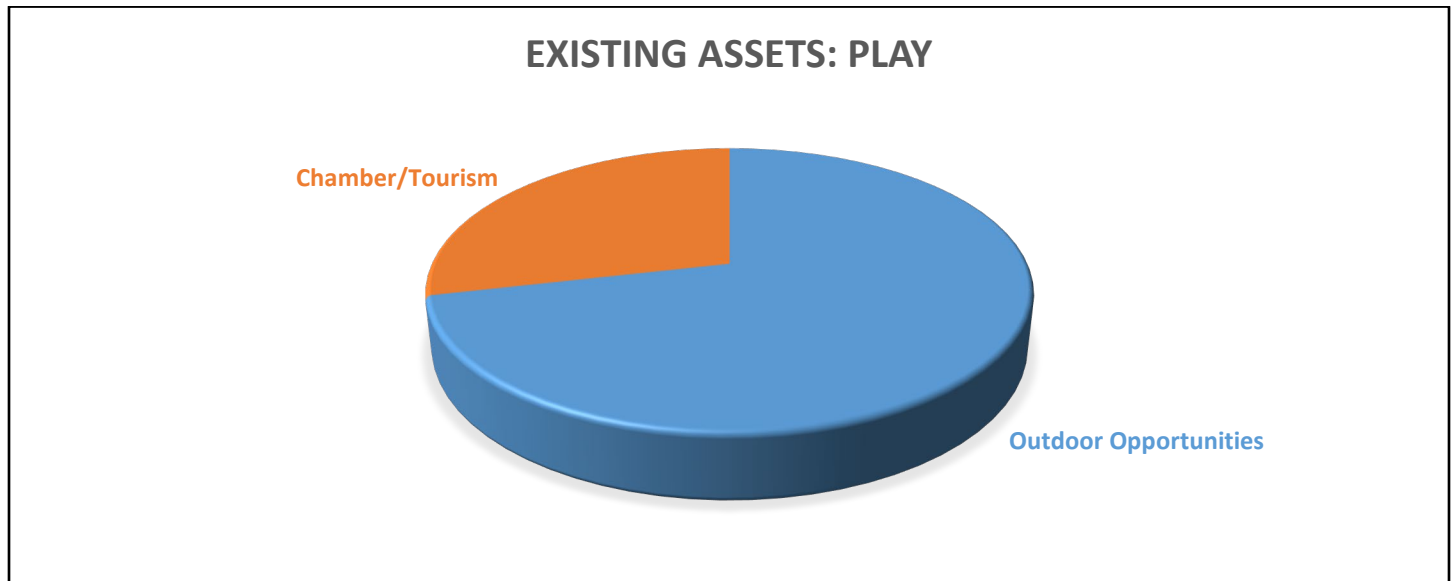
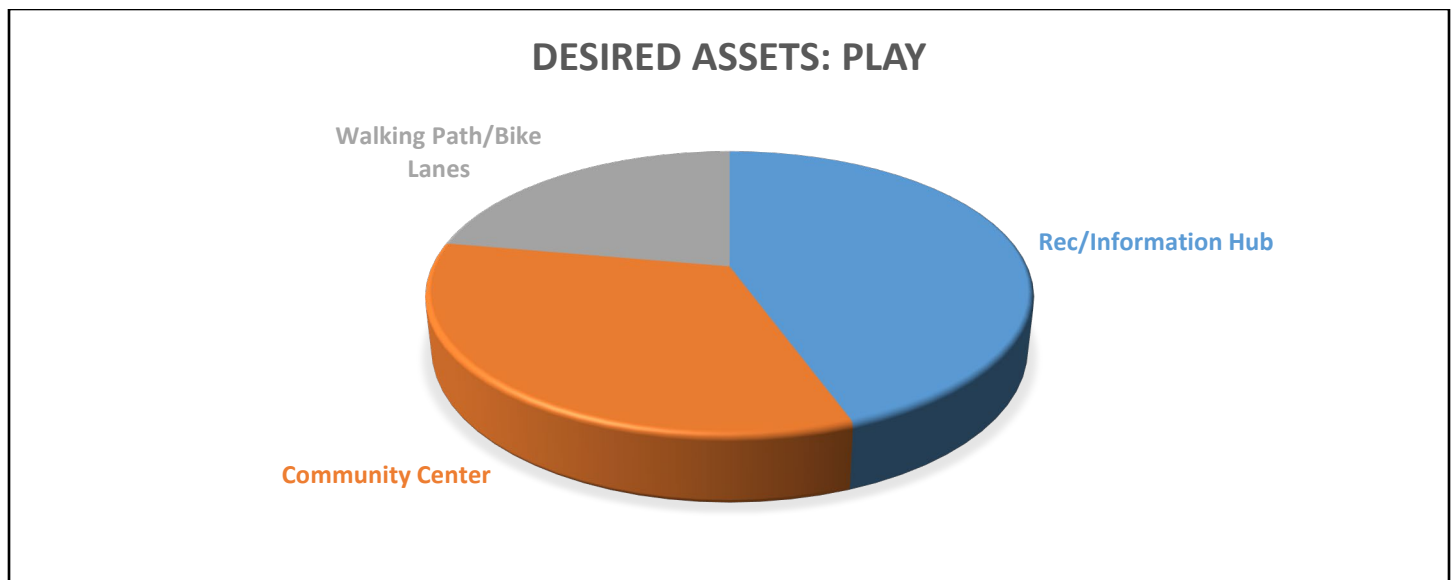


Figure 126. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired Play, 2020



## Economic

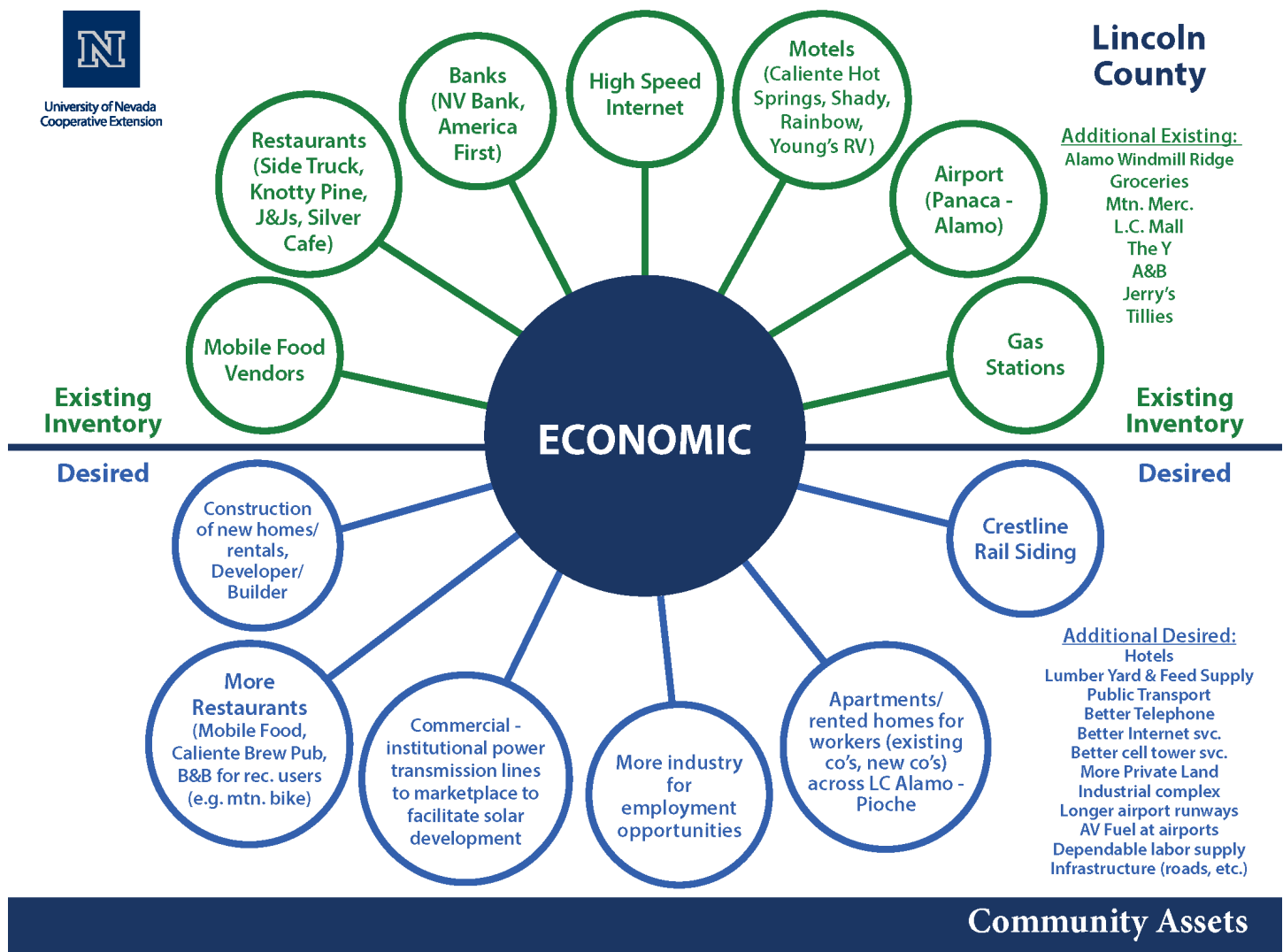
### Definition

Communities have economic power in local businesses. This power includes who they hire, what they purchase, what skills they teach and what resources they offer. Examples of local economy may include local grocery stores, secondhand stores, hardware stores, chamber of commerce, banks, credit unions, etc. What opportunities does the community have for investing in local businesses?

### Why is it important?

Revitalizing a community's economic life is at the very center of local economic development. Communities have many steps to re-building the local economy and it begins by recognizing the local institutions and organizations that exist. Learning how a community can capitalize on and expand on its capital and credit can more readily re-build the local economy. Maximizing the creative uses of all the physical assets of the community will help to grow the local economy as much as possible.

Figure 127. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: Economic, 2020



## Economic: In Review

Combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar listings of assets of economic were identified such as local restaurants, mobile food vendors, gas stations and car washes, and local banks.

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many additional economic assets were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

### **Additional Desired Values from the survey include:**

- Better Cell Coverage and Broadband
- Truck Stop
- Renewable Energy Opportunities

A complete list of economic assets as identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 127. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the on-line survey.

Table 129. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: Economic

Existing	Desired
Non-smoking bar (Side Car), AirBnB's	Financing for renovating public buildings to renewable energy
Agricultural economy	Restaurants, rental properties, campgrounds, better internet
Caliente business district	Better cell phone coverage
Casino - get another one bigger that has events/shows	Help improve existing Farmers Market
Automated car wash (Caliente)	Truck stop
Auto repair, hospital	Ask BLM to establish at Hot Shot crew; and tandam with the FS work crew - is there a chance that the FS can have a hot shot crew too? or work together with BLM? This is done in other places. It could be cool - an interagency hot shot crew
10,000 square miles and only 3 total grocery stores	Service/Trades contractors (Electric/HVAC/Appliance Repair)
Mobile food vendors, restaurants, banks, high speed internet, motels, airport, gas stations, groceries, the Y, Tillies	More places to shop, more restaunt options. Our Nevada earned dollars are spent in Utah!
Family Diners, Gas stations, Grocery stores, Thrift stores, Family Dollar, Motels, RV parks, Auto & Tire Repair, Car parts store, Radio Shack, Hardware store, Bank, Credit Union, Mercantile, J&J's Fast Foods, Caliente Youth Center, Box Car Museum	Bank of America ATM, Nationwide Hotel Chain, Tourist Railway Tour, Mexican Restaurant, Chinese Restaurant, Italian Restaurant, Steakhouse, Antique mall, Liquor store, Wine bar, Spa, 3 & 4-star resorts, Health food store, Furniture store, Coffee house, Honkytonk, Tour companies, Swapmeet/flea market
Outdoor Recreation, adventure and heritage tourism	More development of ANY kind in county, more businesses
	New homes, developer builder, restaurants, solar development, more industry, lumber yard/feed, better internet
	Grocers, materials and goods suppliers, Varied housing stock, lodging for temporary labor
	Businesses locating to Industrial Parks
	Low income housing
	Recreation centers, gym

*These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.*

### **Economic: Existing vs. Desired**

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 128. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing Economic, 2020

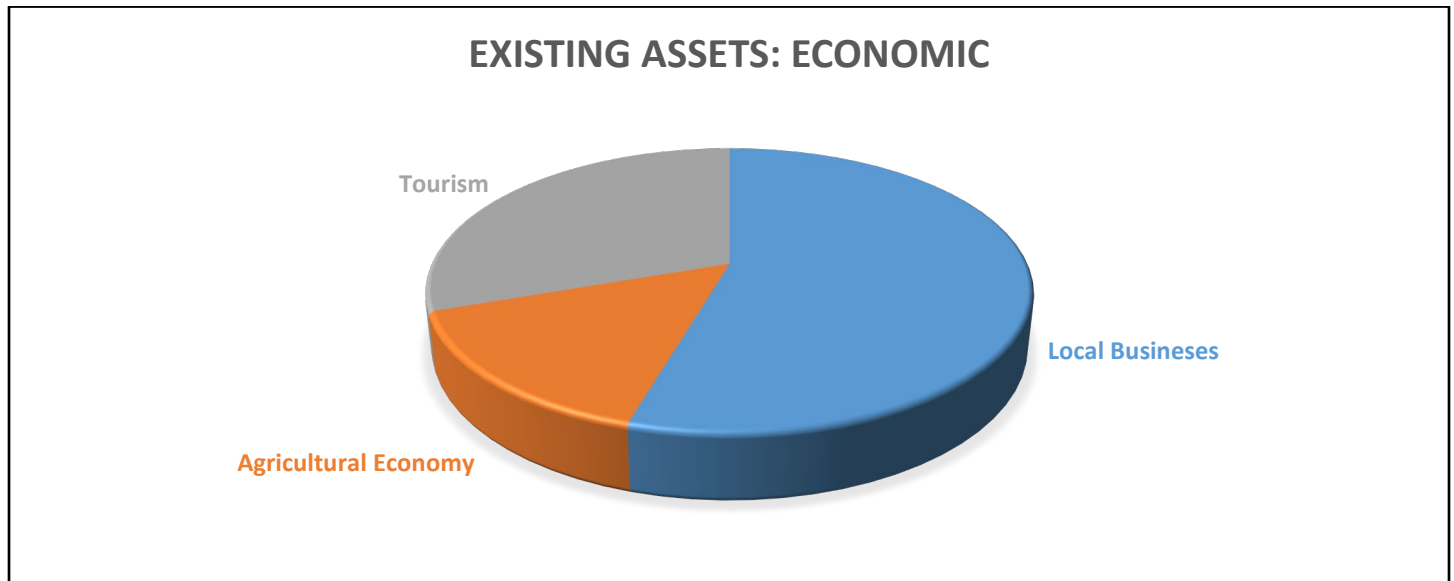
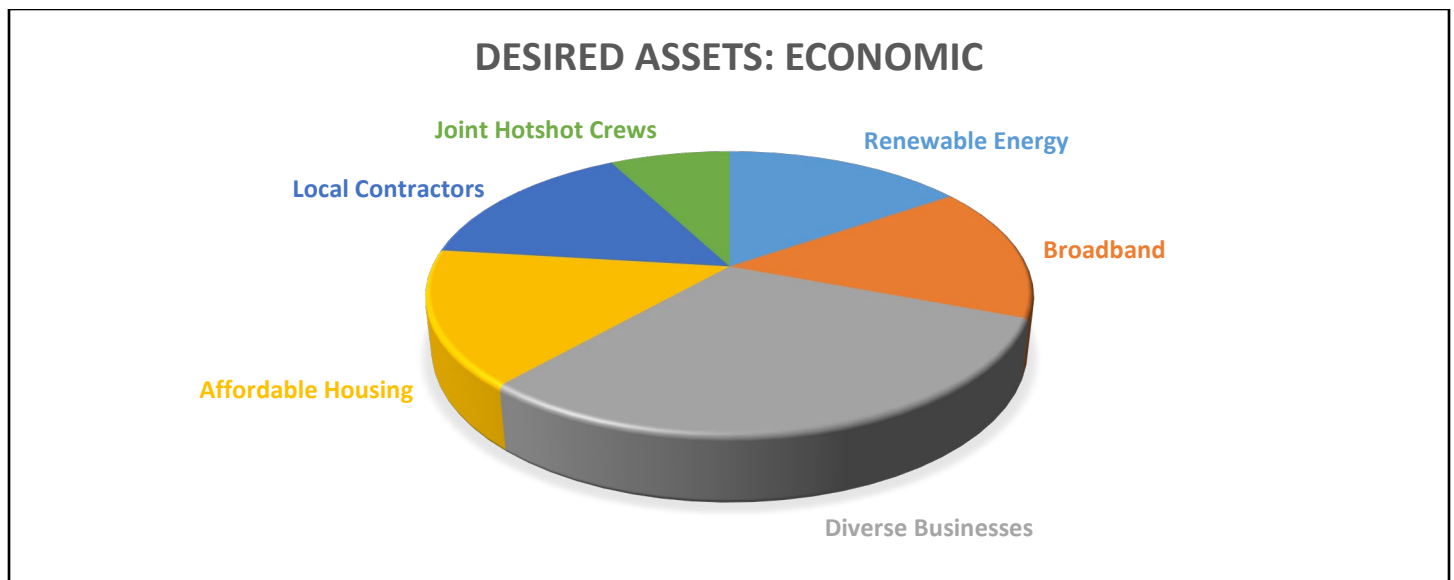


Figure 129. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired Economic, 2020



## Groups

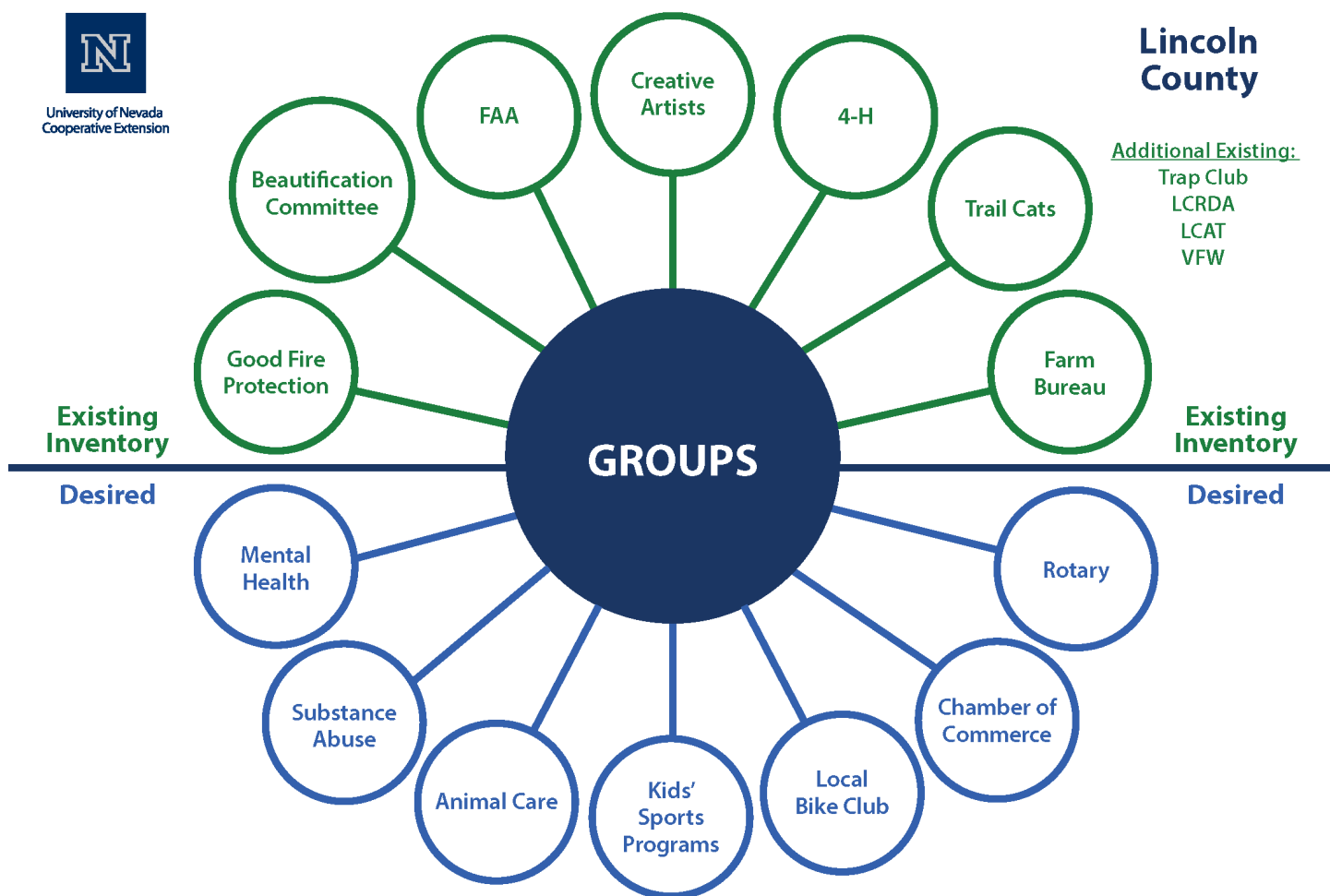
### Definition

Groups and organizations are the foundation to a community's social fabric. Linkages and networks among community groups create social capital. Groups can be both informal, for example a quilting group or a homebrew club. Groups can also be formal, for example local advisory councils or 4-H. Communities are more resilient and able to do more for themselves if they have a diversity of groups.

### Why is it important?

Community groups (whether formal or informal) can often serve as the avenue for creating social trust, build relationships, and connect networks among community members. Involvement in these groups build skills and involvement in community and often are the organizations who help "fill the gaps" in a community and take on leadership roles. Communities that have a strong diverse network of groups tend to be more resilient as they create strong bonds and relationships among community members that can be leveraged for other community activities, such as during natural disasters. Some research has even highlighted the importance of diverse groups in helping communities to rebound from wildfire (Akama, Chapin and Fairbrother, 2013).

Figure 130. Lincoln County Community Assets Bubble Map: Groups, 2020



Community Assets

## Groups: In Review

Combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar listings of assets from groups were identified such as the local area mountain bike association, Volunteer fire protection, farm bureau and the beautification committee. Additional existing assets from the online survey regarding groups included a mental office, committees that organize local events, and social media community groups.

When combining responses from the in-person workshop and the online community survey, many similar existing groups assets were identified. However, a few additional groups were added from the online survey as compared to the in-person workshop.

A complete list of assets regarding groups as identified from the online survey are outlined in Table 128. Individual responses from the online survey both from existing assets and desired assets were collapsed into themes to reflect a graphical overview of the frequently cited topics from the on-line survey.

The methodological process for analyzing themes followed an inductive approach (i.e., themes were developed based on information provided by respondents, rather than from a generalized theory.) All survey responses are placed into a table for each asset category. All responses are reviewed, and coded, similar coded responses are grouped together to create a theme (i.e., the individual responses of all the service and civic clubs listed were placed under a general theme of “Service/Civic Clubs” to incorporate all individual coded responses to reflect a broader theme. The higher frequency of coded response per theme is reflected by a higher proportion of the pie chart for each asset category. A full breakdown of the theme categories can be found in Appendix E.

Proportional charts (Figures 135 and 136) are provided below to reflect the categories of items mentioned and the proportionality of those responses.

Table 130. Lincoln County Online Survey List of Assets: Groups

Existing	Desired
Trail Cats (now known as Caliente Area Mountain Bike Association (CAMBA)), Lincoln County Authority of Tourism (LCAT)	Grow nonprofit organizational presence, request greater investment and outreach by elected officials from local to federal, VFW or other Veteran groups
Pioche Chamber of Commerce, Rural Roundup conference, Faith-based groups, Social media community groups	More mentoring/guidance/assistance to improve economic diversity in Lincoln County
Lincoln County Economic Development Committee	Girl scouts
Search and rescue	Get another non- land management government agencies to move in like rural development or social security or prisons or something administrative
Conservation District, Search and Rescue	Better up to date medical facilities.
Government agencies	Support of libraries from public
4-H, FFA, LCAT, Regional Development Authority, LC Creative Artists, Volunteer fire department, Beautification Committee, Trail CATS, LC Coalition, VFW, Farm Bureau, Cinco de Mayo committee, Memorial Day Committee, Fourth of July Committee, Masons	Rotary-Interact, Lions, Elks, Moose, Shriners, Chamber of Commerce, Betterment Society/Organization, Young Farmers Association, Master Gardeners, Thespians, Toastmasters, Audubon chapter
Full time dedicated mental health office	Mountain bike clubs for kids and adults,
Fire protection, beautification, FAA, 4H,	
Library	
Church, senior center	
Local Fire Departments	
Mental health	

*These existing and desired assets were submitted by residents and survey respondents. Please excuse any typos. These are not the views or opinions of the authors of the report.*



### Groups: Existing vs. Desired

The below Pie Charts are from the data gathered by the online community asset survey for Elko County. More details on the online survey can be found in the Summary Results pages of this section.

Figure 131. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Existing Groups, 2020

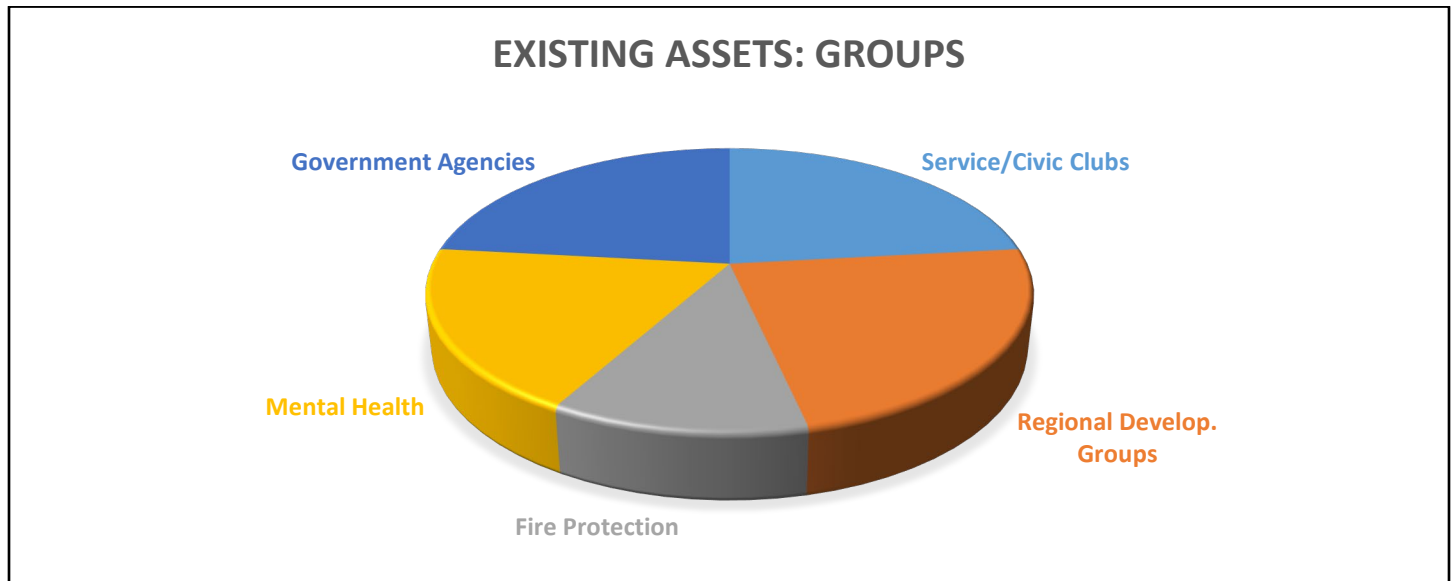
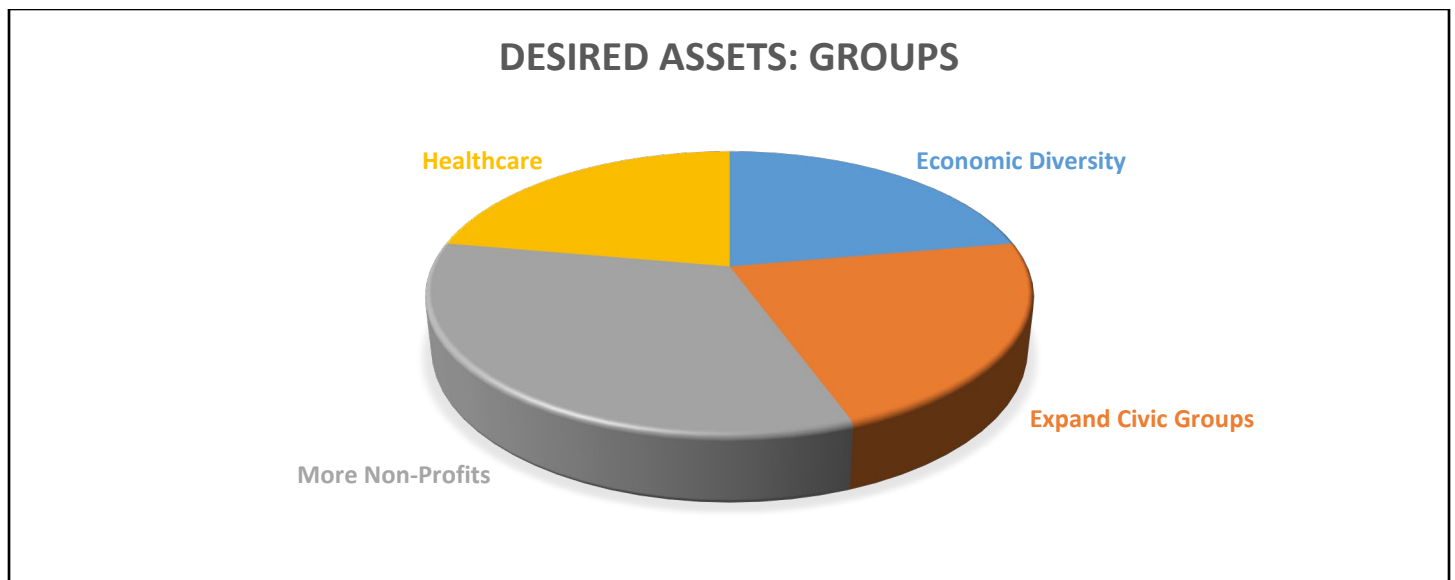


Figure 132. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: Desired Groups, 2020



## Surveyed Activities

Table 131. Lincoln County Community Assets Surveyed Activity Distribution, 2020

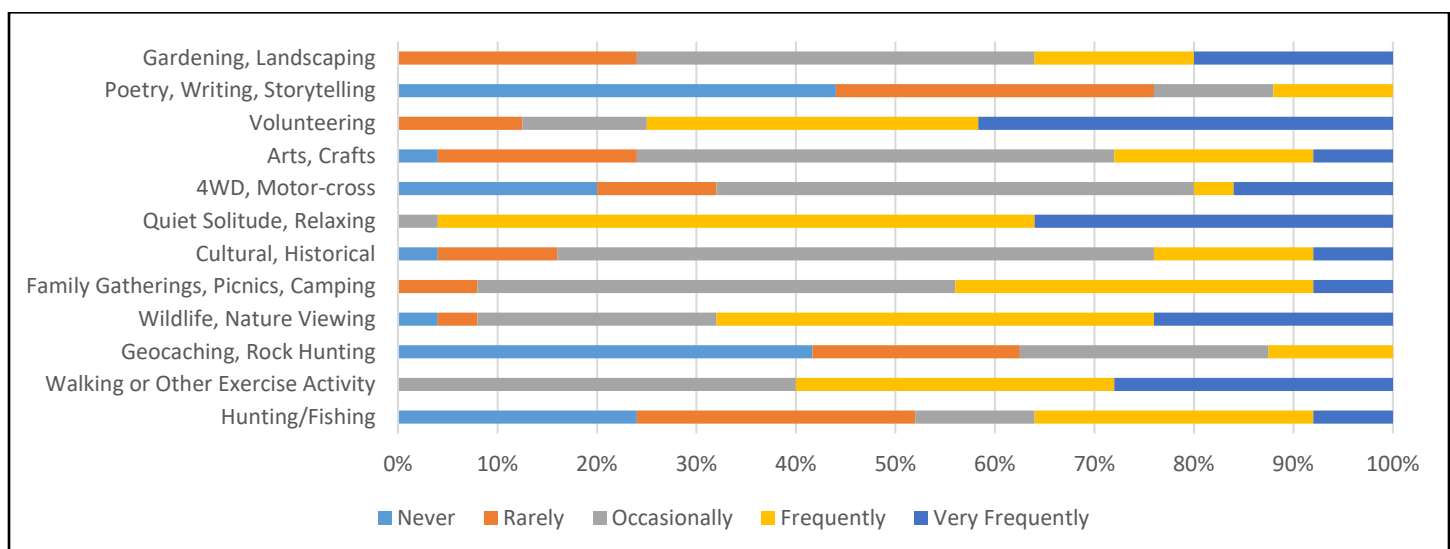
	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
<b>Hunting/Fishing</b>	24.0%	28.0%	12.0%	28.0%	8.0%
<b>Walking or Other Exercise Activity</b>	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	32.0%	28.0%
<b>Geocaching, Rock Hunting</b>	41.7%	20.8%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%
<b>Wildlife, Nature Viewing</b>	4.0%	4.0%	24.0%	44.0%	24.0%
<b>Family Gatherings, Picnics, Camping</b>	0.0%	8.0%	48.0%	36.0%	8.0%
<b>Cultural, Historical</b>	4.0%	12.0%	60.0%	16.0%	8.0%
<b>Quiet Solitude, Relaxing</b>	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	60.0%	36.0%
<b>4WD, Motor-cross</b>	20.0%	12.0%	48.0%	4.0%	16.0%
<b>Arts, Crafts</b>	4.0%	20.0%	48.0%	20.0%	8.0%
<b>Volunteering</b>	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	33.3%	41.7%
<b>Poetry, Writing, Storytelling</b>	44.0%	32.0%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%
<b>Gardening, Landscaping</b>	0.0%	24.0%	40.0%	16.0%	20.0%
<b>Hunting/Fishing</b>	24.0%	28.0%	12.0%	28.0%	8.0%

\*Source: Lincoln County Community Asset Survey, 2020

Survey respondents were asked to indicate what activities they associate with their identified assets and how frequently do they engage in those activities (Table 129). The top three activities cited by Lincoln County respondents as frequently or very frequently were:

- Quiet Solitude/Relaxing: 96% (n=24)
- Volunteering 75% (n=18) of respondents reported engaging in this activity frequently to very frequently.
- Wildlife/Nature Viewing 68% (n=17) of respondents reported engaging in this activity frequently to very frequently.

Figure 133. Lincoln County Community Assets Surveyed Activity Distribution, 2020



## Summary Results

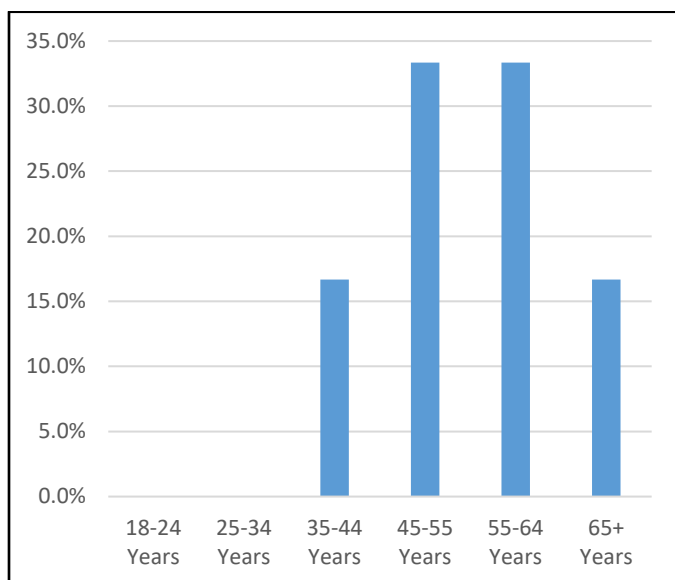
An online community asset survey was open one week after the community workshop (February 3, 2020) in Caliente from February 11, 2020 until April 14, 2020. The survey was advertised on the Lincoln County Extension Office and the NEAP website. A hard, paper copy was provided to the Lincoln County Extension office in the event residents could not access the online survey.

Table 132. Lincoln County Community Assets Respondent Age Distribution, 2020

Age Group	Count	Percentage
18-24 Years	0	0.0%
25-34 Years	0	0.0%
35-44 Years	4	16.7%
45-55 Years	8	33.3%
55-64 Years	8	33.3%
65+ Years	4	16.7%

\*Source: Elko County Community Asset Survey, 2020

Figure 134. Lincoln County Community Assets Respondent Age Distribution, 2020



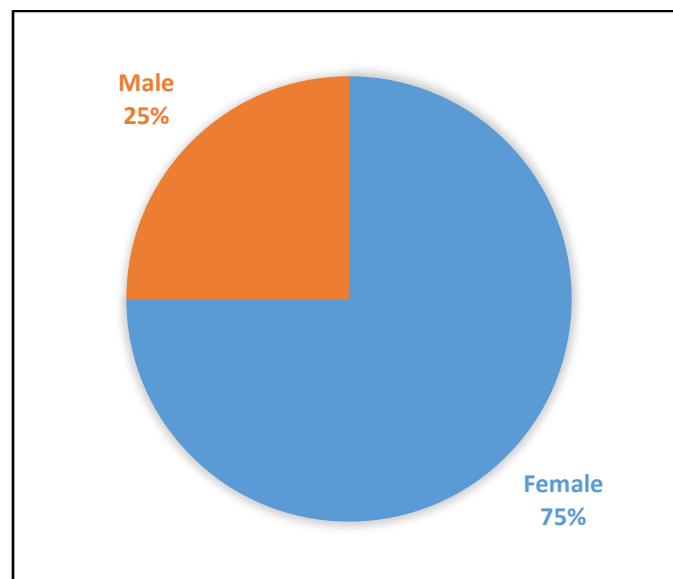
A total of 25 residents completed the online community asset survey for Lincoln County. A majority of community asset survey respondents for Lincoln County were women (75%) compared to men (25%). Ages of respondents included a cross-sampling of adults, with the highest frequencies within the age range of 45-55 and 55-65 years. The online survey is not intended to be a complete inventory of all assets in Lincoln County, but rather a snapshot of assets identified by residents at this point in time.

Table 133. Lincoln County Community Assets Respondent Gender Distribution, 2020

Gender	Count	Percentage
Female	18	75.0%
Male	6	25.0%
Neutral	0	0.0%

\*Source: Elko County Community Asset Survey, 2020

Figure 135. Lincoln County Community Assets Respondent Gender Distribution, 2020



## Summary Results (Continued)

Respondents who provided input into the survey crossed three zip codes in Lincoln County, with the majority of respondents (65%) from the 89008 Zip Code (Table X).

Survey Response rates per Lincoln County zip codes

Table 134. Lincoln County Community Assets Respondent Zip Code Distribution, 2020

Zip Code	Survey Responses (n=25)
89008	17 (68%)
89043	6 (24%)
89042	3 (12%)
89001	0 (0%)
89017	0 (0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

Respondents were asked to share in one word, something to brag about their community. The following word cloud reflects respondents one word about their community. The larger and higher frequency of citations, the more prominent the word.

Figure 136. Lincoln County Community Asset Word Cloud, 2020

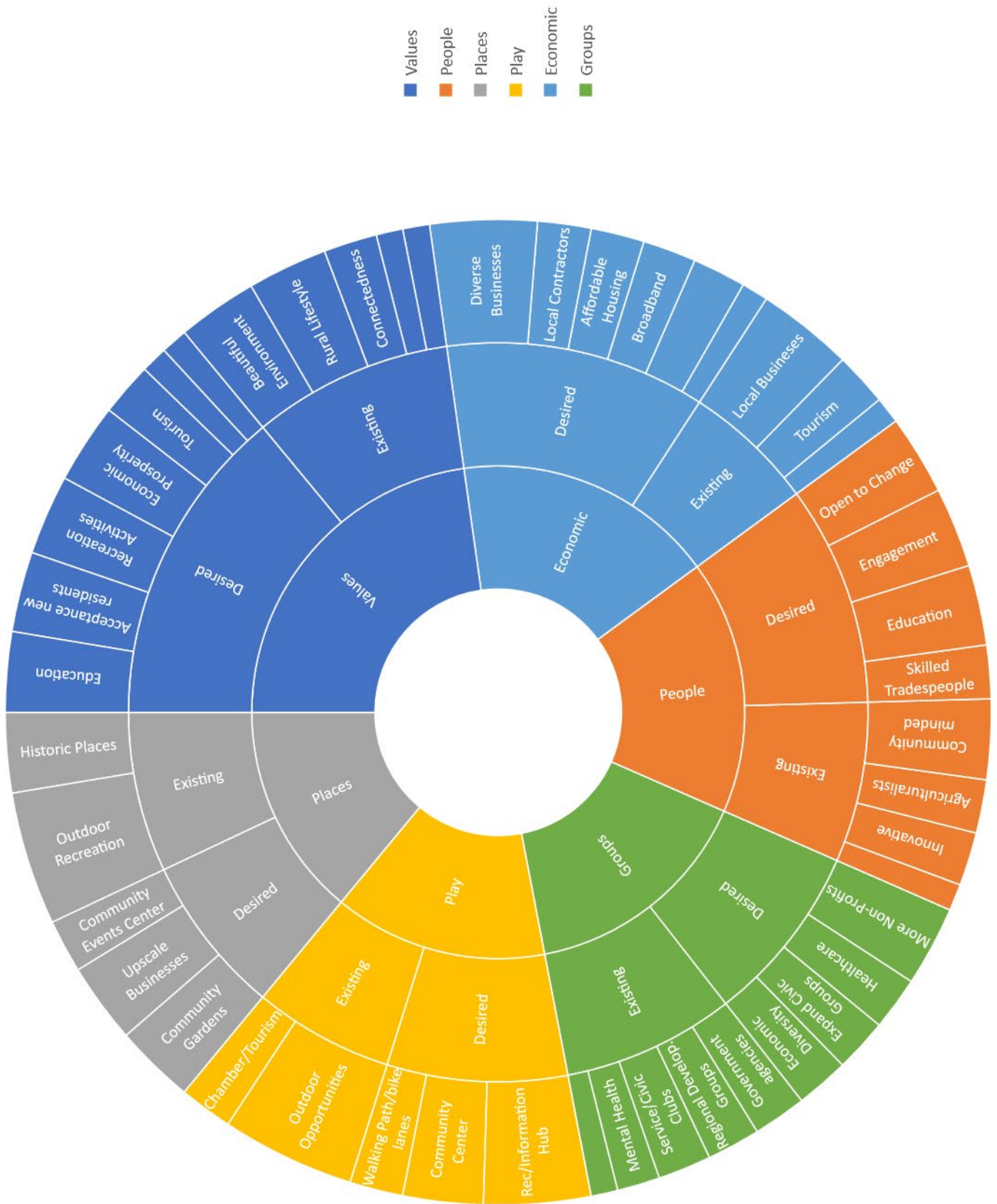


A final graphic is provided as a snapshot of assets identified by Lincoln County residents. These assets list both those existing and desired for each asset category. Larger boxes indicate a higher frequency of responses based on grouped themes.

Figure 137. Lincoln County Community Assets Proportional Chart: All Assets Snapshot, 2020

(Figure shows on next page.)

Lincoln County Assets: Snapshot 2020



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## Appendix



## **Appendix A: Glossary**

This document is a collection of primary and secondary data collected by a variety of sources. Some of the terminology, processes, and ways of viewing the data may be foreign to the reader.

You can find definitions of many terms used throughout the report over the next few pages.

## Glossary A-C

### **Accountability Year**

School Districts may report data in a current year for items that occurred in a previous calendar year. For instance, graduation rates read as the 2017-2018 accountability year are the rates for the 2016-2017 graduating class.

### **Ad Valorem**

Literally translating to "according to value" in Latin, is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property. In the State of Nevada, ad valorem most commonly refers to property taxes.

### **Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines**

The Nevada Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax is an ad valorem property tax assessed on minerals mined or produced in Nevada when they are sold or removed from the state. With the exception of sand and gravel, the tax applies to all metals, minerals, gemstones, oil and natural gas, and geothermal energy. This tax is separate from, and in addition to, any property tax paid on land, equipment and other assets.

### **Administrator (School District)**

A person who spends at least 50 percent of his or her work year supervising other staff or licensed personnel, or both, and who is not classified by the board of trustees of the school district as a professional-technical employee.

### **Asset Mapping**

Asset mapping is a community process that provides information about the strengths and resources of a community and can help uncover solutions. Once community assets are inventoried and collected, asset mapping displays those strengths. Asset mapping can be displayed in numerous forms allowing a community to more easily think about and visualize how to build on those assets to address community needs (Green and Haines 1997).

### **Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)**

Also called "Current Total Earnings", this is the total industry earnings for a region divided by number of jobs.

### **Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)**

The hourly earnings for occupations. Occupations have hourly earnings for five percentiles (10th, 25th, 50th [median], 75th, and 90th) as well as the average.

### **Community**

People who live within a geographically defined area and who have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. (Mattessich and Monsey 2004: 56<sup>1</sup>)

### **Community Assets**

Community assets are anything that can improve the quality of life in community. Community assets are the collective resources which communities and individuals have at their disposal; those which can be leveraged to develop effective solutions to promote social inclusion and well-being of citizens. (Kretzmann and McKnight 1993, Green and Haines 1997).

### **Community Capital(s)**

Capital is any type of resource capable of producing additional resources. When those resources or assets are invested to create new resources, they become capital (Flora, Flora & Fey 2004<sup>2</sup>: 9). Community capitals represent assets in all aspects of community life. There are commonly seven community capitals, financial, political, social, human, cultural, natural and built. If successful communities can learn to leverage their capitals in useful ways, they become more vibrant and economically resilient (Flora, Flora & Gasteyer 2015<sup>3</sup>).

### **County Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

<sup>1</sup> Mattessich, P. and Monsey, M. (2004). *Community Building: What Makes It Work*, St Paul, MN: Wilder Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> Flora, C., Flora, J., & Fey, S. (2004). *Rural Communities: Legacy and Change*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

<sup>3</sup> Flora, C., Flora, J., and Gasteyer, S. (2015) *Rural Communities: Legacy + Change*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition. Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group: New York.

## Glossary D-F

### **Demand**

Demand is an estimate of the amount of goods and services that all industries require from a given industry, whether domestic or international, in order to remain in operation. The value is calculated based on industry purchases across the nation, measured in terms of sales. Industry wages, taxes, and other values added payments are indirectly part of the demand through the production of the supplying industry.

### **Distribution of Federal Land Payments**

How public land is owned and how that land is used changes how funds are distributed and to which state/local entities.

### **Dividends (Personal Income)**

A form of property income received by shareholders in return for their investment in the equity of a corporation.

### **Earnings**

Remuneration (pay, wages) of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time. The term usually carries a defining word or phrase, such as straight-time average hourly earnings.

### **Employed**

Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons

### **Engagement (Public Voice)**

Engagement is a dynamic relational process that facilitates communication, interaction, involvement and exchange between an organization and a community for a range of societal and organizational outcomes. At its most simple level engagement implies a two-way process involving interaction and listening, with the goal of generating mutual benefit among communities, decision makers and institutions of higher education.

### **Exported Sales**

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers not inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

### **Exports**

Exports show the amount of money that is spent by industries located outside the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located in the region.

### **Family**

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

### **Family Income**

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over related to the householder.

### **Federal Land Payments**

These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

### **Federal Land Payments: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

### **Fiscal Year**

The State of Nevada fiscal year runs July 1 - June 30. The federal fiscal year runs October 1 - September 30.

### **Fish and Wildlife (Federal Land Payments)**

These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

### **Forest Service (Federal Land Payments)**

These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

### **Free and Reduce Lunch (FRL)**

Students who are from households that qualify by income to receive free or reduced-price lunch at their school.



## Glossary G-J

### **Government Social Insurance (Personal Income)**

Consists of the contributions or payments for the following government programs: old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (Social Security); hospital insurance (Medicare Part A); supplementary medical insurance (Medicare Parts B and D); unemployment insurance; railroad retirement; veterans' life insurance; and temporary disability insurance.

### **Graduation Rate**

The rate at which 9th graders graduate by the end of the 12th grade (i.e., the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class).

### **Grazing Districts (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

### **Gross Regional Product (GRP)**

Gross Regional Product measures the final market value of all goods and services produced in a region.

### **Household**

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence

### **Household Income**

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not

### **Housing Unit**

A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

### **Imports**

Imports show the amount of money that is spent by all industries located in the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located outside the region. Money leaves the region, and a good or service is brought into the region and consumed. Imports can be foreign or domestic.

### **Individualized Education Program (IEP)**

A written statement for each child with a disability that is receiving special education services that is developed and reviewed by the IEP Team. (From IDEA)

### **Industry**

A group of businesses that produce similar goods and services, and share similar production processes for creating the goods and services they sell. Industries are classified using NAICS codes.

### **Industry: Non-Service Related**

Non-Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 22, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 71, 72, and 81

### **Industry: Public Administration**

Public Administration Industry includes NAICS Sector 90

### **Industry: Service Related**

Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 11, 21, 23, and 31-33

### **In-Region Sales**

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

### **Instruction Support Funding (School District)**

Funding for guidance and counseling, libraries and media, extracurricular activities, student health services, curriculum development, staff development, sabbaticals, program management, therapists, psychologists, evaluators, personal attendants, and social workers

### **Instructional Funding (School District)**

Funding for instructional teachers, substitute teachers, instructional paraprofessionals, pupil-use technology, software, instructional materials, trips and supplies.

### **Interest (Personal Income)**

A form of property income received by the owners of certain kinds of financial assets (such as deposits, debt securities, and loans) in return for their investments in those assets.

### **Job**

A job is any position in which a worker provides labor in exchange for monetary compensation. This includes those who work as employees for businesses (a.k.a. "wage and salary" employees) and proprietors who work for themselves.



## Glossary L-P

### **Leadership Funding (School District)**

Funding for principals, assistant principals, administrative support, deputies, senior administrators, researchers, program evaluators, superintendents, school board representatives, and legal staff.

### **Local School District (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

### **Mean**

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

### **Median**

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values.

### **Mineral Royalties (Federal Land Payments)**

These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

### **Occupation**

Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours.

### **Occupation: High Level Aggregation**

The Standard Occupational Classification Manual approves higher-level aggregation of SOC major groups to present data in a more condensed manner. In this report, the High-Level aggregation to six groups is used

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 1**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 11-29

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 2**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 31-39

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 3**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 41-43

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 4**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 45-49

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 5**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 51-53

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 6**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major group: 55

### **Operations Funding (School District)**

Funding for transportation, food service, safety, building upkeep, utilities, building maintenance, data processing, and business operations.

### **Other Staff (School District)**

All persons who are not reported as administrators or teachers, including, without limitation: School counselors, school nurses and other employees (who spend at least 50 percent of their work year providing emotional support, noninstructional guidance or medical support to pupils), Noninstructional support staff, including, without limitation, janitors, school police officers and maintenance staff; and Persons classified by the board of trustees of the school district as professional-technical employees, including, without limitation, technical employees and employees on the professional-technical pay scale.

### **Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) (Federal Land Payments)**

These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

### **Per Capita Income**

Average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area.

## Glossary P-R

### **Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)**

Receipts of persons from government and business for which no current services are performed. Current transfer receipts from government include Social Security benefits, medical benefits, veterans' benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits. Current transfer receipts from business include liability payments for personal injury and corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions.

### **Personal Income**

Income received by persons from all sources. It includes income received from participation in production as well as from government and business transfer payments.

### **Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence**

An adjustment made to those components of earnings and employee contributions to social insurance programs (income subject to adjustment) that are reported on a place-of-work basis to convert them to a place-of-residence basis reflecting the net flow of income of inter-area commuters. For example, the source data for county wages and salaries represent the wages paid by the establishments located in that county. The wages and salaries that the establishments of a given county pay to workers who live outside that county are treated as an outflow and the wages and salaries that the residents of that county receive from establishments located outside that county are treated as an inflow. The adjustment for residence for a county, then, is the net of the inflows to that county and the outflows from that county.

### **Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)**

Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments is the current-production income (including income in kind) of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. Corporate directors' fees are included in proprietors' income. Proprietors' income includes the interest income received by financial partnerships and the net rental real estate income of those partnerships primarily engaged in the real estate business.

### **Qualitative Data**

Qualitative data is descriptive data that can be observed but difficult to measure. On a conceptual level, qualitative data is concerned with understanding human behavior from an informant's perspective. Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter. *"Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them."* Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2<sup>4</sup>).

### **Quantitative Data**

Quantitative data is information about quantities and therefore numbers. On a conceptual level, quantitative data is concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena and data are collected through measuring things. Quantitative researchers gather data in a numerical form from which can be put into categories, or in rank order or measured in units of measurement. This type of data can be used to construct graphs and tables of raw data (McLeod, 2019<sup>5</sup>).

### **Rental (Personal Income)**

Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment is the net income of persons from the rental of real property (except for the net rental real estate income of partnerships primarily engaged in the real estate business), the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of housing, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources. The rental income of noninsured pension funds is imputed to persons and counted as part of rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.

### **Resource Advisory Council (RACs) (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343.

<sup>4</sup> Denzin, N. & Lincoln, Y. (Eds). (1994) Handbook of qualitative research. Sage Publications, Inc.

<sup>5</sup> McLeod, S.A. (2019, July 30). Qualitative vs. quantitative research. Simply Psychology. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html>

## Glossary S-Z

### **Sales**

In input-output modeling, Sales is an industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well. Sales is representative of all four Classes of Worker. For the Retail (44), Wholesale (42), and Transportation (48) sectors, sales to consumers is not included in the final figures. Total sales figures sourced from EMSI in this report follow this logic.

### **Standard Occupation Code (SOC)**

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of 840 detailed occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, detailed occupations are combined to form 461 broad occupations, 97 minor groups, and 23 major groups. Detailed occupations in the SOC with similar job duties, and in some cases skills, education, and/or training, are grouped together.

### **State Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute.

### **Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)**

Consists of employer contributions for government social insurance and employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.

### **Taxes Paid (NAICS)**

Taxes on production and imports with subsidies subtracted.

### **Teacher (School District)**

A person licensed pursuant to chapter 391 of NRS who is classified by the board of trustees of the school district (1) As a teacher and who spends at least 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction or (2) As instructional support staff, who does not hold a supervisory position and who spends not more than 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction to pupils. Such instructional support staff includes, without limitation, librarians and persons who provide instructional support, discipline to pupils

### **Total Sales**

The given industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well.

### **Unemployed**

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job

### **Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)**

The remuneration receivable by employees (including corporate officers) from employers for the provision of labor services. It includes commissions, tips, and bonuses; employee gains from exercising stock options; and pay-in-kind. Judicial fees paid to jurors and witnesses are classified as wages and salaries. Wages and salaries are measured before deductions, such as social security contributions, union dues, and voluntary employee contributions to defined contribution pension plans.

## **Appendix B: Explanation of Process/Terms**

This document is a collection of primary and secondary data collected by a variety of sources. Some of the terminology, processes, and ways of viewing the data may be foreign to the reader.

You can find explanations of a few concepts used throughout the report over the next few pages.

## Indexing of Data

This report uses both tables and figures to represent the data to the reader. While most of these are straightforward, one commonly used figure throughout the document that may not be as easy to understand are the **figures with indexed data**.

Indexed figures in this report start the data at a common starting point. Here, this is at 100 in the first year of the graph, which is most often at the year 2010. From that point, future years are measured as a ratio against the base year. For instance, say in 'County A' there is a population of 10,000 in 2010 which lowers to 9,000 in 2011 and is raised to 12,000 in 2012. The indexed figure will show a base of 100 in 2010, lower to 90 in 2011, then raises to 120 in 2012.

These numbers are found by using the following formula:

Indexed Value for Current Year = Current Year Value / Base Year Value \* 100

In our previous example of 'County A':

2010:  $10,000/10,000*100 = 100$

2011:  $9,000/10,000*100 = 90$

2012:  $12,000/10,000*100 = 120$

Graphing data indexed by a base year makes seeing trends easier and faster. Here we can tell that population dipped from 2010 to 2011 then rose past the 2010 number to a much higher population. While this may seem obvious for a single data source, it becomes less so when a variety of items are being compared to each other.

Let us say that we also have population figures for 'County B' and for the 'State'. In County B the 2010 population was 50,000, 2011 was 49,000 and 2012 was 52,000. For the State, population in 2010 was 600,000, 2011 was 610,000 and 2012 was 700,000

For 'County B' our Indexed Values are:

2010: 100

2011: 98

2012: 104

For the 'State':

2010: 100

2011: 101.7

2012: 116.7

With these values, indexed all to 100 for the same base year of 2010, we can now easily measure the population changes for areas with completely different magnitudes of population.

County A and County B both lost 1,000 total population between 2010 and 2011, however County A lost 10% of its total population while County B lost only 2%. In that same year the State gained 10,000 people, but due to its much higher starting point, it was a gain of under 2%.

Let us now look at the population from 2010 to 2012. County A has gained 2,000. This is the same gain as County B has in the same time period, but both pale in comparison to the 100,000 people the state gained. However, when we look at the indexed data values, another story emerges. County B has a gain of 4% for the population. This is certainly an improvement from 2011 when population was lost. However, when we compare that to County A, it doesn't seem as impressive. County A has an increase of 20% over the time period. This is a substantial change compared to the 4% of County B. And let us not forget about the State. While it gained an amazing 100,000 population over this period, it is only a 16.7% increase in total population, less than County A's growth.

This is the reasoning behind using indexed data for figures/graphs throughout this report. Be it Race and Ethnicity, Housing, or Jobs by Industry, numbers in the same sphere are often needed to be compared, even if those numbers have values of different magnitudes. Indexing of the values allows a quick and easy comparison for the reader.

## Inflation Adjustment

Data in this report is shown for a variety of years. As often as possible the data is represented in a way to optimally compare it to previous years. Apples-to-apples so to speak. Dollar figures throughout the document in tables will often be inflated to accomplish this adjustment. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division, annually publishes an implicit price deflator to use for this purpose:

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Using this data, the report modifies dollar amount to show in like terms. If a table has data from 2010 through 2016, the dollar amounts generally will have been adjusted to all show in 2016 dollars. If it shows through 2017, then the table generally shows in 2017 dollars. There is a note below each table with dollar figures represented stating the year the dollar figures are represented as.

This is done to be able to best compare years against each other. In uninflated data, if a county's per capita income went from \$28,000 in 2010 to \$33,000 in 2017, that seems like a very large increase. However, when we review that in data that has been adjusted for inflation, the \$28,000 in 2010 dollars shows as \$31,374 in 2017 dollars. Thus, our per capita income has grown less than \$1,700 in the five-year stretch, with inflation being perceived as responsible for over \$3,300 of the original difference.

## Suppressed Data

When data is gathered first-hand by public or government agencies, such as the US Census Bureau or the Bureau of Economic Analysis, suppressions are created to comply with laws and regulations to protect the privacy of the reporting businesses. Suppressed data also may appear in the school district data. Data here may be suppressed by FERPA regulations, or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

These suppressions, or non-disclosed data, show in this report generally as 'Insf. Data' (Insufficient Data), a hyphen, '-', or as less than 10, '<10'. The hyphen implies that there is data, but with it being non-disclosed, we do not have an estimate for it (this is most often seen in wage data for industries). Less than 10 implies that there is a nonzero amount (most often seen as total businesses in a region) that is somewhere between one and nine, inclusive.



## Poverty

### Definition

The Census Bureau gives the following **definition of poverty**: *The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is considered in poverty.*

This definition covers the poverty threshold, but not the poverty guidelines.

### There are two different poverty levels?

Yes, the federal government has two separate measures of poverty. The first is the **Census Bureau's "Poverty Thresholds"**. The second is the **Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) "Poverty Guidelines"**. These are distinct terms with different formulas and different uses. The main use for the poverty thresholds created by the Census Bureau is statistical; that is, it is used in the calculating of the total number of people in poverty. HHS's poverty guidelines are for administrative purposes, mainly used to determine financial eligibility for certain programs.

### How does the makeup of the household affect each poverty level?

Both the thresholds and guidelines **take into account the total number of people in the household/family** that is being assessed. A two-person household has a lesser monetary level to be considered in poverty than a four-person household in both the threshold and guidelines. The guidelines do not factor in age in the calculations. The thresholds do, with both the total number of children and, for one- and two-person households, the elderly, taken into account.

### Are there cost of living adjustments based on where someone lives?

The quick answer is **no, not within the contiguous 48 states**. The poverty threshold has the same monetary level throughout the entire United States for any given year. There is no variation for any state, city, or other area. The poverty guidelines have a single monetary level for the 48 contiguous states and Washington DC, but a separate set of figures for each of Alaska and Hawaii.

### This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

Any section that gives a count of people in poverty is using the Census Bureau's threshold. This includes the tables found within this section, such as the general population poverty numbers and veteran poverty numbers. Sections that show numbers regarding a part of the population on an assistance program will be using the HHS's guidelines. That includes school free and reduced lunch and WIC beneficiaries, among others.

### How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

Both the Census Bureau and HHS **update their poverty levels annually using** the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

The **thresholds** are calculated by updating the original threshold matrix created in 1978 via the CPI-U. The Census Bureau issues preliminary thresholds in January and the final thresholds in September for the previous year. That is, the preliminary poverty thresholds for 2017 were issued in January 2018 and then updated in September 2018 for the final poverty thresholds. This is then used to measure poverty for the calendar year 2017, reflecting the 2017 calendar year price level.

The poverty **guidelines** are issued every January, calculated from the thresholds finalized the previous year. Thus, the 2017 guidelines were issued in January 2017 calculated from the calendar year 2015 thresholds finalized in September 2016. Due to this, the 2017 guidelines are roughly equal to the 2016 thresholds.

## **Appendix C: Source Explanations**

This appendix gives an in-depth look at the different sources used throughout the creation of this document.

*The following sources were used for information throughout the report:*

- ❖ American Community Survey (ACS)
- ❖ Economic Modeling Systems International (EMSI)
- ❖ Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
- ❖ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division
- ❖ Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System
- ❖ Nevada Department of Taxation
- ❖ Nevada Gaming Control Board
- ❖ Nevada Report Card
- ❖ United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- ❖ United States Census Bureau
- ❖ United States Geological Survey

## American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS is an ongoing survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Per the Census Bureau:

*“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”*

The Census Bureau started collecting data for the ACS in 2005. At that point they determined to create three separate estimates for use: 1-year estimates; 3-year estimates; and 5-year estimates. The 3-year estimates were discontinued as of 2013.

Data for the 2005 1-year estimates was collected from January through December 2005 and released in 2006. The first 5-year estimates were released for 2009, with data being gathered from January 2005 through December 2009. Future 5-year estimates follow the same formula. The 2012-2016 5-year estimates have data collected January 2012 through December 2016.

In this document, tables and charts sourcing the ACS will often refer to the last year of an ACS 5-year estimate as the heading year. It is important to remember that this data is not a snapshot of the year (or any single point in time) being referenced, but of the Census Bureau's estimate for the 5-year period.

### Why do we use the 5-year estimates rather than the 1-year estimates or point-in-time estimates?

There are two reasons. The first is that the 5-year estimates gives a larger sample size, giving a more accurate representation of the population, even for those areas with larger populations. This will give a smaller margin of error for all data.

The second reason is two-fold. The ACS does not publish 1-year estimates for areas with population less than 65,000. In Nevada, in 2017, only Clark and Washoe Counties report a population of over 65,000. While we could use the 1-year estimates for the reports of those two counties, it is inappropriate (per the Census Bureau) to compare data between the 1-year and 5-year estimates. Thus, if someone wished to compare the data between, say, Clark and Lincoln Counties, it is necessary that the data be consistent throughout the two reports.

The ACS is used throughout the Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics sections of this report.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html>

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2008/acs/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf>

## Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)

EMSI is a leader in labor market data and covers more than 99% of the workforce in the United States. Per EMSI, their mission:

*“Our mission is to use data to drive economic prosperity. To do this, we inform and connect three critical audiences: people (who are looking for good work), employers (who are looking for good people), and educators (who are looking to build good programs and engage students). Since this vital connection takes place in the context of regional economies, we also work with workforce and economic development organizations laboring to improve economic ecosystems. We are known for our peerless service, our fantastic work-life balance, but above all—our deep commitment to our clients. We are blessed to work alongside such dedicated, passionate customers as we build a stronger economy.”*

While they are headquartered in Idaho, EMSI serves clients throughout the U.S., Canada, UK, and Australia.

Their traditional labor market information uses dozens of government data sources with over 18 billion data points. Job posting analytics surveys hundreds of millions of online job postings and their compensation data observes over 40 million individual compensation observations. These data sources include federal government entities, government entities from all 50 states, and a variety of trusted private organizations.

EMSI data is used in this report throughout the Economic Characteristics and NAICS sections, being the main source for Industry and Occupation data.

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/>

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/data-sources/>

## Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

Esri is considered the world leader in GIS (geographic information system) technologies.

Per Esri:

*“Esri was founded to help solve some of the world’s most difficult problems. We do so by supporting our users’ important work with a commitment to science, sustainability, community, education, research, and positive change.”*

Esri’s mapping and analytics give access to demographic data in 137 countries with over 75% of Fortune 500 companies using Esri software.

Esri provides its own data and 5-year projections and uses the information from federal government and private industry sources.

Esri data is used in this report in maps and in various demographic areas.

<https://www.esri.com/en-us/home>

[http://downloads.esri.com/esri\\_content\\_doc/dbl/us/G164052\\_US-DataFactSheet\\_WEB.pdf](http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/G164052_US-DataFactSheet_WEB.pdf)

## Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

FRED is a database maintained by the Research division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Research Division. They have over 500,000 time-series from 87 different sources for the public to use. Per the St. Louis Fed website:

*“The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is the center of the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve System. This District includes Arkansas, eastern Missouri, southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Mississippi.*

*The Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is responsible for advising the Bank president on matters of economic policy. The Division monitors the economic and financial literature and produces research in the areas of money and banking, macroeconomics, and international and regional economics.*

*A diverse group of Bank publications allows the Research Division to address quickly changing economic trends, explore the relevance of historical and current data for economic policy, and expand the understanding of issues relevant to the Eighth District and beyond.*

*The Research Division also furnishes its working papers to provide insight into current Bank interests and developing theories and to stimulate discussion.*

*This site offers a wealth of economic data and information to promote economic education and enhance economic research. The widely used database FRED is updated regularly and allows 24/7 access to regional and national financial and economic data.”*

The biggest use of the FRED in this report is their measuring of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Their CPI and inflation formulae are used throughout this report to calculate inflated dollar figures in most, if not all, sections.

<https://research.stlouisfed.org/>

## Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions. Per Headwaters Economics' website:

*“Headwaters Economics provides original and effective research to help people and organizations develop solutions to some of the most urgent and important issues that communities face. ... Headwaters Economics works with community leaders, landowners, public land managers, elected officials, and business owners. Our goal is to give these partners credible information to help them identify, understand, and solve problems.”*

In this report Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (EPS) is used. The EPS pulls data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, and many other sources and puts it in easy to read and use reports.

The sourcing below each table referencing Headwaters Economics data in this report also shows the sourcing of where the EPS obtained the data from. This can often be a mouthful, such as with the following example from the 'Land Cover' table previously found in this report:

*Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)*

This states that Headwaters Economics reported this data via their Economic Profile System, with original sourcing from the U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program PADUS version 1.4.

EPS data is most often used in the Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics section of this report.

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/about/>

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/>

## United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

The BEA is an agency of the Department of Commerce of the United States federal government. Per the BEA website:

### Mission

*The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner.*

### Vision

*To be the world's most respected producer of economic accounts.*

### Core Values of BEA

- *Integrity: Maintaining the sterling reputation of BEA and its statistics.*
- *Quality: Producing timely, relevant, and accurate statistics.*
- *Excellence: Fostering staff excellence and recognizing and rewarding employee contributions.*
- *Responsiveness: Providing customers with the programs and services they need.*
- *Innovation: Using technology and new methodologies to meet measurement challenges."*

The BEA is part of the Department's Economics and Statistics Administration and provides a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy.

In this report we use the BEA's interactive data portal to find regional data, especially for Personal Income. You can find this data in the Economic Characteristics section of the report.

<https://www.bea.gov/index.htm>

## United States Census Bureau

The first census was taken in 1790 and, as required by the U.S. Constitution, has taken place every ten years thereafter. In 1902 the Census Office was placed within the Department of the Interior and in 1903 officially came known as the Bureau of the Census.

The Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. Per the Census Bureau, their mission:

*"The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.*

*We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly.*

*We are guided on this mission by scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers."*

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

- Decennial Census – Population and housing count every 10 years
- Economic Census – Measure of the nation's economy every 5 years
- Census of Governments – Data on the 90,000 state/local governments every 5 years

The Census Bureau also surveys the population on an ongoing basis, with the most well-known example being the American Community Survey (ACS).

These censuses and surveys are used to create hundreds of reports and the data is also accessible through the Census Bureau's data tools and apps.

<https://www.census.gov/en.html>



## United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

The U.S. Geological Survey was created in 1879 and is the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior.

The Gap Analysis Project (GAP) is an element of the U.S. Geological Survey. Their mission:

*“The Gap Analysis Project mission is to provide state, regional, and national biodiversity assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species, aquatic species, and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this information to land management activities. Species and habitat distribution models are used to conduct a biodiversity assessment for species across the U.S. The goal of GAP is to keep common species common by identifying species and plant communities that are not adequately represented in the existing conservation lands network. By providing these data, land managers and policy makers can make better-informed decisions when identifying priority areas for conservation.”*

To implement the mission, GAP partners in the development of four core datasets:

1. A detailed map of the terrestrial ecosystems of the United States;
2. Maps of predicted habitat distributions for the terrestrial vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Distribution models for aquatic species
4. The Protected Areas Database of the U.S.

<https://www.usgs.gov/programs/gap-analysis-project/about>

## State and Local Agencies

Many state, county, and city government organizations were used while creating this document.

We thank these entities for having data available to the public for use in reports such as this.

### Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

<https://detr.nv.gov/>  
<http://nevadaworkforce.com/>

### Nevada Department of Taxation

<https://tax.nv.gov/>

### Nevada Demographer’s Office

<https://www.nvdemography.org/>

### Nevada Gaming Control Board

<https://gaming.nv.gov/>

### Nevada Report Card

<http://nevadareportcard.com/di/>

Various county budget and fiscal planning departments and assessor’s offices

## Appendix D: Cultural Overview Sources

The Cultural Overview found in the Introduction section of this report is an abbreviated version, edited for space. A lengthier overview of Lincoln County may be found on the NEAP website: [extension.unr.edu/neap](http://extension.unr.edu/neap)

Below is the complete listing of sources used in the researching of the cultural overview for the county.

1. <https://lincolncountynevada.com/discover/history/>
2. <https://travelnevada.com/road-trip/great-basin-highway/>
3. <http://www.lcnvfair.org/866-2/>
4. <http://www.onlinenevada.org/articles/lincoln-county>
5. <https://www.bestplaces.net/climate/county/nevada/lincoln>
6. <https://lincolncountynevada.com/playing/winter-events/>
7. <http://worldpopulationreview.com/states/nevada-population/>
8. <https://lincolncountynevada.com/playing/summer-events/>
9. <https://weatherspark.com/y/2305/Average-Weather-in-Pioche-Nevada-United-States-Year-Round>
10. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahranagat\\_National\\_Wildlife\\_Refuge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahranagat_National_Wildlife_Refuge)
11. <https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Pahranagat/>
12. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nevada\\_Wilderness\\_Areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nevada_Wilderness_Areas)
13. <https://lincolncountynevada.com/discover/towns/pioche/>
14. [https://piochenevada.com/what\\_to\\_see/thompsons\\_opera\\_house/](https://piochenevada.com/what_to_see/thompsons_opera_house/)
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## Appendix E: Community Asset Theme Categories

### Values

#### Existing

- **Rural Lifestyle**
  - Small town
  - Friendly people
  - Quiet Neighborhoods
  - Know your neighbors
  - Welcoming visitors
  - Small class sizes
  - Respect for others property
  - Rural environment
  - Patriotic/“One Nation Under God”
  - Safety
  - Safety oriented speed limits
  - Turn of the Century small town atmosphere
- **Places of Worship**
  - Churches
  - Variety of religious affiliations
- **Beautiful Environment**
  - Clean air
  - Clean water
  - Wide open spaces
  - Star-filled night skies
  - Flowers/gardens
  - Hot Springs
  - Beautiful trees
- **Community Connectedness**
  - Support for elderly
  - Support of low-income residents
  - Religious affiliations work together
- **Heritage and Cultural Sites**

#### Desired

- **Tourism**
  - Diversity
  - Economic Development
  - Local Businesses
  - More tourism based business
  - Increased commerce
  - More police force thru-out community
- **Economic Prosperity**
  - Industry
  - Job opportunities for HS graduates
  - Opportunities for job training
  - Increased amenities such as grocers and restaurants
  - Child care centers for working moms
  - More businesses
  - Community support for business owners
  - Community outreach to help others maintain their property.
- **Recreational Activities**
  - Safe, fun places and things for older children and young adults (13-20 yr olds)
  - Recreation Activities like bowling ally, gym, movie theater.
  - More youth-oriented activities
  - A place to soak for free—a pool that gathers leftover hot water for all.
- **Affordable Housing**
  - More available housing
  - New affordable housing
- **Civic Clubs**
  - Chamber of Commerce
  - More nationwide service organizations
  - Community Center (?)
- **Acceptance of New Residents**
  - Community acceptance of newcomers
  - Private landowners willing to sell land to newcomers
  - Be more open to people in the community
  - Community Center
- **Education**
  - Better education opportunities
  - Encourage youth to succeed in school and further their education
  - Technical or community college satellite
  - Respect education more

## People

### Existing

- **Community Minded**
  - Spiritually minded
  - Good Samaritans
  - Charitable
  - Friendly people
  - Welcoming to outsiders
  - Kind
  - Community minded
  - Value Families
  - Helping Neighbors
  - Hunters
  - Neighborly
  - Honest
  - Straight forward
  - Low crime rate
  - Supportive of children education
- **Innovative**
  - Willingness to work together
  - Self-Reliant
  - Self-sufficient
  - Hardworking
  - DIYers
  - Gun Smithing
- **Agriculturalists**
  - Gardeners
  - Ranchers
  - Farmers
- **Faith-based groups**

### Desired

- **Skilled tradespeople**
  - Discover talents of newcomers.
  - Share talents and trades
  - Tradespeople
- **Education**
  - University of Nevada, Caliente service local communities with Alamo and Hiko
  - Distance learning through remote connections, this will help prison population.
  - Educated professionals that contribute to the community
  - More community gardens, not just in Caliente
  - Would love to be a part of a community garden
  - More interested in organic foods
  - More conservation-minded
  - More philosophically inclined
  - More interested in book clubs/literature
  - More interested in arts
- **Engagement**
  - Support events and initiatives
  - Volunteers in public safety
  - Young people to be mentored and willing to take over current functioning groups and activities
  - Umbrella organization to help with event planning
  - Community events to bond towns together
  - More engaged residents
  - More participation ins local and state Government boards/commissions
  - Service projects outside of churches
- **Open to change**
  - Interested in growth and development
  - Support local events and initiatives
  - More tourism
  - Less xenophobic
  - Initiate a “welcome wagon” to new residents
  - More interest in Farmer’s Markets
  - More conservation-minded
  - More appreciative of Natural resources
  - More health minded, nutritionally

## Places

### Existing

- **Outdoor Recreation**
  - Mountain bike trails
  - Community Garden
  - Panaca Warm Springs
  - Pioche attractions
  - State parks
  - Rainbow Canyon
  - Highland Peak
  - Back country camping, hiking
  - Local parks and hiking trails
  - Walking Trails
  - Kershaw Ryan State Park
  - Beaver Dam State Park
  - Cathedral Gorge State Park
  - Spring Valley State Park
  - Echo Canyon State Park
  - National Wildlife Refuge
  - Caliente Hot Springs
  - Elgin State Park
  - Eagle Valley Resort
  - Rainbow Canyon
  - Robbers Roost (lair of Butch Cassidy)
  - Panaca Warm Springs
  - Petroglyph Sites
  - Extraterrestrial highway
  - Mountain biking trails
  - Silver State OHV Trails
  - Meadow Valley Wash Linear Trail
  - Rose Memorial Park
  - Caliente Super Park
  - Mountain Bike Training Area
  - Oak Springs Trilobite collecting area
  - Pinyon/Juniper Forests
  - Barclay Wildhorse Sanctuary
  - Ursine great blue heron roosting area
  - Whipple Cavern
  - Scenic highways
- **Historic Places**
  - Neldon Mathews, the Depot
  - Caliente Train Depot
  - Pioche Museums
  - Train station is wasted, why not make it a place where people can get more info about town
  - Lincoln County Museum
  - Boothill Cemetary

### Desired

- **Up Scale Businesses**
  - Bike Related businesses
  - Brewery
  - Good coffee shop
  - Bakery
  - Health Food Market
  - Health food restaurant
  - Larger Grocery Store. Better hours
  - Better grocery stores
  - Coffee Shop
  - More fresh fruits/Veggies
  - Restaurants
  - Hotels
  - Liquor Store
  - Grocers
  - Movie theater
- **Community Events Center**
  - Council meetings
  - Community center
  - Community affairs
  - Indoor Rec Venue
  - Community center for Kids/Families
  - More Places for ages 13-20 yrs to hang-out
  - Continuing education center
  - Trade School
  - Indoor Pool for year round use
  - Places for kids to hand out
- **Community Gardens**
  - Demonstration Garden
  - Botanic Garden
  - Larger County Museum
  - More marked hiking trails
  - More established trail network with wayfinding
  - Nature Center
  - National park
  - National Monument
  - Area 51 Museum
  - Repair Mathew Dam to create another fishable reservoir
  - Better use the train station, a place for movies and interpretative talks

## Play

### Existing

- **Outdoor Opportunities**
  - Canyons, trails, parks, springs, Rainbow Canyon rock climbing area
  - Hunting & fishing & boating
  - Extensive trail systems
  - Softball fields
  - Fishing
  - Outdoor Activities
  - Bike trail - should bring special events - need more places to host visitors and funnel activities
  - Comm parks, state parks, city parks, ball park, pool, rodeo grounds, camp grounds, camping, OHV trails, BLM land use, bike path
  - Camping, RV'ing, Mountain biking, Off-roading, Horseback riding, Rock climbing, Nature hiking, Backpacking, Canoeing, Foraging for pine nuts, Wildlife viewing, Birdwatching, Community celebrations, Rodeos, County Fair, Fishing, Hunting, Rock Collecting, Fossil Collecting, Picnicking

### Desired

- **Recreational/Info Hub**
  - Improved directional and informational signs on trail systems
  - Better shooting range
  - More mountain bike trails, art classes
  - Hostel - make the old hotel into a hostel by night and a place to gather and have a beer/wine coffee bar/snacks/bakery by day
  - More heritage tourism, Developed parks, wayfinding for established trails, hiking trailheads
- **Community center**
  - bowling Alley, movie theater, Rec Center. Indoor pool year round.
  - Bowling, roller-skating, activities in Pioche
  - Movie theater, Plays, Concerts,
  - Golfing on real grass greens, Frisbee golf,
  - Old-fashioned May Day celebration,
- **Walking Path/Paved Bike Lanes**
  - Walking path in Pioche
  - Bike path from Caliente to Pioche, paved bike path down the canyon
  - County-wide mountain bike trails that connect to each other, Street/leisure bike trails,



## Economic

### Existing

- **Local Businesses**
  - Non-smoking bar (Side Car), AirBnB's
  - Caliente business district
  - Automated car wash (Caliente)
  - Auto repair, hospital
  - Casino - get another one bigger that has events/shows
  - 10,000 square miles and only 3 total grocery stores
  - Mobile food vendors, restaurants, banks, high speed internet, motels, airport, gas stations, groceries, the Y, Tillies
- **Agricultural Economy**
  - Agricultural economy
- **Tourism**
  - Outdoor Recreation, adventure and heritage tourism

### Desired

- **Renewable Energy**
  - Financing for renovating public buildings to renewable energy
  - solar development, more industry,
- **Broadband**
  - better internet
  - Better cell phone coverage
  - better internet
- **Diverse businesses**
  - Truck stop
  - More development of ANY kind in county, more businesses
  - Grocers, materials and goods suppliers
  - Restaurants
  - Bank of America ATM, Nationwide Hotel Chain, Tourist Railway Tour, Mexican Restaurant, Chinese Restaurant, Italian Restaurant, Steakhouse, Antique mall, Liquor store, Wine bar, Spa, 3 & 4-star resorts, Health food store, Furniture store, Coffee house, Honkytonk, Tour companies, S
  - Swapmeet/flea market
  - Help improve existing Farmers Market
  - more industry, lumber yard and feed
  - More places to shop, more restaurant options. Our Nevada earned dollars are spent in Utah
  - Recreation centers, gym
  - Businesses locating to Industrial Parks
- **Affordable Housing**
  - Low income housing
  - Varied housing stock, lodging for temporary labor
  - New homes, developer builder
  - more rental properties
- **Local Contractors**
  - Service/Trades contractors (Electric/HVAC/Appliance Repair)
  - developer builder
- **Joint Agency HotShot Crews**
  - Ask BLM to establish at Hot Shot crew; and tandem with the FS work crew - is there a chance that the FS can have a hot shot crew too? or work together with BLM? This is done in other places. It could be cool - an interagency hot shot crew

## Groups

### Existing

- **Service/Civic Clubs**
  - Church, senior center
  - 4-H, FFA
  - FAA, 4H,
  - Beautification Committee
  - Trail Cats (now known as Caliente Area Mountain Bike Association (CAMBA)), Lincoln County Authority of Tourism (LCAT)
  - LC Creative Artists
  - Conservation District
  - Farm Bureau, Cinco de Mayo committee, Memorial Day Committee, Fourth of July Committee, Masons
  - Rural Roundup conference, Faith-based groups, Social media community groups
  - VFW
- **Regional Development Groups**
  - Lincoln County Economic Development Committee
  - Pioche Chamber of Commerce,
- **Fire Protection**
  - Search and rescue
  - Volunteer fire department
  - Local Fire Departments
  - Fire protection
  -
- **Mental Health Groups**
  - Mental health
  - Full time dedicated mental health office
- **Government Agencies**
  - BLM
  - Library

### Desired

- **Economic diversity**
  - More mentoring guidance/assistance to improve economic diversity in Lincoln County
  - Get another non- land management government agencies to move in like rural development or social security or prisons or something administrative
- **Expand Civic Groups**
  - Rotary-Interact, Lions, Elks, Moose, Shriners, Chamber of Commerce, Betterment Society/Organization, Young Farmers Association, Master Gardeners, Thespians, Toastmasters, Audubon chapter
  - Girl Scouts
- **More Non-Profits**
  - Grow nonprofit organizational presence, request greater investment and outreach by elected officials from local to federal, VFW or other Veteran groups
- **Healthcare**
  - Better up to date medical facilities

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