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College of Agriculture,
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Technical Report
UCED/CARES Act 2021-32
Updated June 2022

Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Elko County



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

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Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-32

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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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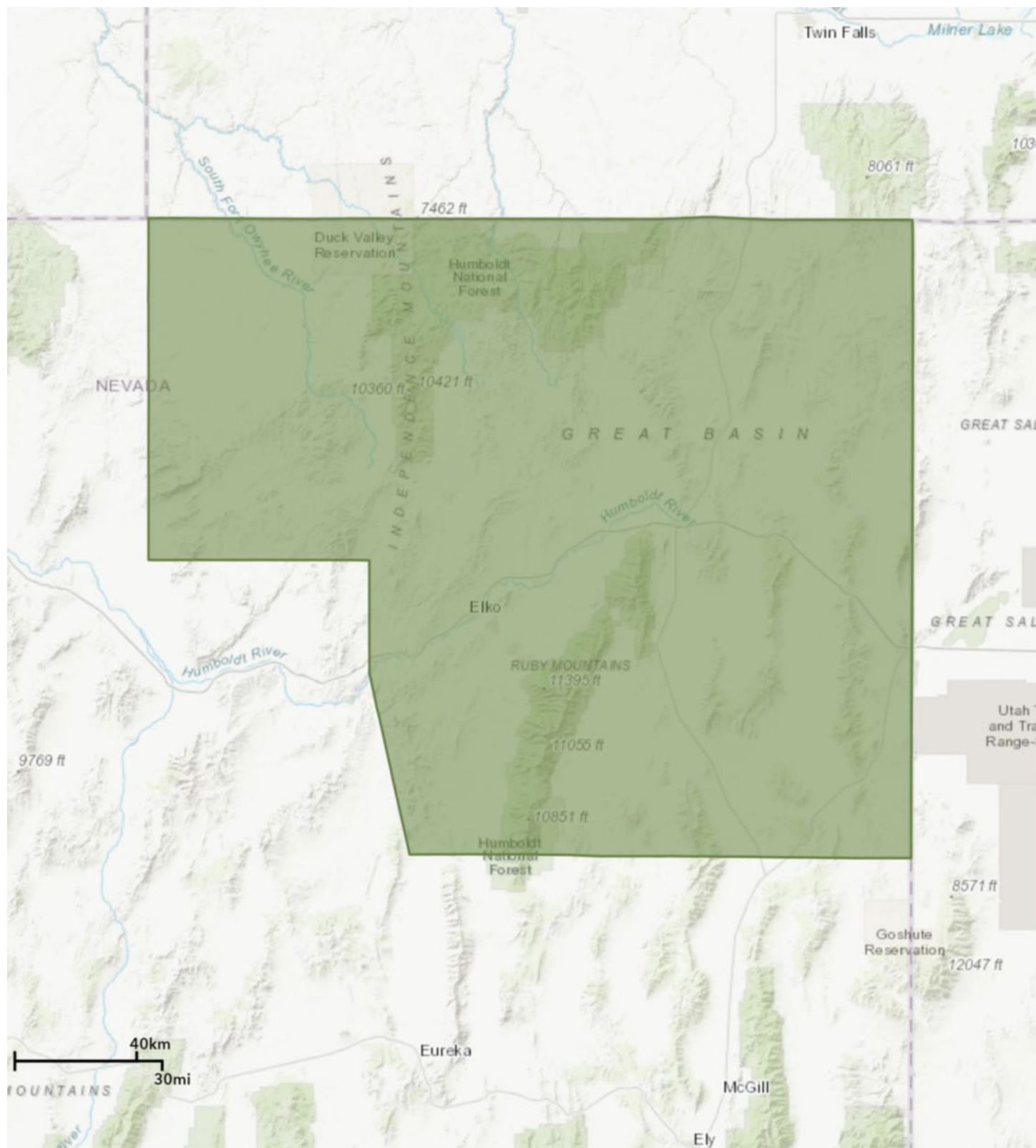
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Report Overview

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

Elko County is the second-largest county by area in Nevada, and the fourth-largest in the United States. At 17,203 square miles, such an open space provides Elko citizens and passerby a varied landscape of mountains, hills, valleys, ranch and rangeland. The cold season averages between below 0° to 25°, while the hot season averages at about 79°. Midway between Reno and Salt Lake City, and bordering Idaho and Utah, Elko County is seated perfectly for a blend of rural industry, small town life, and a not-so-distant city connection. The Shoshone Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Reservation occupy 289,819 acres, straddling the Nevada-Idaho border.

History tells us that “Sixty years ago Lowell Thomas called Elko ‘the last real Cowtown in the American West,’ and until about 15 years ago that was still a good thumbnail description.”¹ Today agriculture and recreational fishing and hunting is still prevalent in Elko County, although it has decreased in total jobs. Meanwhile mining and oil/gas extraction, along with even retail trade, have offered an increase in jobs in recent years, as well as billions of dollars in gold and silver mining production alone.

Geographical conservation along with natural resource extraction are both pivotal aspects of Elko County and its communities. According to a reform report, the county “was hardly scratched [for gold] in the 2008 to 2012 Great Recession” because of economical fears.² Into 2018, then, mining remains a key industry for Elko County. At the same time, nature conservation helps bring a necessary balance to the region. The Elko County Fire Protection District enforces open controlled burning, and ensures safety.³ The Spring Creek Association promotes outdoor recreation and other amenities for citizens, such as, at the thirty-two acre marina, “fishing, canoeing, wildlife viewing, covered picnic areas with grills, open space, and playground equipment.”⁴ Lamoille Canyon, Ruby Marshes National Wildlife Refuge, Jarbidge, Wildhorse Dam, and many other state parks provide hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, and other recreational activities.

Culture is alive in Elko County. Every year, for thirty-six years now, the National Cowboy Poetry Gathering takes place in Elko. The gathering embraces its role as a “pilgrimage destination for thousands of ranch folk and others who love the West and come to learn and experience art that grows from a connection to the rhythms of earth and sky.”⁵ Throughout the rest of the year, the Western Folklife Center also hosts private events, dances, and art exhibits.

The community is active in providing for each other and seeing the individuals of Elko grow. The Elko County Art Club is an involved non-profit organization that offers private parties, weekly lessons, kids classes, and special events.⁷ The Tuscarora Pottery School hosts artists from across the country

to enhance their throwing, glazing, and firing skills. Elko Community Concert Association sponsors a performing arts series each year, Great Basin College and other organizations present theatre productions throughout the year, and the Northeastern Nevada Museum features photographers, speakers, performers, film makers, and artists. The Elko County fair is an annual event that draws approximately 20,000 people, and is put on by “a group of dedicated volunteers, hard-working competitors, and generous businesses and individuals who sponsor the event.”⁸ The Elko National Basque Festival, Cinco de Mayo, and TeMoke Paiute Shoshone PowWows celebrate the County’s diverse population. These events as well as the Mining Expo and the Ruby Mountain Balloon Festival attract exhibitors and balloonists from across the country. Elko’s news source, the Elko Daily, acts as a consistent resource for local and national news.⁹

This rural county, growing in population, represents the type of small-town life that balances the community and the individual, and business and recreation. All signs point to the citizens being able to take pride.

For more information regarding Elko County please visit the following websites:

[Elko County Website](#)

[Elko Convention & Visitors Authority](#)

[Elko County Extension Office](#)

Sources for this Cultural Overview:

1. [Toll, David](#)
2. [Schneider, Keith](#)
3. [Elko County, NV](#)
4. [Spring Creek NV](#)
5. [National Cowboy Poetry Gathering](#)
6. [Western Folk Life](#)
7. [Elko County Art Club](#)
8. [Elko County Fair](#)
9. [Elko Daily](#)

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
 - American Fact Finder

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County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:

Elko County's population has been on a consistent rise since 2010. Rising from 47,000 people to over 52,000 people in just ten years.

The male to female population has stayed the same over the past ten years, only fluctuating by 0.1%. The ratio has been right around 52.2% to 47.8%.

Elko's median age has hovered right around 34 years old for the past ten years. This differs from the state of Nevada which has had some fluctuation going from 35 to 38 years old.

Elko County's population has been predominantly white over the past 10 years. Although Elko's white population has remained over 65% from 2010 to 2020, there are changes that can be seen.

Households, Families, and Housing:

Elko County's households have risen by an overall 6.9% from 2010 to 2020, going from 17,324 to 18,516. Families have increased too by 4.3%.

Elko County's housing unit median has gone up over the past years from 2010 to 2020. While Nevada's housing median value is lower than that it was in 2010.

Elko County occupied houses have decreased slightly by 3% from 2010 to 2020, conversely causing the vacant households to rise in Elko. Despite the decrease in occupied households, there is still a vast distance between occupied households and vacant ones.

Veteran Demographics

Elko County's veteran population has decreased from 2010 to 2020. The male veteran population still far outweighs the female population at 90% to 10%. Majority of the veteran population in Elko County are aged 35 to 54 years old.

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

Elko County's population has been on a consistent rise since 2010. Rising from 47,000 people to over 52,000 people in just ten years. That is a 10.1% increase, coming just shy of the 15.1% total increase for all of Nevada. There are no signs that the continued growth will slow, only that it will continue to rise in the future.

Figure 1. Elko County Population, 2010 to 2020

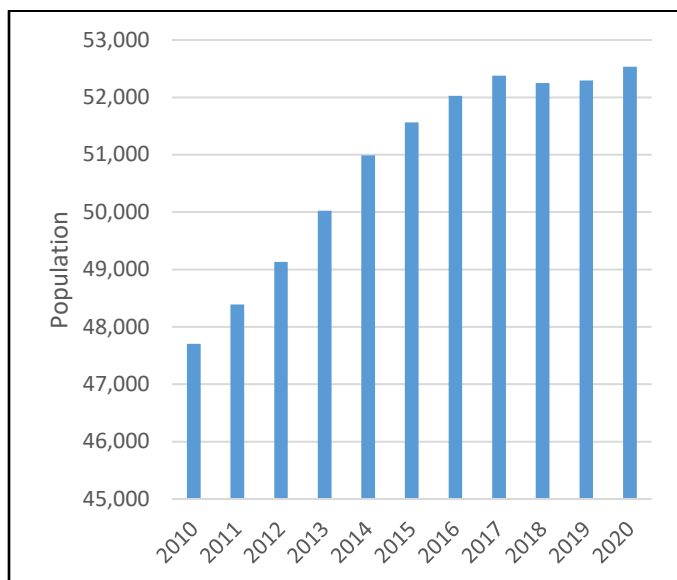
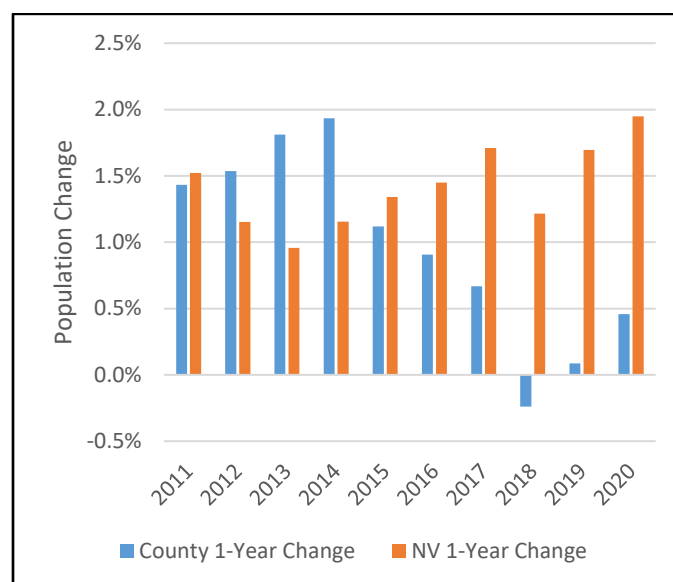


Table 1. Elko County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Population	1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	47,707	-	-
2012	49,133	3.0%	2.7%
2014	50,991	3.8%	2.1%
2016	52,029	2.0%	2.8%
2018	52,252	0.4%	2.9%
2020	52,537	0.5%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		10.1%	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 Elko 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?

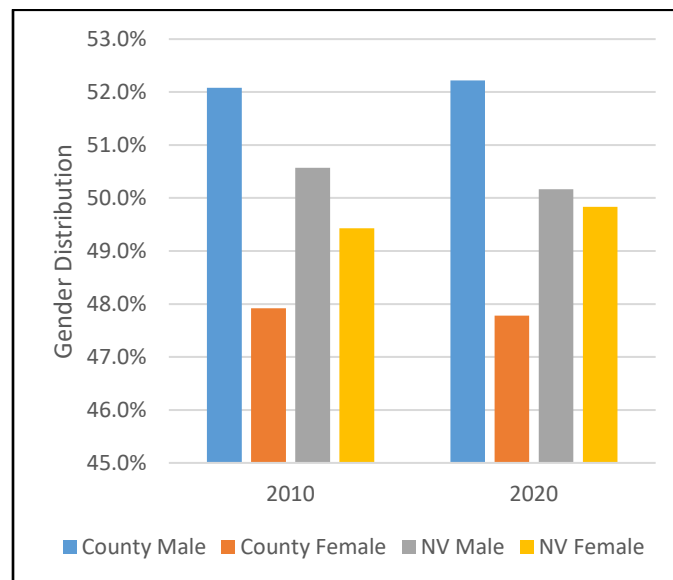
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Elko County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Male	Elko Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	52.1%	47.9%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	52.2%	47.8%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	52.2%	47.8%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	52.1%	47.9%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	52.1%	47.9%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	52.2%	47.8%	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 Elko County vs State Comparison, Gender, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

The male to female population has stayed the same over the past ten years, only fluctuating by 0.1%. The ratio has been right around 52.2% to 47.8%. Which is slightly different than the ratio for the state of Nevada which sits right at 50-50.



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. Elko County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	33.6	35.9
2012	33.4	36.3
2014	33.4	36.9
2016	33.5	37.5
2018	33.9	37.9
2020	34.7	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

Elko's median age has hovered right around 34 years old for the past ten years. This differs from the state of Nevada which has had some fluctuation going from 35 to 38 years old. However, the age distribution in the county has changed. Those people 19 years and younger have decreased by 4%, while those aged 65 and older increased 4%.

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

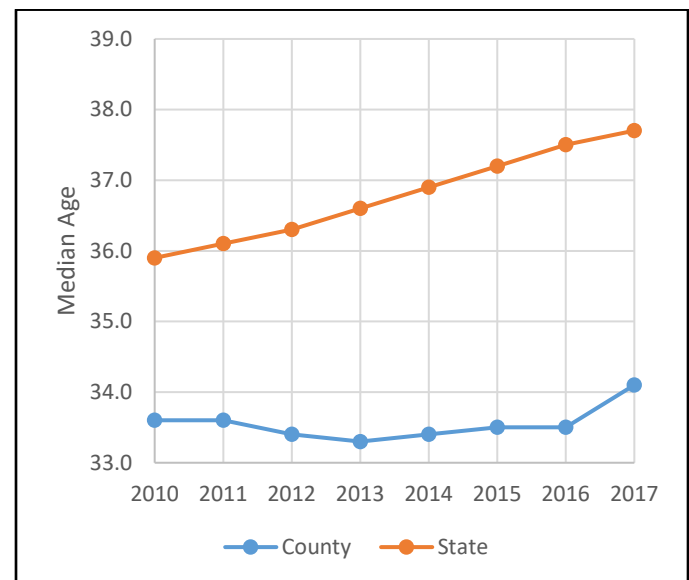
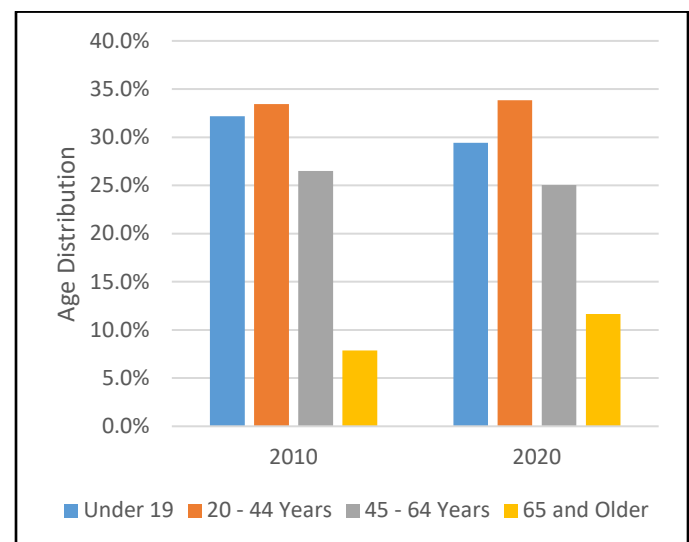


Table 4. Elko County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	32.2%	33.4%	26.5%	7.9%
2012	31.8%	33.6%	26.1%	8.5%
2014	31.2%	33.9%	26.1%	8.8%
2016	30.7%	34.2%	25.9%	9.2%
2018	30.2%	33.9%	25.4%	10.5%
2020	29.4%	33.8%	25.1%	11.7%

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

Figure 5. Elko 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

Elko County's population has been predominantly white over the past 10 years. Although Elko's white population has remained over 65% from 2010 to 2020, there are changes that can be seen. All other ethnicities have seen an increase since 2010 while the white population is the only to decrease. The largest increase can be seen in the Hispanic population at 2.1%.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	69.7%	22.3%	0.7%	4.8%	2.6%
2012	68.9%	23.0%	0.9%	4.9%	2.3%
2014	68.0%	23.6%	1.0%	4.9%	2.5%
2016	67.4%	24.1%	1.1%	5.2%	2.3%
2018	66.9%	24.2%	0.5%	6.0%	2.4%
2020	65.1%	24.4%	1.3%	5.0%	4.3%

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

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

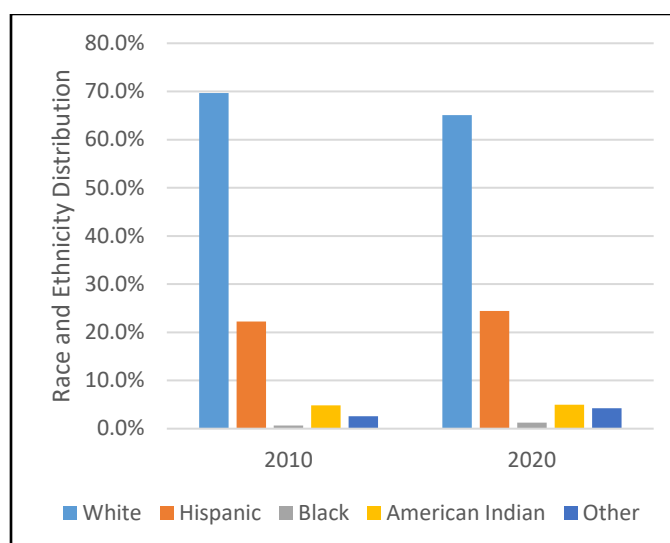
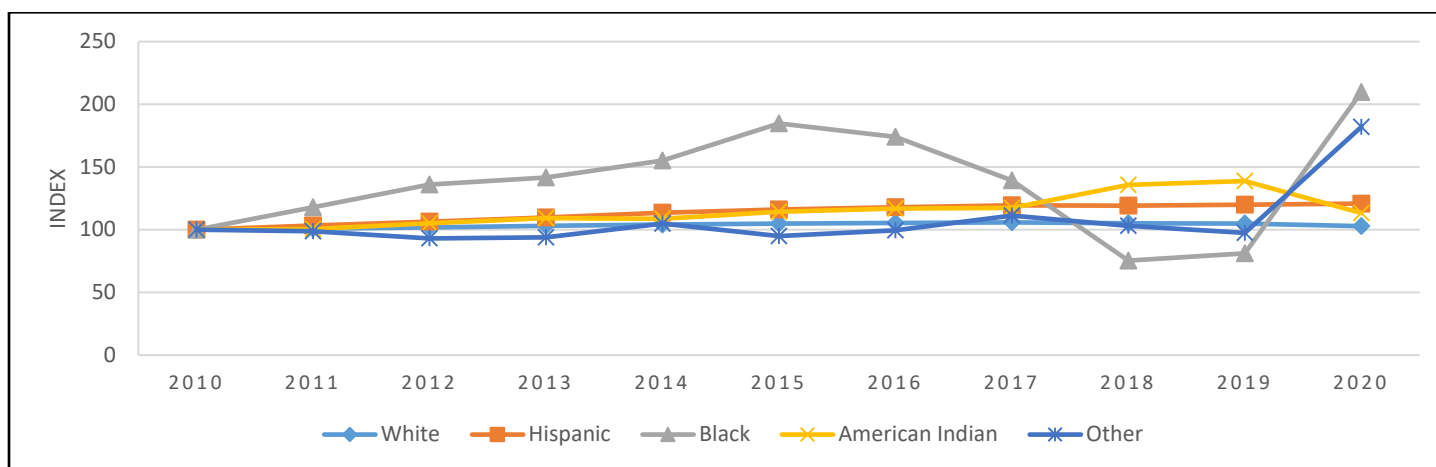


Figure 7 Elko County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



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. Elko County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Households	1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	17,324		
2012	17,512	1.6%	0.6%
2014	17,587	-0.1%	0.7%
2016	17,618	-0.4%	1.4%
2018	17,688	-1.1%	2.3%
2020	18,516	2.5%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		6.9%	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. Elko County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

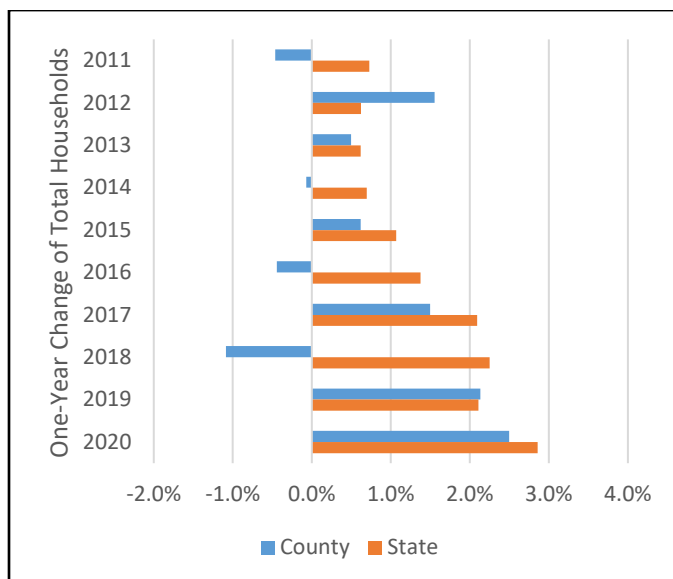
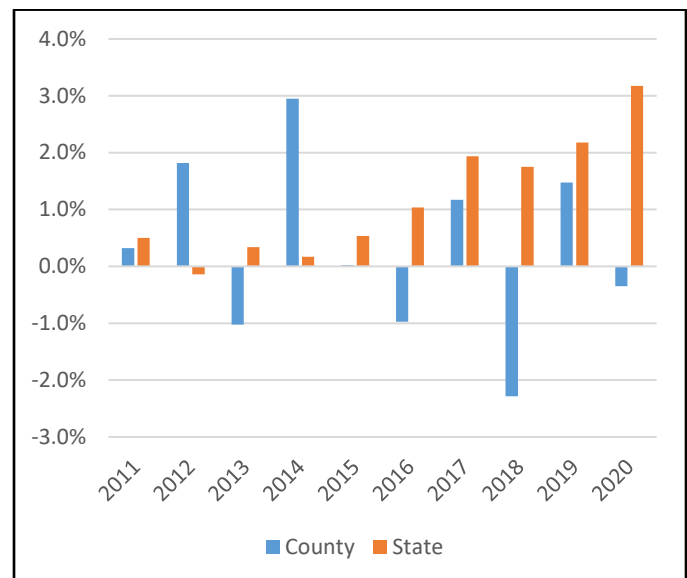


Figure 9. Elko County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



County Breakdown

Elko County's households have risen by an overall 6.9% from 2010 to 2020, going from 17,324 to 18,516. Families have increased too by 4.3%. This is showing signs of steady growth for Elko County as well as Nevada. Nevada's households increased by an overall 15.4% and their families had a 4.4% increase.

Table 7. Elko County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Families	1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	12,243		
2012	12,505	1.8%	-0.1%
2014	12,742	2.9%	0.2%
2016	12,621	-1.0%	1.0%
2018	12,477	-2.3%	1.7%
2020	12,617	-0.3%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		4.3%	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

Elko County's housing unit median has gone up over the past years from 2010 to 2020. While Nevada's housing median value is lower than that it was in 2010. There was a sizeable dip in the housing market for both the county and state after 2010, then after hitting a low in 2014 it started to rise back up.

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

Year	Elko Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$215,005	\$306,702
2012	\$212,095	\$220,528
2014	\$206,485	\$187,622
2016	\$219,070	\$212,526
2018	\$214,157	\$258,524
2020	\$234,551	\$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. Elko County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

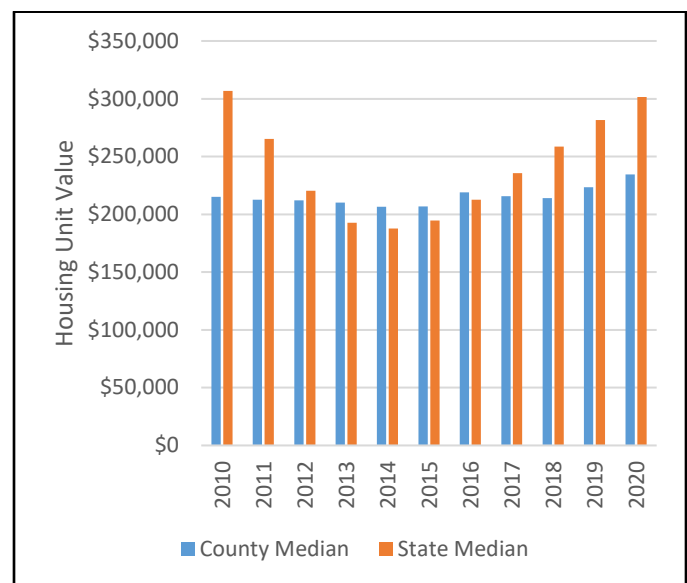


Table 9 Elko County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	12,313	11.8%	11.4%	15.5%	20.3%	27.0%	10.7%	2.3%	1.1%
2012	12,519	11.4%	10.4%	15.4%	19.2%	28.0%	12.4%	2.3%	0.8%
2014	12,515	11.7%	9.9%	14.2%	19.8%	26.9%	13.7%	2.7%	1.0%
2016	12,384	12.3%	8.9%	12.8%	16.9%	30.5%	15.7%	2.4%	0.5%
2018	12,793	12.0%	7.5%	12.8%	17.4%	29.7%	17.5%	2.6%	0.4%
2020	12,813	10.0%	6.2%	10.2%	14.4%	33.7%	21.0%	4.2%	0.2%

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

Elko County occupied houses have decreased slightly by 3% from 2010 to 2020, conversely causing the vacant households to rise in Elko. Despite the decrease in occupied households, there is still a vast distance between occupied households and vacant ones. In 2020, 85% of households were occupied leaving only 15% vacant. This is like Nevada's ratio of occupied vs vacant homes; however, Nevada has an even greater distance between the two. With nearly 90% of homes being occupied and only 10% vacant.

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

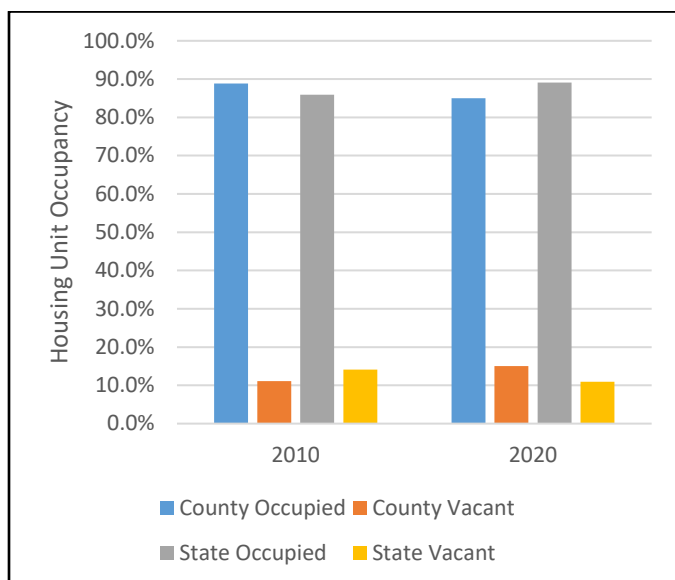
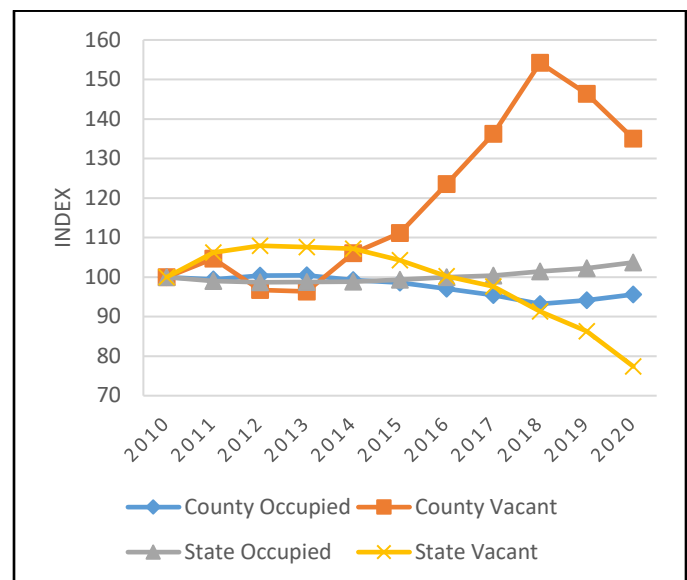


Table 10. Elko County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Occupied HH	Elko Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	88.9%	11.1%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	89.2%	10.8%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	88.2%	11.8%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	86.3%	13.7%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	82.8%	17.2%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	85.0%	15.0%	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. Elko 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 Elko County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

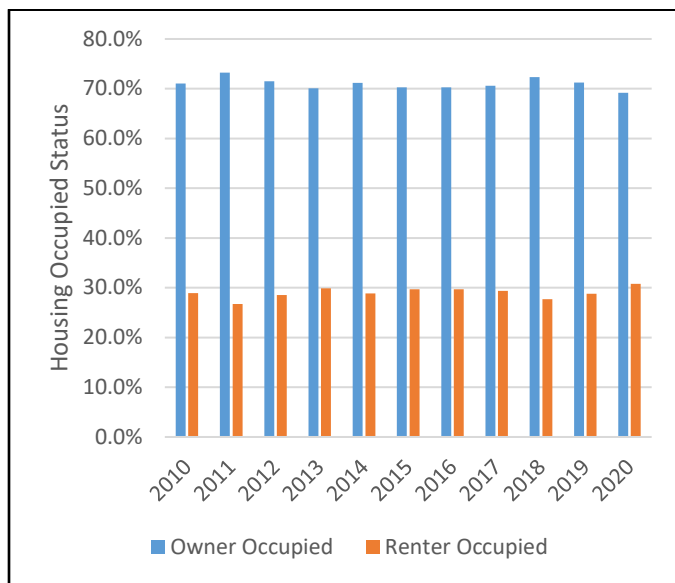


Table 11. Elko County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Elko Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	17,324	71.1%	28.9%
2012	17,512	71.5%	28.5%
2014	17,587	71.2%	28.8%
2016	17,618	70.3%	29.7%
2018	17,688	72.3%	27.7%
2020	18,516	69.2%	30.8%

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

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

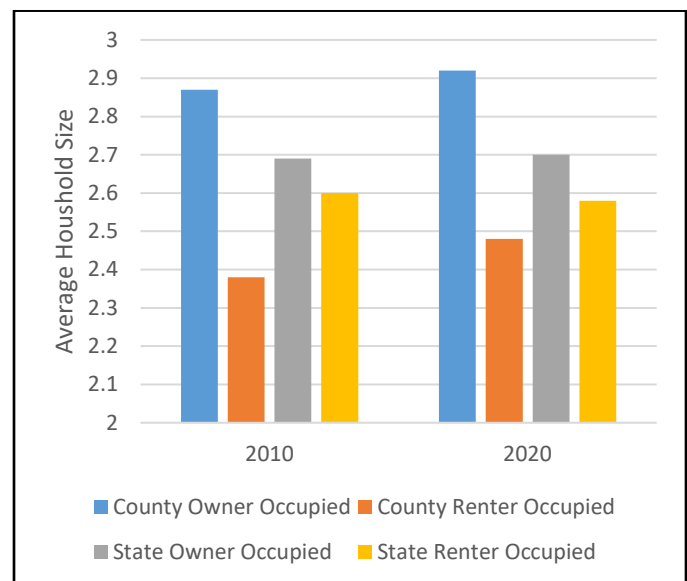
Year	Elko Owner Occ. HH Size	Elko Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.87	2.38	2.69	2.60
2012	2.87	2.49	2.69	2.68
2014	2.92	2.69	2.71	2.71
2016	2.95	2.79	2.72	2.72
2018	2.94	2.82	2.72	2.64
2020	2.92	2.48	2.70	2.58

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

County Breakdown

Total number of housing units has risen overall in Elko County over the ten years however the owner to renter ratio has stayed the same right around 70% owner, to 30% renter. Owner percentage has gone down slightly but nothing that will really affect the economy. Elko County's average household size for both owner and renter occupied have remained the same from 2010 to 2020. The same can be said for the state of Nevada's average owner and renter occupied household size.

Figure 14 Elko 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

When it comes to the housing structure types in Elko County, single units have remained the majority at over 60% from 2010 to 2020. While the second most common structure type is mobile homes/RV at over 20%. Overall the housing unit distribution in Elko County has remained the same over the ten years with only few changes.

Table 13. Elko 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	63.2%	9.8%	4.9%	1.2%	21.0%
2012	64.4%	8.3%	5.6%	1.4%	20.3%
2014	63.6%	8.8%	5.3%	1.4%	20.8%
2016	62.8%	8.3%	5.7%	1.7%	21.5%
2018	64.3%	8.4%	5.1%	2.1%	20.1%
2020	62.1%	9.5%	5.7%	2.4%	20.2%

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

Figure 15 Elko County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

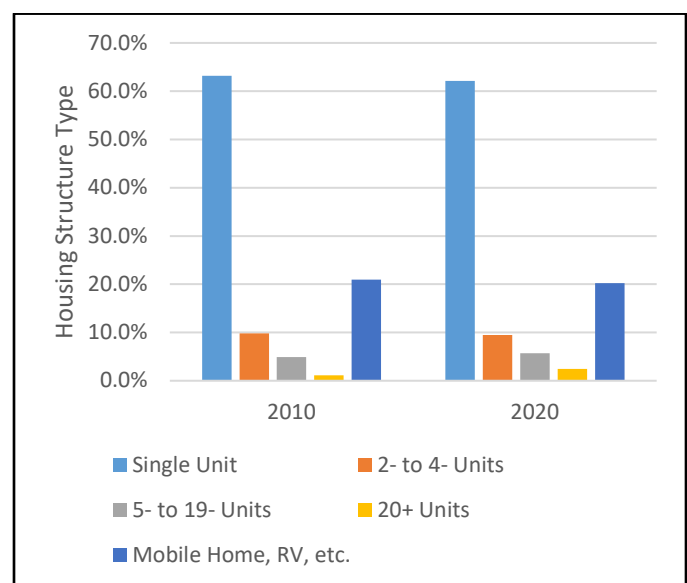
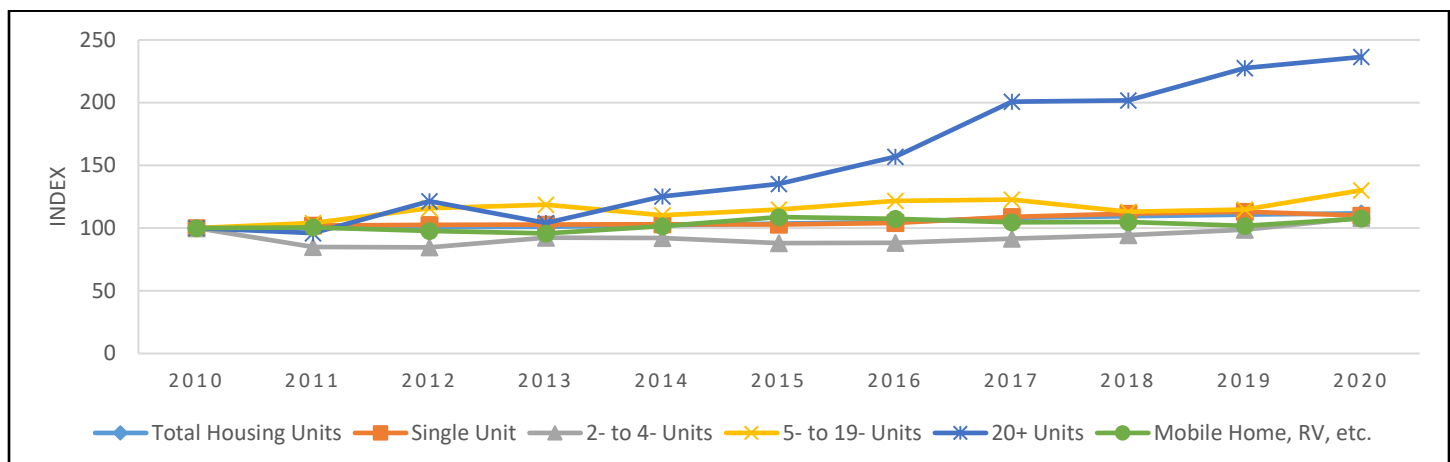


Figure 16 Elko County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



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

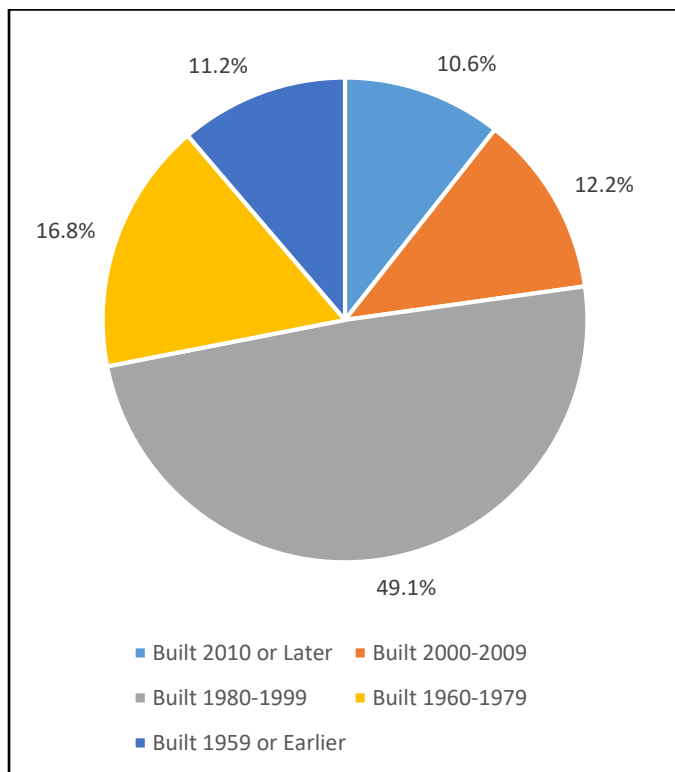
Elko County's housing age distribution has remained relatively the same from 2010 to 2020 despite one major change. Houses built 2010 or later have increased by more than 10% over the years. Likely due to the steady increase in population.

Table 14. Elko 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	0.1%	10.2%	52.4%	23.4%	13.8%
2014	1.7%	12.7%	50.2%	22.6%	12.8%
2016	3.8%	13.3%	50.9%	20.6%	11.4%
2018	7.2%	12.5%	49.3%	19.1%	11.8%
2020	10.6%	12.2%	49.1%	16.8%	11.2%

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

Figure 17. Elko 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

Elko County's veteran population has decreased from 2010 to 2020. The male veteran population still far outweighs the female population at 90% to 10%. Majority of the veteran population in Elko County are aged 35 to 54 years old. Nevada's veteran population decreased as well but only by 12%.

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

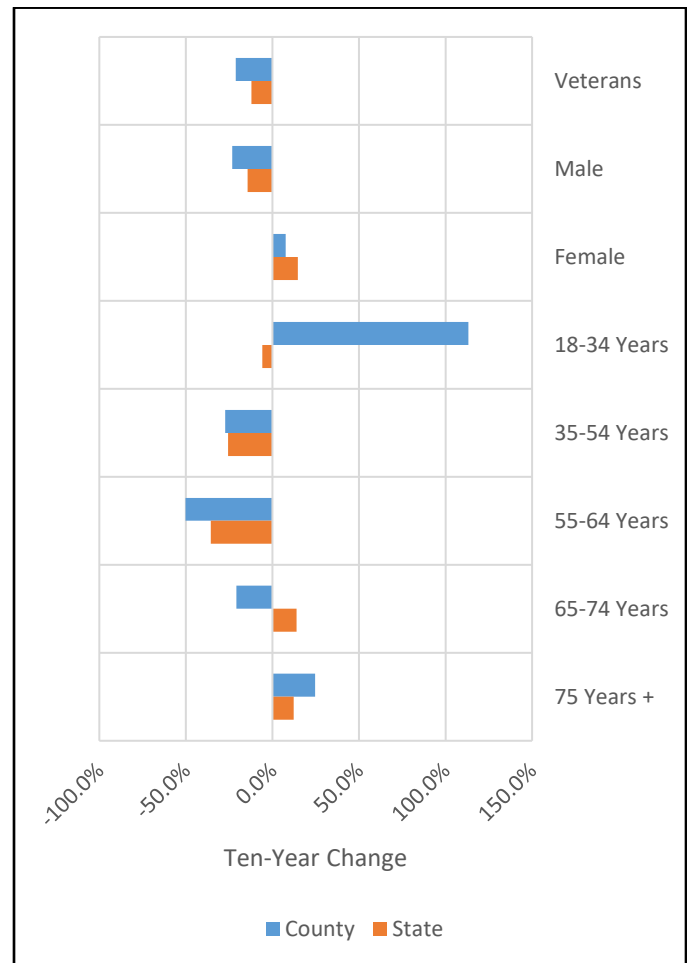


Table 15. Elko County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Elko		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Elko	Nevada	Elko	Nevada
Veteran Population	3,965	3,127			-21.1%	-12.1%
Male	3,699	2,841	90.9%	90.3%	-23.2%	-14.3%
Female	266	286	9.1%	9.7%	7.7%	14.7%
18 to 34 Years Old	210	448	14.2%	8.7%	113.2%	-5.8%
35 to 54 Years Old	1,301	945	30.1%	23.5%	-27.3%	-25.6%
55 to 64 Years Old	1,249	622	19.8%	18.9%	-50.2%	-35.6%
65 to 74 Years Old	849	672	21.4%	26.6%	-20.8%	14.0%
75 Years and Older	353	440	14.0%	20.9%	24.7%	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
 - American Fact Finder
- US Department of Health and Human Services

County Breakdown

Educational Attainment: Elko County’s educational attainment levels have stayed relatively the same from 2010 to 2020. However, there are positive signs to note. Those in Elko with an educational level lower than high school have gone down in those ten years. While those who have attained education levels higher than high school has increased, showing great signs for the community.

While total veteran population has decreased in Elko from 2010 to 2020, so have the education levels they attain. There was a 10% increase in those with no high school degree and decreases in both high school graduates and veterans with a bachelor’s degree and higher.

Poverty: Poverty in Elko County has gotten worse from 2013 to 2020, those falling below the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line have both slightly increased. This is the opposite for the state of Nevada where poverty can be seen decreasing.

School Districts: Although the number of students enrolled differs between the state and county the male to female student ratio is just the same. With the majority being males at 51.4% and females at 48.6%.

From 2010 to 2021 the percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch has gone up almost 10%. While on a state level those eligible almost rose by 30%. Now in the year 2021 the same percentage of students who are eligible to receive FRL, are receiving free and reduced lunch.

The Elko County School District has IEP population has gone up from 2010 to 2021, from 10% to 12.8%. This is very similar to Nevada’s IEP population that also rose nearly 2%.

The number of administrators in Elko County has gone up since 2011, but the largest increase in ten years is in other staff. It rose by over 200 persons.

Elko’s total number of students has gone down slightly from 2015 to 2022. However, the graduation rate has stayed the same right around 80%.

This Section Contains:

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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

Elko County's educational attainment levels have stayed relatively the same from 2010 to 2020. However, there are positive signs to note. Those in Elko with an educational level lower than high school have gone down in those ten years. While those who have attained education levels higher than high school has increased, showing great signs for the community.

Table 16 Elko County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko < H.S.	Elko Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	15.5%	15.7%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	16.6%	15.8%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	16.8%	17.5%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	16.7%	18.1%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	14.8%	18.2%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	13.2%	16.8%	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 Elko County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

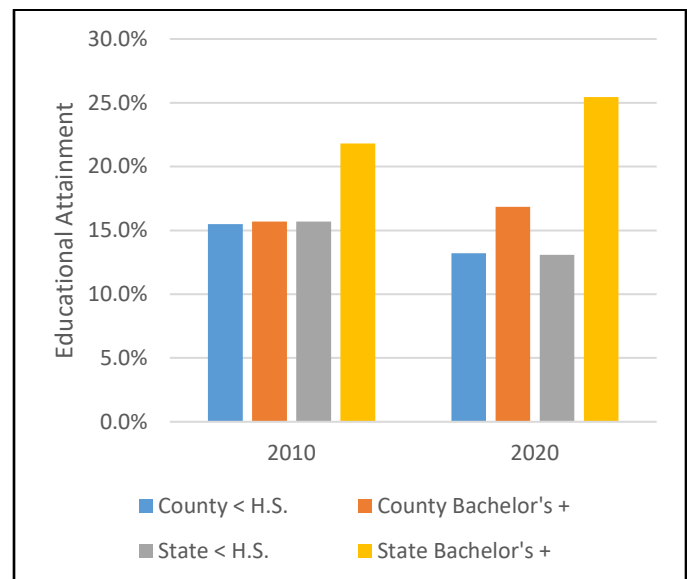


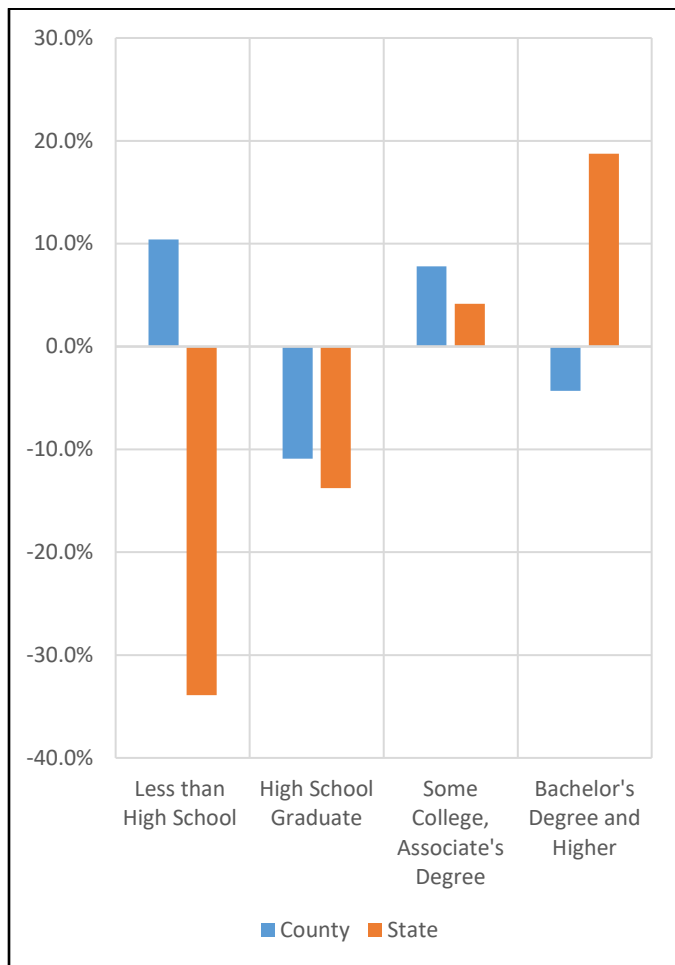
Table 17 Elko County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	29,139	6.6%	8.9%	33.1%	26.8%	8.8%	10.6%	5.1%
2012	30,122	6.8%	9.8%	29.3%	29.0%	9.4%	10.6%	5.2%
2014	31,536	6.1%	10.7%	28.0%	28.7%	9.0%	12.0%	5.5%
2016	32,601	6.1%	10.6%	27.7%	28.8%	8.8%	12.0%	6.1%
2018	33,202	6.2%	8.6%	29.6%	28.2%	9.2%	11.4%	6.9%
2020	33,895	5.3%	7.9%	33.0%	27.7%	9.2%	11.2%	5.7%

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 Elko 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

While total veteran population has decreased in Elko from 2010 to 2020, so have the education levels they attain. There was a 10% increase in those with no high school degree and decreases in both high school graduates and veterans with a bachelor's degree and higher. One positive note for Elko is that there was increase in veterans with an education level of some college, associates degree. Despite the overall veteran decrease in Nevada there was still a 18.7% increase in veterans with a bachelor's degree or higher, displaying good signs for the state.

Table 18 Elko County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Elko		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Elko	Nevada	Elko	Nevada
Veteran Population	3,965	3,054			-21.1%	-12.1%
Less than High School	309	263	8.6%	4.3%	10.4%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	1,364	936	30.6%	24.4%	-10.9%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	1,780	1,478	48.4%	43.7%	7.8%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	511	377	12.3%	27.5%	-4.3%	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**:

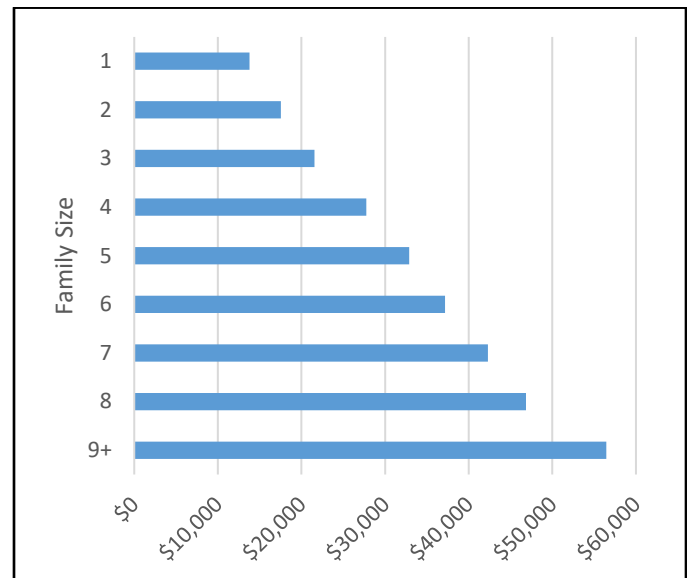
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is 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
One person								
Under age 65	14,097							
Aged 65 and older	12,996							
Two people:								
Householder under age 65	18,145	18,677						
Householder aged 65+	16,379	18,606						
Three people	21,196	21,811	21,831					
Four people	27,949	28,406	27,479	27,575				
Five people	33,705	34,195	33,148	32,338	31,843			
Six people	38,767	38,921	38,119	37,350	36,207	35,529		
Seven people	44,606	44,885	43,925	43,255	42,009	40,554	38,958	
Eight people	49,888	50,329	49,423	48,629	47,503	46,073	44,585	44,207
Nine people or more	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 Elko County vs State Comparison, Ratio of Income to Poverty Thresholds, 2013 to 2020

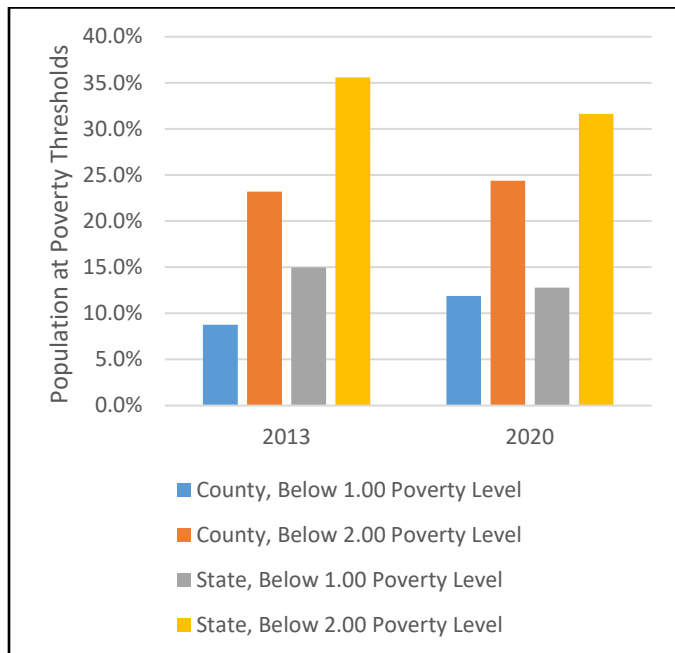


Table 22. Elko County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Elko Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Elko Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	8.8%	23.2%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	9.9%	24.5%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	11.0%	25.7%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	10.5%	24.4%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	11.5%	24.9%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	11.9%	24.9%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	11.7%	23.2%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	11.9%	24.4%	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

Poverty in Elko County has gotten worse from 2013 to 2020, those falling below the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line have both slightly increased. This is the opposite for the state of Nevada where poverty can be seen decreasing. Although the poverty numbers can be seen going up in Elko, it could be directly related to the overall population increasing.

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

Year	Elko 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	49,327	4.7%	4.1%	3.8%	4.3%	3.9%	2.5%
2014	50,249	4.2%	5.7%	3.2%	5.3%	4.0%	2.1%
2015	50,786	4.5%	6.4%	3.1%	4.4%	4.8%	2.4%
2016	51,246	4.6%	6.0%	2.2%	3.9%	5.7%	2.0%
2017	51,609	4.3%	7.2%	2.2%	4.1%	5.3%	1.8%
2018	51,417	4.4%	7.6%	1.8%	3.5%	5.4%	2.4%
2019	51,463	4.6%	7.1%	2.1%	2.3%	4.8%	2.3%
2020	51,664	4.6%	7.3%	3.8%	3.3%	3.4%	1.9%

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

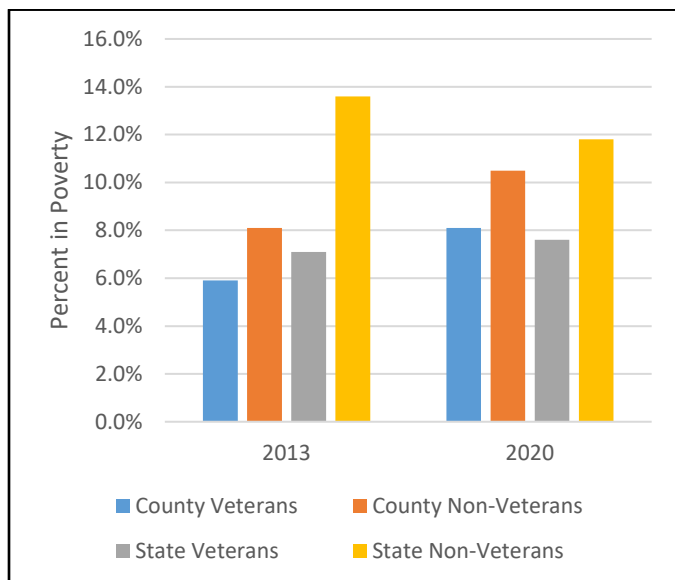
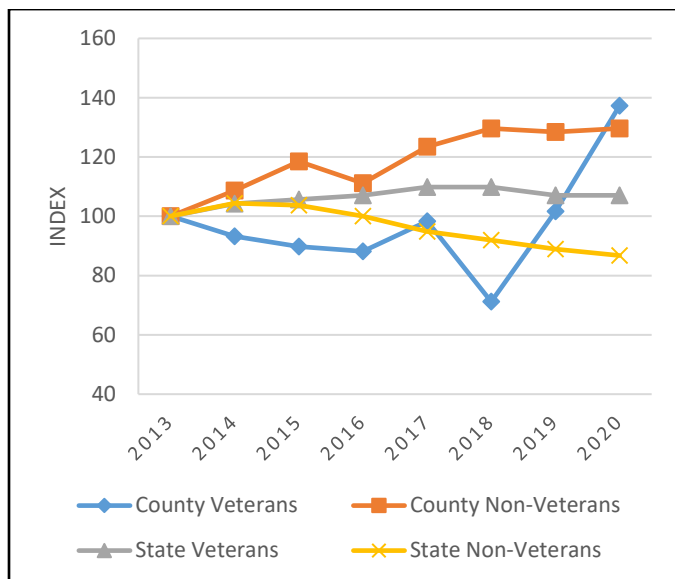


Figure 24. Elko County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



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 Elko County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Elko Veterans	Elko Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	5.9%	8.1%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	5.5%	8.8%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	5.3%	9.6%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	5.2%	9.0%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	5.8%	10.0%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	4.2%	10.5%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	6.0%	10.4%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	8.1%	10.5%	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

Elko's veteran poverty levels have gone up from 2013 to 2020. It was at a steady 5% for a while and even dropped to 4%, but after 2018 it started to rise to a high of 8% in 2020. The veteran poverty levels in Nevada have risen as well since 2013 but not by nearly as much.

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. Elko County School District Enrollment, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko	Nevada
2010-2011	9,530	437,057
2012-2013	9,841	445,381
2014-2015	9,859	459,095
2016-2017	9,907	473,647
2018-2019	10,131	492,638
2020-2021	9,609	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

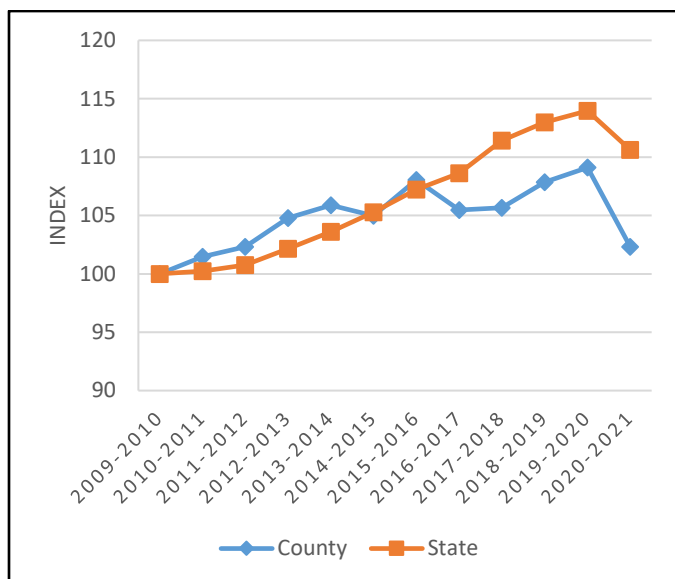
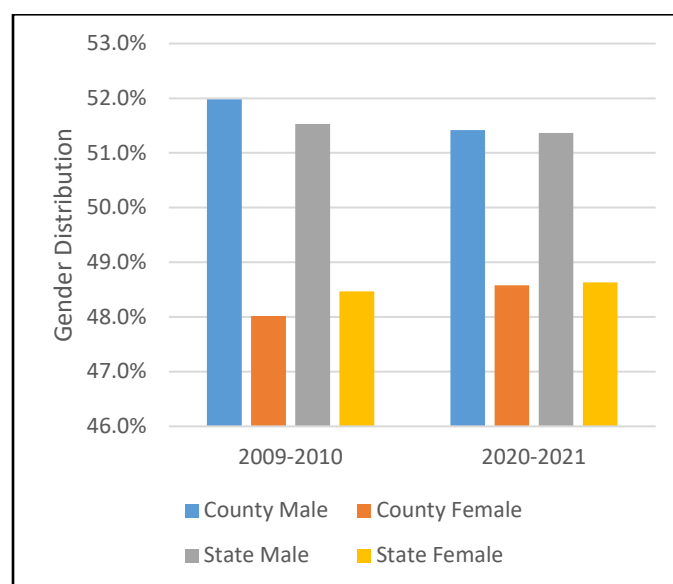


Table 26. Elko County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	51.9%	48.1%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	51.3%	48.7%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	51.5%	48.5%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	51.2%	48.8%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	51.7%	48.3%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.4%	48.6%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



County Breakdown

Although the number of students enrolled differs between the state and county the male to female student ratio is just the same. With the majority being males at 51.4% and females at 48.6%. The number of students enrolled in Elko was on the rise and hit a peak in 2018-2019, but the school year dropped near to the first recorded numbers in 2010-2011. The same pattern can be seen on the state's level just with a lighter curve.

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

The race and ethnicity distribution in Elko’s school district is like the ethnicity population distribution in Elko. However, the black population has gone down slightly. The white population remains the majority at 55.6% and the Hispanic community has risen to 34.0%.

This is comparable to Nevada’s race and ethnicity distribution in the school districts. White being the majority, but there has been an increase in every other community while the white population is the only to decrease.



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

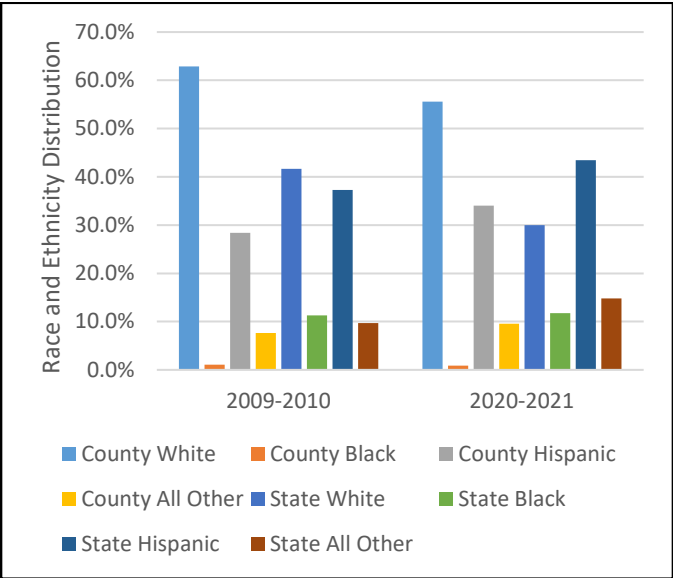


Table 27. Elko County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	61.8%	1.0%	29.6%	7.6%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	61.2%	1.1%	30.1%	7.6%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	60.5%	1.0%	30.4%	8.0%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	59.9%	0.9%	31.0%	8.1%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	58.5%	0.9%	31.8%	8.8%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	55.6%	0.9%	34.0%	9.6%	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 Elko County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	10.0%	10.8%
2012-2013	10.0%	11.0%
2014-2015	11.2%	11.8%
2016-2017	12.3%	12.2%
2018-2019	12.6%	12.2%
2020-2021	12.8%	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. Elko County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

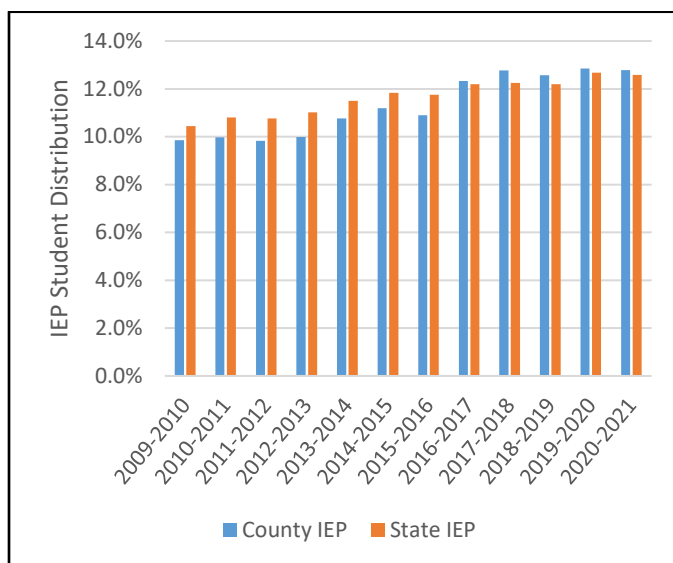


Table 29 Elko County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

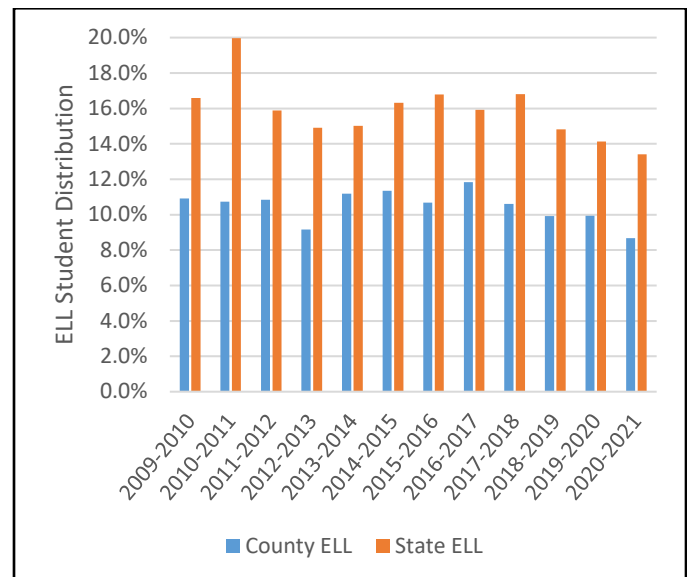
Accountability Year	Elko	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	10.7%	20.0%
2012-2013	9.2%	14.9%
2014-2015	11.3%	16.3%
2016-2017	11.8%	15.9%
2018-2019	9.9%	14.8%
2020-2021	8.7%	13.4%

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 Elko County vs State Comparison, School District Distribution by Gender, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



County Breakdown

The Elko County School District has IEP population has gone up from 2010 to 2021, from 10% to 12.8%. This is very similar to Nevada's IEP population that also rose nearly 2%.

As for the ELL population it has decreased by 2% for both Elko County and Nevada.

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

Accountability Year	Elko FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	35.7%	47.9%
2012-2013	34.2%	49.9%
2014-2015	35.0%	53.2%
2016-2017	33.5%	60.7%
2018-2019	34.0%	61.2%
2020-2021	43.0%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

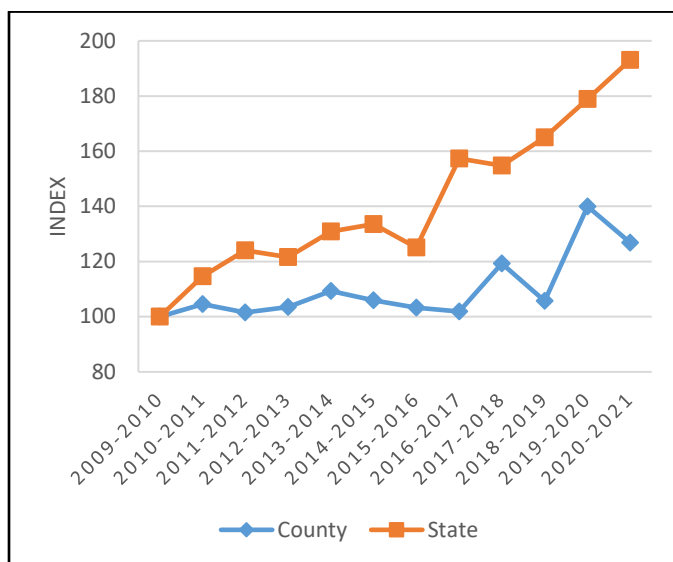


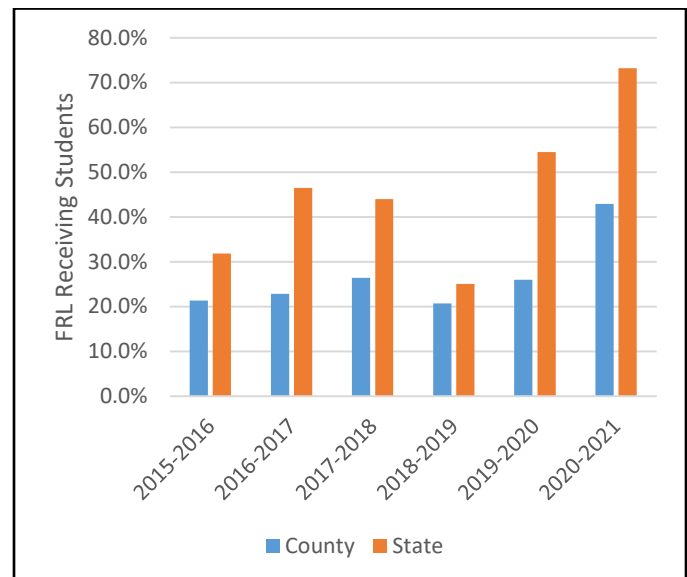
Table 31. Elko County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	21.4%	31.9%
2016-2017	22.9%	46.5%
2017-2018	26.4%	44.0%
2018-2019	20.7%	25.1%
2019-2020	26.0%	54.5%
2020-2021	43.0%	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. Elko County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Receiving Students, 2016 to 2021



County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2021 the percentage of students eligible for free and reduced lunch has gone up almost 10%. While on a state level those eligible almost rose by 30%. Now in the year 2021 the same percentage of students who are eligible to receive FRL, are receiving free and reduced lunch. The same can also be said for Nevada's FRL program with 73.2% being eligible and 73.2% receiving. This is different from previous years where all students eligible for FRL did not receive it.

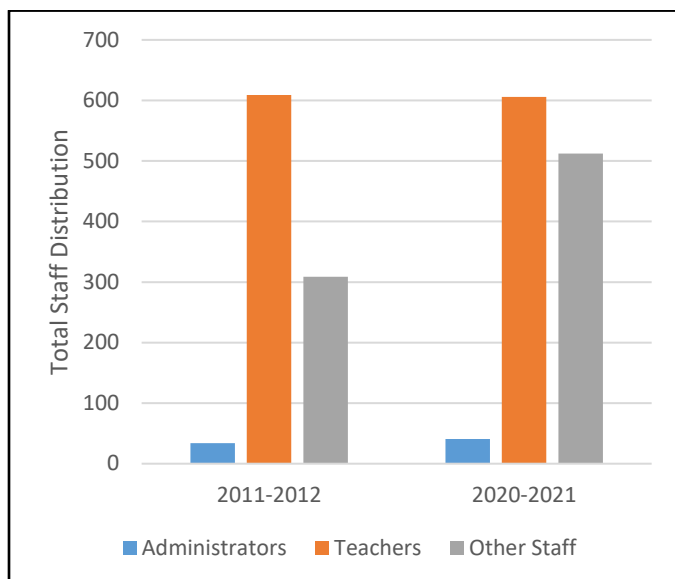
School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	34	609	309
2012-2013	69	695	310
2013-2014	31	606	391
2014-2015	34	604	383
2015-2016	32	548	351
2016-2017	34	575	398
2017-2018	36	611	419
2018-2019	40	599	455
2019-2020	41	586	446
2020-2021	41	606	512

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



Definition

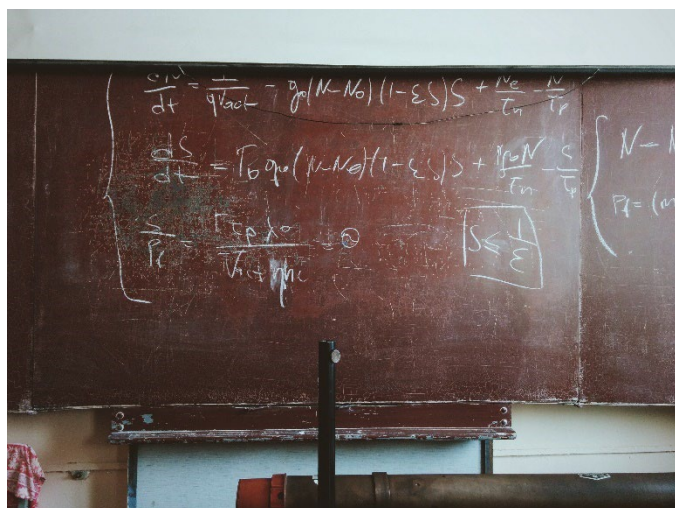
School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

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.

County Breakdown

The number of administrators in Elko County has gone up since 2011, but the largest increase in ten years is in other staff. It rose by over 200 persons. The number of teachers dipped down to 548 in 2015 and luckily started to rise back up after that. It is now at 606 which is slightly less than it was in 2010, but there are signs that show potential growth.



Student Teacher Ratios

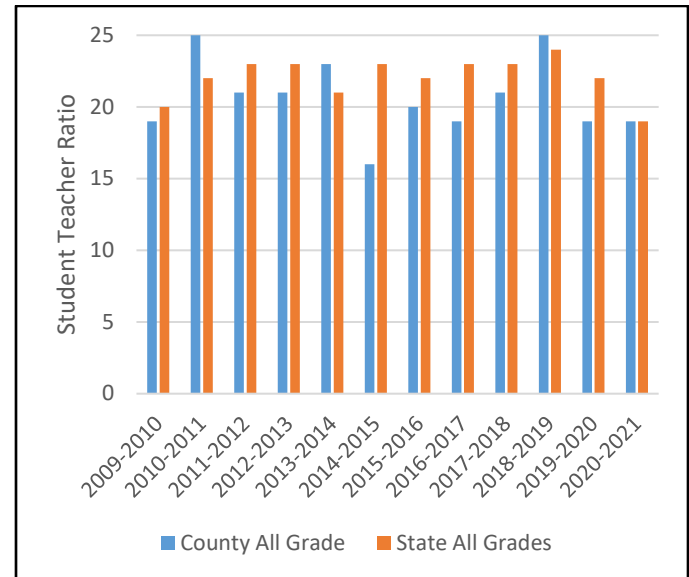
Definition

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. Elko County vs State Comparison, Student Teacher Ratio, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



County Breakdown

The student teacher ratio in Elko County has fluctuated over the years from 2010 to 2021. It even hit a low in 2014 at 16 students per every teacher, it is now up to 19 students per teacher. At the state level the teacher student ratio has stayed the same over the years with very minimal fluctuation.

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

Accountability Year	Elko								Nevada							
	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
2010-2011	27	26	19	18	20	20	21	18	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	21	23	19	20	19	20	22	22	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	16	26	21	22	21	22	24	15	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	19	17	18	18	20	22	20	20	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	25	18	19	17	18	20	24	17	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	19	17	19	19	18	21	23	17	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.) 6th 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

The average class sizes in Elko County have stayed the same from 2010 to 2021. Each subject has right around 20 students each for both Elko and Nevada.



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

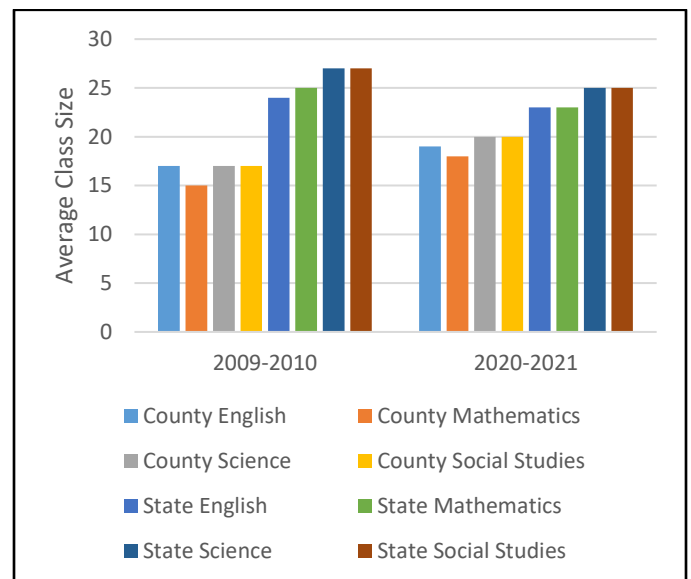


Table 34. Elko County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Elko				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	19	18	20	20	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	21	20	22	22	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	20	18	19	20	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	22	20	22	21	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	23	21	23	22	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	21	21	22	20	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

Elko's total number of students has gone down slightly from 2015 to 2022. However, the graduation rate has stayed the same right around 80%. There was a peak in Elko's graduation rate in 2017-2018 at 91.8%, but the following year dropped back down towards the 80%.

Nevada's graduation rate was down at 70% in 2015 but has since rose over the years. The rate is now at 81% which is right with Elko's.



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

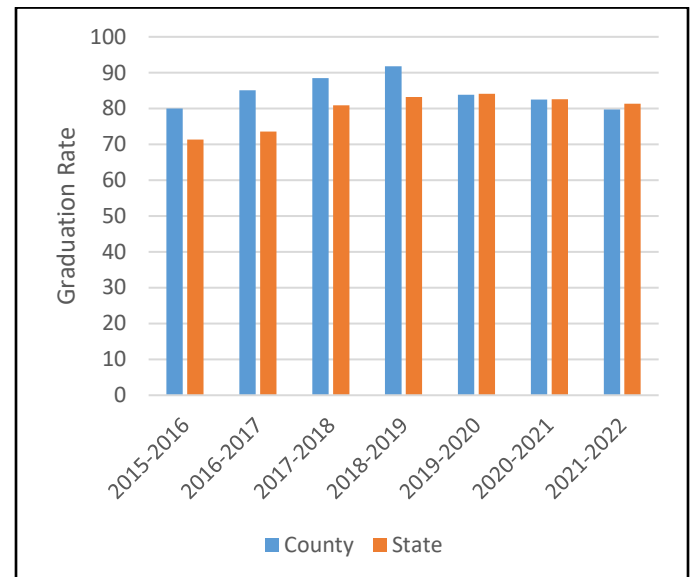


Table 35. Elko County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Elko Total Graduates	Elko Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	720	576	80	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	677	576	85.1	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	721	638	88.5	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	685	629	91.8	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	674	565	83.8	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	685	565	82.5	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	665	530	79.7	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 Elko County vs State Comparison, Per Pupil Total Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years

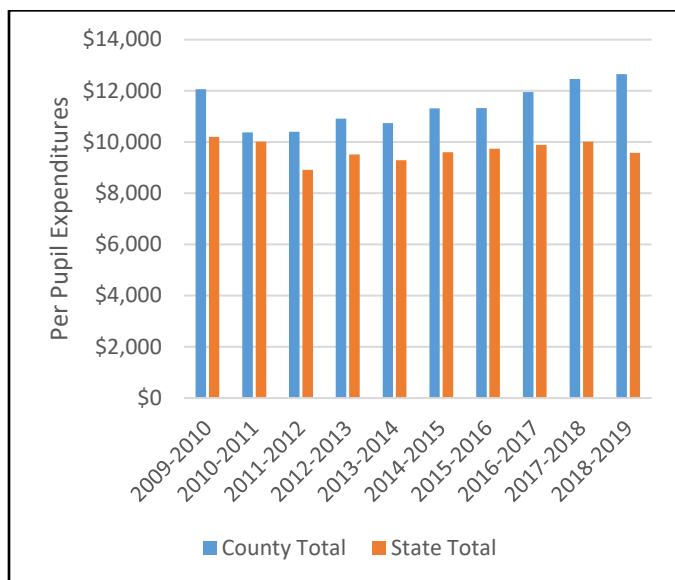
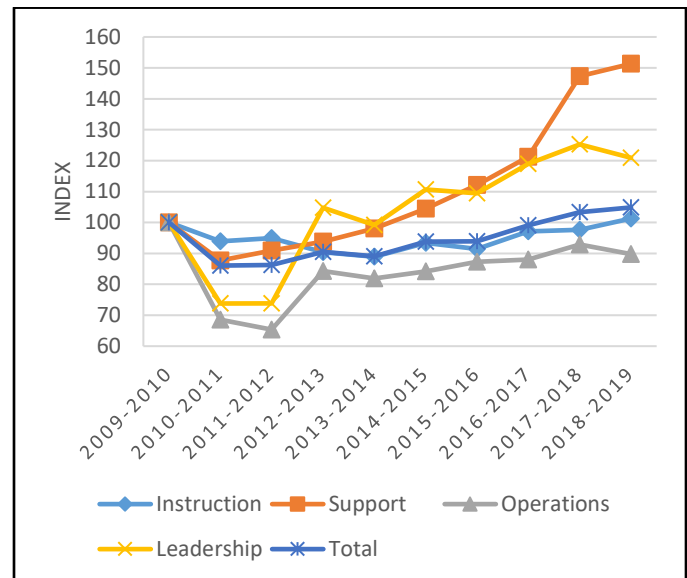


Figure 37 Elko County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



County Breakdown

Elko County's per-pupil expenditures have gone up from 2010 to 2019 by over \$2,000. Not only have total expenditures increased but they increased in every area, instruction, support, operations, and leadership.

This is opposite of Nevada where total expenditures have gone down since 2010. They are now down to \$9,573 which is lower than the county's expenditures.

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

Accountability Year	Elko				Elko Total Expenditure	Nevada Total Expenditure
	Instruction	Support	Operations	Leadership		
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
 - American Fact Finder
 - OnTheMap

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County Breakdown

Household and Family Income:

Elko's housing mean income has risen to \$93,464 in 2020 from \$88,466 in 2010. The housing median income has increased as well, both increases can be contributed to the population increase in Elko.

Elko's median and mean family income have both increased from 2010 to 2020 by about \$7,000. The percentage of family's making \$100,000-\$149,000 has also increased from 22.5% to 27.5%.

Unemployment and Labor Force:

Elko's unemployment rate has been on a constant decline from 2010 to 2019.

Elko County's labor force fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020. The annual year change was never over 5% though, and in the year of 2020 the labor force is lower than it was in 2010.

Industry:

Jobs by industry in Elko County have stayed right around the same from 2010 to 2021 with some fluctuation. The only industries to experience major change are those that fall under the NSR type.

Occupation:

Jobs by occupation in Elko have stayed right around the same from 2014 to 2020. There are some occupations that experienced major change over the years.

Commuter Inflow/Outflow:

Total inbound commuters have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2021 in Elko County, they peaked in 2019 at 4,203 but dipped back down to where it was in 2010. On the other hand, outbound commuters have been increasing over the 11 years in Elko County.

Per Capita and Personal Income:

Elko's per capita income has increased from 2010 to 2020, from \$32,430 to \$35,942. Which is now higher than Nevada's per capita income which is at \$33,894.

From 2010 to 2020 personal income in Elko County has increased in every component. The increases aren't extraordinary, but they are notable.

Gross Regional Product:

Elko County's exports and imports are right around the same however, imports are more than the exports. Although Elko appears to have a healthy economy with an even balance of imports and exports.

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

Elko's housing mean income has risen to \$93,464 in 2020 from \$88,466 in 2010. The housing median income has increased as well, both increases can be contributed to the population increase in Elko. More household income is a good sign for Elko's economy.

Nevada's household mean income has fluctuated over the ten years. It dropped to \$77,000 in 2014, then climbed back up to \$87,619 in 2020. Nevada's median income also hit a low in 2014 and started to recover, however it has not yet reached the previously recorded \$67,235 from 2010.

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

Year	Elko Median	Elko Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$80,884	\$88,466	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$81,339	\$88,564	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$81,157	\$94,016	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$82,827	\$95,700	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$82,345	\$95,338	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$82,451	\$93,464	\$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 Elko County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

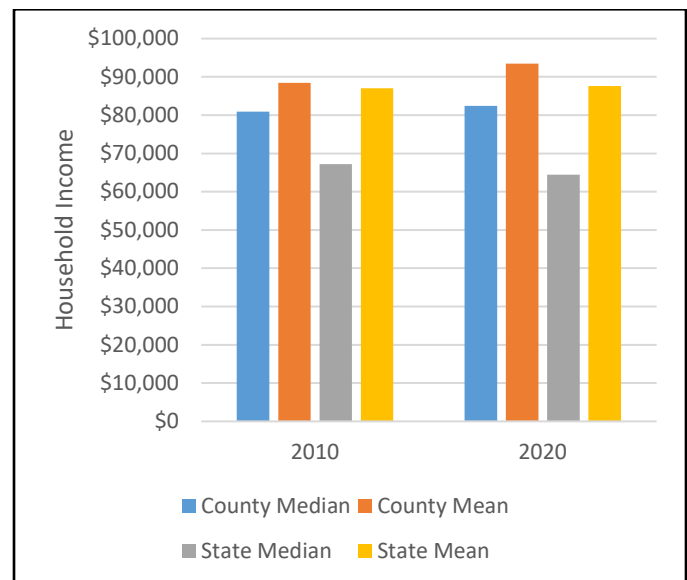


Table 38. Elko County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	4.5%	2.7%	8.0%	7.9%	12.1%	22.8%	18.0%	19.0%	5.0%
2012	3.8%	2.5%	9.0%	6.6%	12.6%	20.1%	18.9%	18.7%	7.8%
2014	3.6%	3.3%	8.2%	6.6%	12.6%	18.5%	16.1%	19.9%	11.2%
2016	3.7%	2.8%	6.4%	6.1%	11.1%	20.1%	17.3%	20.6%	11.7%
2018	4.4%	2.4%	7.2%	6.3%	10.0%	17.6%	16.7%	21.7%	13.7%
2020	4.8%	3.2%	9.4%	5.7%	9.1%	14.2%	16.2%	23.6%	13.7%

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

Elko's median and mean family income have both increased from 2010 to 2020 by about \$7,000. The percentage of family's making \$100,000-\$149,000 has also increased from 22.5% to 27.5%.

Nevada's family mean income has also risen since 2010. However, it experienced a dip in 2014 but then rose to \$100,273 in 2020. The family median income experienced the same dip however, it hasn't passed where it was in 2010 at \$77,723.

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

Year	Elko Median	Elko Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$90,697	\$99,659	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$87,043	\$96,618	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$87,032	\$101,559	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$91,187	\$102,711	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$93,066	\$103,348	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$97,169	\$106,649	\$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. Elko County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

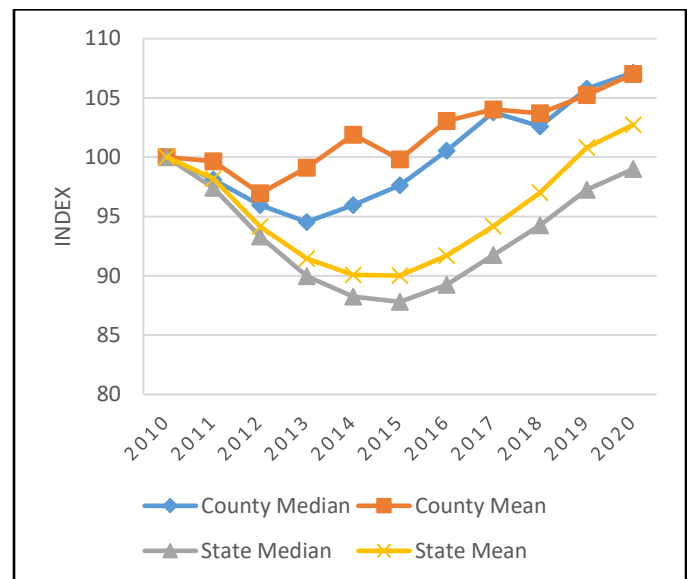


Table 40. Elko County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	3.1%	1.6%	4.0%	5.4%	11.1%	24.7%	21.4%	22.5%	6.3%
2012	3.3%	0.8%	5.0%	5.2%	13.1%	22.1%	20.1%	21.3%	9.1%
2014	2.8%	1.1%	5.9%	5.4%	12.1%	20.2%	16.0%	23.5%	12.9%
2016	3.7%	1.4%	4.7%	4.5%	10.6%	19.8%	17.1%	24.8%	13.5%
2018	3.5%	1.2%	5.8%	4.3%	9.2%	16.6%	17.9%	25.8%	15.7%
2020	2.8%	1.4%	7.1%	4.0%	7.8%	13.5%	18.1%	27.5%	17.7%

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. Elko County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	7.7%	13.5%
2011	7.2%	13.0%
2012	6.3%	11.2%
2013	6.2%	9.6%
2014	5.6%	7.9%
2015	5.1%	6.8%
2016	4.5%	5.7%
2017	3.7%	5.1%
2018	3.3%	4.6%
2019	3.0%	3.9%
2020	5.7%	12.8%

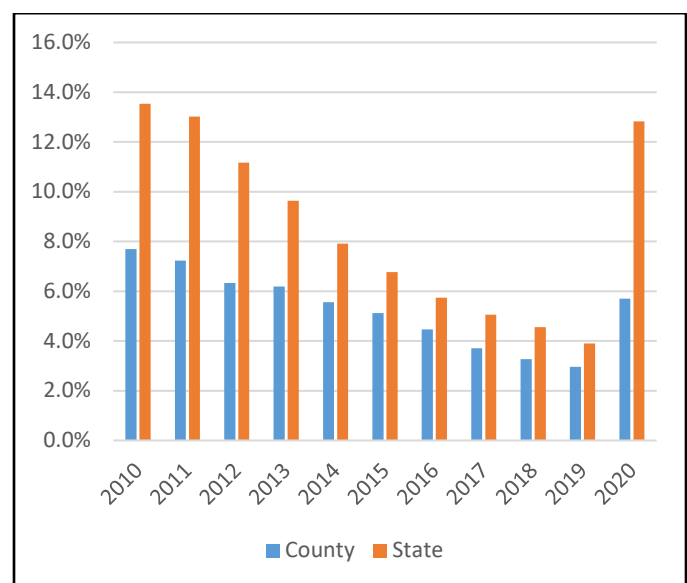
Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR)

County Breakdown

Elko's unemployment rate has been on a constant decline from 2010 to 2019. The rate hit a low in 2019 at 3.0% but then went up 2% in 2020, which is a cause from the pandemic that left many unemployed. However, the unemployment rate in 2020 is still lower than it was in 2010.

The same trend can be seen at the state level. The unemployment rate was on a constant decline from 2010 to 2019, it nearly matched Elko's unemployment rate of 3.0%. However like Elko, the unemployment rate in Nevada shot up in 2020 when the pandemic hit.

Figure 40. Elko 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

Elko County's labor force fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020. The annual year change was never over 5% though, and in the year of 2020 the labor force is lower than it was in 2010.

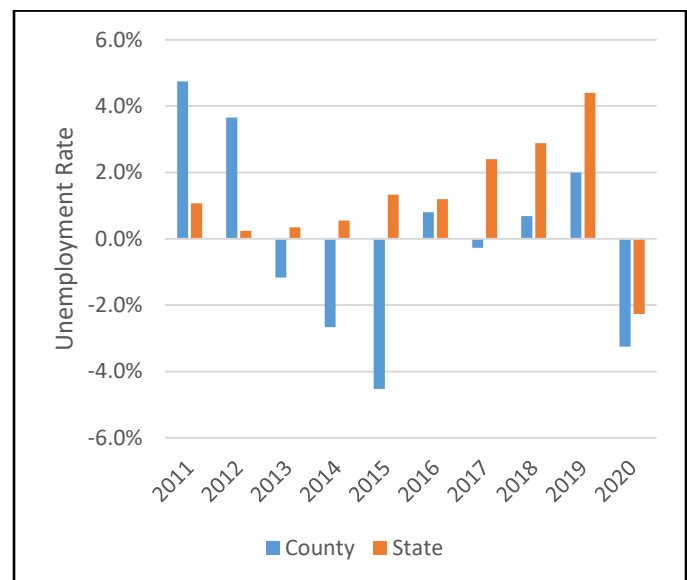
Nevada's labor force increased every year from 2010 to 2019, until 2020 it decreased when the pandemic left many unemployed. Although the force decreased in 2020, it is still greater than it was in 2010.

Table 42. Elko County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Elko Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	26,898	1,358,580		
2011	28,174	1,373,117	4.7%	1.1%
2012	29,205	1,376,384	3.7%	0.2%
2013	28,863	1,381,160	-1.2%	0.3%
2014	28,094	1,388,771	-2.7%	0.6%
2015	26,822	1,407,273	-4.5%	1.3%
2016	27,037	1,424,145	0.8%	1.2%
2017	26,963	1,458,347	-0.3%	2.4%
2018	27,148	1,500,379	0.7%	2.9%
2019	27,691	1,566,381	2.0%	4.4%
2020	26,791	1,530,873	-3.3%	-2.3%

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

Figure 41. Elko 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

Elko County total jobs have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2021, the total jobs peaked in 2012 at 24,414 jobs. In 2021 the total jobs are less than they were in 2010.

Nevada’s total jobs were on a constant rise from 2010 to 2019, then in 2020 total jobs took a hit. Likely due to the pandemic but jobs are on the rise again in 2021. Showing good signs for the economy to get back to where it was.

Figure 42. Elko County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

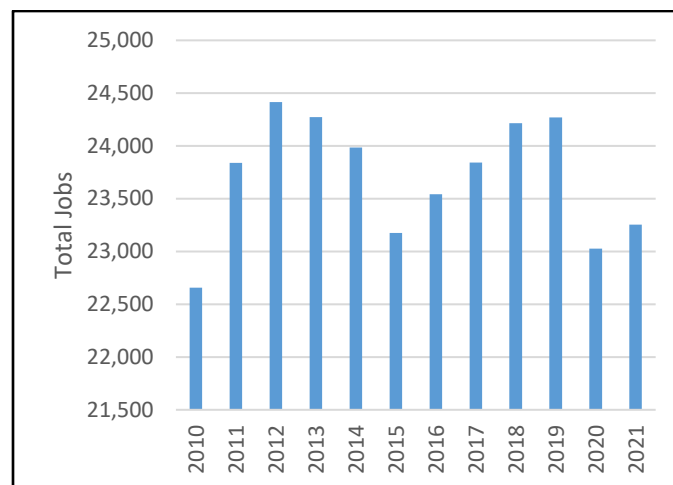
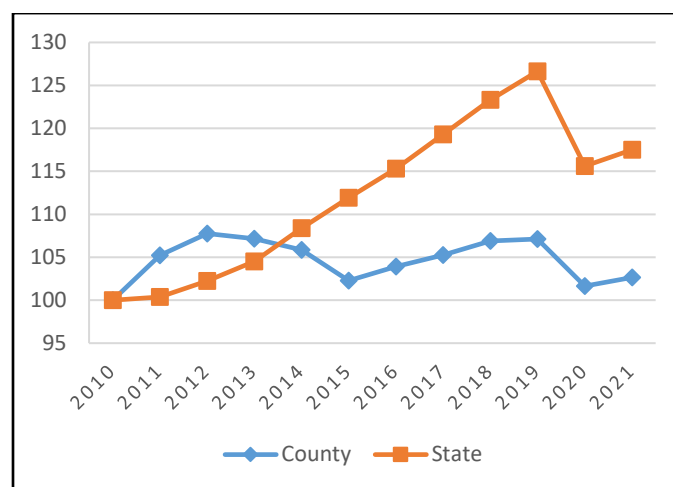


Table 43 Elko County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Elko Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	22,656	1,228,521
2011	23,840	1,233,316
2012	24,414	1,255,940
2013	24,274	1,283,927
2014	23,984	1,331,350
2015	23,176	1,375,190
2016	23,541	1,416,815
2017	23,843	1,465,501
2018	24,215	1,514,988
2019	24,271	1,555,766
2020	23,026	1,420,265
2021	23,253	1,443,840

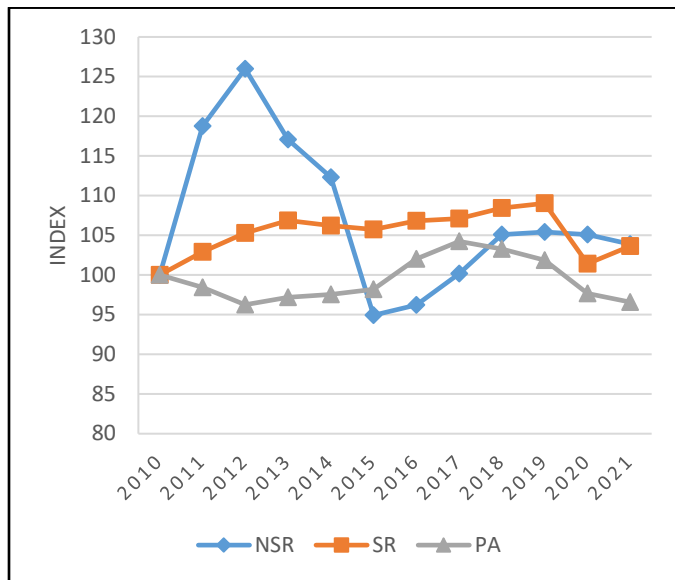
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

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



Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Elko 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

Jobs by industry in Elko County have stayed right around the same from 2010 to 2021 with some fluctuation. The only industries to experience major change are those that fall under the NSR type.

For the state of Nevada, all jobs increased in every industry from 2010 to 2021.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Elko		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	489	380	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	1,962	2307	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	97	135	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	1,721	1708	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	246	195	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	794	1211	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	2,350	2711	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	643	700	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	157	103	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	352	271	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	215	313	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	531	760	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	266	179	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	594	659	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	78	89	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	1,454	1732	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	553	484	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	5,342	4584	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	868	882	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	3,935	3800	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	50	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 Elko County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Elko	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	\$35,167	\$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	\$125,894	\$121,597
22: Utilities	\$149,107	\$168,561
23: Construction	\$78,558	\$77,575
31: Manufacturing	\$69,300	\$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	\$104,466	\$97,417
44: Retail Trade	\$41,294	\$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	\$72,252	\$60,034
51: Information	\$82,977	\$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	\$78,762	\$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$54,767	\$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	\$76,040	\$94,189
55: Management of Companies	\$403,579	\$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	\$55,493	\$46,719
61: Educational Services	\$30,511	\$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	\$62,104	\$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	\$33,260	\$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	\$35,227	\$38,971
81: Other Services	\$51,451	\$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	\$78,287	\$86,683
99: Unclassified Industry	\$87,513	\$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 Elko County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Elko Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	\$63,710	\$62,329
2011	\$64,661	\$60,733
2012	\$64,912	\$60,517
2013	\$63,903	\$59,922
2014	\$64,601	\$60,803
2015	\$64,042	\$61,963
2016	\$63,772	\$62,957
2017	\$64,848	\$62,976
2018	\$65,543	\$63,604
2019	\$67,590	\$64,662
2020	\$71,386	\$69,292
2021	\$69,208	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

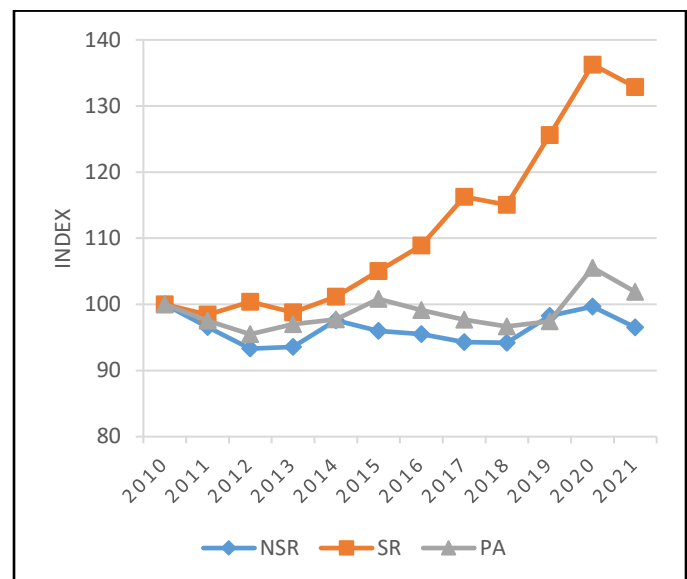
Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

Elko's average earnings per worker has fluctuated from 2010 to 2021. The average is about \$65,000 over the 11 years, it peaked in 2020 at \$71,386 but decreased the next year. However, in the SR industry average earnings were increasing every year until 2020.

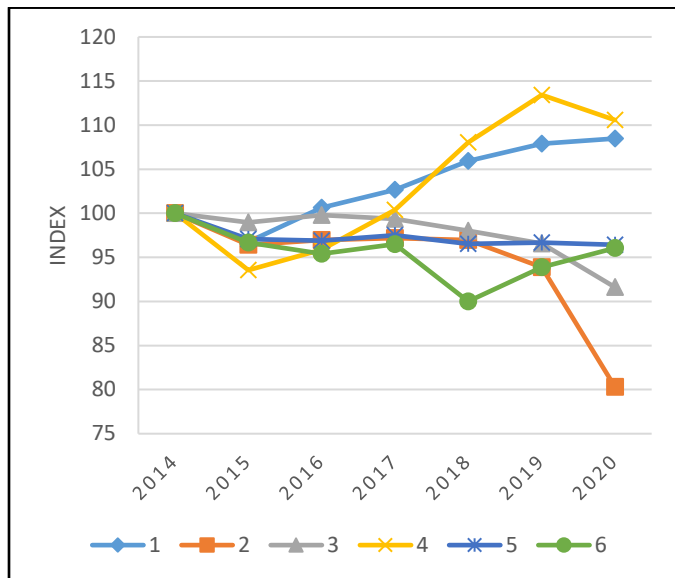
Nevada's average earnings per worker increased every year after a low in 2013 of \$59,922.

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



Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Elko 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

Jobs by occupation in Elko have stayed right around the same from 2014 to 2020. There are some occupations that experienced major change over the years. Type 2 experienced a dip in jobs while type 4 and 5 both increased over the years.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Elko		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	1,324	1,363	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	578	652	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	113	123	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	289	292	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	328	352	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	260	340	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	99	90	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	1,132	1,332	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	177	188	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	717	707	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	461	544	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	635	580	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	2,769	2,075	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	1,312	962	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	1,308	1,046	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	2,336	2,322	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	3,034	2,598	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	237	234	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	2,080	2,642	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	1,922	1,810	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	808	662	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	1,996	2,042	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	72	69	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 hourly average earnings per worker in Elko County is \$24.15 which is only 51 cents less than the state's average. The highest earning occupation is legal at \$48.73 an hour followed by management, then healthcare practitioners tech. The lowest earnings are in food preparation and serving, followed by personal care and service.

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

	Elko	Nevada
11-Management	\$46.83	\$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	\$35.00	\$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	\$39.44	\$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	\$42.89	\$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	\$31.50	\$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	\$25.43	\$27.71
23-Legal	\$48.73	\$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	\$30.47	\$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	\$27.80	\$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	\$42.15	\$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	\$15.22	\$15.80
33-Protective Service	\$23.14	\$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	\$11.84	\$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	\$14.25	\$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	\$13.96	\$14.94
41-Sales and Related	\$19.10	\$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	\$18.25	\$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	\$16.52	\$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	\$27.52	\$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	\$28.65	\$25.70
51-Production	\$22.55	\$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	\$20.10	\$19.94
55-Military	\$24.14	\$26.82
99-Unclassified	\$0.00	\$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	\$24.15	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

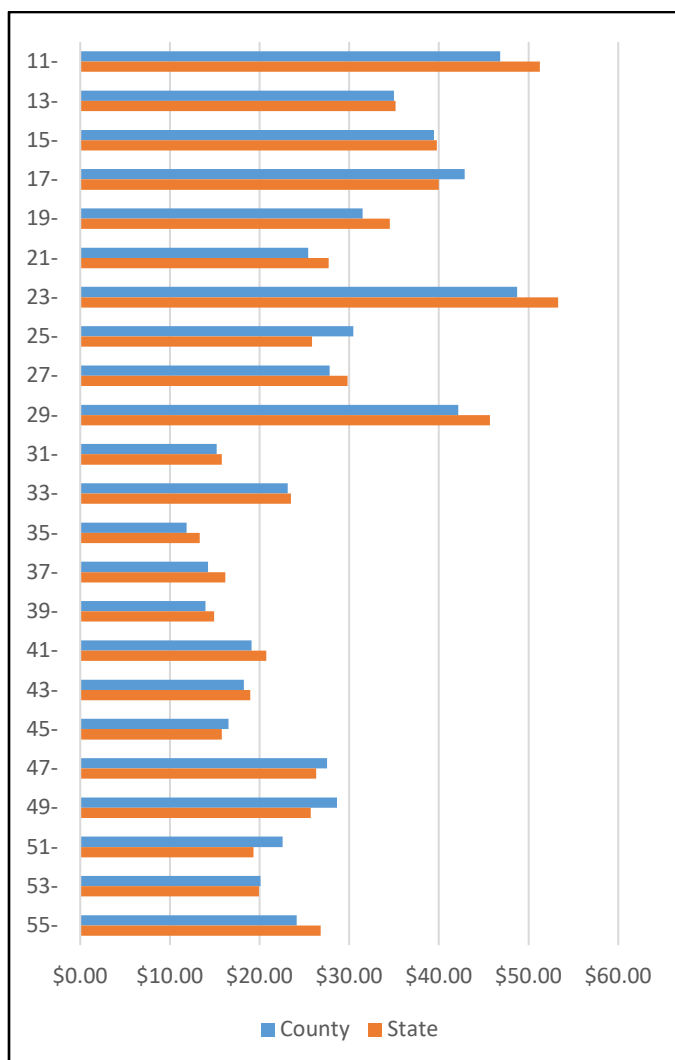
Definition

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 Elko 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. Elko County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	3,834	6,447	-2,613
2011	3,458	6,159	-2,701
2012	3,556	6,739	-3,183
2013	3,853	5,539	-1,686
2014	3,941	5,959	-2,017
2015	3,741	6,256	-2,516
2016	3,829	5,548	-1,719
2017	4,228	5,793	-1,565
2018	4,173	7,488	-3,314
2019	4,203	7,504	-3,301
2020	3,906	7,449	-3,543
2021	3,961	7,467	-3,505

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

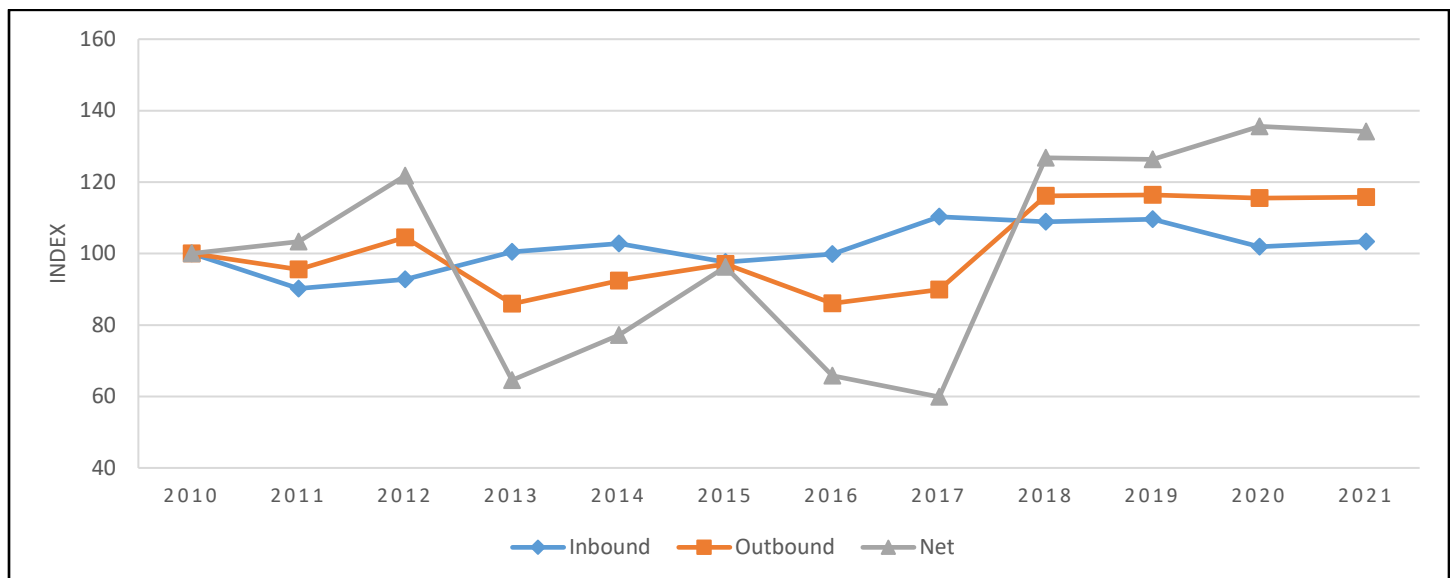
Why is it important?

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

Total inbound commuters have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2021 in Elko County, they peaked in 2019 at 4,203 but dipped back down to where it was in 2010. On the other hand, outbound commuters have been increasing over the 11 years in Elko County. There was a couple years they decreased, but overall outbound commuters increased by about 1,000 from 2010 to 2021.

Figure 48. Elko 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?

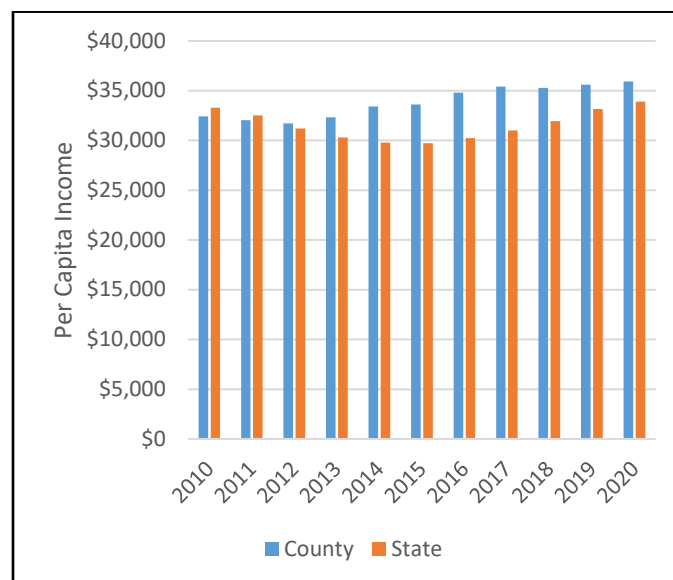
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth. 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. Elko County Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Elko Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$32,430	\$33,287
2012	\$31,699	\$31,194
2014	\$33,417	\$29,771
2016	\$34,805	\$30,229
2018	\$35,292	\$31,954
2020	\$35,942	\$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.

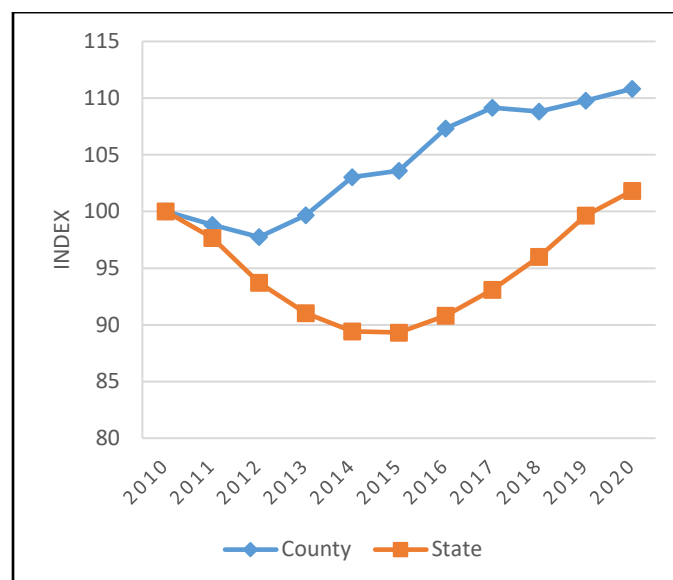
Figure 49. Elko County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

Elko's per capita income has increased from 2010 to 2020, from \$32,430 to \$35,942. Which is now higher than Nevada's per capita income which is at \$33,894. Nevada's per capita income experienced a curve over the same ten years. The per capita income hit a low in 2014, then started to turn around rising back to where it was in 2010.

Figure 50. Elko 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.

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 personal income in Elko County has increased in every component. The increases aren't extraordinary, but they are notable. More money flowing through Elko is great for the economy and growth of the county.



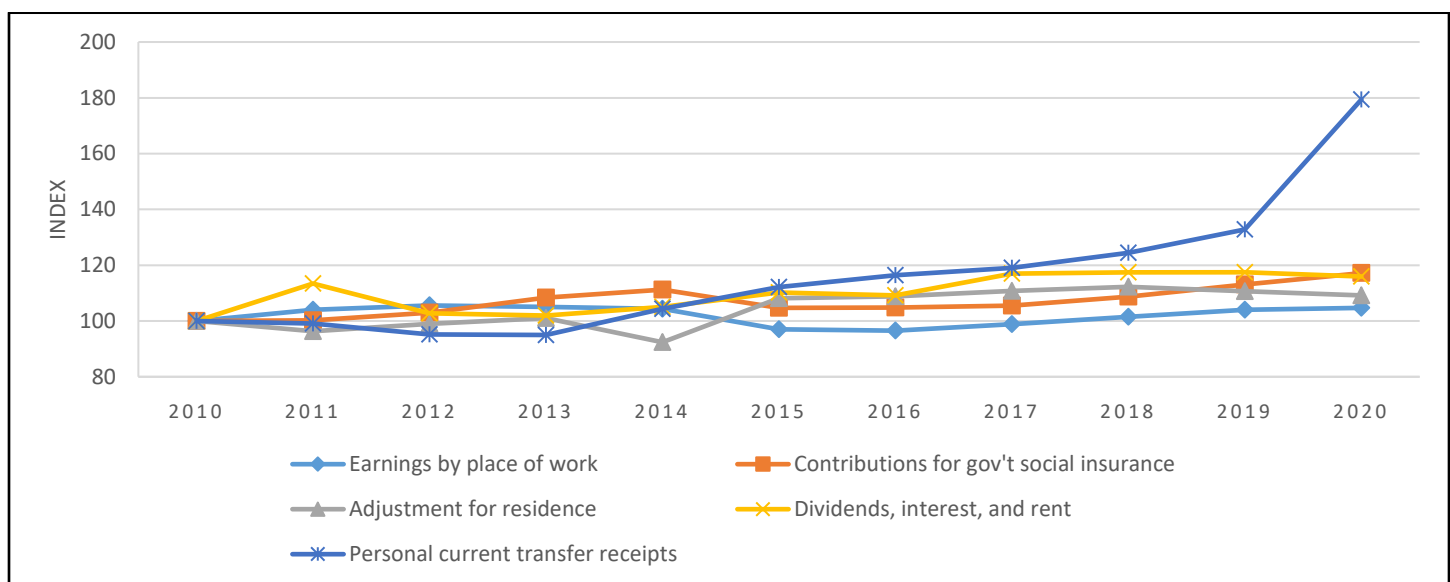
Table 51. Elko County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	\$2,433,895	\$2,776,650
Earnings by place of work*	\$1,673,795	\$1,751,980
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	\$163,599	\$191,657
Employee/self-employed contributions*	\$85,237	\$100,158
Employer contributions*	\$78,362	\$91,499
Adjustment for residence*	\$380,613	\$415,697
Net earnings by place of residence	\$1,890,808	\$1,976,020
Dividends, interest, and rent*	\$273,534	\$317,062
Personal current transfer receipts*	\$269,552	\$483,569

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.

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



Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Elko County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	\$1,673,795	\$1,751,980
Wages and salaries	\$1,175,582	\$1,336,446
Supplements to wages and salaries	\$295,209	\$306,993
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	\$216,847	\$215,494
Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$78,362	\$91,499
Proprietors' income	\$203,003	\$108,542
Farm proprietors' income	\$12,202	\$15,653
Nonfarm proprietors' income	\$190,802	\$92,889

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?

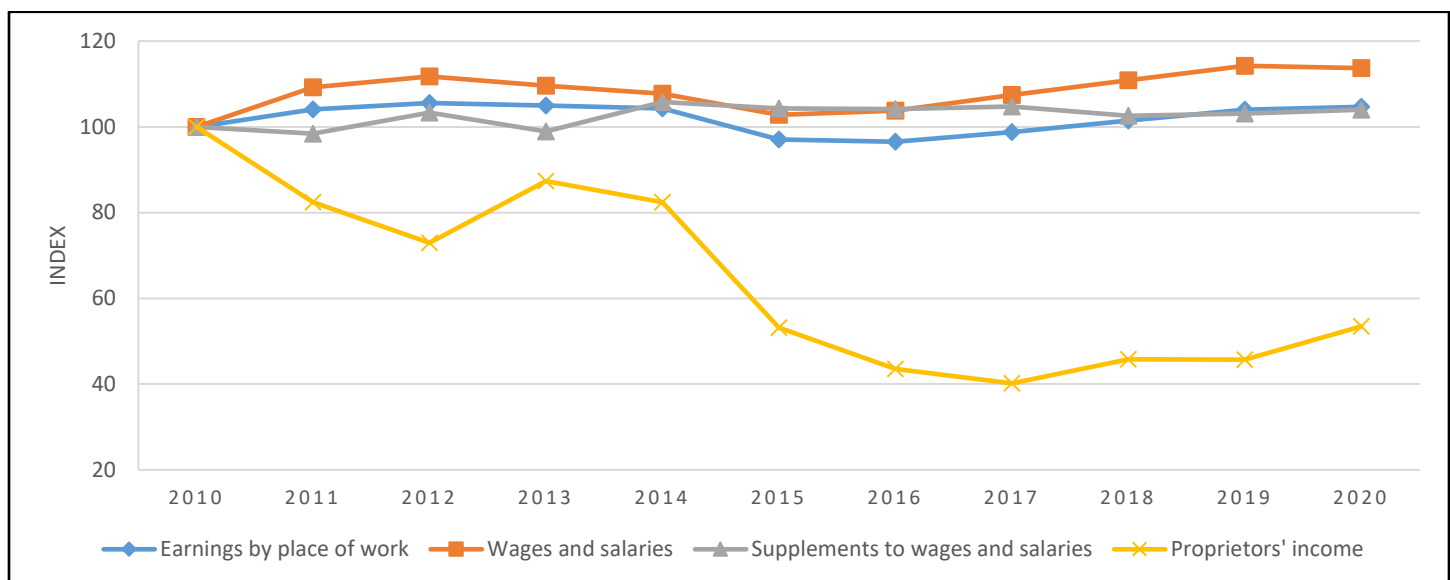
Earnings breakdown data can be used to identify the different parts of payments through places of employment. This data is useful for identifying possible mandates, reforms, and overall increases or decreases in benefits such employer contributions. An outlook on the overall economic wellbeing of the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

County Breakdown

Earnings by place of work have increased from 2010 to 2020 in Elko County. There can be a lot of increases seen in the earnings breakdown, however there are decreases. Proprietors' income experienced the largest decrease of almost 50%.



Figure 52. Elko 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. Elko County GRP by Industry, 2021

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	\$35,333,681
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	\$582,777,636
22: Utilities	\$71,519,026
23: Construction	\$179,178,502
31: Manufacturing	\$31,474,678
42: Wholesale Trade	\$578,132,114
44: Retail Trade	\$214,105,702
48: Transportation and Warehousing	\$70,301,405
51: Information	\$25,303,398
52: Finance and Insurance	\$62,616,515
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$67,290,855
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	\$77,429,602
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	\$85,280,237
56: Administrative and Support	\$55,603,361
61: Educational Services	\$3,240,079
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$120,799,986
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$37,857,136
72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$288,675,225
81: Other Services	\$58,903,094
90: Government and Public Administration	\$350,173,475
99: Unclassified Industry	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

Elko County's exports and imports are right around the same however, imports are more than the exports. Although Elko appears to have a healthy economy with an even balance of imports and exports. Elko's mining, quarrying, oil/gas extraction industry has the highest GRP at \$582,777,636.

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

Elko	
Total GRP	\$3,270,673,265
Exports	\$4,467,951,888
Imports	\$4,520,776,408

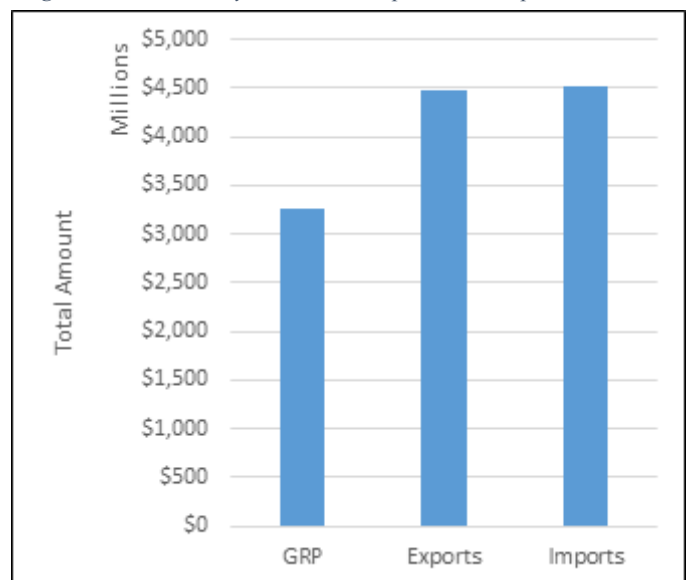
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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. Elko 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:

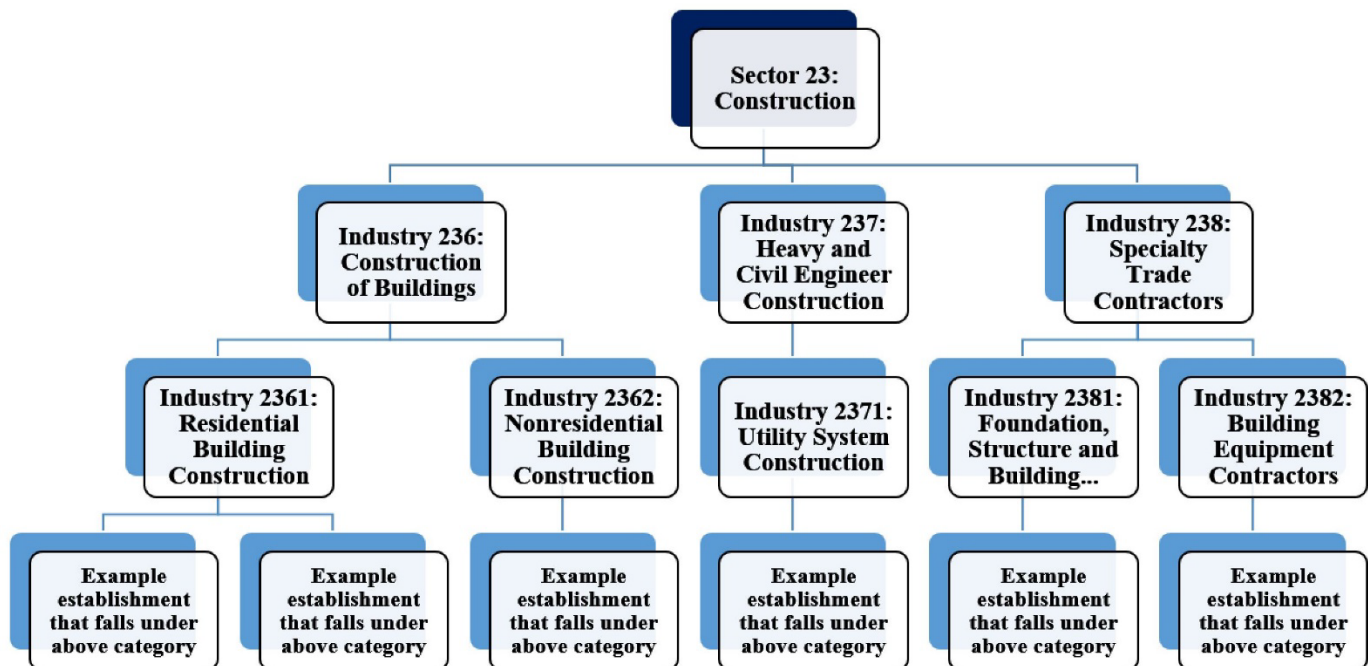
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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. Elko County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Jobs, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	721: Accommodation	3,158
2	903: Local Government	2,369
3	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	1,427
4	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,216
5	213: Support Activities for Mining	1,091
6	902: State Government	938
7	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	896
8	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	839
9	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	838
10	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	760
11	445: Food and Beverage Stores	639
12	561: Administrative and Support Services	594
13	452: General Merchandise Stores	542
14	236: Construction of Buildings	522
15	901: Federal Government	493

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 Elko County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Average Earnings per Job, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$403,579
2	425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	\$193,844
3	518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	\$175,792
4	525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	\$163,233
5	221: Utilities	\$149,107
6	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$130,214
7	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$121,080
8	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$113,951
9	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$110,199
10	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$109,078
11	482: Rail Transportation	\$104,523
12	481: Air Transportation	\$103,765
13	517: Telecommunications	\$89,088
14	999: Unclassified Industry	\$87,513
15	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$86,393

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$959,586,521
2	901: Federal Government	\$650,524,910
3	902: State Government	\$558,621,686
4	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$495,779,620
5	903: Local Government	\$431,978,039
6	721: Accommodation	\$351,017,994
7	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$290,576,374
8	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$287,513,143
9	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$181,378,644
10	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$141,000,124
11	531: Real Estate	\$119,631,585
12	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$115,140,093
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$114,513,975
14	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$113,311,437
15	221: Utilities	\$109,343,572

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. Elko County 3-Digit NAICS Top 15 Performers, Total Imports, 2021

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$906,720,655
2	902: State Government	\$364,661,946
3	903: Local Government	\$232,399,689
4	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$227,235,924
5	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$146,285,662
6	622: Hospitals	\$116,972,875
7	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$115,491,277
8	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$111,479,277
9	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$111,410,344
10	311: Food Manufacturing	\$106,105,037
11	523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	\$104,209,570
12	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$88,148,810
13	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$87,084,749
14	517: Telecommunications	\$84,548,794
15	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$80,931,666

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$912,904,347
2	901: Federal Government	\$645,963,324
3	902: State Government	\$558,621,686
4	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$426,995,405
5	721: Accommodation	\$321,024,002
6	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$261,304,703
7	213: Support Activities Mining	\$162,216,750
8	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$83,778,329
9	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$80,604,132
10	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$73,211,329
11	221: Utilities	\$59,185,344
12	441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$54,009,579
13	236: Construction of Buildings	\$51,965,077
14	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$50,455,840
15	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$50,147,525

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

Jobs in this sector have all increased, except in the animal production and aquaculture industry where jobs decreased since 2011. Despite the job decrease, animal production remains this sector's highest earning industry at \$19,404,952. The second closest earning industry is \$2,814,206 coming from support activities for agriculture and forestry, with 91 jobs and two payroll businesses.

The average earnings per job in this sector are relatively the same compared to Nevada's. The major difference is in forestry and logging and fishing, hunting and trapping; the county has little to no activity in these industries. While Nevada has a decent amount of activity, with each industry averaging over \$90,000 per job.

Total taxes collected in this sector \$3,260,746

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
111: Crop Production	17	17	5	\$43,870	\$1,685,183
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	310	263	26	\$36,473	\$19,404,952
113: Forestry and Logging	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$56,717
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	13	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$420,938
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	59	91	2	\$29,862	\$2,814,206

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	\$6,582,287	\$1,227,743	\$5,354,544	\$16,106,133	\$148,244
112	\$81,768,738	\$8,557,409	\$73,211,329	\$11,468,792	\$2,891,754
113	\$126,724	\$112,023	\$14,701	\$846,005	\$4,777
114	\$971,586	\$122,644	\$848,941	\$812,240	\$147,626
115	\$3,321,682	\$1,558,519	\$1,763,163	\$1,303,310	\$68,344

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

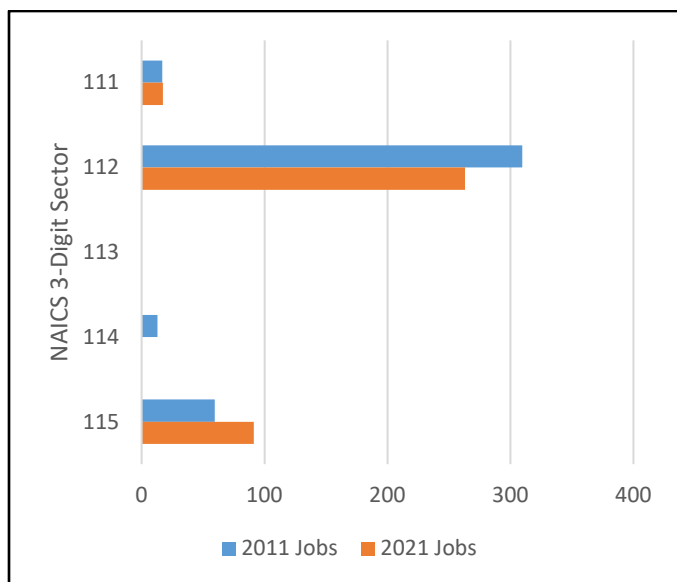
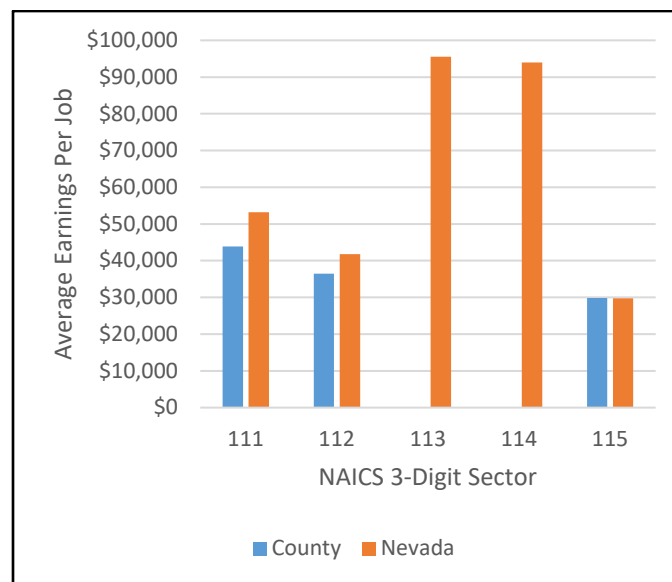


Figure 56 Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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.

County Breakdown

Total jobs in this sector have decreased in every industry since 2011. Mining is still this sector's leader with over 1,200 jobs and \$159,848,384 and 21 payroll businesses. Total sales far outweigh the imports which is a good sign for the economy.

Compared to Nevada the average earnings per job is about the same, but Elko's average earnings are a bit higher. Except in the oil and gas extraction industry, there is very little activity for Elko. Whereas in Nevada there is a good amount of activity in this industry that averages about \$130,000 per job.

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.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
211: Oil and Gas Extraction	<10	0	0	\$0	\$2,256,817
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,400	1,216	21	\$130,214	\$159,848,384
213: Support Activities for Mining	1,153	1,091	26	\$121,080	\$133,159,922

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	\$15,347,571	\$10,507,911	\$4,839,660	\$7,632,409	\$2,715,323
212	\$959,586,521	\$46,682,174	\$912,904,347	\$26,580,288	\$58,420,844
213	\$290,576,374	\$128,359,624	\$162,216,750	\$16,561,942	\$15,275,457

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

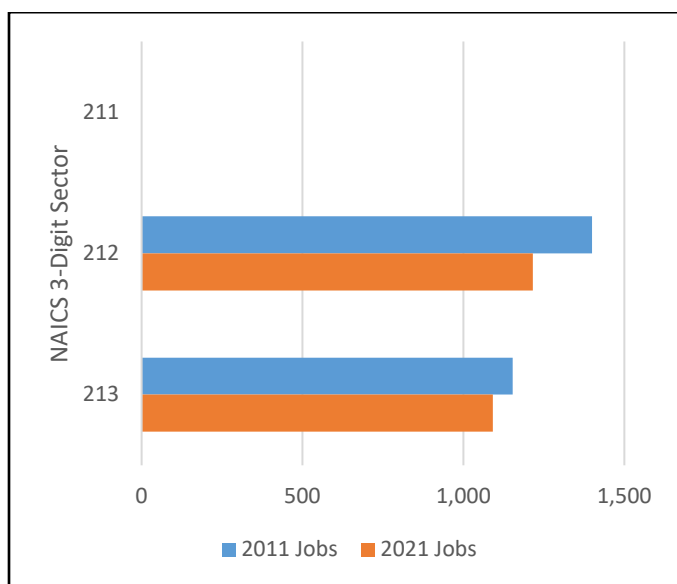
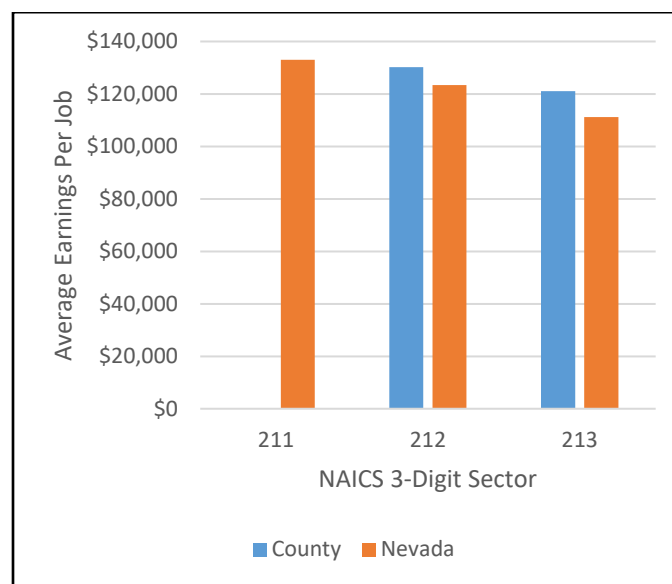


Figure 58. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

There was a sizeable increase in jobs in this sector from 2011 to 2021, with 9 total payroll businesses. The industry also brought in over \$20 million. There was also over a \$100 million in total sales, that is split evenly between in region and exported sales. Both in region and exported sales are greater than the imports which is a great sign for Elko County's economy.

Total taxes collected in this section \$15,137,985.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
221: Utilities	96	135	9	\$149,107	\$20,390,246

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	\$109,343,572	\$50,158,229	\$59,185,344	\$49,663,511	\$15,137,985

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

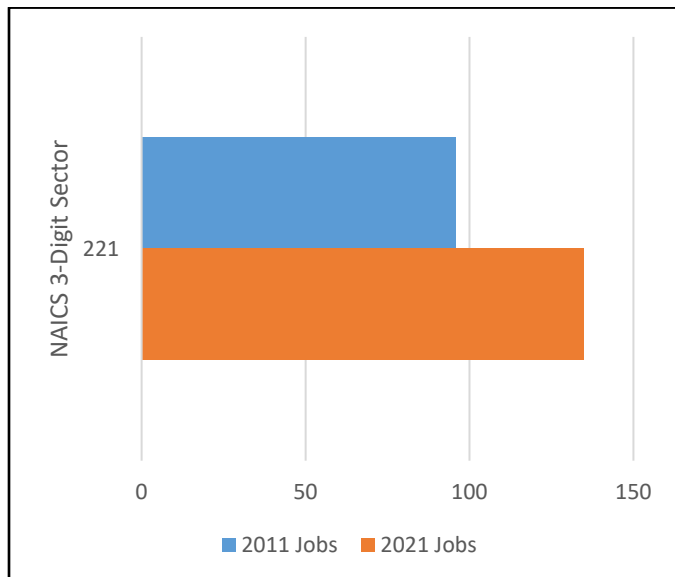
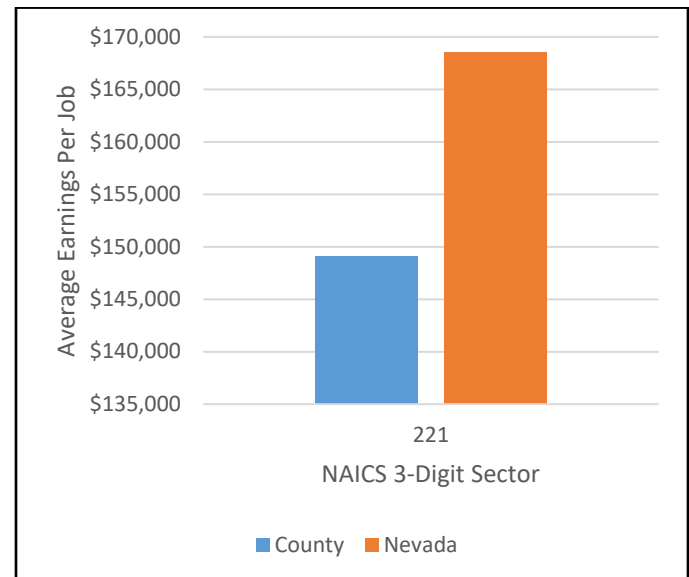


Figure 60. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Only one industry experienced growth in this sector from 2011 to 2021, that would be the construction and buildings industry. The two other industries both experienced decreases in total jobs. While special trade contractors may have decreased in total jobs since 2010, it remains this sectors leader. Having 839 jobs with 66 payroll businesses and averaging \$81,000 per job and bringing in over \$71 million in total earnings. That \$81,000 they average in special trade contractors is higher than the states average for special trade contract. However, Nevada's average earnings per job are higher in the two other industries.

Total taxes collected \$2,697,182

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
236: Construction of Buildings	397	522	39	\$72,444	\$38,575,384
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	714	346	15	\$80,623	\$29,040,109
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	917	839	66	\$81,509	\$71,117,292

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	\$98,663,317	\$46,698,239	\$51,965,077	\$20,663,993	\$759,604
237	\$74,186,625	\$23,730,785	\$50,455,840	\$16,453,652	\$569,504
238	\$181,378,644	\$100,774,511	\$80,604,132	\$70,084,254	\$1,368,074

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

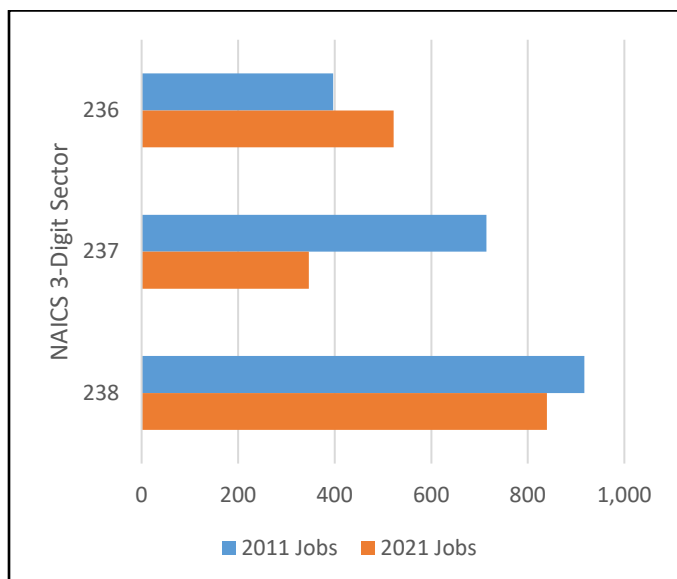
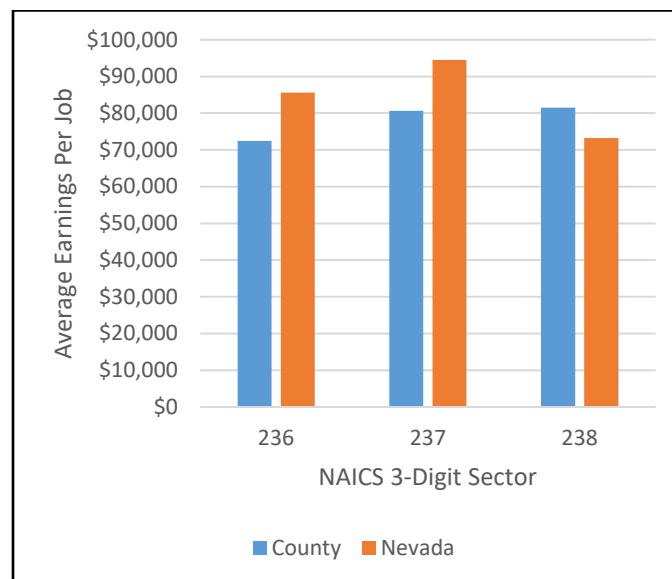


Figure 62. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 partition of Manufacturing, Food and Beverage/Tobacco Product Manufacturing produce the most locally. The former, although providing local output, also imports more than \$106M. The only two locally inactive subsectors are Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills, yet the former reports \$1.8M in imports and the latter \$4.0M, indicating local demand and room for opportunity.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
311: Food Manufacturing	<10	10	1	\$43,466	\$662,076
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	16	11	2	\$72,782	\$848,300
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
314: Textile Product Mills	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$30,571
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$128,454
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	17	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$160,154

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	\$3,062,567	\$813,371	\$2,249,195	\$106,105,037	\$32,342
312	\$6,341,740	\$2,246,804	\$4,094,936	\$24,632,195	\$534,559
313	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,792,686	\$0
314	\$93,734	\$25,200	\$68,535	\$3,961,601	\$1,633
315	\$245,044	\$104,433	\$140,611	\$1,480,752	\$4,352
316	\$699,737	\$100,449	\$599,289	\$850,424	\$15,314

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

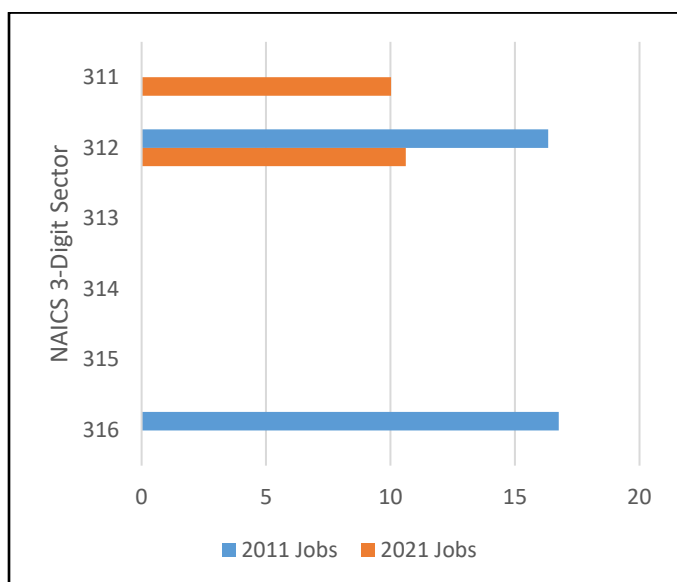
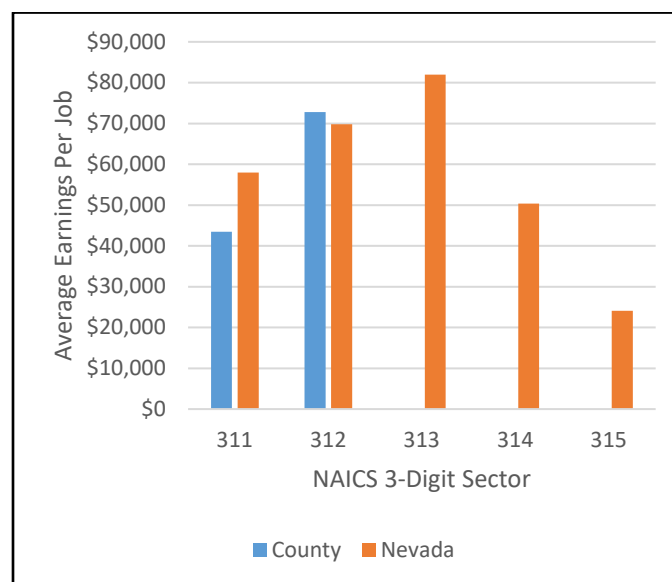


Figure 64. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In this partition of Manufacturing, all subsectors but Paper Manufacturing produce locally while importing a large amount of services. Paper Manufacturing, despite no local production, imports \$17.8M. Similarly, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (the only subsector whose in-region sales are higher than its exports) as well as Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing have no local businesses or jobs, yet still achieve sales figures. Of producing subsectors, Chemical Manufacturing and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing are the highest in total sales, at \$16.5M and \$7.8M, respectively. Taxes collected for this industry total \$817.1k, with 50% coming from Chemical Manufacturing.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
321: Wood Product Manufacturing	<10	44	1	\$62,498	\$2,787,996
322: Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	16	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$294,918
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$134,848
325: Chemical Manufacturing	10	27	2	\$113,951	\$3,152,901
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,403
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	61	57	5	\$70,639	\$4,316,643

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	\$13,643,310	\$1,509,395	\$12,133,915	\$16,422,675	\$123,981
322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,768,422	\$0
323	\$932,238	\$65,756	\$866,482	\$7,637,990	\$15,935
324	\$578,194	\$399,618	\$178,576	\$57,108,091	\$7,576
325	\$16,535,587	\$2,234,323	\$14,301,264	\$88,148,810	\$405,963
326	\$33,654	\$9,762	\$23,891	\$35,826,289	\$330
327	\$16,376,980	\$7,802,100	\$8,574,880	\$21,351,272	\$263,658

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

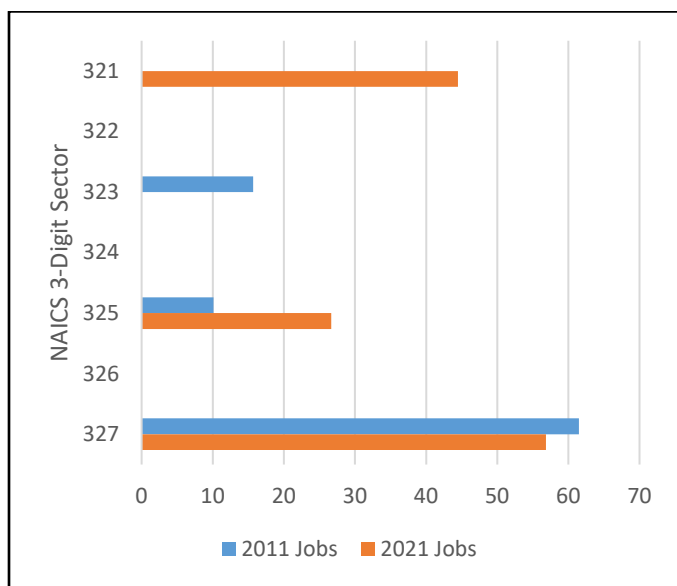
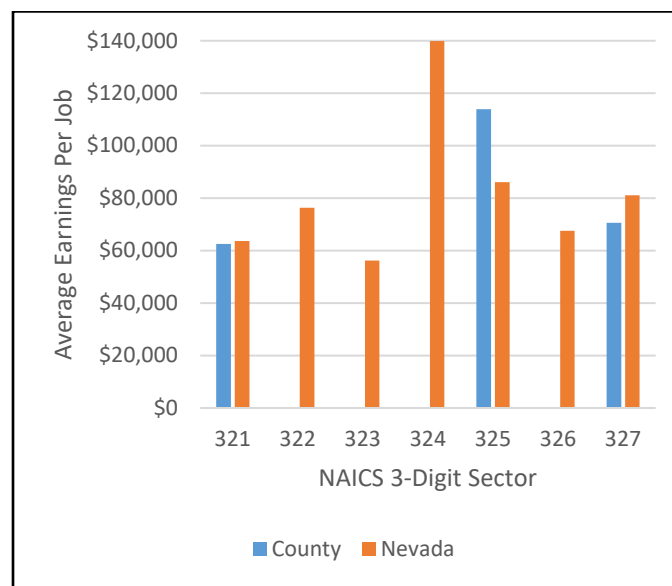


Figure 66. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

This partition of Manufacturing provides 13 payroll businesses and at least 25 jobs. This is a decrease from the 101 jobs in 2010. Still, in 2021 total sales are \$9.8M, with almost half of that coming from Machinery Manufacturing. Imports are high in all subsectors, and exported sales outnumber in-region sales.

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. Elko County NAICS Sector 33, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$21,313
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	81	20	5	\$60,140	\$1,250,136
333: Machinery Manufacturing	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$366,784
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,093
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	19	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$120,095
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$411,569
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$70,046
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	19	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$241,321

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	\$262,537	\$97,455	\$165,082	\$13,419,626	\$4,763
332	\$4,360,904	\$1,338,304	\$3,022,600	\$52,514,545	\$50,375
333	\$1,608,072	\$325,053	\$1,283,018	\$70,557,202	\$20,094
334	\$19,650	\$0	\$19,650	\$32,133,627	\$450
335	\$345,903	\$32,711	\$313,192	\$13,782,395	\$4,212
336	\$2,410,996	\$1,531,628	\$879,368	\$87,084,749	\$21,965
337	\$176,958	\$63,627	\$113,331	\$10,254,459	\$1,262
339	\$676,701	\$105,762	\$570,939	\$21,679,363	\$7,969

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

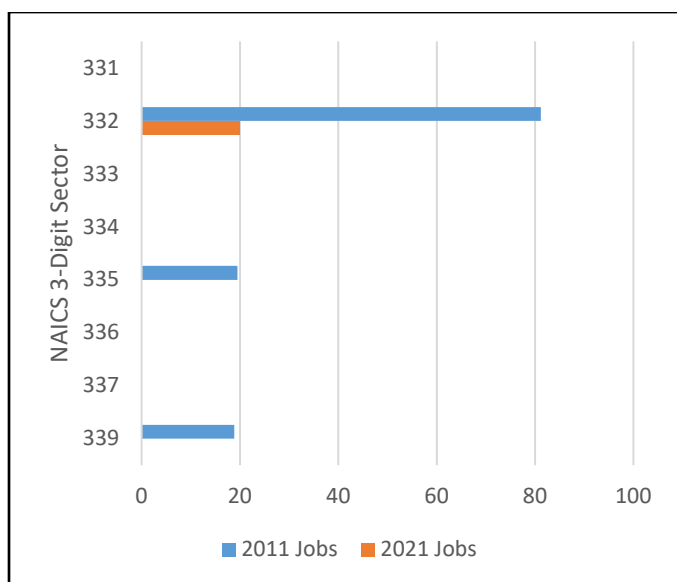
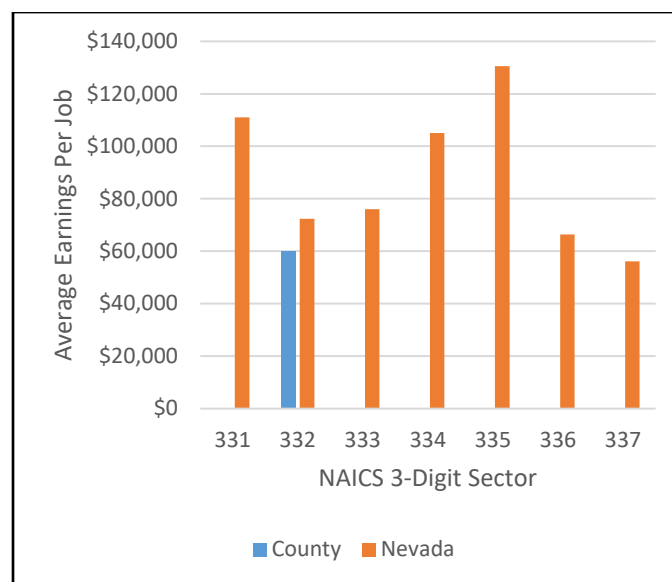


Figure 68. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In Elko, two of the three Wholesale Trade subsectors are highly active locally. The third, Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers, is still active, but to a lesser degree. Together, the industry provides 96 payroll businesses and 1,211 jobs. This is a heavy increase from 2011 with 959 jobs. Moreover, the average earnings for each of these jobs is high compared to other industries in Elko, and so, assuming individuals employed in this industry also live in Elko County (refer to the employment inflow/outflow section), this marks a lot of dollars contributing to the region's growth.

High total sales numbers furtherly indicates local growth, especially since for both the Wholesale of Durable and Nondurable Goods, 90% and 86% of sales are in exports, respectively. This means outside dollars coming into the region, and through direct, indirect, and deduced impact, money leading to the economic growth of the region.

There are more imports than exports for Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers, indicating opportunity.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	728	838	63	\$109,078	\$93,208,125
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	188	346	23	\$86,393	\$34,095,636
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	43	27	10	\$193,844	\$6,324,015

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	\$287,513,143	\$26,208,439	\$261,304,703	\$111,410,344	\$20,245,372
424	\$495,779,620	\$68,784,215	\$426,995,405	\$80,931,666	\$295,477,584
425	\$7,384,555	\$6,154,776	\$1,229,779	\$4,452,443	\$43,198

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

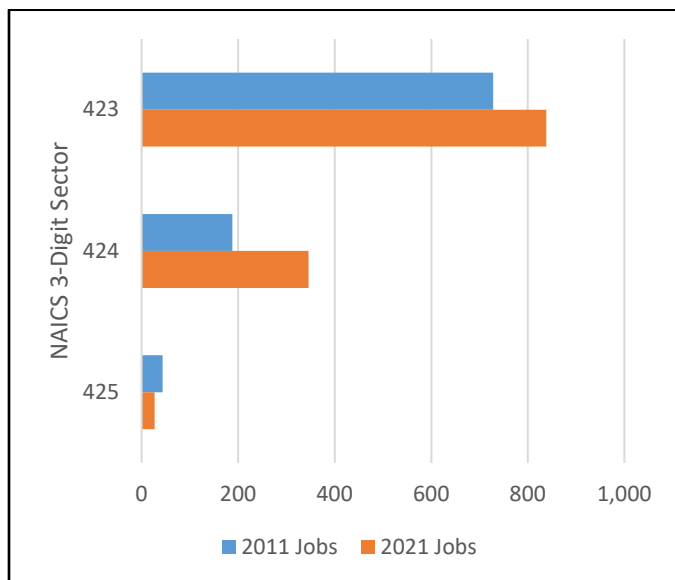
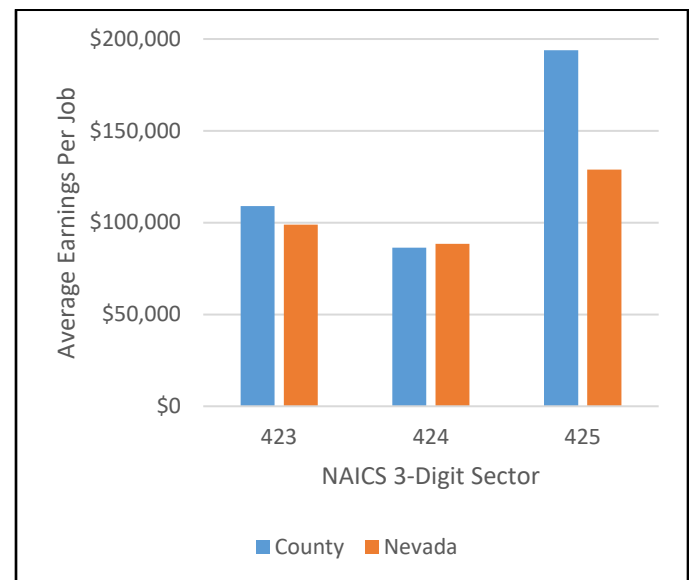


Figure 70. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Every subsector in Retail Trade provides numerous payroll businesses and jobs. The 1,823 jobs in this partition of Retail is an increase from the 1,529 jobs in 2011. Key subsectors for high total and exported sales are Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers, Food and Beverage Stores, and Gasoline Stations

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	326	382	26	\$71,052	\$27,758,384
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	49	47	4	\$55,481	\$2,593,799
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	61	32	6	\$56,973	\$1,947,561
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	202	226	10	\$44,358	\$10,244,444
445: Food and Beverage Stores	505	639	20	\$34,310	\$22,730,666
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	54	74	9	\$75,847	\$5,981,117
447: Gasoline Stations	251	356	23	\$31,074	\$11,544,769
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	81	67	9	\$26,819	\$2,157,516

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	\$71,412,160	\$17,402,580	\$54,009,579	\$41,634,622	\$10,818,219
442	\$6,304,522	\$1,091,301	\$5,213,221	\$8,261,185	\$847,556
443	\$4,708,254	\$903,010	\$3,805,243	\$10,311,852	\$621,313
444	\$30,544,089	\$4,468,186	\$26,075,903	\$27,470,602	\$5,691,568
445	\$57,896,681	\$7,749,156	\$50,147,525	\$36,926,553	\$7,068,022
446	\$13,403,389	\$3,488,371	\$9,915,018	\$15,854,797	\$1,060,026
447	\$56,453,893	\$12,810,270	\$43,643,623	\$9,761,144	\$9,322,827
448	\$8,293,732	\$3,210,427	\$5,083,305	\$19,113,448	\$1,038,250

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

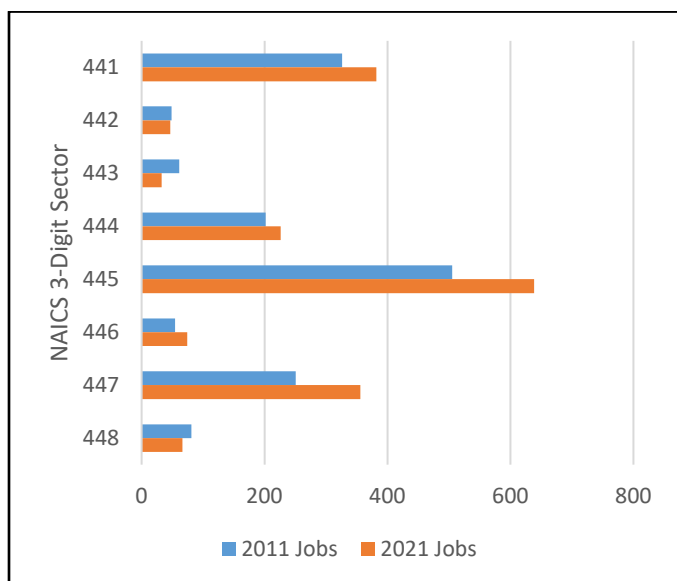
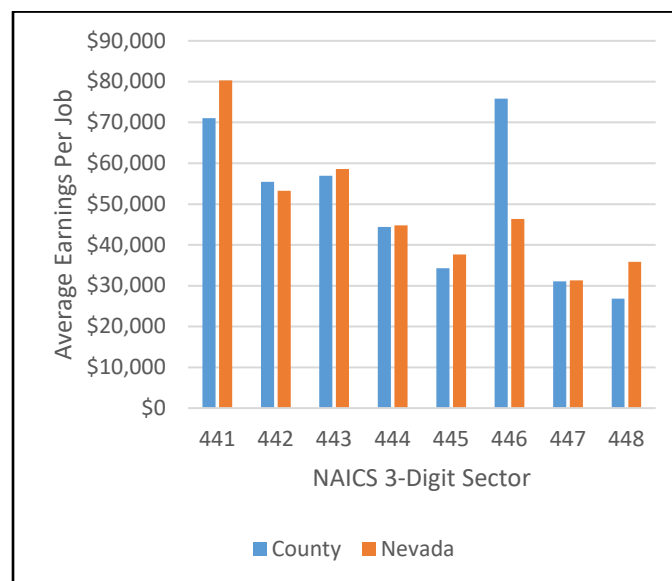


Figure 72. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Every subsector in Retail Trade provides numerous payroll businesses and jobs. The 888 jobs in this partition of Retail is a decrease from the 861 jobs in 2011, but the previous partition (Sector 44) should be consulted to see the overall increase. Key subsectors here, regarding high total and exported sales, are General Merchandise Stores and Nonstore Retailers.

In two of the sixteen Retail Trade subsectors, in-region sales are higher than exported sales: Health and Personal Care Stores, and Clothing and Clothing Accessories stores. In all other subsectors are exports higher than in-region sales. That being said, in half of the subsectors, imports are higher than exports. Overall, high imports as well as high exports means a healthy economic balance between signaled opportunity for growth and already-sustained dollars being present and rising in the region.

Subsectors with the highest imports are Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (\$32.7M), Food and Beverage Stores (\$31.6M), and Nonstore Retailers (\$29.6M). These three subsectors also produce high local output and high exports.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$14.4M. The majority of taxes collected in this section comes from General Merchandise Stores.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
451: Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	89	72	11	\$27,172	\$2,233,887
452: General Merchandise Stores	526	542	12	\$31,005	\$16,888,504
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	107	175	14	\$28,688	\$6,045,148
454: Nonstore Retailers	139	99	11	\$62,182	\$8,108,295

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	\$5,445,787	\$1,197,375	\$4,248,412	\$5,849,657	\$736,824
452	\$47,532,294	\$17,787,286	\$29,745,009	\$26,448,700	\$9,987,089
453	\$14,679,076	\$3,047,325	\$11,631,751	\$14,222,943	\$1,965,484
454	\$34,996,238	\$8,738,651	\$26,257,587	\$45,239,881	\$2,379,515

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

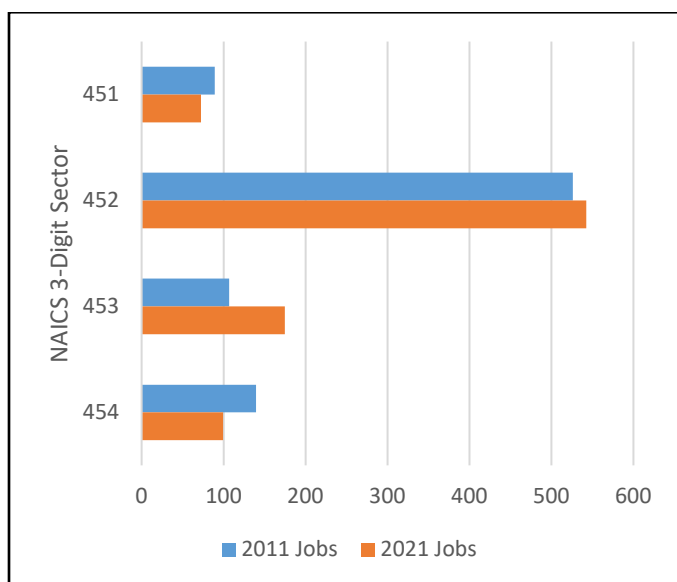
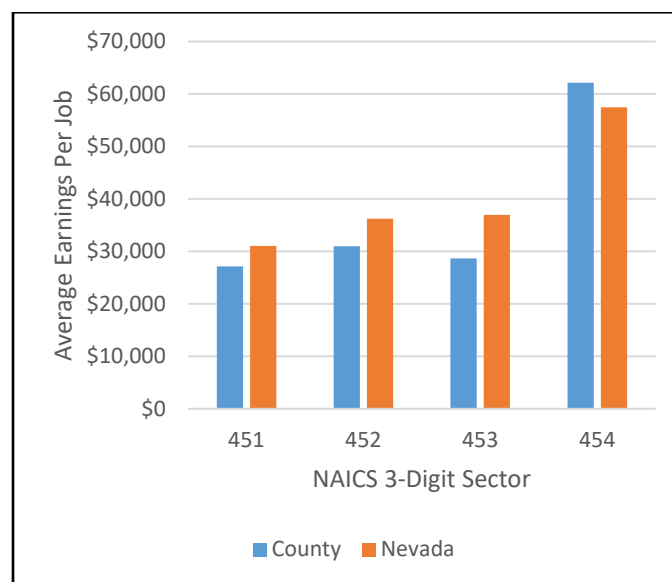


Figure 74. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 partition of Transportation and Warehousing provides 39 payroll businesses and 496 jobs. This is a decrease from the 571 jobs in 2011. This is somewhat mitigated, because in the next partition, which includes Couriers and Messengers and Warehousing and Storage, we see an overall increase in jobs. The average earnings per job varies, ranging from moderately low (\$66.7k) to moderately high (\$104k).

Total sales are highest in Truck Transportation (\$40.7M) and Support Activities for Transportation (\$20.7M). The former achieves higher in-region sales while the latter achieves higher exported sales. To further highlight the differences in this diverse industry: 2 of the 8 subsectors here report higher exports than imports, while 2 of the 8 subsectors report no exports at all, as well as no in-region sales (Water Transportation and Pipeline Transportation). It should be noted also that the diversity in in-region sales vs. exports also applies to all subsectors here.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$3.6M. Most of this comes from Air Transportation. A comparison of the diverse sales/businesses/taxes/ ratios between these subsectors and a sector such as Support Activities for Transportation, speak to tax intricacy.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
481: Air Transportation	44	40	3	\$103,765	\$4,393,542
482: Rail Transportation	76	57	0	\$104,523	\$5,933,554
483: Water Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$24,682
484: Truck Transportation	186	171	26	\$78,933	\$15,512,352
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	219	136	3	\$66,772	\$11,902,326
486: Pipeline Transportation	26	0	0	\$0	\$0
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$58,073
488: Support Activities for Transportation	20	92	7	\$85,486	\$8,109,596

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	\$12,165,779	\$7,546,962	\$4,618,818	\$8,326,993	\$1,316,111
482	\$20,094,658	\$6,550,050	\$13,544,608	\$1,806,899	\$692,608
483	\$123,642	\$97,915	\$25,727	\$5,617,637	\$4,539
484	\$40,705,637	\$21,751,739	\$18,953,898	\$36,932,897	\$647,181
485	\$21,579,081	\$5,694,803	\$15,884,277	\$3,696,571	\$663,930
486	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,303,939	\$0
487	\$147,660	\$130,625	\$17,035	\$282,090	\$1,562
488	\$20,705,708	\$4,098,342	\$16,607,365	\$21,032,942	\$238,244

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

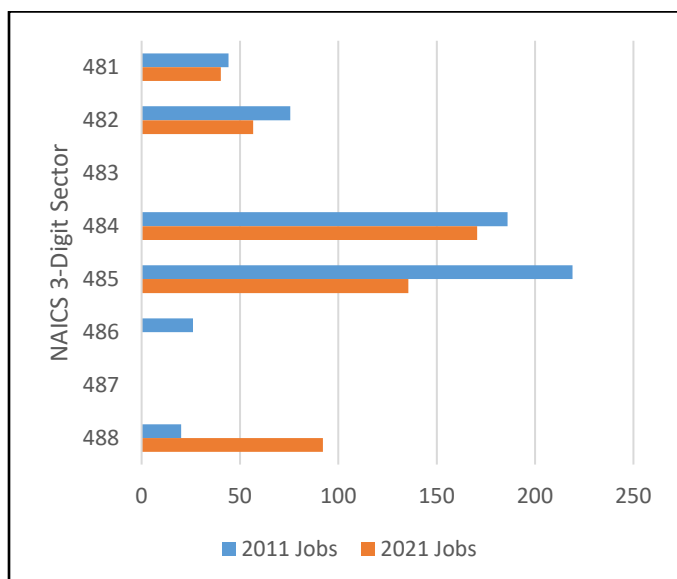
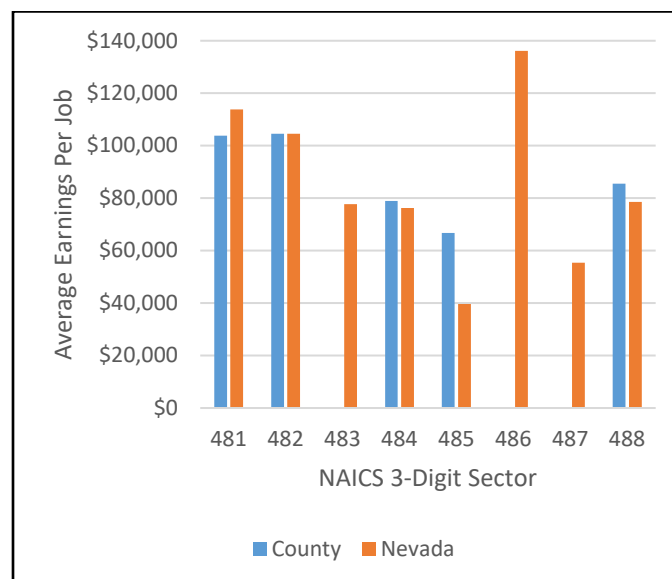


Figure 76. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 partition of the Transportation industry provides 11 payroll businesses and at least 205 jobs. This is an increase from the 60 jobs in 2011. The majority of this doubling increase is shown in Couriers and Messengers, which almost doubled in jobs, and Warehousing and Storage, that went from <10 to 46. However, Postal Service jobs slightly dropped. Average earnings for Couriers and Messengers is moderate to low, at \$44.3k, while average earnings for Warehousing and Storage is moderate to high, at \$66.3k. In spite of this difference, total sales and the division of sales is similar in these two prevalent subsectors. In other words, total sales are both \$18.1M and \$6.8M, and, in both subsectors, exports are higher than in-region sales. Moreover, exports are lower than imports. Exports existing alongside imports indicates the healthy economic balance between signaled opportunity for growth and already-sustained dollars being present and rising in the region.

Taxes collected for this partition of the industry total \$309k. Majority of this comes from Couriers and Messengers, and one-third from Warehousing and Storage

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
491: Postal Service	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
492: Couriers and Messengers	60	159	8	\$44,273	\$8,479,997
493: Warehousing and Storage	<10	46	3	\$66,255	\$3,322,736

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
491	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,584	\$0
492	\$18,065,386	\$6,521,191	\$11,544,195	\$10,491,762	\$253,853
493	\$6,739,370	\$3,673,857	\$3,065,513	\$20,038,939	\$55,333

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

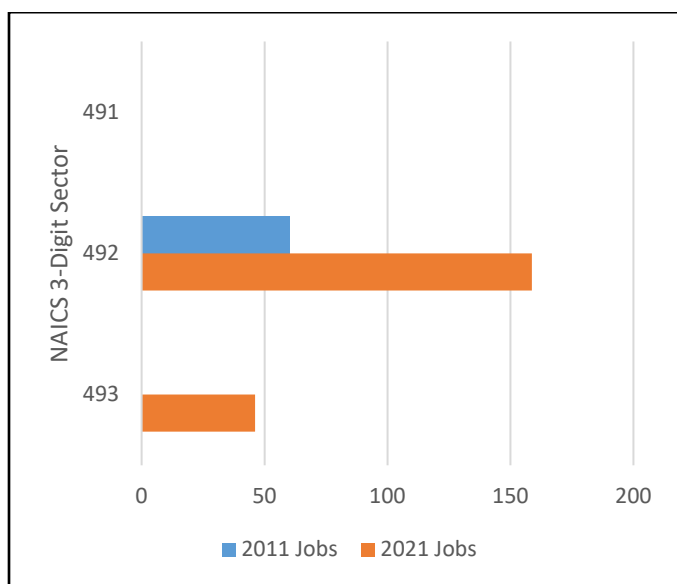
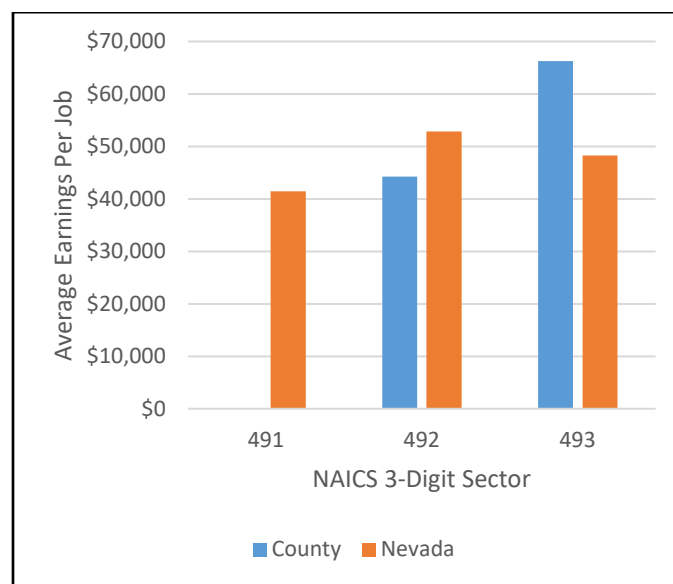


Figure 78. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Each subsector in this industry, except for the water-catching subsector Other Information Services, provide Elko with businesses and jobs. Total payroll businesses are 10, and total jobs 103. This is a decrease from the 150 jobs in 2011. The only subsector that increased in jobs between 2011 and 2021 was Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries. Average earnings for this industry varies from subsector to subsector, ranging from moderately low (\$31.9k) to moderately high (\$175.8k).

Regarding sales, 5 of the 6 subsectors produce locally and export some of this production. Moreover, 3 of these producing subsectors report higher exports than in-region sales. However, in spite of this local production, imports are higher than exports in all subsectors. Imports are especially high in Telecommunications and Publishing Industries (except internet).

Taxes collected for this industry total \$1.3M and majority of this comes from Telecommunications.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)	57	17	1	\$65,641	\$1,290,043
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	16	25	2	\$31,876	\$802,982
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	36	21	2	\$45,271	\$1,268,254
517: Telecommunications	41	16	3	\$89,088	\$1,688,445
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	0	24	2	\$175,792	\$4,416,510
519: Other Information Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$42,573

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	\$3,022,526	\$2,452,246	\$570,280	\$48,763,598	\$44,028
512	\$2,763,614	\$502,501	\$2,261,113	\$12,981,796	\$128,902
515	\$7,307,739	\$2,156,207	\$5,151,532	\$18,653,767	\$89,120
517	\$11,492,561	\$6,290,352	\$5,202,209	\$84,548,794	\$768,794
518	\$16,999,345	\$16,245,040	\$754,305	\$11,516,066	\$253,411
519	\$168,044	\$28,011	\$140,033	\$42,255,403	\$1,775

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

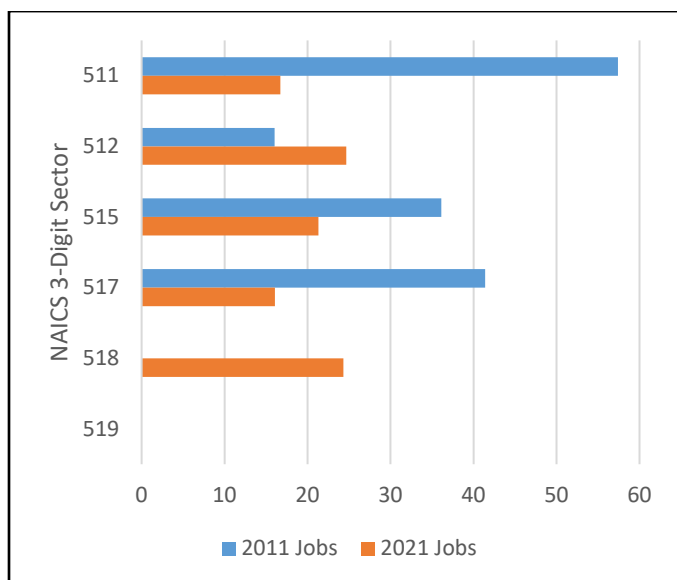
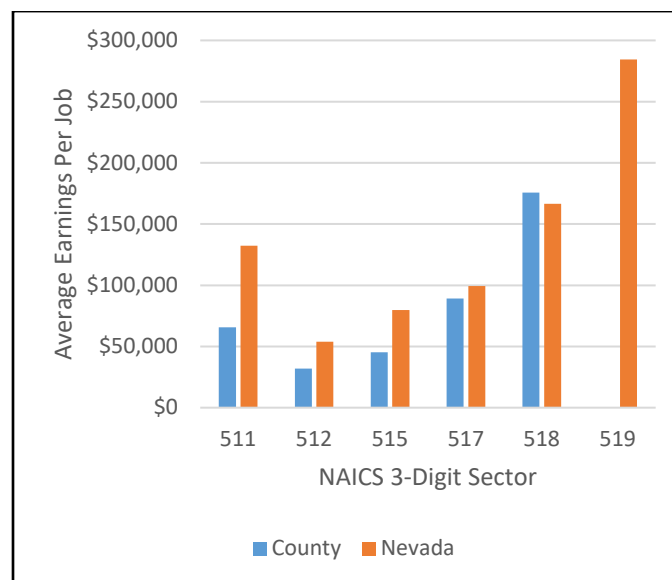


Figure 80. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

4 of the 5 subsectors in this industry provide payroll businesses and jobs. There are 53 total payroll businesses and 263 jobs. This is a decrease from the 318 jobs in 2011.

Total sales are highest in Credit Intermediation and Related Activities, at \$46.6M. The other two active subsectors trail behind with \$19M and \$15.1M in sales. Of these three active and locally producing subsectors, both in-region sales and imports are higher than exports. Although exports reach \$16.9M in one case, imports average a little under \$100m for the most active subsectors.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$1.8M, with most of this from Credit Intermediation and Related Activities.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	208	173	26	\$75,458	\$14,108,848
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	12	<10	10	Insf. Data	\$9,110,053
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	98	75	16	\$67,134	\$6,617,739
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	<10	15	1	\$163,233	\$6,163,241

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
521	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,363,337	\$0
522	\$46,565,208	\$29,620,163	\$16,945,045	\$115,491,277	\$1,065,436
523	\$25,518,491	\$15,096,649	\$10,421,842	\$104,209,570	\$352,088
524	\$23,082,097	\$19,004,782	\$4,077,315	\$146,285,662	\$258,714
525	\$21,411,533	\$2,916,865	\$18,494,668	\$29,225,294	\$80,901

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

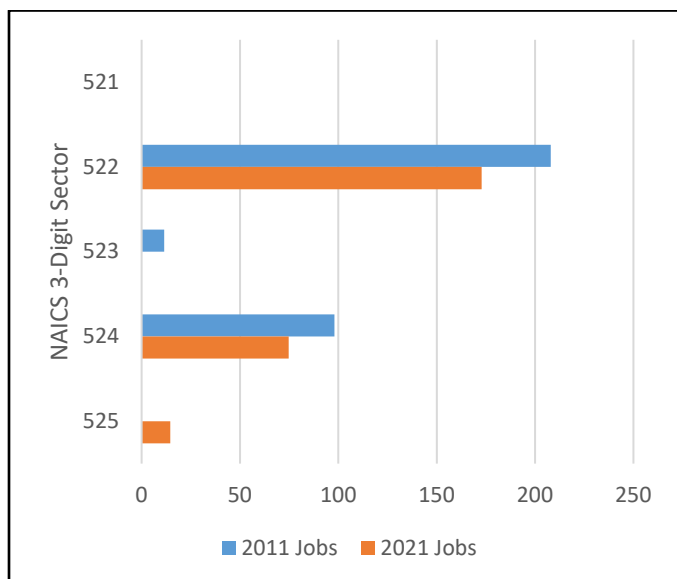
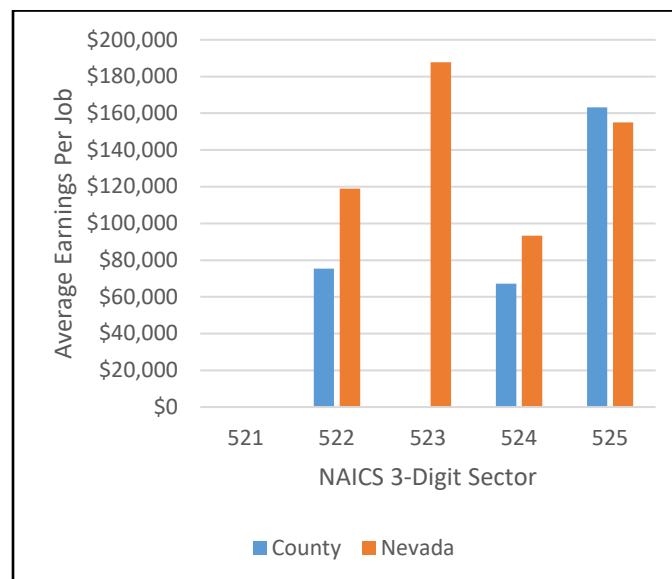


Figure 82. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

This industry provides Elko County with 58 payroll businesses and 313 jobs. This is an increase from the 235 jobs in 2011. The increase in jobs occurred in both of the prevalent industries here, Real Estate, increasing by 78 jobs. The average earnings per job in this industry are moderately average compared to other industries in Elko County, but not necessarily moderately average compared to Real Estate in other counties.

The three subsectors vary in total sales: \$108M, \$14M, and \$3M. They do, however, resemble each other in how they meet their demand. Among total sales, in-region sales is larger than exported sales for all three subsectors. Moreover, imports are larger than exported sales by a similarly great margin. Exports lower than in-region sales is understandable for the nature of the Real Estate business. Exports here might also indicate an influx of residents.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$7.6M, and majority of this comes from the predominant Real Estate subsector.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
531: Real Estate	185	263	47	\$52,644	\$35,470,902
532: Rental and Leasing Services	50	50	11	\$66,034	\$4,778,248
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	\$0	\$130,504

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	\$119,631,585	\$108,641,882	\$10,989,703	\$60,315,696	\$5,234,374
532	\$21,191,374	\$14,036,355	\$7,155,019	\$17,482,113	\$2,223,546
533	\$7,326,481	\$3,746,764	\$3,579,717	\$15,532,332	\$181,914

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

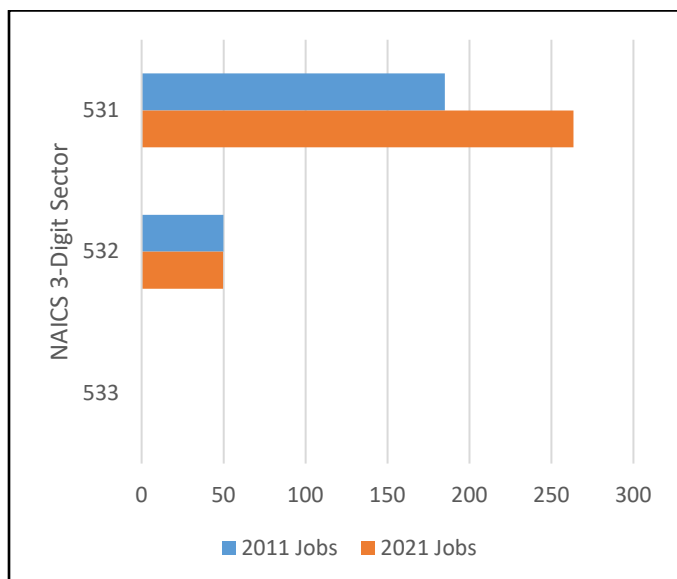
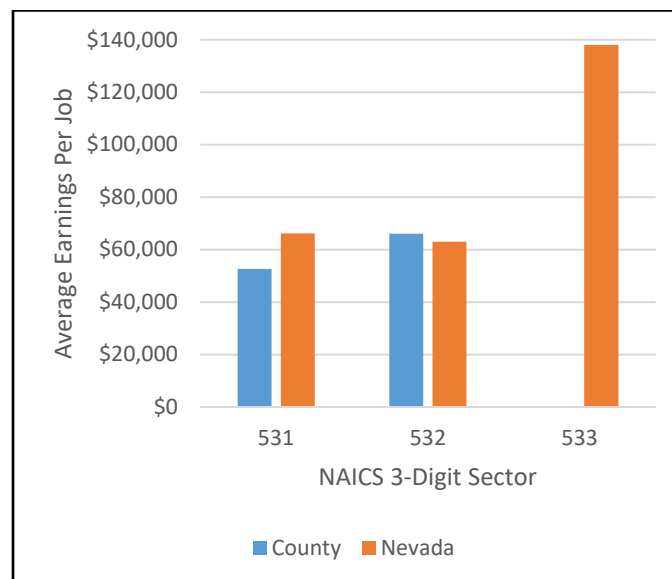


Figure 84. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The sole subsector in this industry provides 101 payroll businesses and 760 jobs. This is an increase from the 573 jobs in 2011. Average earnings per job here are moderate to high at \$76k.

Total sales are \$114.5M, with majority of that comprising in-region sales and the remaining being comprised of exported sales. Imports of \$227.3M are over 5 times higher than exports, and almost triple of total sales.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$2.3M.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	573	760	101	\$76,040	\$62,675,600

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	\$114,513,975	\$72,408,500	\$42,105,475	\$227,235,924	\$2,332,920

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

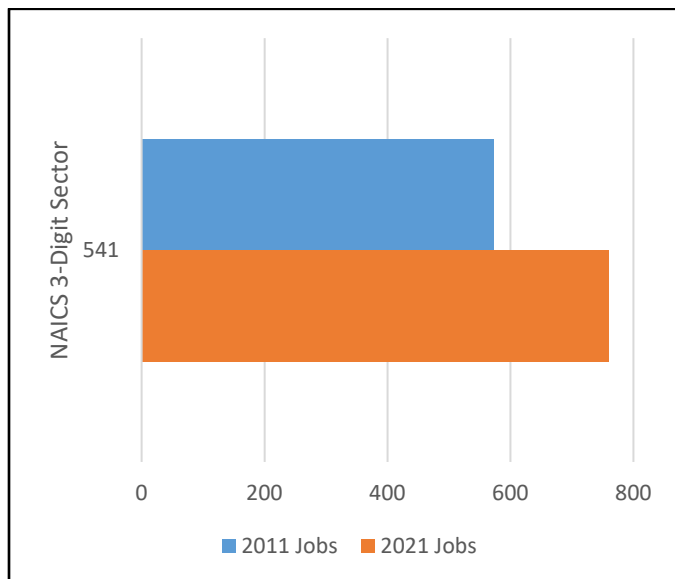
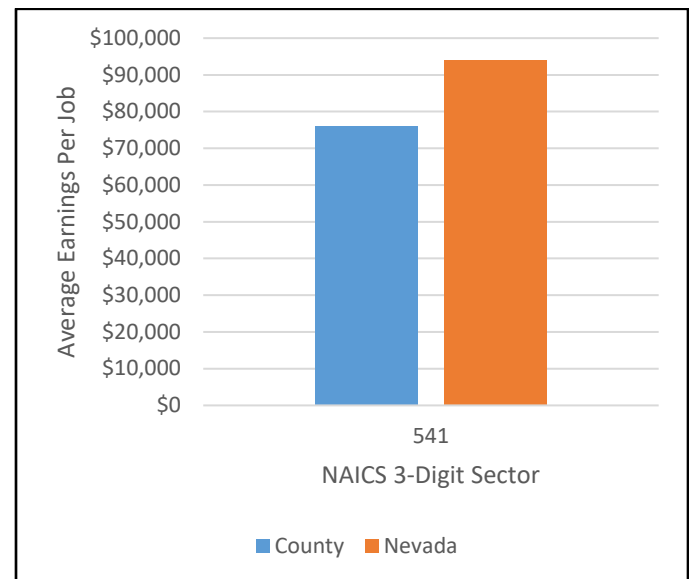


Figure 86. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The sole subsector in this industry provides Elko with 9 payroll businesses and 179 jobs. This is a decrease from the 318 jobs in 2011. Average earnings per job of \$403.6k is high compared to other industries in Elko, especially factoring in the number of jobs here. This does not necessarily mean average earnings per job are higher in Elko compared to other counties.

Total sales is over \$141M. Majority of this comes from exported sales, which is a huge indicator of Elko growth, assuming that those who work in this industry also spend their earnings in the county. Imports are also high, indicating room for opportunity.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$2.5M

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	318	179	9	\$403,579	\$78,362,358

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	\$141,000,124	\$57,221,795	\$83,778,329	\$60,813,771	\$2,496,900

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

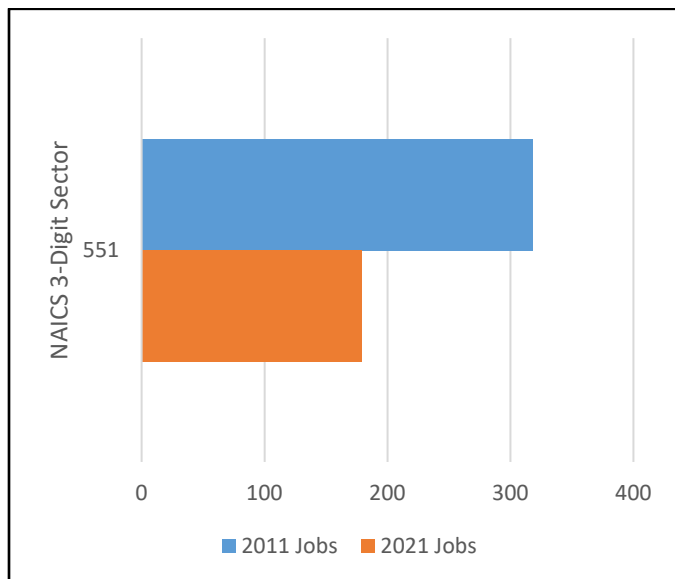
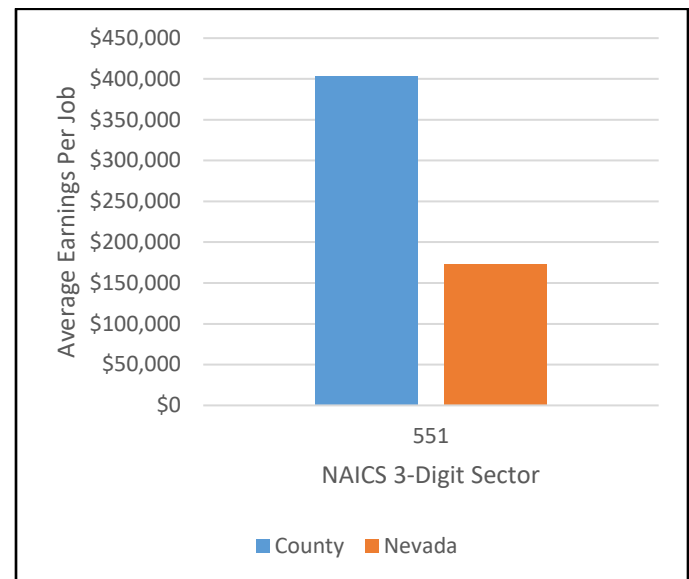


Figure 88. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The two subsectors in this industry differ in output, demand, and dependency on outside need. Between them both, 64 payroll businesses are provided, along with 659 jobs. This is an decrease from the 701 jobs in 2011.

Both subsectors achieve relatively high sales numbers: Administrative and Support at \$71.5M, and Waste Management and Remediation at \$22.7M. Furthermore, the split between in-region sales and exported sales is similar: in-region sales dominates exported sales for both subsectors. However, where these two subsectors especially differ is the high amount of imports in Administrative and Support Services. \$79.3M is imported for Administrative and Support Services, while \$6.9M is imported for Waste Management and Remediation. This speaks to the need for the former subsector, and the way that need is met. This indicates opportunity for growth, alongside the already-existing output from within the county.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
561: Administrative and Support Services	657	594	58	\$49,532	\$34,585,957
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	44	65	6	\$110,199	\$7,157,581

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	\$71,486,463	\$48,028,669	\$23,457,794	\$79,318,924	\$908,782
562	\$22,714,445	\$11,856,811	\$10,857,633	\$6,895,186	\$930,816

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 89. Elko County NAICS Sector 56 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

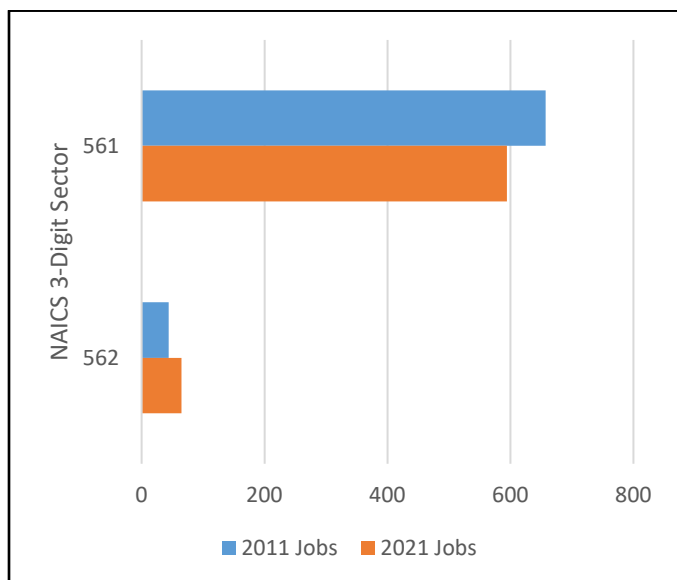
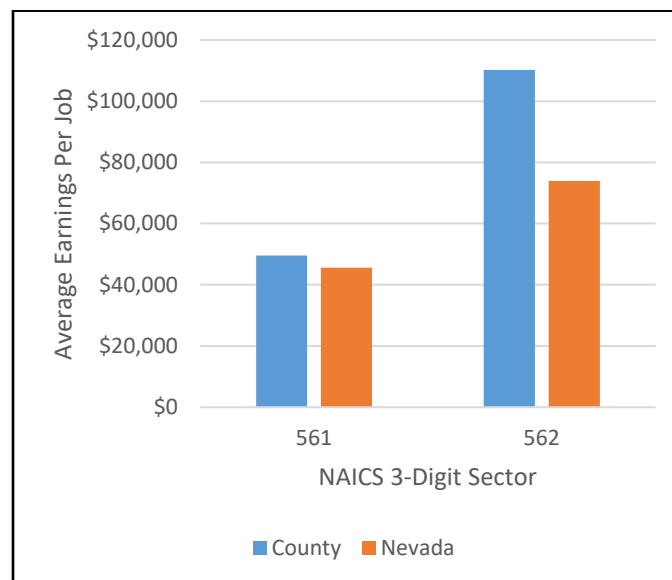


Figure 90. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The sole subsector in this industry provides 9 payroll businesses and 89 jobs. This is an increase from the 77 jobs in 2011. Compared to other industries in Elko County, average earnings per job for Educational Services is low, at \$30.5k. This does not necessarily mean Elko's average is lower than the average of other counties.

Total sales are a little over \$4.8M, which is below average compared to other industries. Most of this is comprised of in-region sales, while the remaining portion comes from exported sales. Imports of \$49.9M are almost ten times higher than total sales. This indicates opportunity for growth.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$140.2k.

Table 96. Elko County NAICS Sector 61, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
611: Educational Services	77	89	9	\$30,511	\$3,185,049

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 97. Elko County NAICS Sector 61, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	\$4,882,870	\$3,713,175	\$1,169,695	\$49,956,759	\$140,213

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 91. Elko County NAICS Sector 61 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

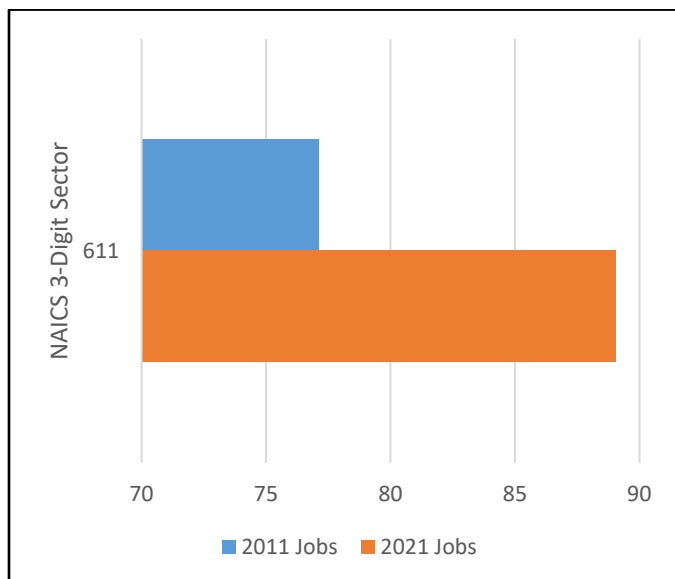
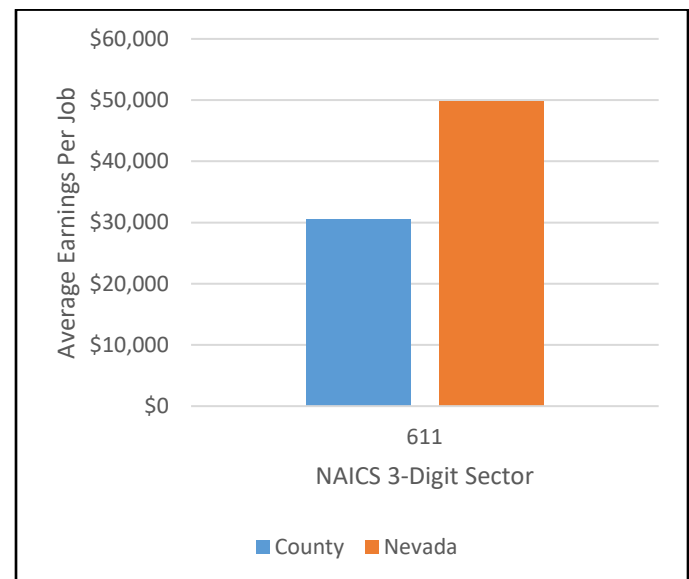


Figure 92. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Each subsector in this industry is highly active in total jobs, total sales, exports, and imports.

Payroll businesses provided by this industry total 121. Jobs provided total 1,733. This is an increase from the 1,393 jobs in 2011. All subsectors increased in jobs, except for Nursing and Residential Care Facilities and Hospitals which experienced slight decreases from 2011 to 2021. Average earnings for this industry vary from subsector to subsector, ranging from low (\$27.1k) to moderately high (\$83.4k).

Total sales are highest with Ambulatory Health Care Services at \$113.3M, and range to the still-high \$14.7M brought in by Nursing and Residential Care Facilities. Imports are high in all subsectors, not only indicating room for opportunity, but, alongside high exports, indicating the healthy economic balance between sustained in-region support and reliance on outside regions.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$3.1M. Majority of this comes from Ambulatory Health Care Services and the next highest contributor comes from Hospitals.

Table 98. Elko County NAICS Sector 62, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	657	896	93	\$73,232	\$68,780,175
622: Hospitals	292	283	2	\$83,412	\$23,631,666
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	192	181	3	\$45,754	\$8,490,406
624: Social Assistance	252	373	23	\$27,124	\$11,509,186

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 99. Elko County NAICS Sector 62, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	\$113,311,437	\$76,156,101	\$37,155,336	\$111,479,277	\$1,259,164
622	\$52,300,419	\$34,042,621	\$18,257,798	\$116,972,875	\$1,018,776
623	\$14,690,064	\$9,768,452	\$4,921,612	\$31,422,626	\$408,668
624	\$25,664,425	\$18,698,336	\$6,966,089	\$23,241,549	\$413,894

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 93. Elko County NAICS Sector 62 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

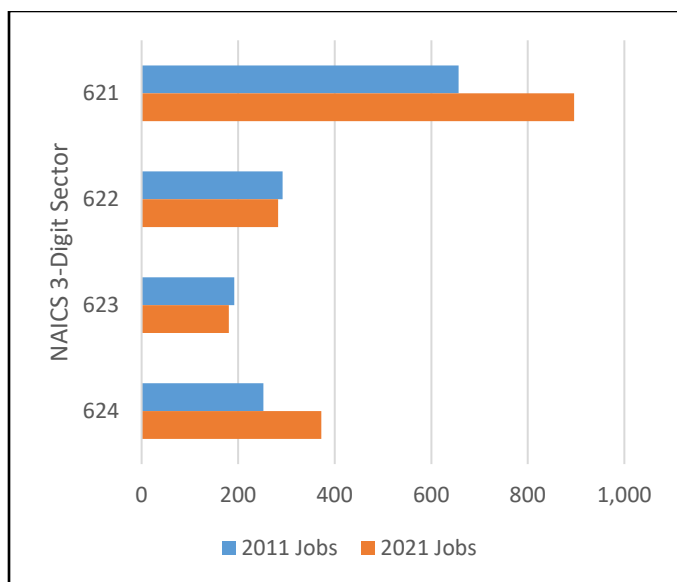
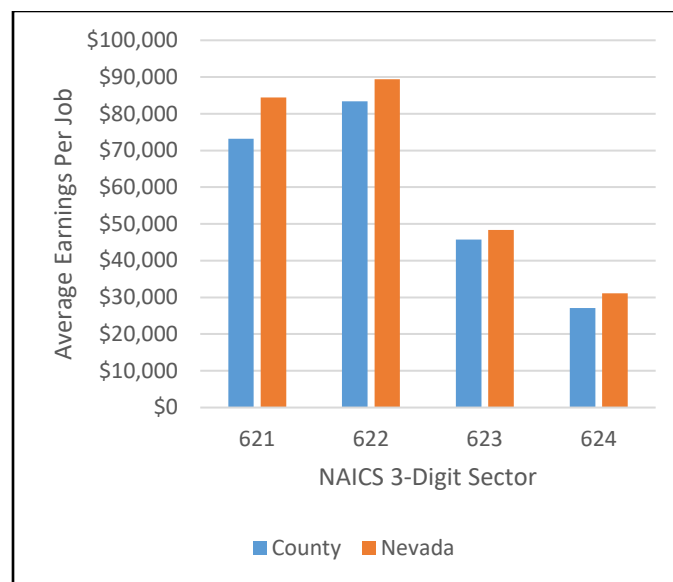


Figure 94. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The three subsectors in this industry provide Elko with 36 payroll businesses and 484 jobs. This is a decrease from the 541 jobs in 2011.

Total sales are highest in Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries, at \$61.5M. Exported sales make up majority of this number, while in the other two subsectors, in-region sales dominate exported sales. This means that Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries bring more outside dollars into the region.

Imports are present in all three subsectors, and they are lower than exports only in the aforementioned high-sales subsector Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$7.3M and 93% of this comes from Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries.

Table 100 Elko County NAICS Sector 71, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	62	56	4	\$38,489	\$2,990,769
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	17	15	1	\$11,607	\$173,960
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	462	413	31	\$33,333	\$13,908,409

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 101 Elko County NAICS Sector 71, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	\$5,420,563	\$3,213,017	\$2,207,546	\$8,409,370	\$463,716
712	\$388,339	\$299,727	\$88,612	\$1,919,721	\$26,815
713	\$55,723,594	\$10,921,608	\$44,801,986	\$8,996,130	\$6,853,771

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 95 Elko County NAICS Sector 71 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

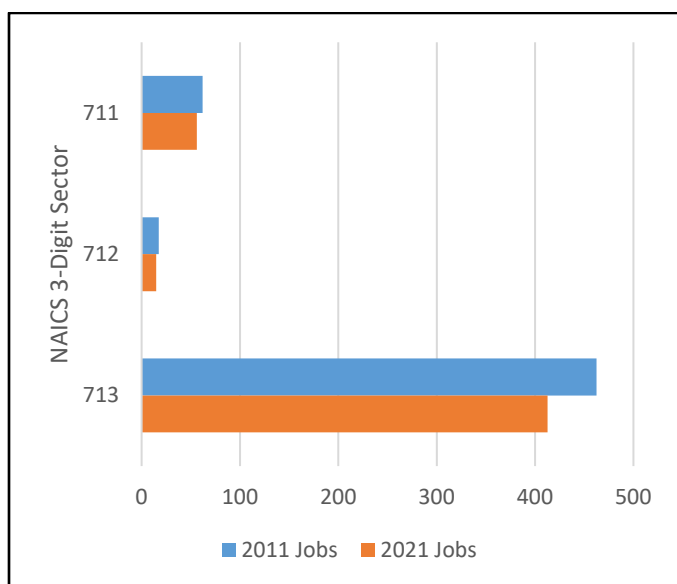
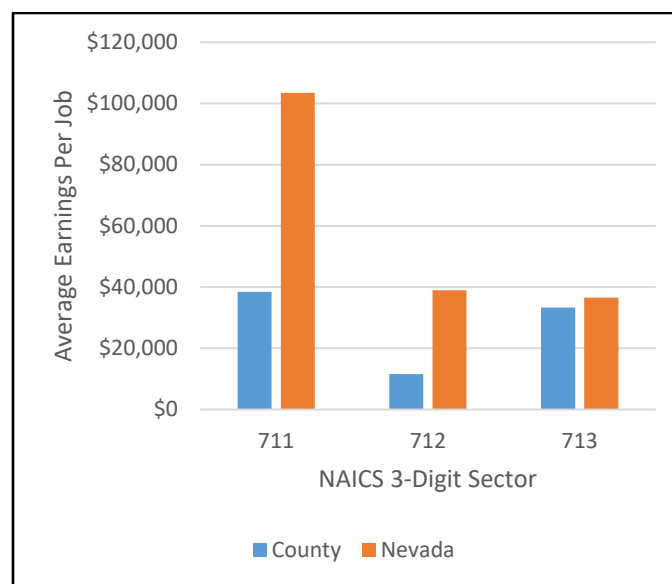


Figure 96 Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 industry provides Elko County with the highest amount of jobs, at 4,585. Although this is an increase from 5,421 jobs in 2011. Jobs in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector has increased by 158 in the time period. Average earnings for both subsectors are relatively low, but between the 148 payroll businesses, total industry earnings are above \$167M.

Total sales are over three times higher in Accommodation than in Food and Drink Services. The two subsectors vary even more in the way demand is met by sources inside and outside the region. Exports are high for Accommodation but low for Food Services and Drinking Places. Imports on the other hand are low for Accommodation and high for Food Services and Drinking Places. Thus the subsectors almost act in a reverse order, which is not too common in similarly-grouped industries. This might be expected because of the peculiarity of the Accommodation subsector, and its tendency towards exports through hotels and other lodging establishments.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$82.5M. Majority comes from Accommodation, while the other the rest comes from Food Services and Drinking Places.

Table 102. Elko County NAICS Sector 72, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
721: Accommodation	4,152	3,158	51	\$40,614	\$131,413,256
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	1,269	1,427	97	\$23,302	\$35,314,377

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 103 Elko County NAICS Sector 72, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	\$351,017,994	\$29,993,993	\$321,024,002	\$2,702,568	\$71,726,338
722	\$115,140,093	\$104,067,910	\$11,072,183	\$23,427,707	\$10,843,469

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 97. Elko County NAICS Sector 72 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

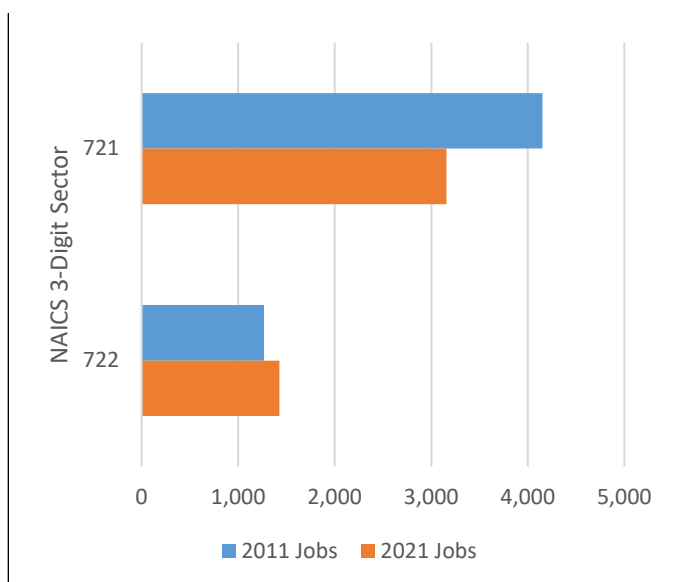
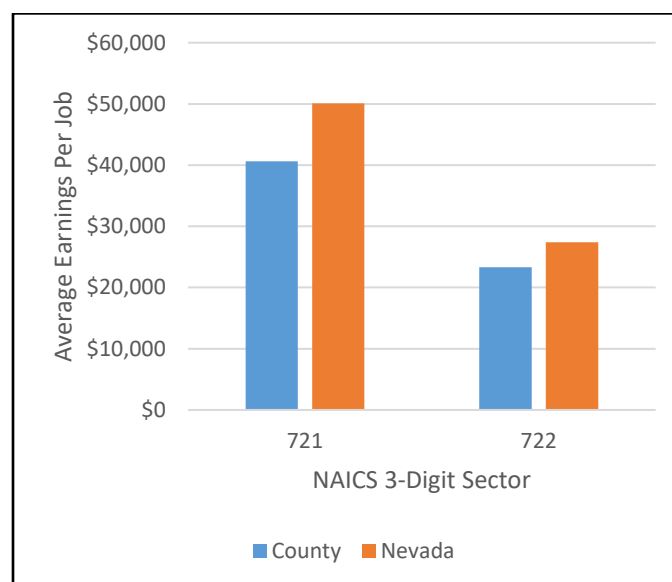


Figure 98. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

All four subsectors in this industry are active to varying degrees. Between them they provide 81 payroll businesses, and 881 jobs with almost half of those jobs coming from repair and maintenance. This amount of jobs is a slight decrease from 2011 where there was 895 jobs reported. Average earnings per job varies in each subsector, ranging from a low \$13.6k in Private households, to a moderately high \$71.4k in Repair and Maintenance.

Total sales are also highest in Repair and Maintenance, at \$69.4M. Every subsector but this one follows the same pattern of in-region sales being higher than exports, with imports trumping them both. However, Repair and Maintenance has higher exports than both in-region sales and imports. The exports of Repair and Maintenance total \$42.8M. This indicates an influx of outside dollars, meaning local growth.

Taxes collected for this industry total \$6.6M. Majority of this comes from Repair and maintenance. There are no taxes paid in the Private Households subsector.

Table 104. Elko County NAICS Sector 81, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
811: Repair and Maintenance	418	432	56	\$71,398	\$34,867,401
812: Personal and Laundry Services	270	256	14	\$35,943	\$11,664,378
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	108	122	7	\$35,427	\$4,477,387
814: Private Households	99	71	4	\$13,640	\$973,802

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 105. Elko County NAICS Sector 81, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	\$69,355,281	\$26,511,250	\$42,844,031	\$7,245,529	\$5,309,193
812	\$20,252,107	\$12,056,296	\$8,195,810	\$19,203,439	\$1,100,239
813	\$9,730,640	\$6,214,824	\$3,515,817	\$32,180,048	\$170,957
814	\$973,802	\$749,032	\$224,770	\$3,823,180	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 99. Elko County NAICS Sector 81 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

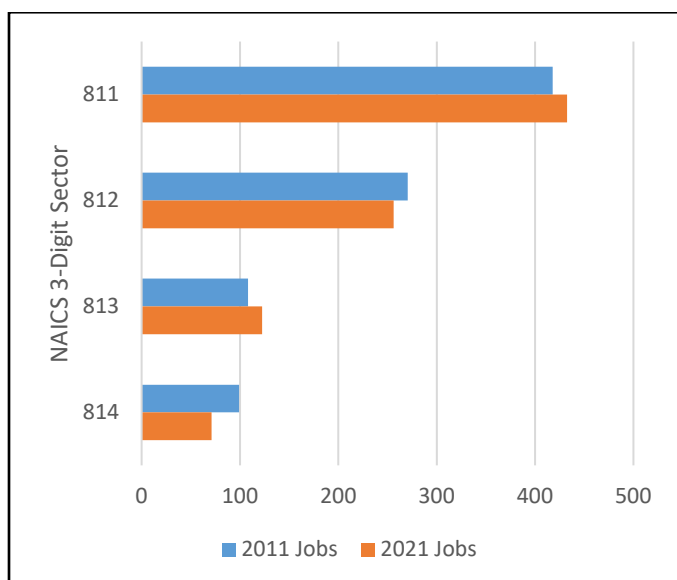
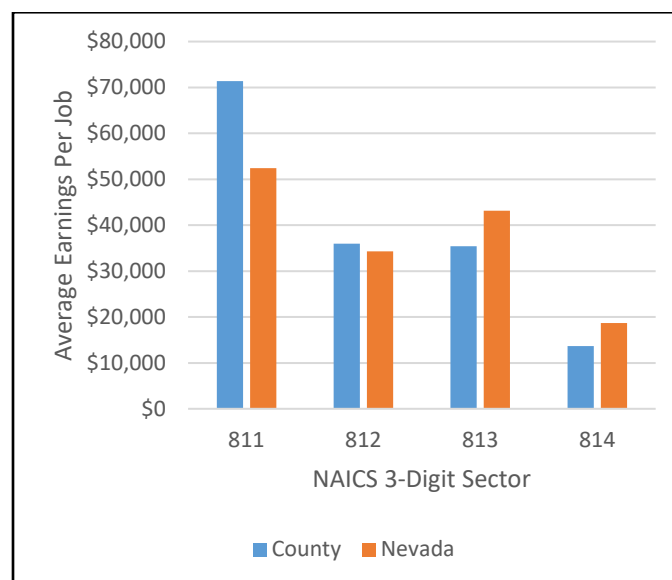


Figure 100. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The three levels of government provide Elko County with 100 payroll businesses and a notable 3,800 jobs. Moreover, this is a slight decrease from the 3,875 jobs in 2011. The average earnings per job for local, state, and federal are all moderately high, at around \$78.5k.

Total sales are high for all three subsectors, ranging from \$432M to \$650M. Where they differ is in how the demand is met. The Federal Government in Elko County reports moderately low in-region sales of \$4.5M. The State Government reports none, and the Local Government reports \$413.5M, which is 95.7% of all their sales. The further difference in exports and imports highlights the regional involvement of all three levels of government.

Table 106. Elko County NAICS Sector 90, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
901: Federal Government	518	493	31	\$84,127	\$43,428,785
902: State Government	981	938	44	\$71,787	\$67,587,090
903: Local Government	2,376	2,369	25	\$79,646	\$189,213,416

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 107. Elko County NAICS Sector 90, 3-Digit Snapshot: Sales, Imports, and Taxes, 2021

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	\$650,524,910	\$4,561,586	\$645,963,324	\$906,720,655	\$0
902	\$558,621,686	\$0	\$558,621,686	\$364,661,946	\$0
903	\$431,978,039	\$413,528,544	\$18,449,495	\$232,399,689	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Figure 101. Elko County NAICS Sector 90 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

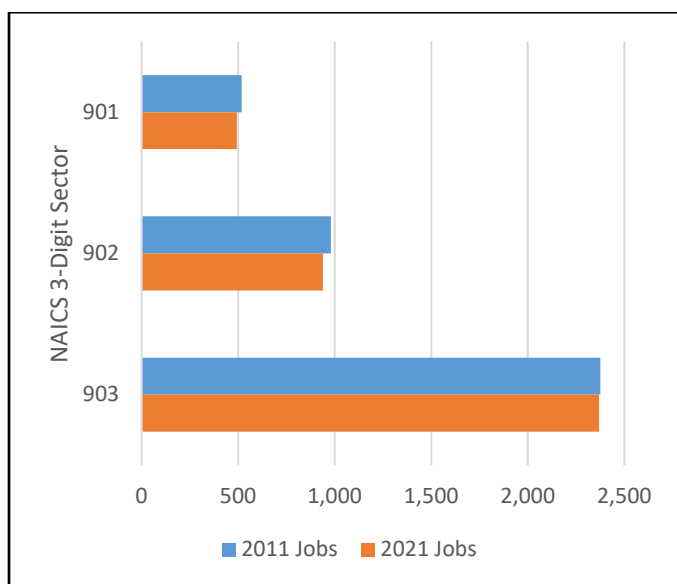
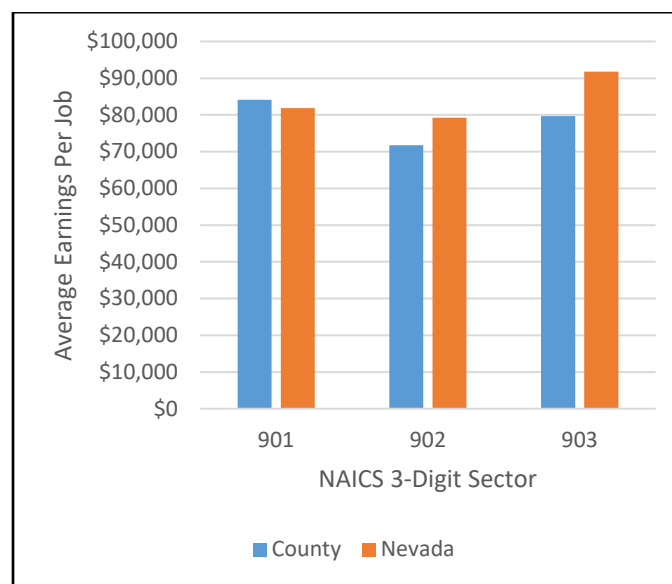


Figure 102. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 Elko County. As of 2021, there are no unclassified industries in this region.

Table 108 Elko 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 Elko 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. Elko County NAICS Sector 99 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021

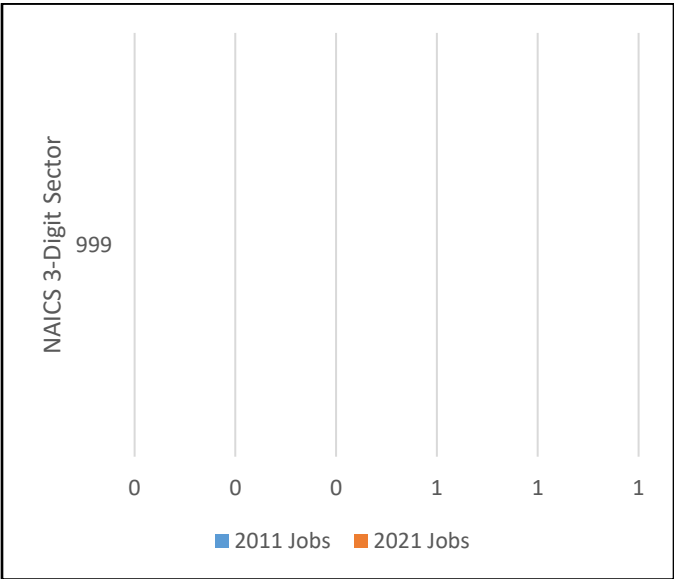
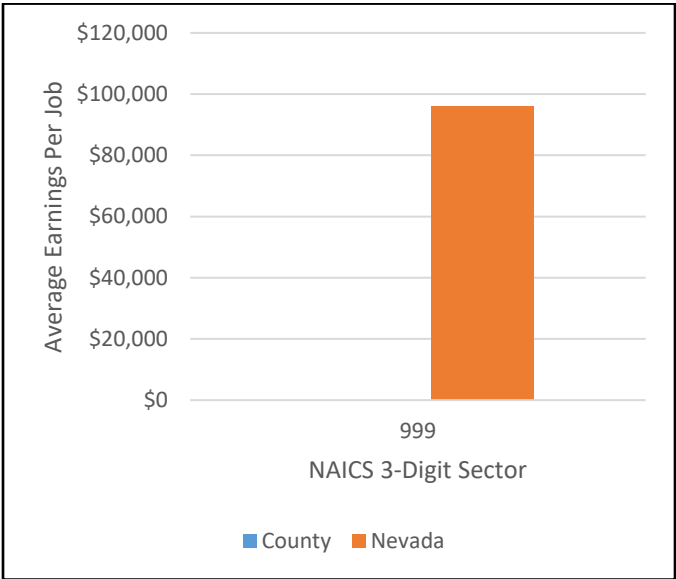


Figure 104. Elko County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

County Breakdown

Land Management and Coverage:

Elko County is 25.8% private lands, 72.5% federal lands, 0.2% state lands, and 1.5% tribal lands. Of the federal lands element, 62.6% of Elko County is BLM and 9.7% is Forest Service.

About 60% of Elko county is grassland while shrubland is making up another 35% of the total acres. The remaining 5% of the county is split into forest, mixed cropland, water and urban.

Federal Land Payments:

2009 shows the largest payment increase from BLM, going from 82.8k to 730.9k. While mineral royalties also experienced a large growth in 2009 they have decreased since and have seen their lowest point in 2019 since 2005.

Taxation:

Total Consolidates Tax Distribution in Elko County has steadily increased over the 12-year window where data was collected. The years seeing a slight decrease occurred in 2014 and 2017.

Overall taxable income has increased over the years from 2006 to 2021. Its low occurred in 2006 at 1.3M, and its peak was recorded in 2013 at 1.8M.

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.

Gaming:

Gaming Win reported a decrease in the first 5 years that data was collected. The following 7 years saw an increase each year except for a slight decrease in 2017 but overall the county experienced an increase of 25.2M over the 12-year period where data what collected.

This Section Contains:

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Cannabis Taxable Sales	117
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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. Elko County Land Management, 2022

Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	4,495,163	79.0%
Department of Defense	0	0.0%
US Forest Service	786,023	13.8%
US Fish and Wildlife	13,131	0.2%
National Park Service	77,086	1.4%
Other Federal	0	0.0%
Tribal	73,673	1.3%
State	7,990	0.1%
City/County/Other/Private	240,186	4.2%
Total Acreage	5,693,252	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>

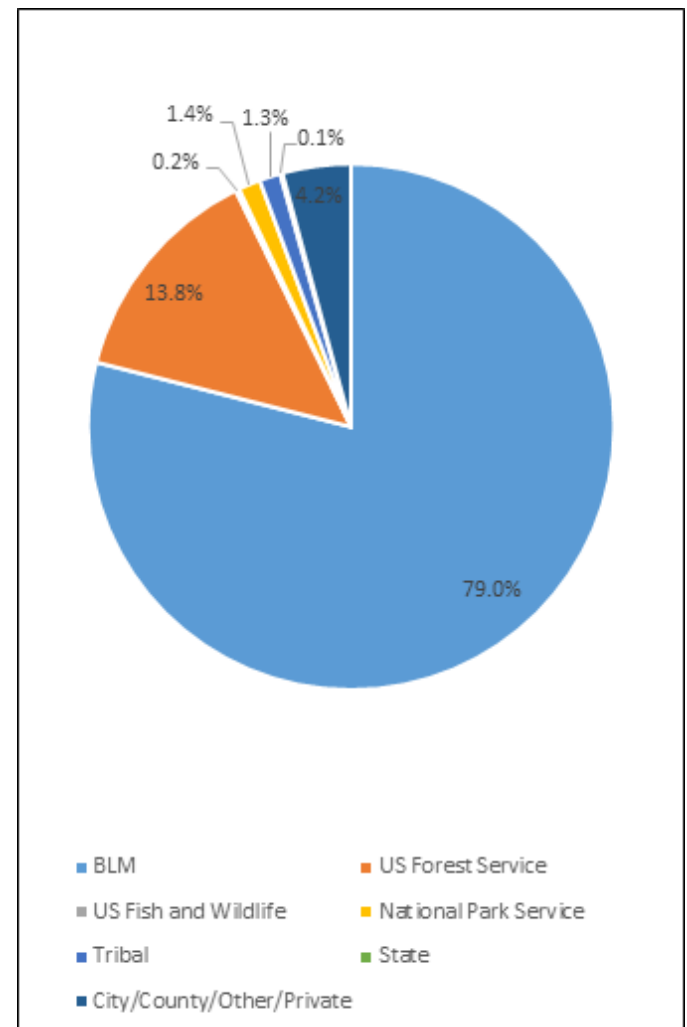
County Breakdown

Elko County is 25.8% private lands, 72.5% federal lands, 0.2% state lands, and 1.5% tribal lands. Of the federal lands element, 62.6% of Elko County is BLM and 9.7% is Forest Service.

There are no Conservation Easement lands, nor National Park service lands, nor Military lands.

State Lands and Other Federal Lands make up the final percentage of acres with 25.8% and 0.2% respectively.

Figure 105. Elko County Percent Distribution of Land Management, 2022



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. Elko County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

	2006
Total Area (Acres)	11,009,486
Forest	1.0%
Grassland	60.0%
Shrubland	35.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.3%
Water	0.1%
Urban	0.1%
Other	1.0%

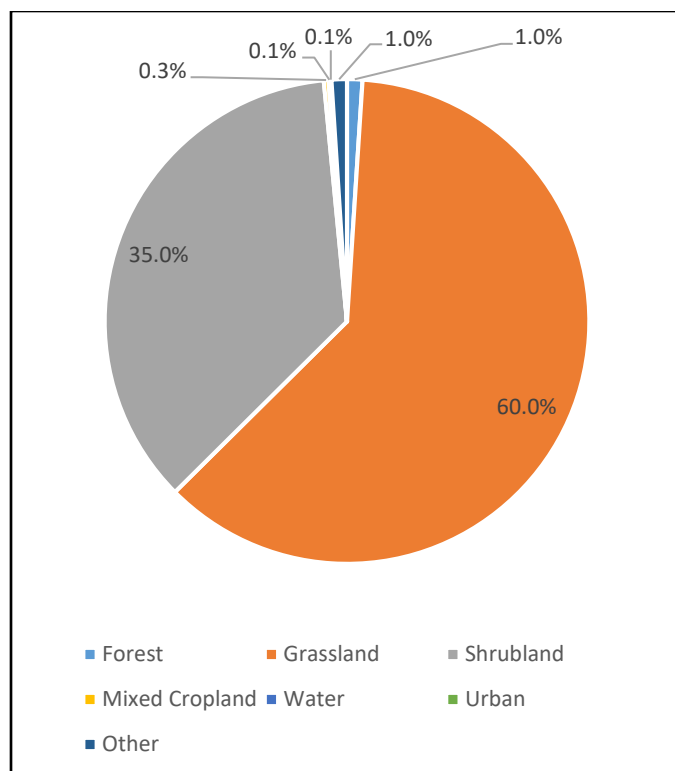
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)



County Breakdown

About 60% of Elko county is grassland while shrubland is making up another 35% of the total acres. The remaining 5% of the county is split into forest, mixed cropland, water and urban.

Figure 106. Elko 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).

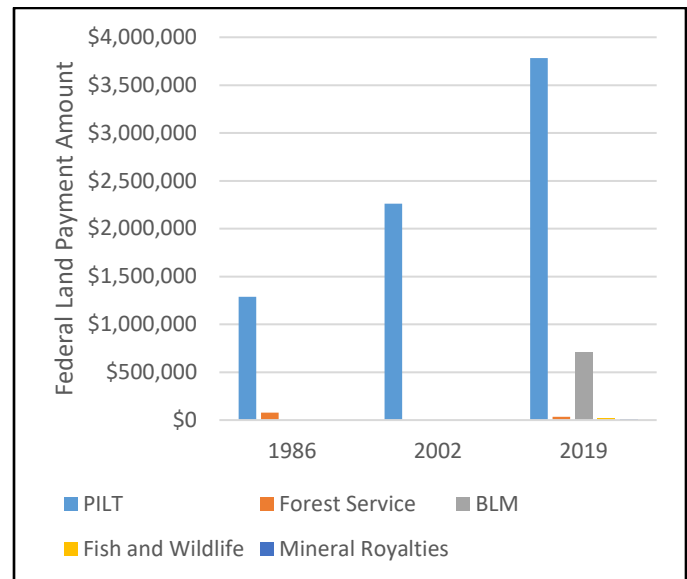
Table 112. Elko County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	
Total Federal Land Payments	\$4,539,666
PILT	83.3%
Forest Service Payments	0.8%
BLM Payments	15.5%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.3%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.1%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 107. Elko County Distribution of Federal Land Payments by Origin, 1986 to 2019



County Breakdown

2009 shows the largest payment increase from BLM, going from 82.8k to 730.9k. While mineral royalties also experienced a large growth in 2009 they have decreased since and have seen their lowest point in 2019 since 2005.

Table 113. Elko 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	\$2,531,917	\$43,952	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,575,869
2004	\$2,542,727	\$41,250	\$122,883	\$0	\$0	\$2,706,860
2005	\$2,458,953	\$43,335	\$169,081	\$0	\$0	\$2,671,369
2006	\$2,415,528	\$40,099	\$123,414	\$29,126	\$5,879	\$2,614,046
2007	\$2,222,340	\$32,872	\$207,732	\$25,589	\$8,421	\$2,496,954
2008	\$3,731,097	\$1,301,552	\$82,812	\$0	\$20,492	\$5,135,953
2009	\$3,843,335	\$1,176,942	\$730,914	\$0	\$1,303,659	\$7,054,850
2010	\$3,247,111	\$1,052,314	\$700,447	\$0	\$90,077	\$5,089,949
2011	\$3,263,542	\$1,005,180	\$767,485	\$0	\$49,766	\$5,085,973
2012	\$3,389,700	\$30,156	\$730,709	\$12,688	\$35,016	\$4,198,269
2013	\$3,271,895	\$28,675	\$693,917	\$11,627	\$55,222	\$4,061,336
2014	\$3,910,252	\$28,974	\$617,850	\$13,457	\$43,080	\$4,613,613
2015	\$3,855,384	\$30,799	\$680,631	\$12,564	\$30,584	\$4,609,962
2016	\$3,890,021	\$31,435	\$973,411	\$13,106	\$22,396	\$4,930,369
2017	\$3,890,660	\$35,705	\$991,277	\$14,625	\$26,995	\$4,959,262
2018	\$3,769,945	\$36,156	\$792,323	\$11,658	\$8,950	\$4,619,032
2019	\$3,782,339	\$35,798	\$704,691	\$13,117	\$3,721	\$4,539,666

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.

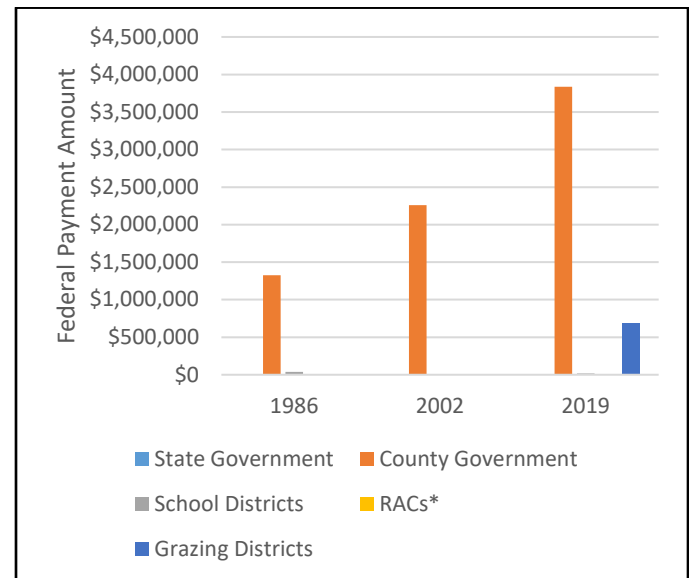
Table 114. Elko County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	
Total Federal Land Payments	\$4,539,666
State Government	0.1%
County Government	84.5%
Local School Districts	0.4%
RACs	0.0%
Grazing Districts	15.0%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 108. Elko County Distribution of Federal Land Payments by Local Entity, 1986 to 2019



County Breakdown

School Districts distribution decreased in 2012 from 427.2k to 15.1k. Since then the number has risen slightly over the next 7 years. State Government distribution saw an increase in 2012 after not reporting any distributions from 2003 to 2011.

Table 115. Elko 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	\$2,553,894	\$21,977	\$0	\$0	\$2,575,871
2004	\$0	\$2,568,479	\$20,625	\$0	\$117,756	\$2,706,860
2005	\$0	\$2,527,587	\$21,668	\$0	\$122,114	\$2,671,369
2006	\$0	\$2,471,889	\$20,049	\$0	\$122,107	\$2,614,045
2007	\$0	\$2,384,447	\$16,435	\$0	\$96,070	\$2,496,952
2008	\$0	\$4,395,857	\$553,160	\$104,124	\$82,812	\$5,135,953
2009	\$0	\$5,754,679	\$500,200	\$94,156	\$705,816	\$7,054,851
2010	\$0	\$3,879,253	\$447,234	\$84,186	\$679,276	\$5,089,949
2011	\$0	\$3,835,816	\$427,202	\$80,414	\$742,541	\$5,085,973
2012	\$3,278	\$3,465,599	\$15,079	\$0	\$714,314	\$4,198,270
2013	\$55,222	\$3,379,810	\$14,337	\$0	\$667,189	\$4,116,558
2014	\$43,080	\$3,997,843	\$14,486	\$0	\$595,358	\$4,650,767
2015	\$30,584	\$3,936,932	\$15,399	\$0	\$657,631	\$4,640,546
2016	\$22,418	\$3,940,303	\$15,718	\$0	\$951,931	\$4,930,370
2017	\$19,590	\$3,955,933	\$17,852	\$0	\$965,887	\$4,959,262
2018	\$4,812	\$3,827,108	\$18,078	\$0	\$769,033	\$4,619,031
2019	\$3,442	\$3,835,549	\$17,899	\$0	\$682,776	\$4,539,666

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

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/

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

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 Elko County

Below is a listing of all local governments, enterprise districts, and special districts which are allocated CTX funding for this county:

Local Governments:

- Elko County
- Carlin
- Elko City
- Wells
- West Wendover
- Jackpot
- Montello
- Mountain City

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Elko Convention/ Visitors Authority
- Elko Television District

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

Total Consolidates Tax Distribution in Elko County has steadily increased over the 12-year window where data was collected. The years seeing a slight decrease occurred in 2014 and 2017. SCCRT accounted for the biggest portion of total Consolidated Tax Distribution with its highest total coming in 2021 at 29.5M.

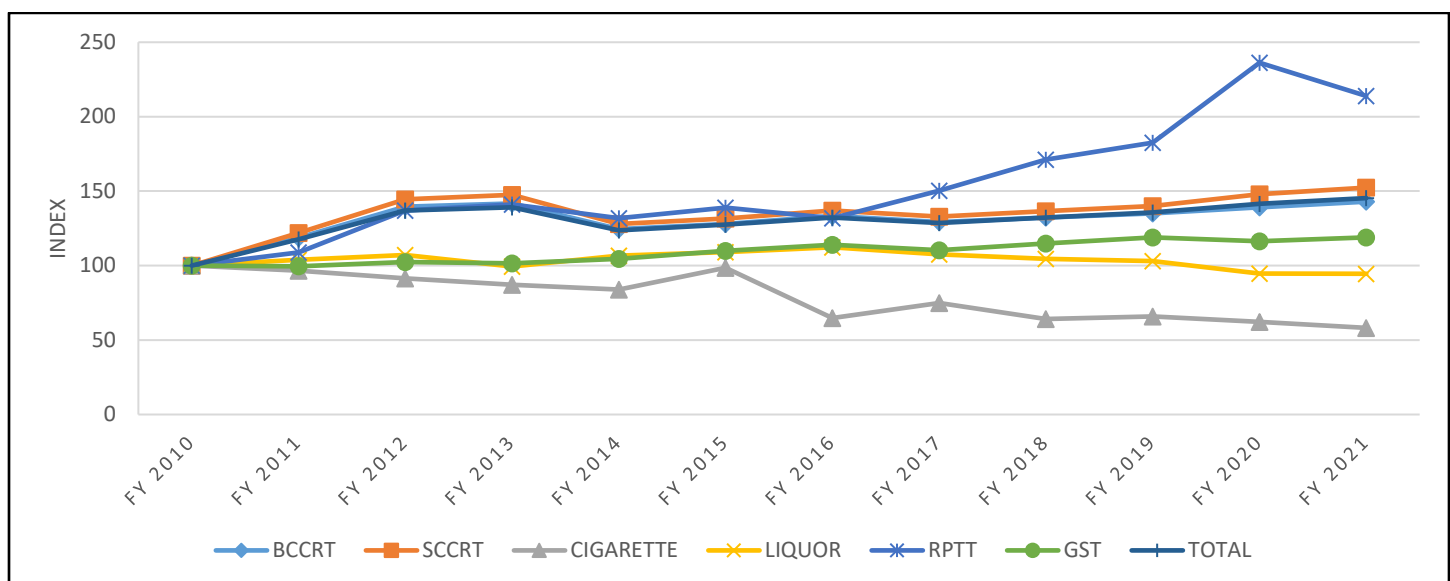
Table 116. Elko County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$5,567,361	\$19,391,270	\$273,365	\$71,269	\$236,249	\$4,235,246	\$29,774,761
FY 2011	\$6,611,986	\$23,634,972	\$264,201	\$74,059	\$257,156	\$4,214,785	\$35,057,158
FY 2012	\$7,766,392	\$28,024,536	\$249,861	\$76,312	\$323,627	\$4,340,706	\$40,781,434
FY 2013	\$7,888,729	\$28,603,467	\$238,032	\$70,873	\$333,464	\$4,302,908	\$41,437,473
FY 2014	\$6,938,619	\$24,811,081	\$229,682	\$76,011	\$311,422	\$4,425,139	\$36,791,954
FY 2015	\$7,123,684	\$25,510,535	\$269,190	\$77,719	\$328,414	\$4,652,437	\$37,961,979
FY 2016	\$7,418,677	\$26,576,124	\$176,899	\$80,024	\$311,526	\$4,831,816	\$39,395,067
FY 2017	\$7,193,593	\$25,792,111	\$204,915	\$76,660	\$355,226	\$4,675,425	\$38,297,931
FY 2018	\$7,364,451	\$26,472,173	\$175,237	\$74,438	\$404,517	\$4,860,807	\$39,351,622
FY 2019	\$7,513,965	\$27,157,220	\$180,004	\$73,387	\$431,067	\$5,033,846	\$40,389,488
FY 2020	\$7,747,603	\$28,681,142	\$170,117	\$67,465	\$558,113	\$4,930,403	\$42,154,843
FY 2021	\$7,957,583	\$29,546,327	\$159,040	\$67,356	\$505,249	\$5,037,813	\$43,273,368

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 109 Elko 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

Overall taxable income has increased over the years from 2006 to 2021. Its low occurred in 2006 at 1.3M, and its peak was recorded in 2013 at 1.8M. Since 2013 the total taxable sales have dwindled, but has seen slight increase over the last 5 years where data was collected.

Of the 16 years where data was collected, 5 of the years resulted in a taxable sales decrease. Three of those years were found consecutively in 2008, 2009, 2010 and then later on in 2014 and 2017.

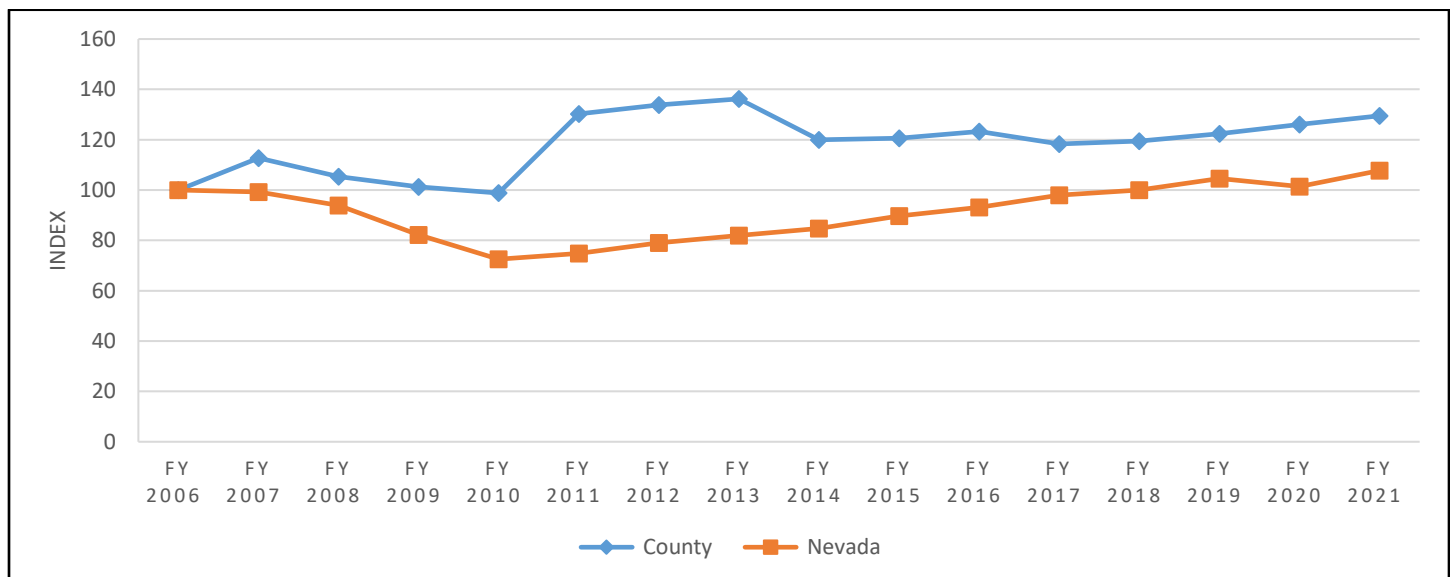
Table 117. Elko County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	\$1,334,847,616
FY 2007	\$1,504,922,573
FY 2008	\$1,406,408,588
FY 2009	\$1,352,362,981
FY 2010	\$1,318,935,167
FY 2011	\$1,738,464,843
FY 2012	\$1,785,588,446
FY 2013	\$1,818,349,161
FY 2014	\$1,601,277,535
FY 2015	\$1,610,584,625
FY 2016	\$1,645,900,215
FY 2017	\$1,579,702,814
FY 2018	\$1,594,566,509
FY 2019	\$1,634,423,815
FY 2020	\$1,682,635,609
FY 2021	\$1,728,422,285

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 110. Elko 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

Total Assessed Valuation, made up of Assessed Valuation and Net Proceeds from Mines, has increased over the years 2010 to 2021. Total Assessed Valuation increased 50.1% over the years where data was collected, going from 1.5M in 2010 to 2.3M in 2021. The low for Total Valuation was in 2010, while the high occurred in 2021. Every year in between those have seen a steady increase within this 12 year window.

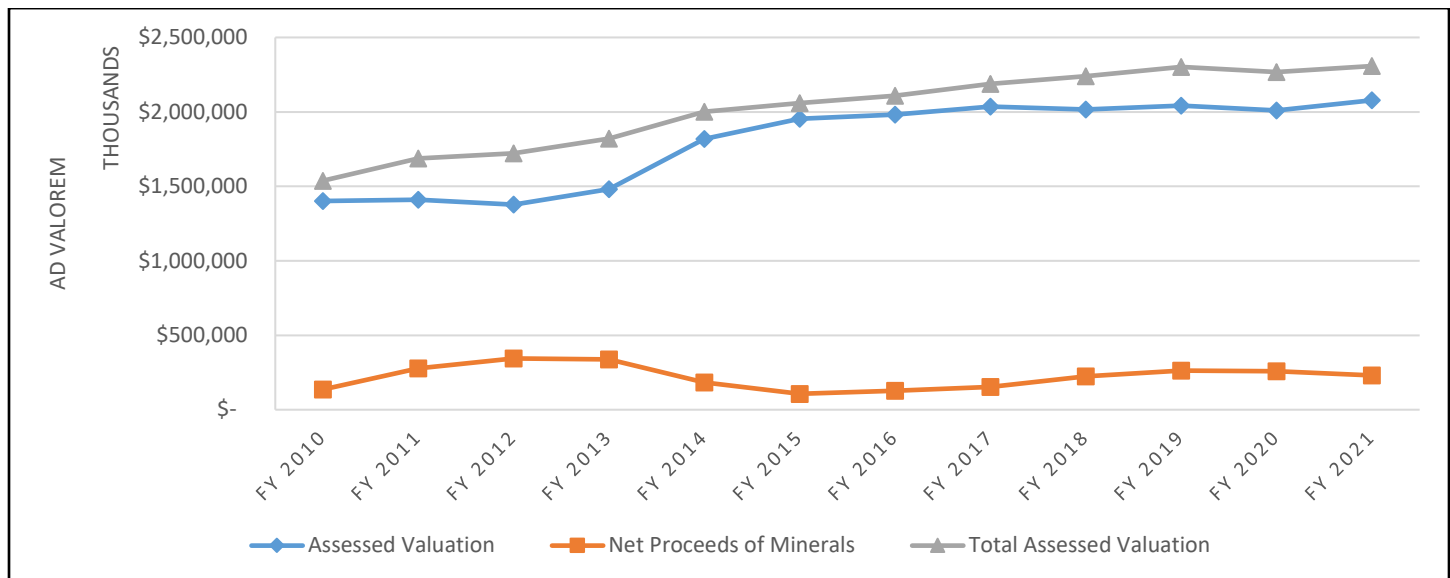
Table 118. Elko County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$1,402,483	\$135,407	\$1,537,890
FY 11	\$1,410,107	\$278,131	\$1,688,237
FY 12	\$1,377,265	\$344,242	\$1,721,507
FY 13	\$1,481,709	\$338,051	\$1,819,760
FY 14	\$1,819,187	\$182,600	\$2,001,787
FY 15	\$1,952,989	\$106,865	\$2,059,854
FY 16	\$1,981,476	\$128,182	\$2,109,658
FY 17	\$2,034,604	\$152,648	\$2,187,252
FY 18	\$2,016,163	\$223,523	\$2,239,686
FY 19	\$2,041,120	\$261,657	\$2,302,777
FY 20	\$2,010,023	\$258,618	\$2,268,641
FY 21	\$2,078,083	\$229,804	\$2,307,888

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 111. Elko County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021



Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Elko 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

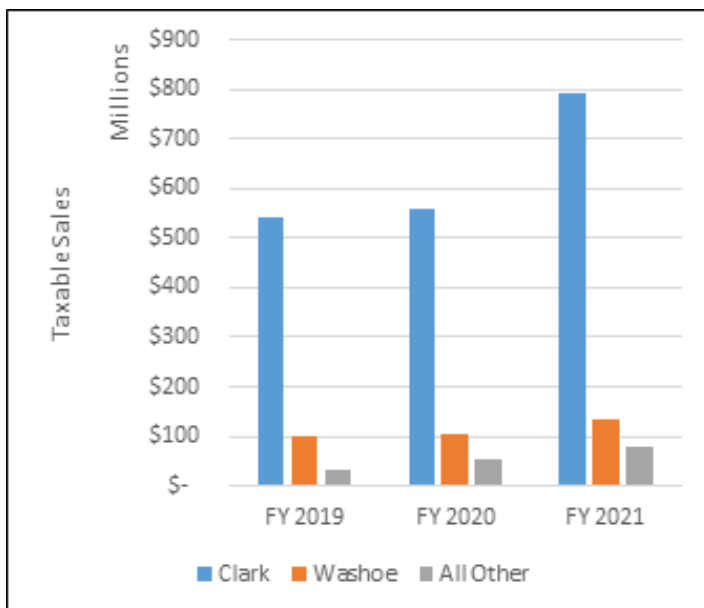
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*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.

Figure 112. Elko County Cannabis Taxable Sale, FY 2019 to FY 2021



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.

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. Elko County Cannabis Wholesale Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
FY 19	\$35,045	\$6,921	\$4,277
FY 20	\$33,863	\$8,991	\$3,652
FY 21	\$49,780	\$10,178	\$5,656

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

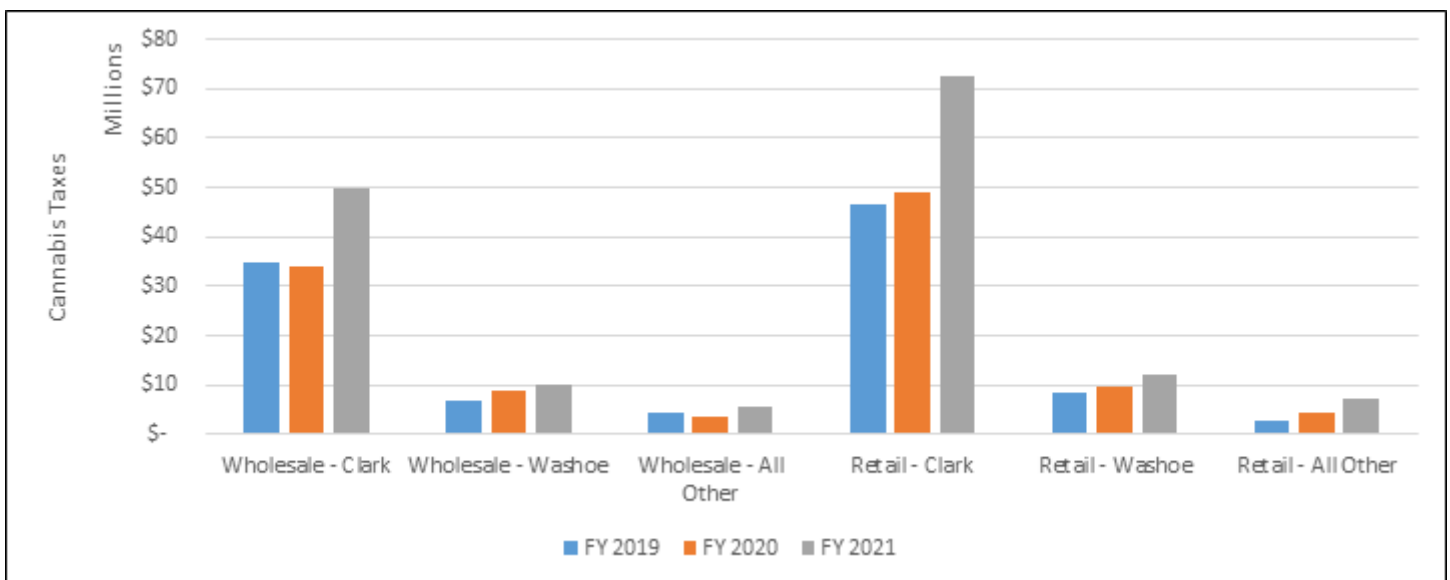
Table 121. Elko County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
FY 19	\$46,750	\$8,386	\$2,861
FY 20	\$48,876	\$9,505	\$4,371
FY 21	\$72,763	\$12,192	\$7,183

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 113. Elko 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

Gaming Win reported a decrease in the first 5 years that data was collected. The following 7 years saw an increase each year except for a slight decrease in 2017 but overall the county experienced an increase of 25.2M over the 12-year period where data was collected.

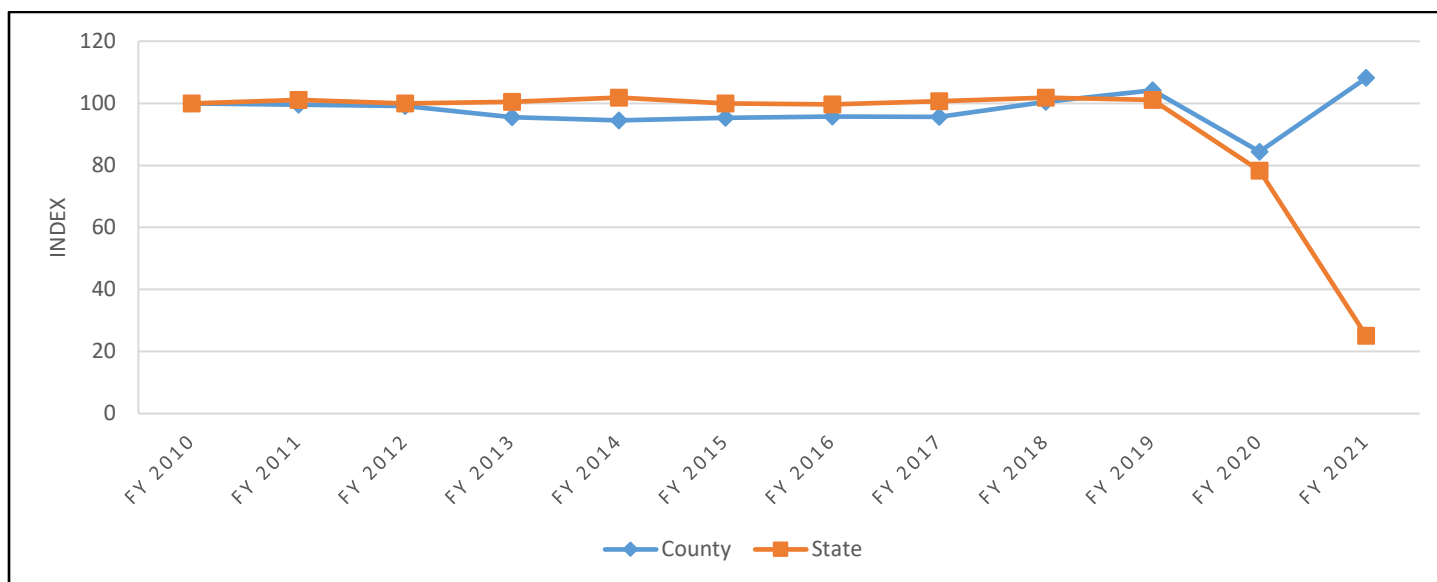
Table 122 Elko County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	\$308,831,101
FY 11	\$307,295,206
FY 12	\$306,164,429
FY 13	\$295,116,882
FY 14	\$291,760,615
FY 15	\$294,458,629
FY 16	\$295,573,441
FY 17	\$295,241,913
FY 18	\$310,347,085
FY 19	\$321,629,773
FY 20	\$260,757,925
FY 21	\$334,050,118

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

Figure 114. Elko County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021, Index FY 2010 = 100



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. Elko County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$20,113,925
FY 11	\$19,588,645
FY 12	\$19,586,177
FY 13	\$18,985,374
FY 14	\$18,575,953
FY 15	\$19,062,485
FY 16	\$18,868,938
FY 17	\$19,103,903
FY 18	\$19,860,573
FY 19	\$20,568,152
FY 20	\$12,343,260
FY 21	\$27,010,057

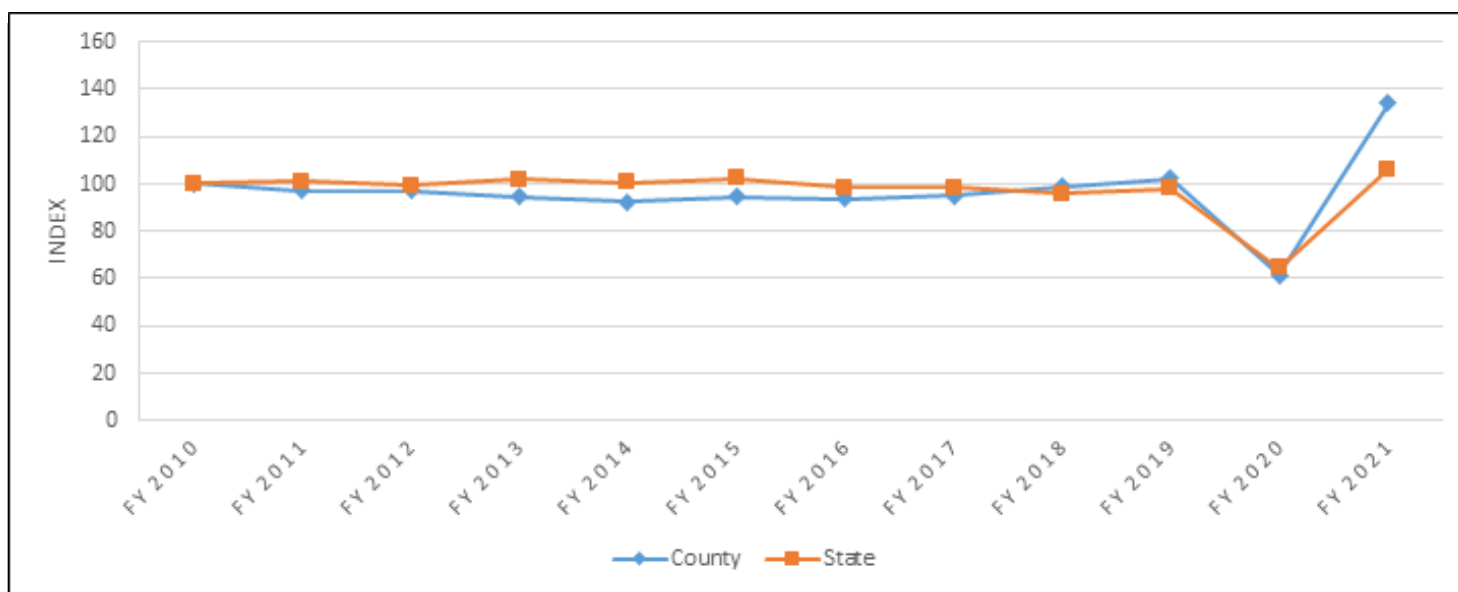
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Gaming Tax collections have increased overall in the 12 year window where data was collected. However, the only years where Fee collections were higher than the initial year in 2010 came 2019 and 2021. The low point for gaming taxes was in 2020 at 12.3M while the highest point for gaming taxes came in 2021 at 27M.

Figure 115. Elko County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021, Index 2010 = 100



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 125. Elko County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$428,621
FY 11	\$361,644
FY 12	\$484,469
FY 13	\$395,574
FY 14	\$335,842
FY 15	\$353,567
FY 16	\$304,155
FY 17	\$209,739
FY 18	\$130,413
FY 19	\$153,022
FY 20	\$122,687
FY 21	\$-

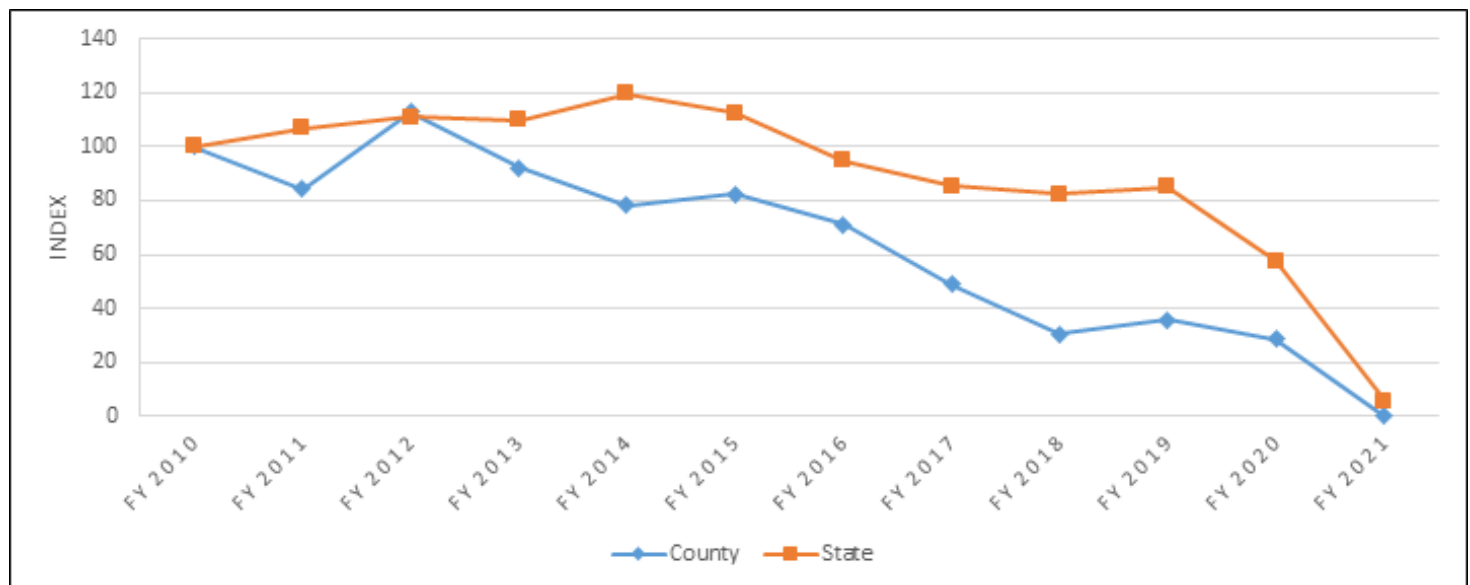
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments in Elko County have decreased by 71.3% from the years 2010 to 2021. The highest point for Live Entertainment Taxes was in 2012 while the low resulted in 2020. 2021 did not have any Live Entertainment Taxes reported.

Figure 116. Elko County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021, Index 2010 = 100



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 115. Community Asset Mapping Process

This Section Contains:

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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



Step 2: Online Community Asset Survey



Step 3: Data Analysis of Assets

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.

Community Asset Mapping Workshop

The Community Asset Mapping Workshop was held in the Humboldt County Commission Chambers on November 5, 2019.

Approximately 12 people attended the workshop and provided input into the asset bubble maps. The following asset maps reflect those participants' views and discussions from the November 5, 2019 workshop.

Values

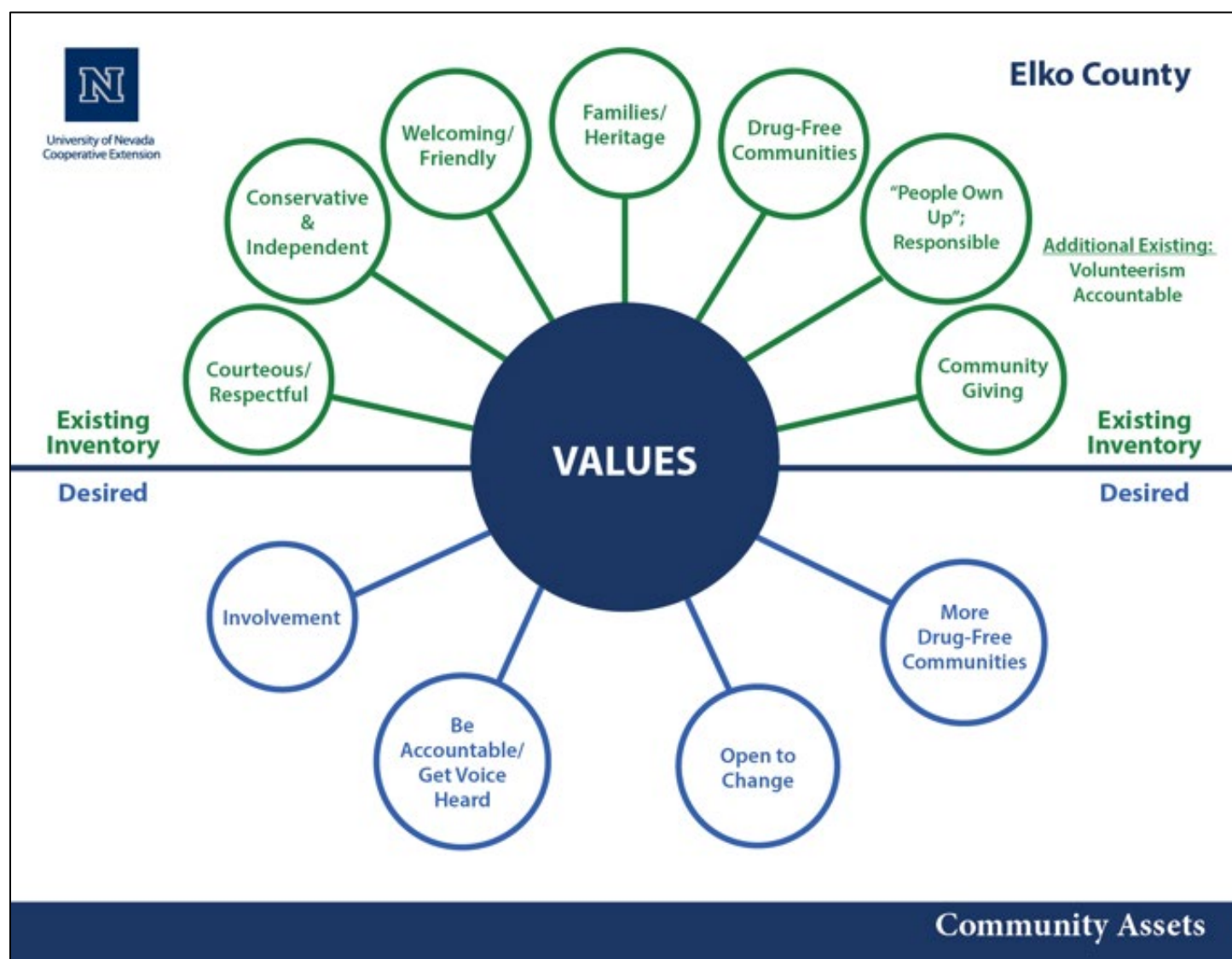
Definition

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 116. Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: Values, 2020



People

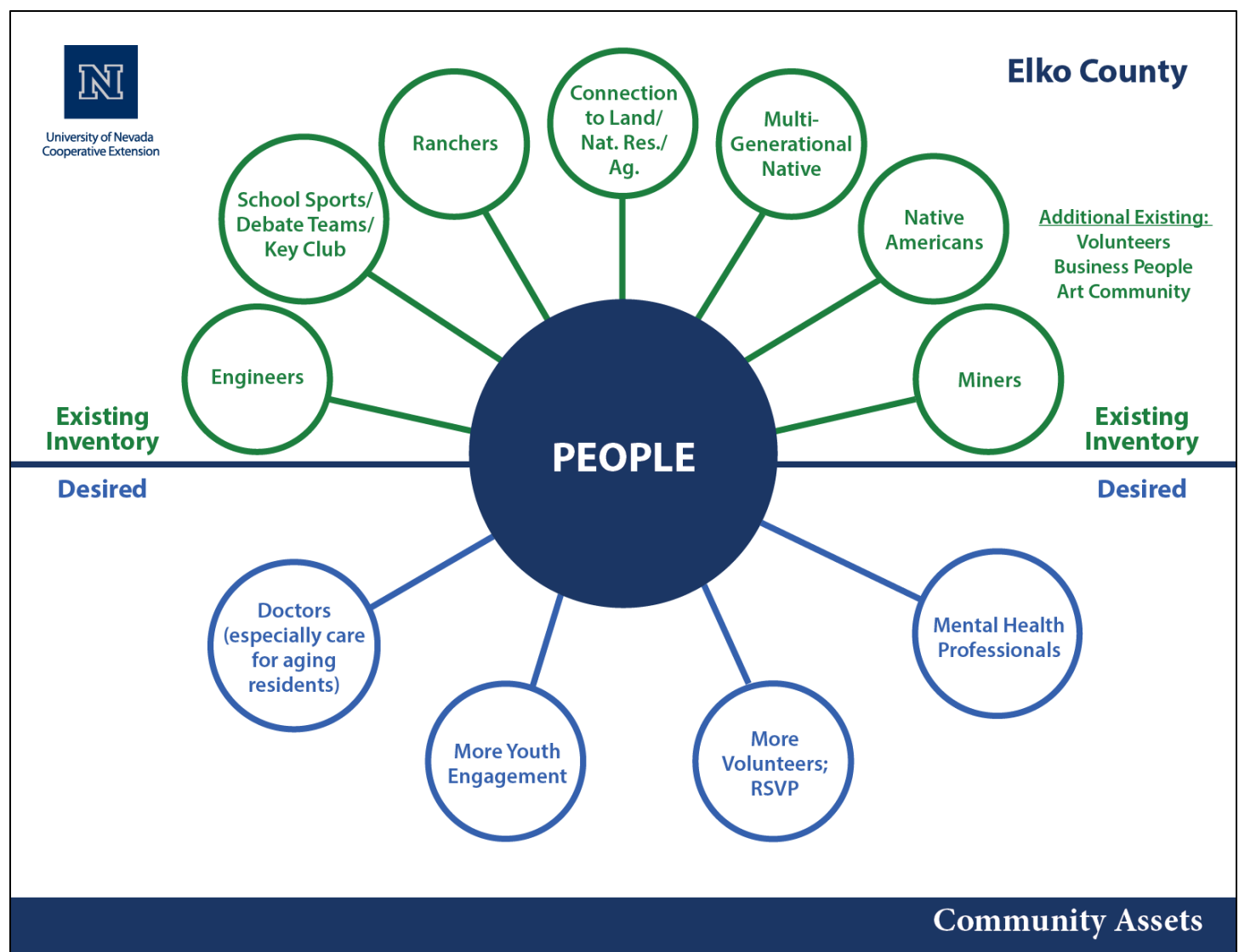
Definition

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 117 Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: People, 2020



Places

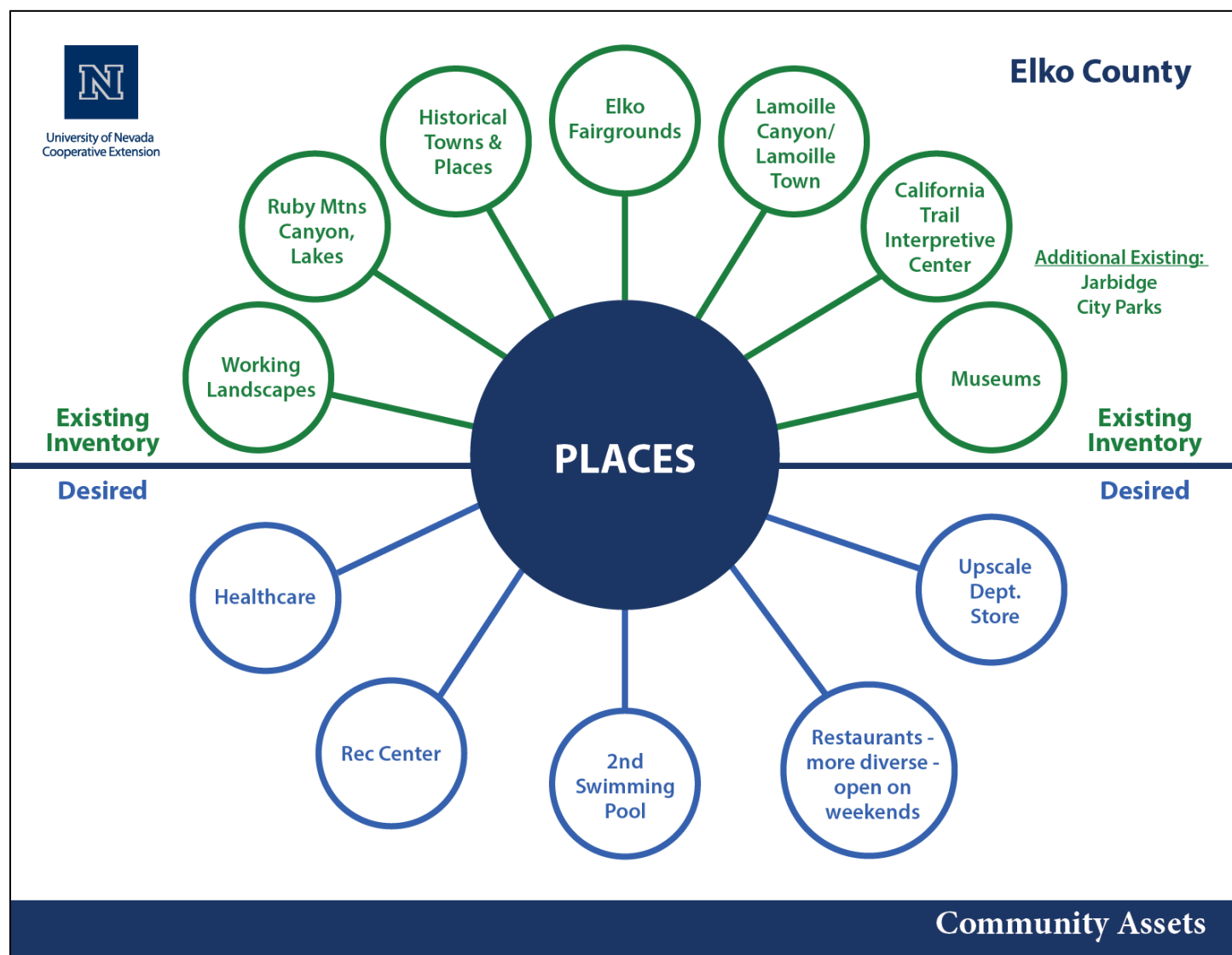
Definition

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 118. Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: Places, 2020



Play

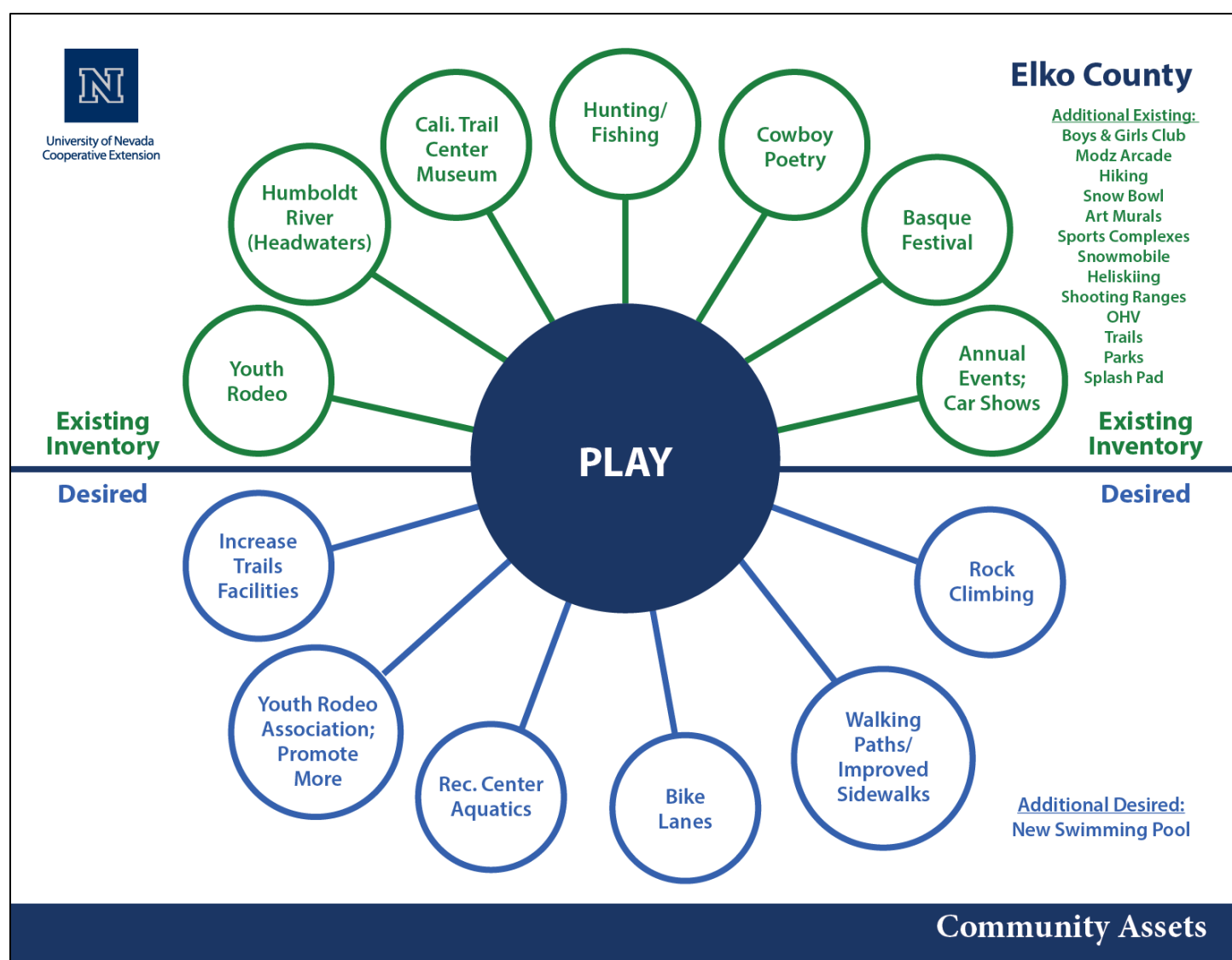
Definition

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 119 Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: Play, 2020



Economic

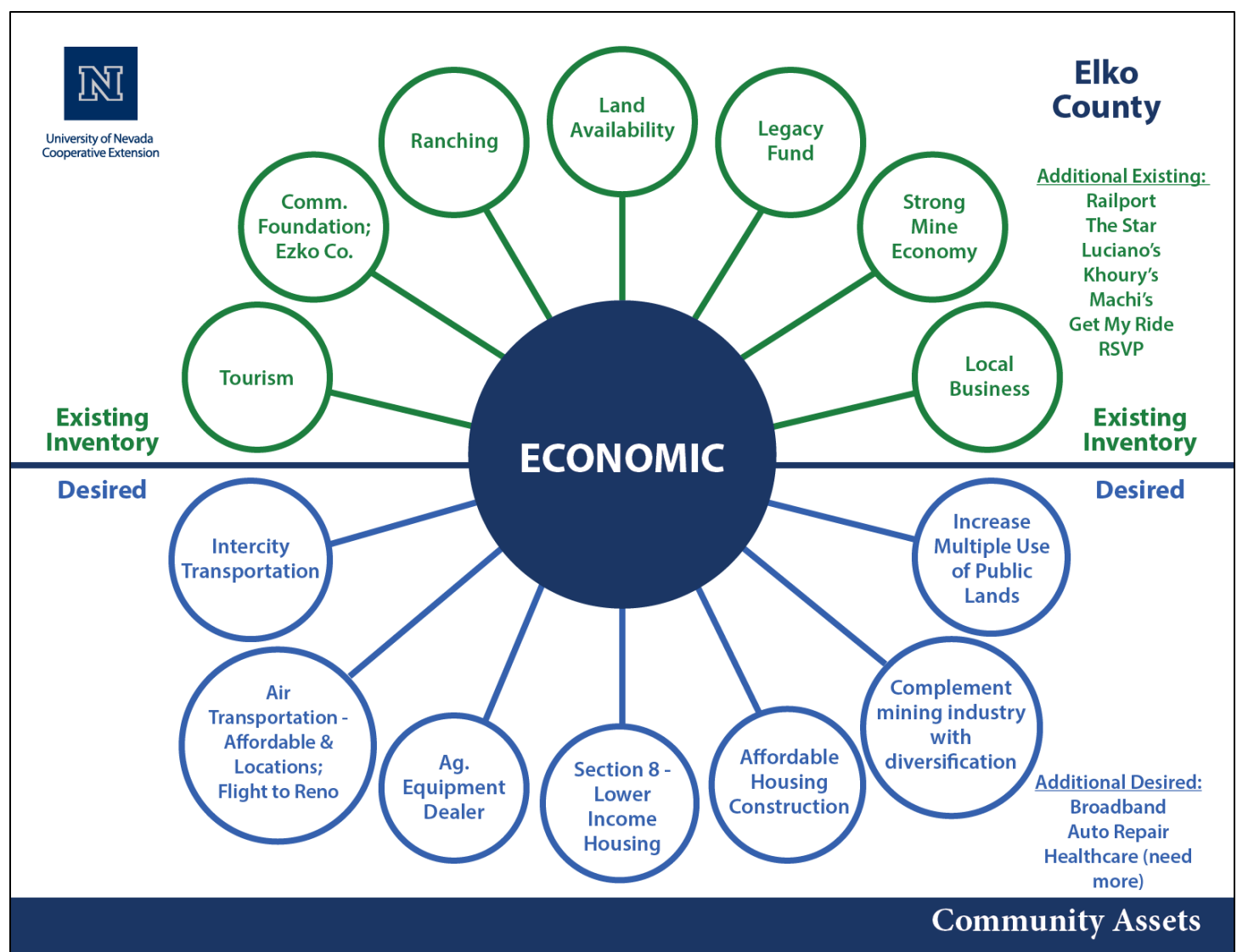
Definition

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 120 Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: Economic, 2020



Groups

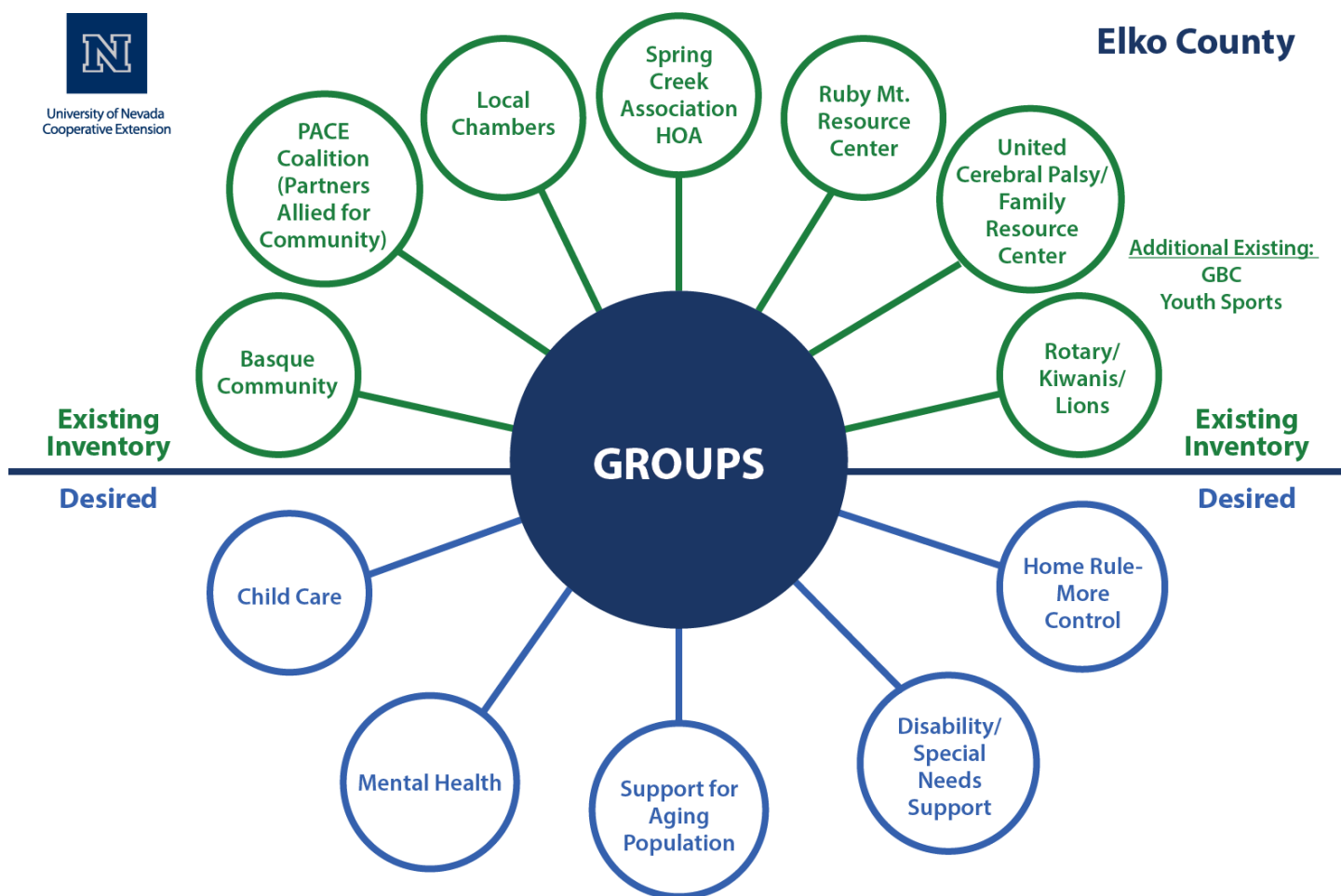
Definition

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 121. Elko County Community Assets Bubble Map: Groups, 2020



Community Assets

Summary Results

An online community asset survey was made available to community members one week after the asset mapping workshops. The survey was active from November 12, 2019 to January 21, 2020 and advertised on both the Humboldt County Managers office webpage and the NEAP webpage, in addition to the online survey, paper copies were made available for residents who were unable to access to the online survey.

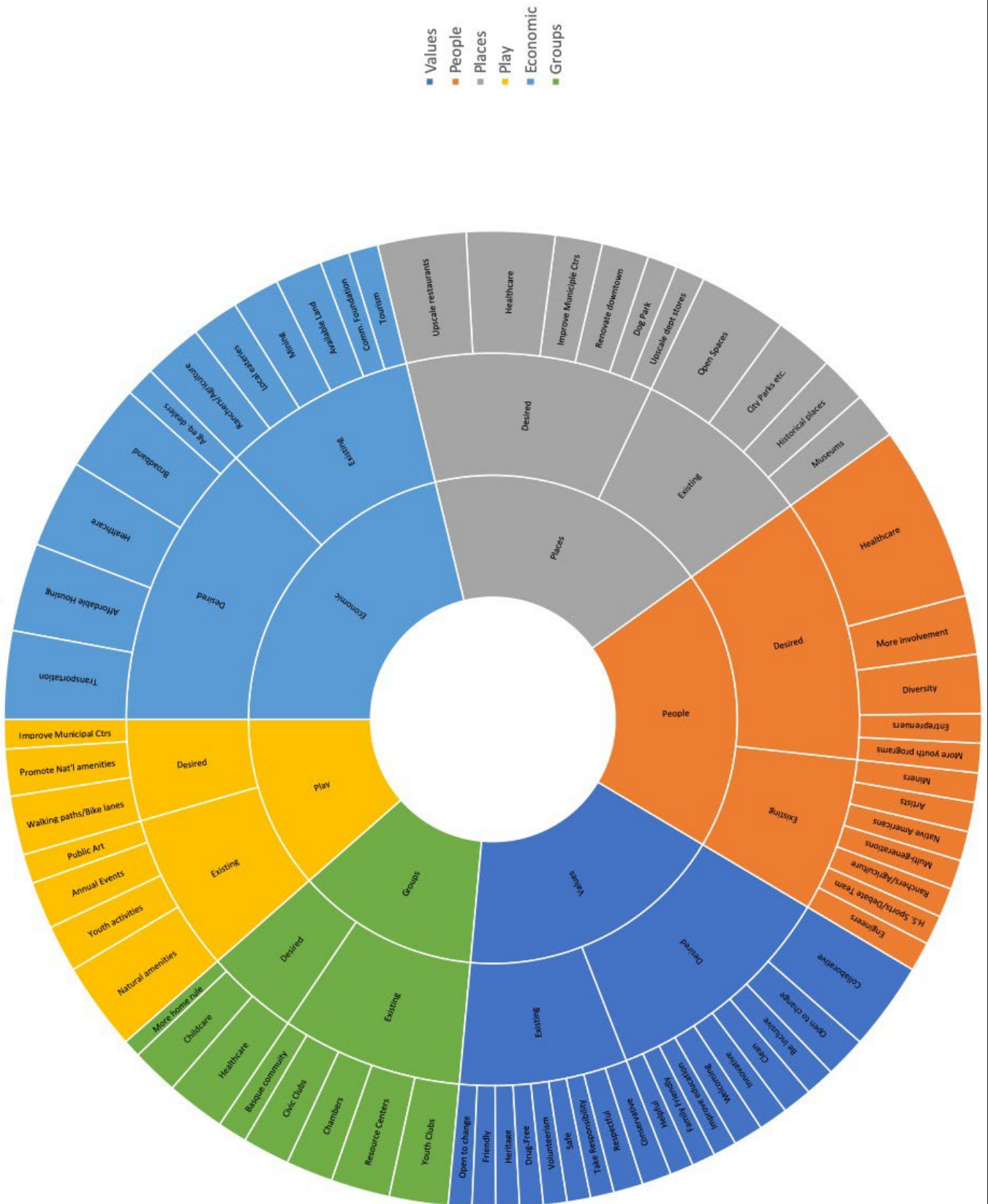
There were no responses to the online community asset survey for Humboldt County nor were any paper responses provided. Based on community input provided by the in-person workshop on November 5, the following snapshot of assets is provided.

A final graphic is provided as a snapshot of assets identified by Humboldt 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 122. Elko County Community Assets Proportional Chart: All Assets Snapshot, 2020

(Figure shows on next page.)

Elko 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: 56¹)

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 2004²: 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 2015³).

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.

¹ Mattessich, P. and Monsey, M. (2004). *Community Building: What Makes It Work*, St Paul, MN: Wilder Foundation.

² Flora, C., Flora, J., & Fey, S. (2004). *Rural Communities: Legacy and Change*, 2nd Edition. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

³ Flora, C., Flora, J., and Gasteyer, S. (2015) *Rural Communities: Legacy + Change*, 5th 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 (1994:2⁴).

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, 2019⁵).

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.

⁴ Denzin, N. & Lincoln, Y. (Eds). (1994) Handbook of qualitative research. Sage Publications, Inc.

⁵ 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

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: Photo Credits

Photos and images from stock photo websites were used on the following pages:

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Gaming Taxes

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General Fund Balance:

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