Nevada Economic Assessment Project
Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Humboldt County

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

Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-35

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Humboldt County, Nevada

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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.

Questions, concerns, other correspondence, and requests for additional information, may be sent to:

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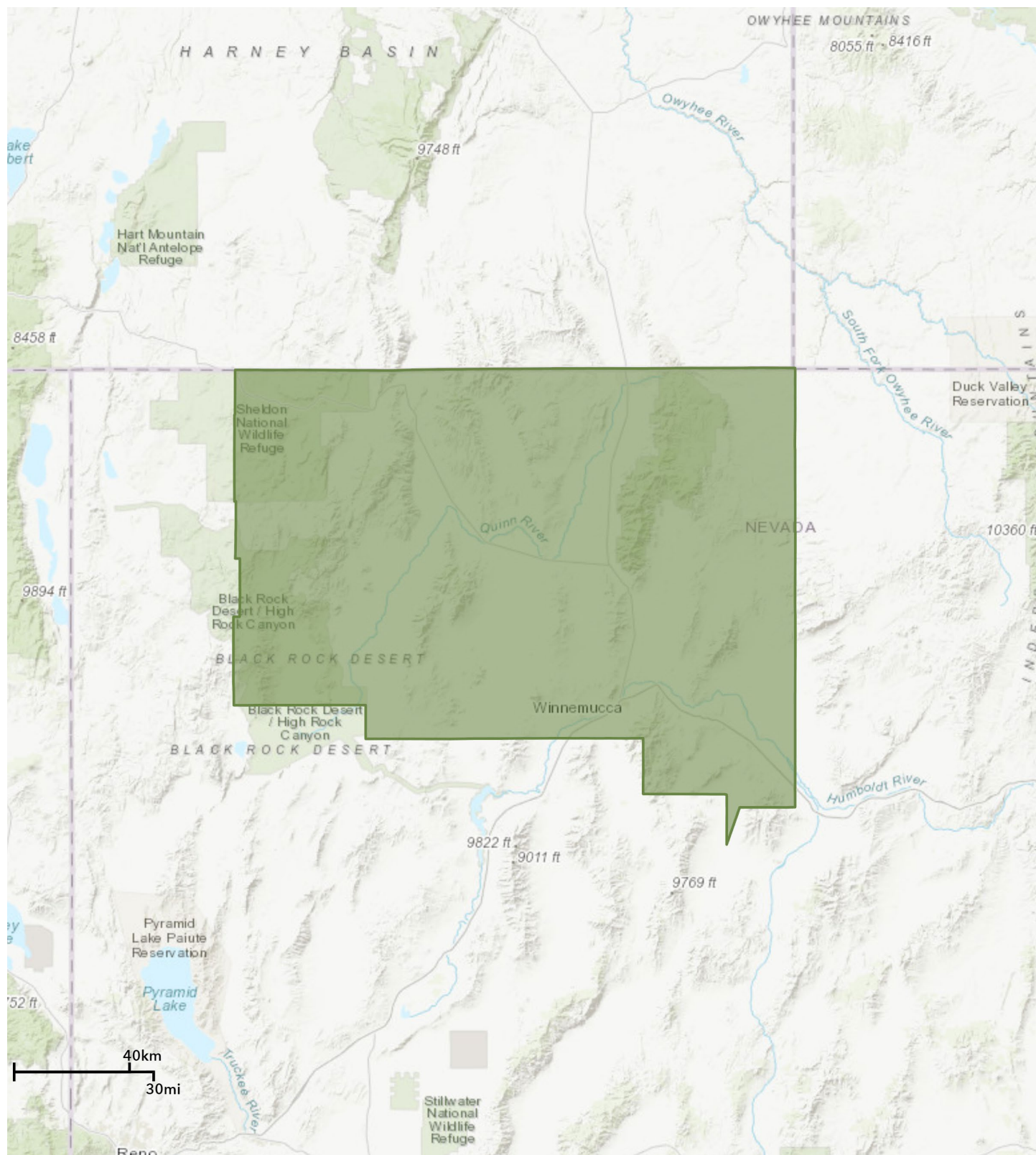
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Report Overview

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.

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Cultural Overview

Humboldt County is the oldest county in Nevada, with a description dating back to 1881 of "alkali plains, covered in part with scattering sage-brush, with now and then a tuft of bunch-grass." Bordering Oregon and near California and Idaho, today the Humboldt high desert is mostly characterized by flat valleys and abrupt mountain elevations, with views to wildflower, sagebrush, meadows, and even sand dunes. This geographic backdrop and history in the west lends Humboldt County to being part self-reliant and part community-driven.

In Humboldt County summer days are hot, and at night the temperature drops. In the winter, lows average around 16º. The county averages 18 inches in snow. While the county was originally named for the Humboldt River, it is currently made up of less than 0.1% water.

Apart from census-designated places in the county, such as Paradise Valley or Fort McDermitt, Winnemucca is the county's sole incorporated city This city, partly due to its rich history, supports activity that makes the city the chief outsourcing center in Humboldt County. For example, Amtrak, with its California Zephyr, provides daily service in Winnemucca towards both San Francisco and Chicago. Winnemucca also houses the headquarters of the Winnemucca Indian colony of Nevada, which is a federally recognized tribe of both Western Shoshone and Northern Paiute Indians.

As the county seat, Winnemucca, together with its surrounding area, is a very involved community. Annual events are hosted here that draw people from across the country. The Annual Basque Festival celebrates the region's very prominent Basque culture, which historically to this day plays a huge role in the county's leadership and industry. The Run-A-Mucca Motorcycle Rally and the Winnemucca Wheels Car Show celebrate all things automotive, with concerts, vendors, and a parade. the Ranch Hand Rodeo, and more.

For 31 years now, the Ranch Hand Rodeo is one of Nevada's largest rodeos. Here folks gather and compete and enjoy Saddle Bronc Riding, Steer Stopping, and more. Similarly, the Western States Ranch Rodeo Association (WSRRA) hosts a rodeo. In 2019, together with La Rena's team, book proceedings are being forwarded to cancer patients in Humboldt and Lander. La Rena's race has previously raised grant money for people totaling more than $340,000. Other annual events that solidify Humboldt County's role in the state and nation include the Tri-County Fair & Stampede and *Shooting the West*, a photography symposia celebrating the beauty of western landscapes.

Even a glance at the current calendar events shows Winnemucca and the rest of Humboldt County to be culturally alive. Recent events include the Winnemucca Nevada Big Game Banquet, the Winnemucca Toy Run, Winnemucca Futures as part of the Boys & Girls Club of Winnemucca, real estate workshops, general business workshops, Wine Walks, and archery challenges. There is also the Humboldt Museum, the Winnemucca Sand Dunes, the golf course, a half a dozen city parks, and, of course, the visitor center.

> **For more information regarding Humboldt County please visit the Humboldt County Website. There you will find links to county government information, county services, and county departments. The Humboldt County Chamber of Commerce is another great resource for all things Humboldt County.**
>
> **In addition, you can find more Extension programming through Humboldt's Extension Office.**

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Perhaps the main core, however, is the school district. The Humboldt County School District serves the northwestern part of the state. The schools themselves are housed mainly in Winnemucca, but they extend to Denio, Kings River Valley, McDermitt, Orovada, and Paradise Valley. For a rural town, Winnemucca offers its students and children a wide variety of sports, including baseball, basketball, football, and volleyball, golf, soccer, tennis, and dance. This brings the community together with weekly events and gatherings and provides a sense of hometown pride.

The Winnemucca Police Department is also an active part of the community. They are an involved, supportive, and supported organization that hosts their own events, but above all, provides safety and security. Similarly, the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, located in Winnemucca, "is dedicated to the citizens living and visiting Humboldt County by earning and maintaining their trust and confidence with professional law enforcement services." From interactive comments on the police department web page to the consistent involvement of officers at events around town, it is clear that the police department is a stable core of this rural community and its surrounding areas.

A glance at a satellite map proves Humboldt County's self-reliant solidarity. There are patches of farmland in-between the interstates and the off-roads. The occasional owned ranches lie between the occasional mountain peaks. I-80 and U.S. 95, the two main highways, intersect in Winnemucca, where most of everything else tends to congregate. Not only do certain citizens appreciate the rural exclusion, but a coming-together too is a big part of living in this region.

Sources:

Winnemucca.com

U.S. Data Repository

Winnemucca PD Facebook Page

City of Winnemucca

U.S. Census Bureau

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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.

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Demographic Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:

The population in Humboldt has increased from 2010-2020 by 5.3% overall. The male population slightly grew over the same ten-year span to 52%, still outnumbering the females. The average age has stayed the same at around 36 years old, the same can be said for the age distribution; there hasn't been much fluctuation besides the uptick in those 65 years and older. Humboldt's population has remained mostly white over the years, only seeing few other races.

Households, Families, and Housing:

Total households have increased overall in Humboldt during the ten-year span of 2010 to 2020, however the number of total families decreased. This could be a cause of the median housing unit value going up over the ten years. Despite the decrease in total families there was an increase in owner occupied households and a decrease in vacant households. Suggesting that more people are moving into Humboldt, which relates directly to the population increase.

Veteran Demographics

The veteran population in Humboldt has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by a sizeable 22.8%. Most of those veterans are male at around 90% and the other 10% female, which has stayed the same over the years. Although there was a huge uptick in veterans 18 to 34 years old from 2010 to 2020 by more than 100, most of the veterans in 2020 fall in the 65 to 74 years old range. This changed from the previous 55 to 64 years old range having the majority in 2010, that age group now has Humboldt's lowest percentage of veterans at 13.2%.

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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

Over the ten years from 2010-2020 total population has risen in Humboldt County by 5.3%. Although a decline can be seen after the peak in 2017, data from 2020 suggest population growth is back on the rise.

This decrease in population after 2017 can also be seen in all of Nevada. However, like Humboldt Nevada's population seems to be back on the rise and rising fast.

Table 1. Humboldt County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Population	Humboldt 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	15,986	-	-
2012	16,511	3.3%	2.7%
2014	17,003	3.0%	2.1%
2016	17,091	0.5%	2.8%
2018	16,904	-1.1%	2.9%
2020	16,834	-0.4%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		5.3%	15.1%

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

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

Figure 1. Humboldt County Population, 2010 to 2020

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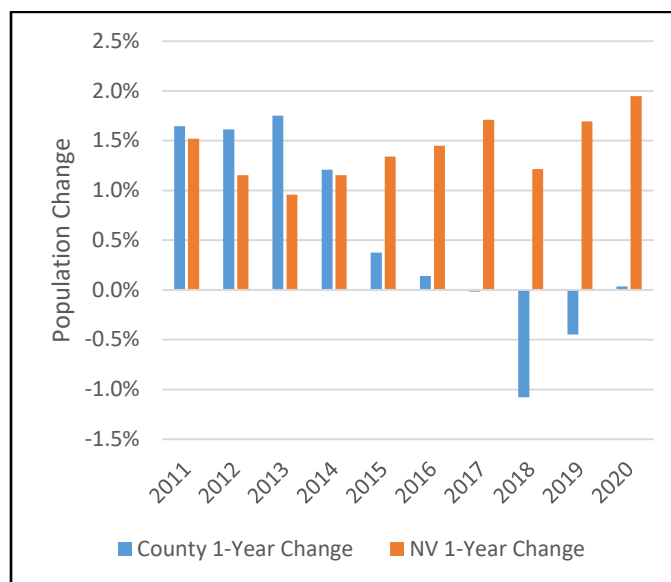
Gender

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.

Figure 3. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Gender, 2010 to 2020

Table 2. Humboldt County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Male	Humboldt Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	51.9%	48.1%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	52.1%	47.9%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	52.7%	47.3%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	52.1%	47.9%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	51.9%	48.1%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	52.0%	48.0%	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.

County Breakdown

In the year 2020 Humboldt's male population is greater than the female population by 4%. This has been the trend for the ten years from 2010-2020 despite some slight fluctuation.

Although the male population is still greater than the females in all of Nevada, it is much closer compared to Humboldt County. In the year 2020 the male female distribution in Nevada was nearly 50-50, which is closer than it was in 2010.

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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. Humboldt County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	36.6	35.9
2012	36.6	36.3
2014	35.3	36.9
2016	35.2	37.5
2018	35.6	37.9
2020	37.1	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

The median age of persons in Humboldt County has hovered right around 36 from 2010-2020, with a slight increase to 37.1 in 2020. The age distribution in Humboldt has stayed relatively the same from 2010-2020. Despite a decrease of 4% in the 45-64 years range, and the largest change being in the 65 and older range having an increase of 6%.

The median age for the state of Nevada has been on a steady rise from 2010-2020, sitting now at just over 38 years. Unlike Humboldt where the median age started to decrease after 2012 until 2017 where it can be seen to start increasing, almost nearing the state's average in 2020.

Figure 4. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Median Age, 2010 to 2020
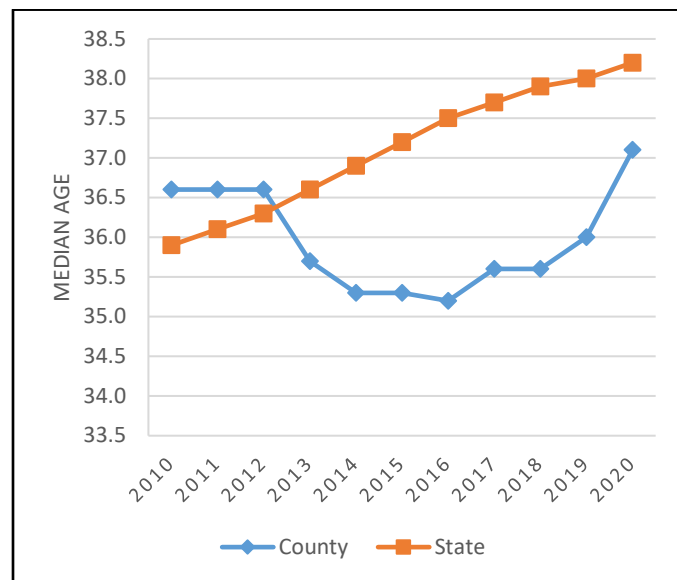
Table 4. Humboldt County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	29.8%	31.8%	28.6%	9.8%
2012	29.8%	31.3%	29.4%	9.6%
2014	30.9%	30.8%	28.7%	9.7%
2016	30.9%	31.9%	26.7%	10.5%
2018	29.7%	31.9%	26.0%	12.3%
2020	28.8%	31.1%	24.4%	15.7%

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

Figure 5. Humboldt County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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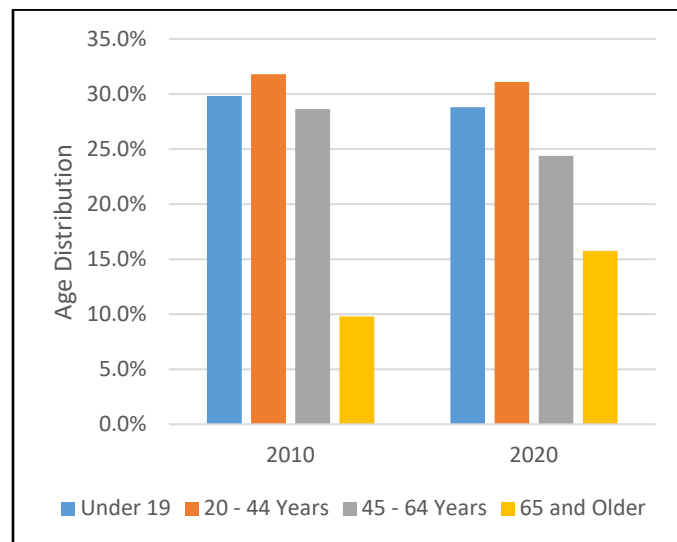
Race and Ethnicity

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

The white population remains the largest in 2020, even though it decreased by about 6% from 2010. There can be seen an increase across the 4 other recorded ethnicities over the ten-year span from 2010-2020. The largest was in the Hispanic community, with an increase by 4.2% then followed by the Black population with an increase of 0.6%. The American Indian population saw a sizeable increase to 5.2% in 2018 but fell back to 4% in 2020.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	70.3%	23.0%	0.4%	3.8%	2.5%
2012	69.0%	24.3%	0.3%	4.6%	1.8%
2014	67.2%	25.1%	0.4%	4.4%	2.9%
2016	65.5%	25.9%	0.5%	4.6%	3.6%
2018	64.9%	26.7%	0.4%	5.2%	2.7%
2020	64.9%	27.2%	1.0%	4.1%	2.7%

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

Figure 6. Humboldt County Race/Ethnicity Distribution, 2010 to 2020
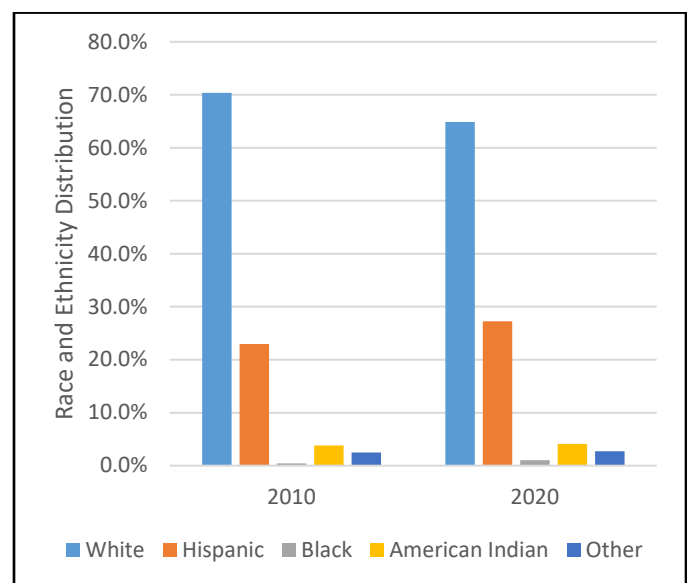
Figure 7. Humboldt County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100

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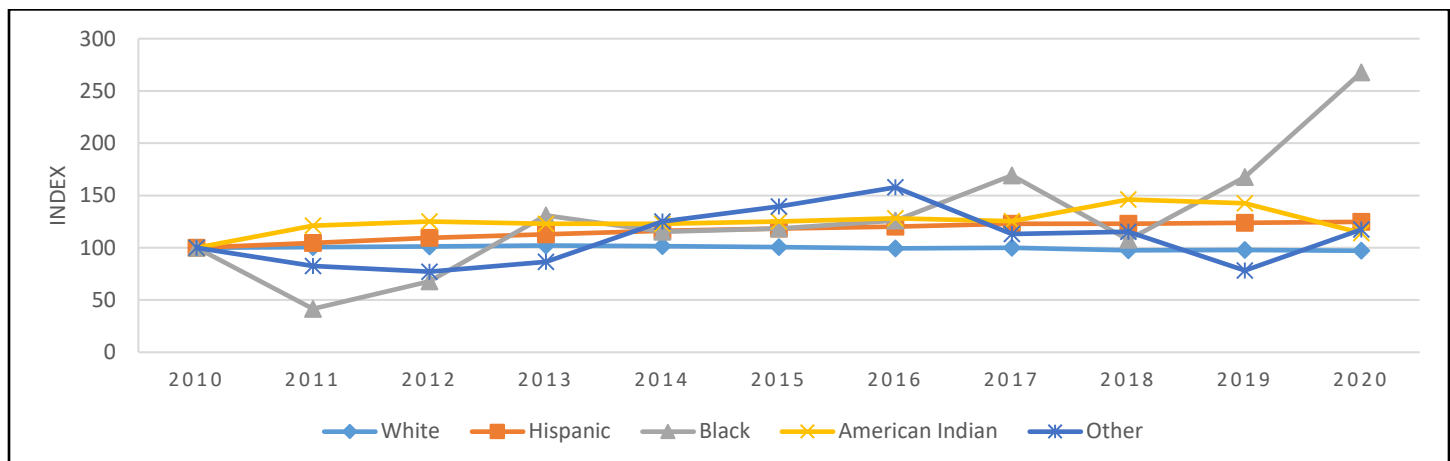
Households and Families

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. Humboldt County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Households	Humboldt 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	6,087	-	-
2012	6,256	2.6%	0.6%
2014	6,092	-3.5%	0.7%
2016	6,174	0.4%	1.4%
2018	6,271	0.2%	2.3%
2020	6,579	1.2%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		8.1%	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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020
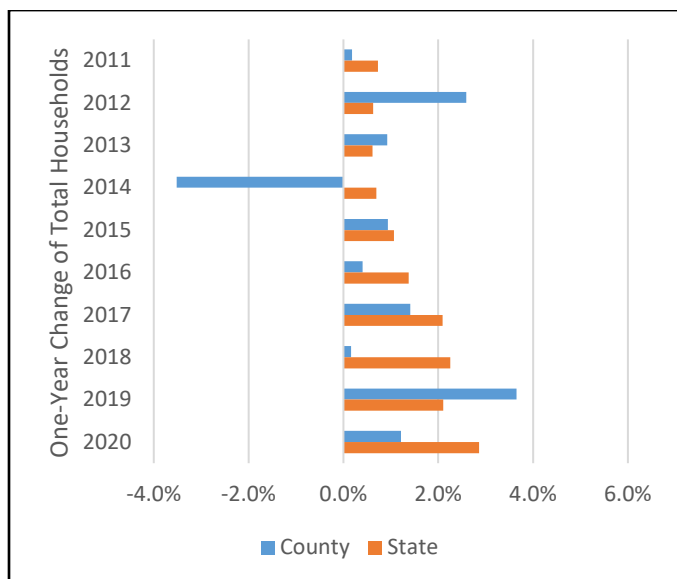
Figure 9. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020
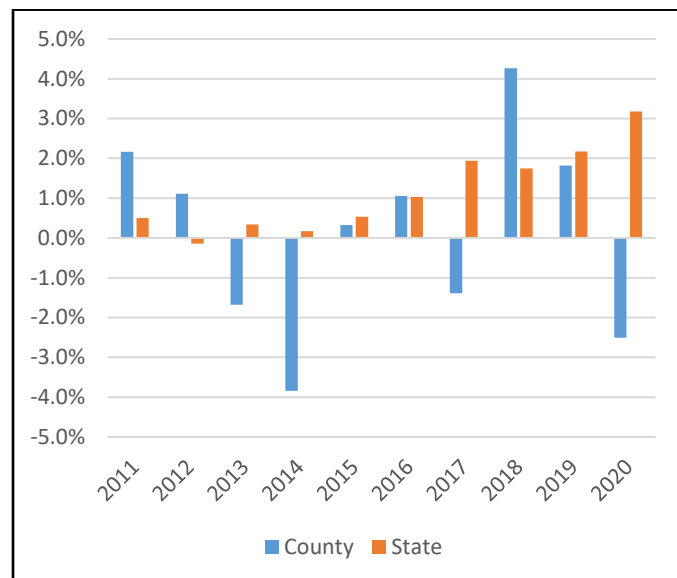
County Breakdown

The households in Humboldt have risen by a total 8.1% in the ten-year span from 2010-2020. There was a substantial decrease in 2014 by -3.5%, however since then households have been on a steady rise with the largest increase being in 2019 by 3.7%. Humboldt's households are growing, which can only mean Nevada's are too. In fact, Nevada's have grown almost twice the percentage that Humboldt's have over the same ten-year span.

The substantial decrease in 2014 is also seen in Humboldt's total families by -3.8%. Total families started to rise back up after that dip and jumped up 4.3% in 2018, but only to fall back down in 2020. The same can not be said for Nevada, where total families have been on a steady rise since 2012.

Table 7. Humboldt County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Families	Humboldt 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	4,153	-	-
2012	4,290	1.1%	-0.1%
2014	4,056	-3.8%	0.2%
2016	4,112	1.1%	1.0%
2018	4,228	4.3%	1.7%
2020	4,197	-2.5%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		-2.4%	4.4%

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

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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

The average housing unit cost has been on an overall steady increase in Humboldt from 2010 to 2020, with slight decreases after 2012 and 2016. However, after the decrease both times housing unit values started to rise again reaching a high in 2020 at $193,416. The state's housing unit value was on a fast decline after 2010, which could be attributed to the recession in 2009. After hitting a low in 2014 and nearly matching the county's median, housing unit prices began to climb up fast now just $5,000 shy of the initial median in 2010.

Although owner occupied units have risen in the ten-year span from 2010-2020, they then decreased by nearly 200 from 2018-2020. The distribution of housing unit value has stayed relatively the same across all prices only fluctuating one or two percent. Owner occupied units in the $100,000-$149,000 range used to be the leader at 28.9% it then shifted to the $200,000-$299,000 range leading in 2020 at 23.9%.

Table 8. Humboldt County Median Housing Unit Value, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Median	Nevada Median
2010	$166,623	$306,702
2012	$173,858	$220,528
2014	$171,678	$187,622
2016	$183,131	$212,526
2018	$184,827	$258,524
2020	$193,416	$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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020
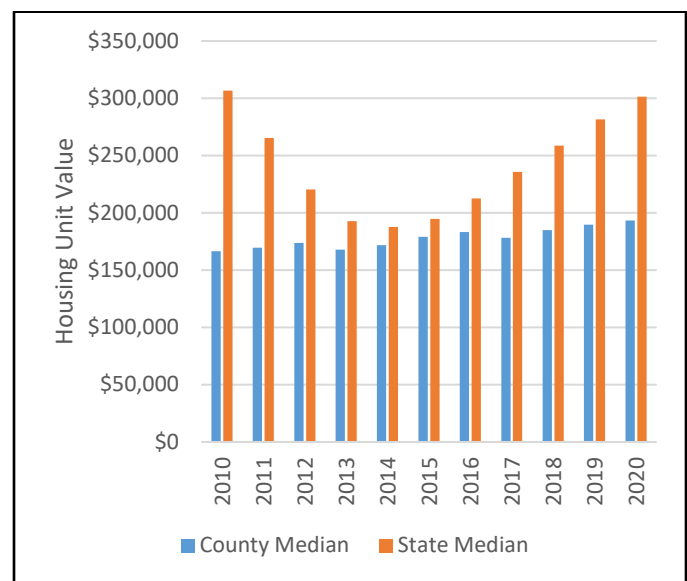
Table 9. Humboldt County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	4,407	9.4%	20.9%	25.5%	16.2%	16.7%	7.3%	3.2%	0.7%
2012	4,435	9.9%	17.5%	22.3%	19.3%	17.8%	7.8%	3.6%	1.7%
2014	4,441	14.3%	16.6%	17.8%	21.6%	17.8%	7.5%	2.9%	1.5%
2016	4,649	11.8%	14.1%	16.6%	25.7%	21.2%	7.8%	2.4%	0.4%
2018	4,723	10.3%	10.3%	13.3%	28.9%	22.5%	11.1%	1.9%	1.7%
2020	4,526	9.4%	8.2%	13.4%	22.5%	23.9%	19.5%	1.2%	1.9%

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 demolishment. This is especially important if there is an expectation of a sudden inflow of new citizens to the community.

County Breakdown

Humboldt County's total housing units have fluctuated a little over the ten years from 2010-2020, having some decreases after 2013 and 2016 but overall climbing back up to be greater than the initial recorded total in 2010. While houses occupied have increased from 2010-2020, vacant homes decreased. This same trend can be seen statewide, occupied homes have increased, while vacant ones have gone down. This shows signs of growth in both the community and Nevada.

Figure 11. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020
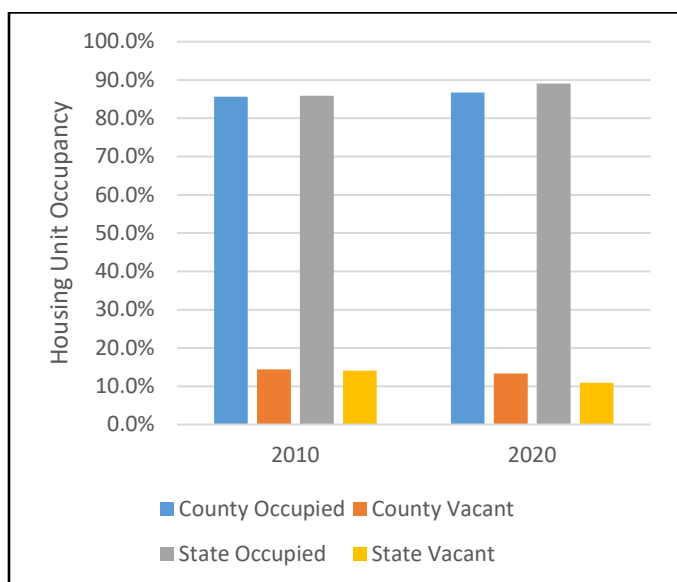
Table 10. Humboldt County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Occupied HH	Humboldt Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	85.6%	14.4%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	87.9%	12.1%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	85.0%	15.0%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	85.5%	14.5%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	83.7%	16.3%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	86.7%	13.3%	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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Housing Occupancy Distribution, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

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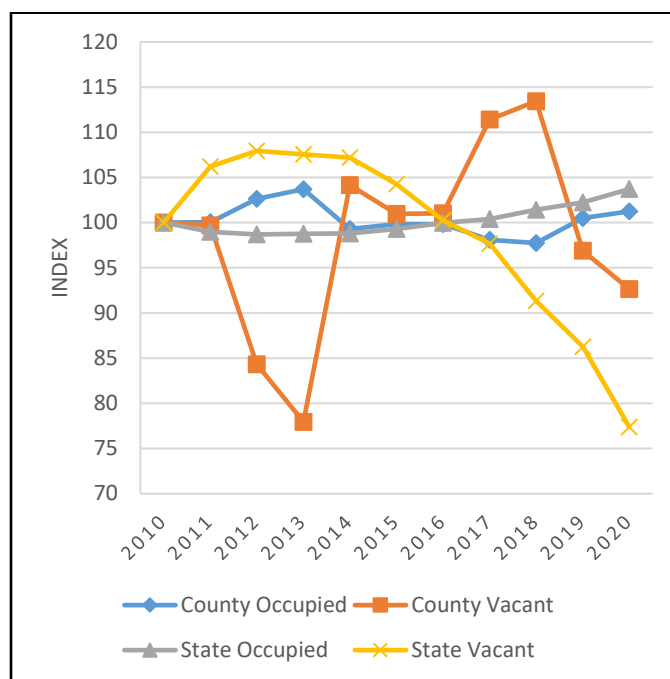
Housing Owner/Renter

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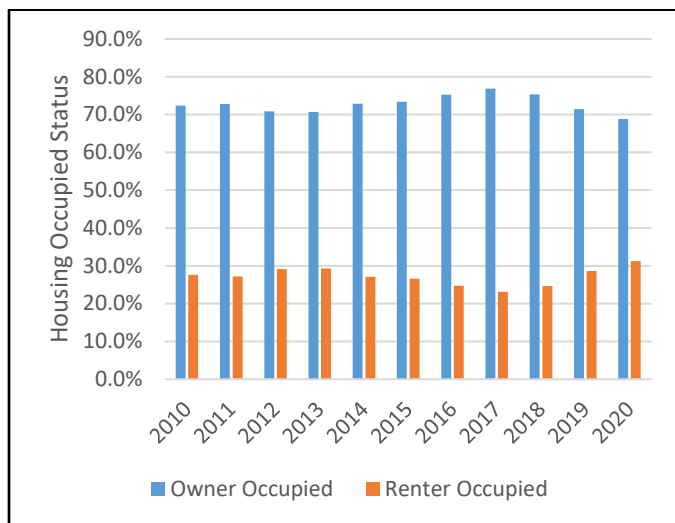
Table 11. Humboldt County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	6,087	72.4%	27.6%
2012	6,256	70.9%	29.1%
2014	6,092	72.9%	27.1%
2016	6,174	75.3%	24.7%
2018	6,271	75.3%	24.7%
2020	6,579	68.8%	31.2%

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

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

Year	Humboldt Owner Occ. HH Size	Humboldt Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.62	2.49	2.69	2.60
2012	2.61	2.60	2.69	2.68
2014	2.67	2.99	2.71	2.71
2016	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.72
2018	2.62	2.78	2.72	2.64
2020	2.58	2.40	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

Overall occupied housing in Humboldt has increased from 2010-2020. Only in 2014 can a dip be seen but the numbers started to rise back up fast, making its biggest leap in 2019 up to 6,500 total occupied units. Owner and renter occupancy have overall overaged about a 73% owner occupied and 27% renter occupied. Although there are some extremes to mention, like in 2017 the ratio was 77%-23% and the most recent recorded data in 2020 owner occupied units decreased to 68.8% causing renters to increase to 31.2%.

Humboldt's owner-occupied unit HH sizes have stayed around 2.6 from 2010 to 2020, only reaching a high of 2.74 in 2016. Which is still not higher than the renter HH size's high of 2.99 in 2014, it then fluctuated after that but ultimately decreased to 2.4 in 2020. The numbers are rationally the same compared to Nevada's, just smaller due to a smaller population.

Figure 14. Humboldt County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020

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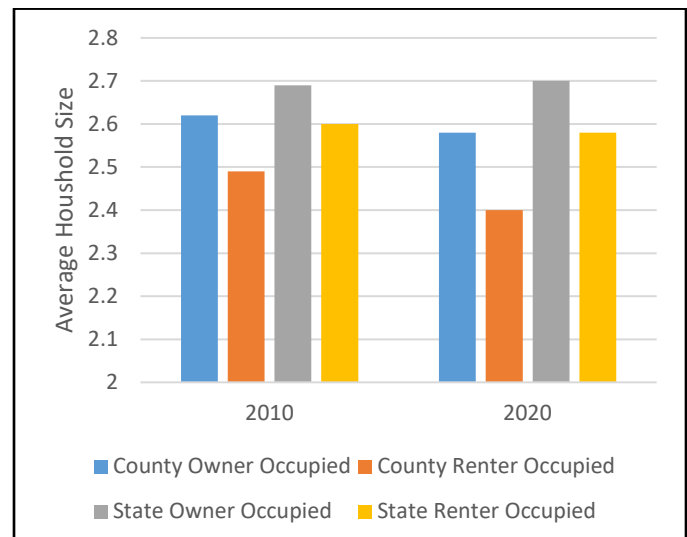
Housing Structure Type

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Single units remain to be Humboldt's favored structure type at 49.7% then followed by mobile home, RV, etc. at 40.4%. These two have remained atop over the ten years from 2010-2020, but there have been some notable changes along the way. The 2–4-unit structures have doubled from 2010-2020 while the 5–9-unit structures decreased 3% in that time. Single unit structures saw a high in 2014 at 64.2% and have been in decline ever since while mobile-home, RV, etc. continue to rise consistently.

Table 13. Humboldt 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	51.0%	2.7%	4.4%	2.3%	39.6%
2012	61.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	31.4%
2014	62.2%	3.7%	3.2%	2.0%	28.9%
2016	58.0%	3.6%	2.1%	2.6%	33.7%
2018	53.2%	3.5%	1.2%	2.5%	39.7%
2020	49.7%	5.5%	1.9%	2.1%	40.8%

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

Figure 15. Humboldt County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020
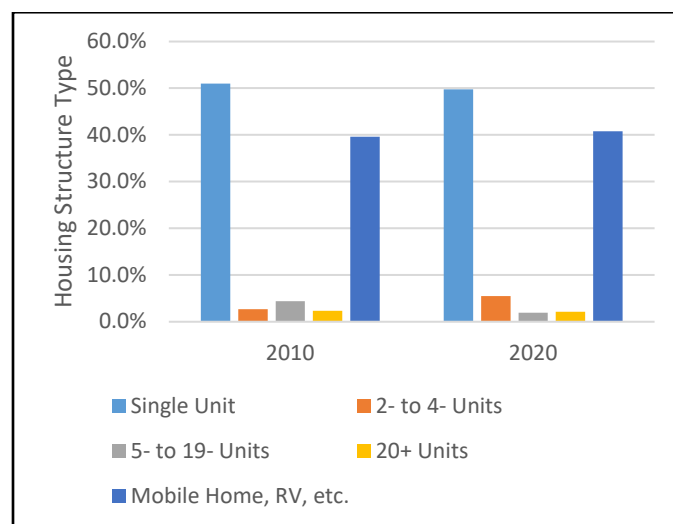
Figure 16. Humboldt County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100

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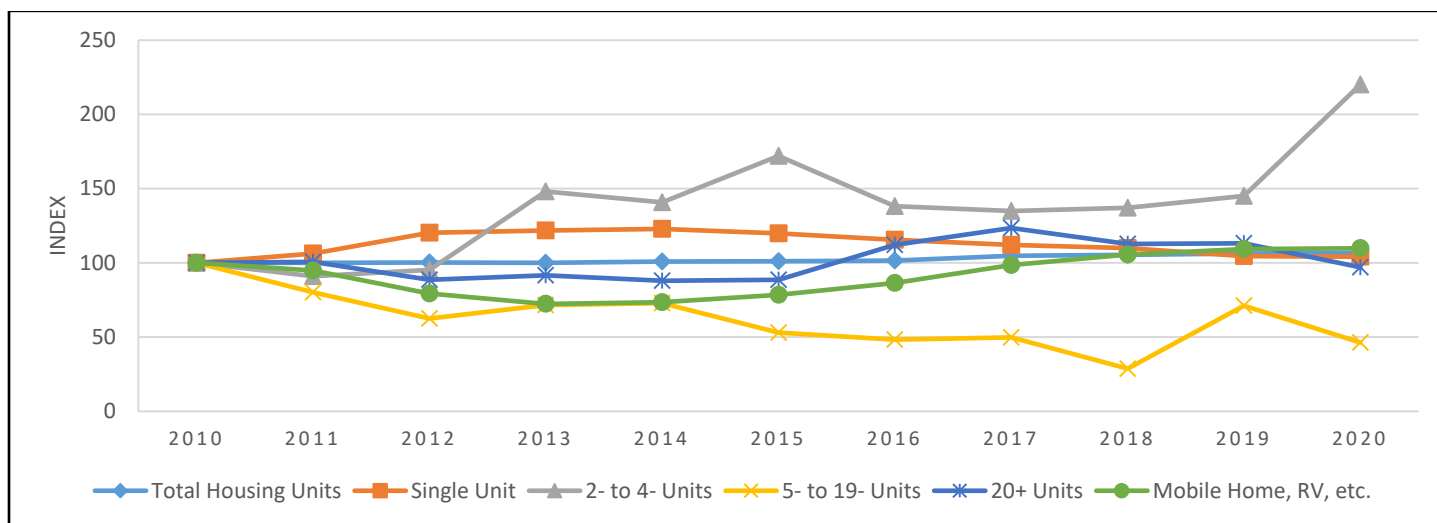
Housing Age

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.

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

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.0%	10.8%	49.5%	23.3%	16.4%
2014	0.7%	12.2%	46.8%	20.5%	19.9%
2016	3.6%	10.8%	42.9%	23.0%	19.7%
2018	6.7%	9.5%	42.2%	25.5%	16.2%
2020	7.9%	12.0%	43.7%	22.9%	13.5%

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

County Breakdown

The housing age distribution has stayed relatively the same from 2012-2020, but a shift towards modernism is starting to be seen. Homes built from 1980-1999 still are the most prominent in Humboldt at 43.7% in 2020, however that is a decrease from the near 50% total in 2012. A decrease can also be seen in both categories of homes built before 1980, the only increases come from homes being built after 2000 and the biggest increase being in homes built in 2010 or later where it increased by 7.9%.

Figure 17. Humboldt County Housing Age Distribution, 2020

Pie chart values:
- 7.9% — Built 2010 or Later
- 12.0% — Built 2000-2009
- 43.7% — Built 1980-1999
- 22.9% — Built 1960-1979
- 13.5% — Built 1959 or Earlier

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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

The overall veteran population in Humboldt has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 22.8%, this is comparable to the state's veteran population which decreased by 12.1%. Most of those veterans are male at around 90% and the other 10% female, this the same for the state. Although there was a huge uptick in veterans 18 to 34 years old from 2010 to 2020 by more than 100, most of the veterans in 2020 fall in the 65 to 74 years old range. This changed from the previous 55 to 64 years old range having the majority in 2010, that age group now has Humboldt's lowest percentage of veterans at 13.2%. Like Humboldt, most of Nevada's veterans are in the 65 to 74 years old range at 26.6%.

Figure 18. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Ten-Year Change of Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020
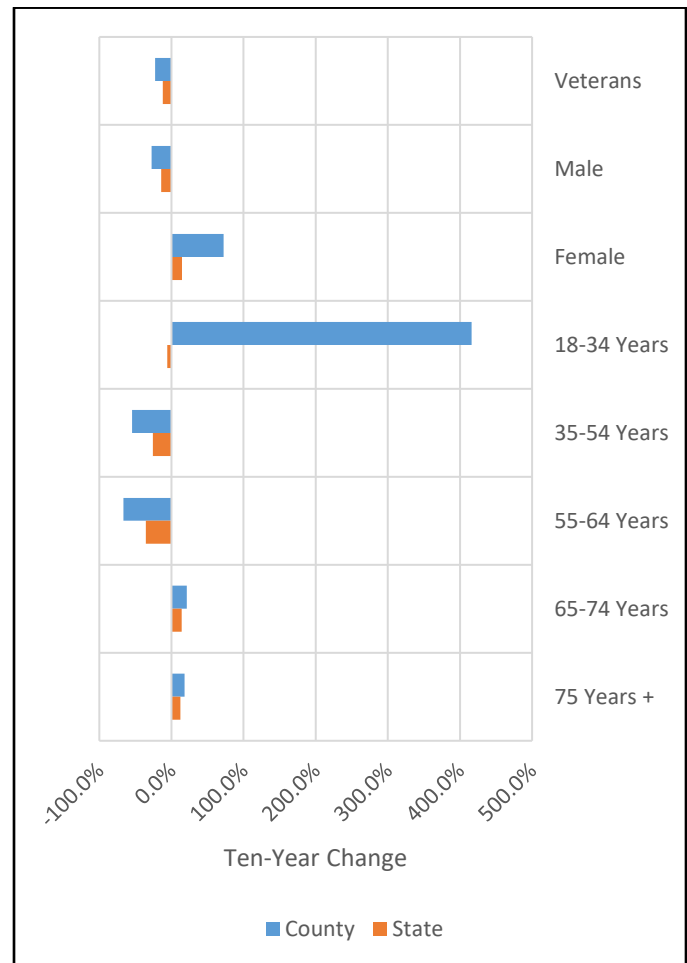
Table 15. Humboldt County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Humboldt		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Humboldt	Nevada	Humboldt	Nevada
Veteran Population	1,366	1,054	-	-	-22.8%	-12.1%
Male	1,300	941	89.3%	90.3%	-27.6%	-14.3%
Female	66	113	10.7%	9.7%	72.3%	14.7%
18 to 34 Years Old	27	141	15.7%	8.7%	416.1%	-5.8%
35 to 54 Years Old	511	233	25.9%	23.5%	-54.4%	-25.6%
55 to 64 Years Old	358	119	13.2%	18.9%	-66.7%	-35.6%
65 to 74 Years Old	253	306	34.0%	26.6%	21.1%	14.0%
75 Years and Older	216	255	28.3%	20.9%	18.1%	12.3%

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

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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.

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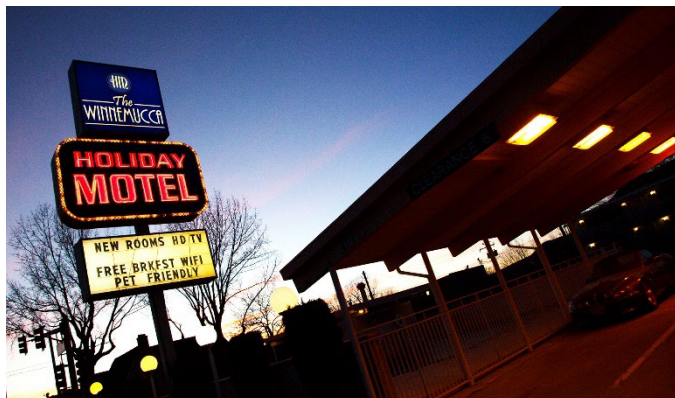
Data in this section is sourced from:

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

County Breakdown

Educational Attainment:

From 2010-2020 Humboldt's population percentage that has an education level of high school or lower with no diploma has decreased from 19.1% to 16.0% in 2020, which is the lowest the county has seen in the ten-year span. There was also a sizeable increase from 13.3% in 2010 to 18.8% in 2020 with those having an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher. Although these are great signs for Humboldt's population, there was a decrease in overall high school graduates.

Poverty:

In 2020, 14.7% of Humboldt's population was reported under the poverty 1.00 line. This an increase from the initial 12.3% recorded in 2013. Humboldt had reached an amazing low of only 9.1% of the population falling below the poverty line in 2017. However, poverty began to rise back up the next year in both the 1.00 and 2.00 level.

School Districts: From 2010 to 2021 the county has not seen a consistent increase or decrease in student enrolment while the state of Nevada has seen a steady increase in enrolment up until the 2020-2021 year. County free and reduced lunches eligibility have decreased by 1% from 2011 to 2018 and the number of students receiving lunch has dropped from 35.2% to 32.8%.

School district staffing has seen an increase in every department with slight fluctuation through the years where data was collected. The 5th and 6th grade showed the highest number of students per teacher over the years data was collected.

In every year that data was obtained from the state and county, the state has had slightly more students per class compared to the county. Humboldt county saw a very consistent stretch from 2010-2015 and then saw a drop of about 4 students per class in the following year. Meanwhile, Per Pupil Expenditures for Humboldt county is higher than the states as a whole for all the years that we have data collected in the time period from 2010- 2019.

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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

From 2010-2020 Humboldt's population percentage that has an education level of high school or lower with no diploma has decreased from 19.1% to 16.0% in 2020, which is the lowest the county has seen in the ten-year span. There was also a sizeable increase from 13.3% in 2010 to 18.8% in 2020 with those having an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher. Although these are great signs for Humboldt's population, there was a decrease in overall high school graduates and those with some college experience but no degree by 3%.

When compared to the state attained education levels from 2010 to 2020 show the same trend, just with larger percentages due to a larger population. Overall, the state and county's population are on track to a brighter and more educated future.

Table 16. Humboldt County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt < H.S.	Humboldt Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	19.1%	13.3%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	18.7%	14.7%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	16.5%	12.4%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	17.6%	14.0%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	16.4%	16.3%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	16.0%	18.8%	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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020
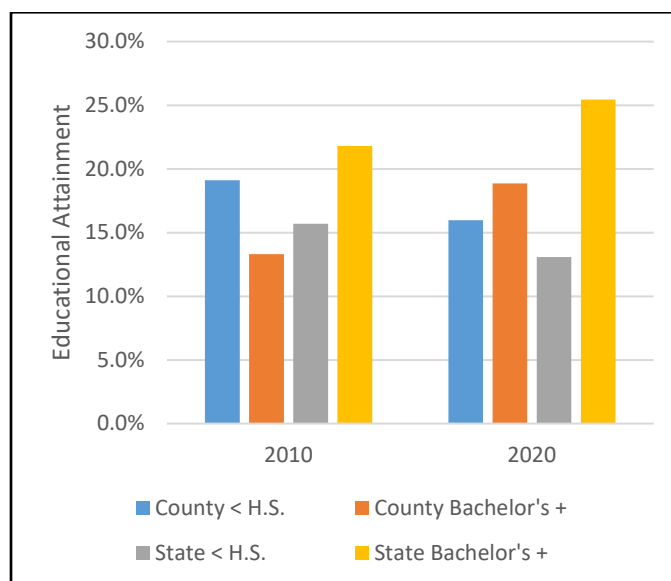
Table 17. Humboldt County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	10,163	7.8%	11.3%	35.7%	27.0%	4.9%	10.2%	3.1%
2012	10,603	6.2%	12.5%	33.2%	26.3%	7.1%	11.4%	3.3%
2014	10,784	4.5%	12.0%	37.1%	25.5%	8.5%	8.6%	3.8%
2016	10,793	6.0%	11.6%	34.3%	26.3%	7.8%	8.3%	5.7%
2018	10,999	6.9%	9.5%	34.3%	25.2%	7.9%	9.8%	6.4%
2020	11,173	6.3%	9.6%	32.5%	24.4%	8.3%	13.0%	5.9%

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

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Veteran Educational Attainment

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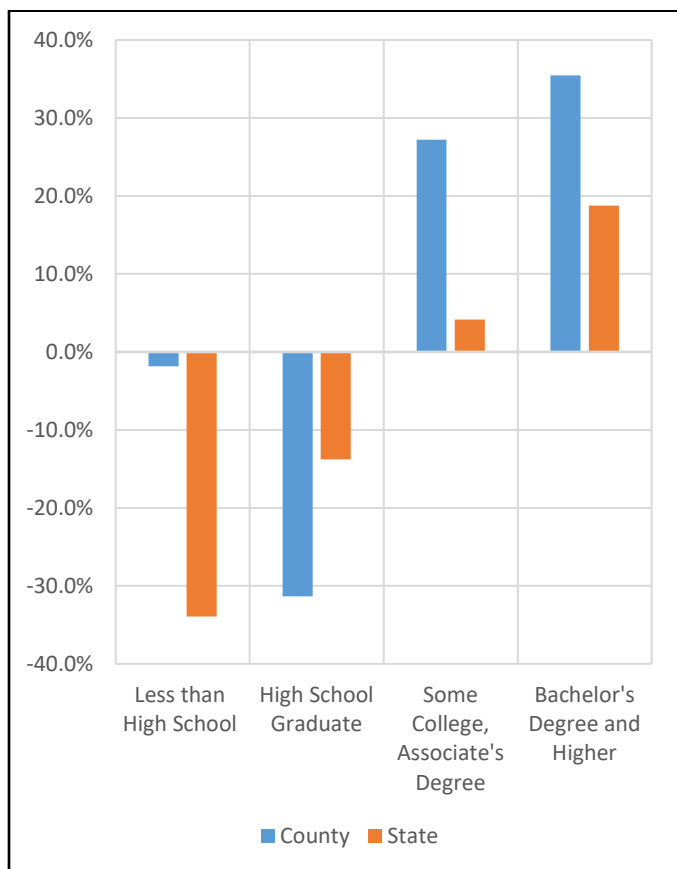
Definition

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 overall veteran population has decreased in Humboldt from 2010 to 2020, so have those veterans with an education level equivalent to a high school graduate or less. Mostly those being high school graduates coming at a loss of 31.3%. This is like the state's ten-year change, their biggest lost though comes from the population with an education level less than high school. Despite the decrease in veteran population, we can see a huge uptick in those going back to school and attaining higher education degrees. Most of the veterans in 2020 in county and state, have some college experience and an associate degree. But the largest increase over the ten-year span in Humboldt was in veterans with a bachelor's degree or higher at 35.4%. Showing more signs of a brighter and more sophisticated future.

Table 18. Humboldt County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Humboldt		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Humboldt	Nevada	Humboldt	Nevada
Veteran Population	1,366	1,028	-	-	-22.8%	-12.1%
Less than High School	152	112	10.9%	4.3%	-1.8%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	590	305	29.7%	24.4%	-31.3%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	408	391	38.0%	43.7%	27.2%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	216	220	21.4%	27.5%	35.4%	18.7%

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

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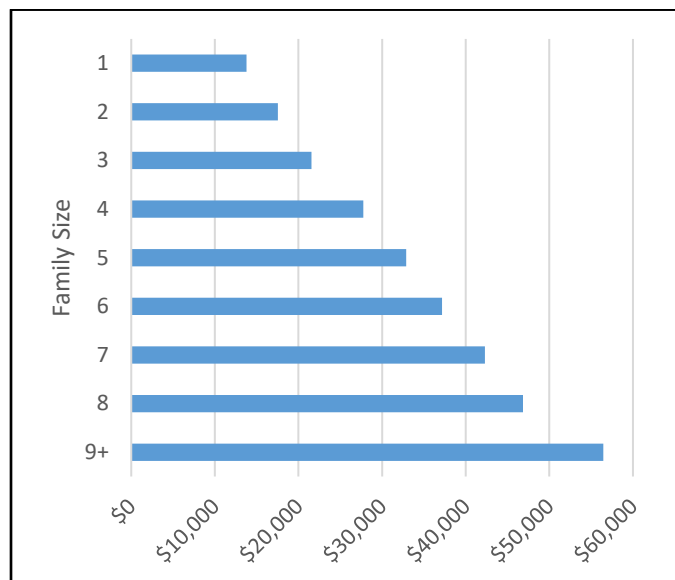
How does the makeup of the household affect each poverty level?

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	Eight+
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

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Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

Family/HH 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

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

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.

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%).

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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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Ratio of Income to Poverty Thresholds, 2013 to 2020
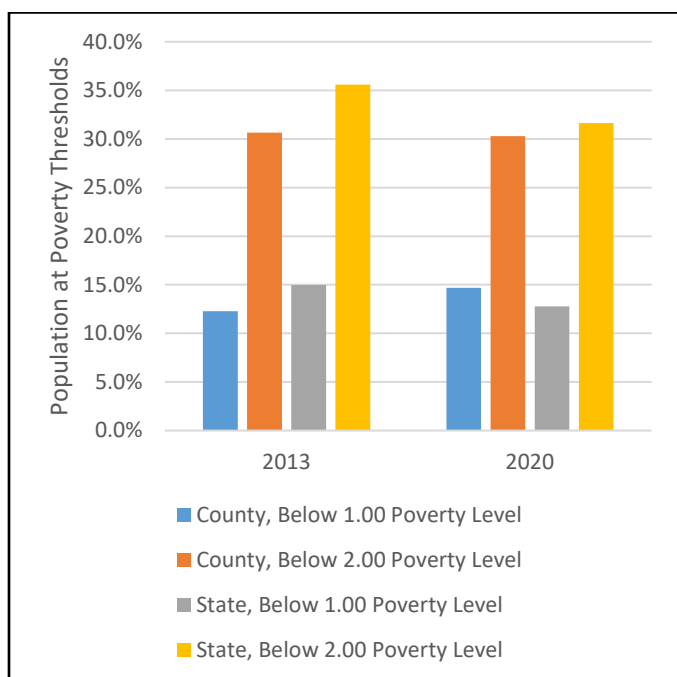
Table 22. Humboldt County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Humboldt Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	12.3%	30.6%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	10.0%	26.4%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	10.5%	27.9%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	11.9%	29.0%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	9.1%	26.9%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	11.5%	27.9%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	13.3%	29.9%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	14.7%	30.3%	12.8%	31.6%

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

County Breakdown

In 2020, 14.7% of Humboldt's population fell under the poverty line. This an increase from the initial 12.3% recorded in 2013. However, the population below 2.00 of the poverty line has decreased slightly which is a good sign. Humboldt had reached an amazing low of only 9.1% of the population falling below the poverty line in 2017. Sadly, poverty began to rise back up the next year in both the 1.00 and 2.00 level.

On a state level there seems to be greater change, as overall poverty in Nevada has dropped from 15% to 12.8% over the seven-year span from 2013-2020. Including persons below the 2.00 poverty line decreasing from 35.6% to 31.6%, which is a great sign.

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

Year	Population	Below .50 Poverty Level	.50 to 1.00 of Poverty Level	1.00 to 1.25 of Poverty Level	1.25 to 1.50 of Poverty Level	1.50 to 1.85 of Poverty Level	1.85 to 2.00 of Poverty Level
2013	16,469	6.9%	5.3%	4.2%	5.5%	6.5%	2.1%
2014	16,635	5.5%	4.6%	3.0%	4.3%	6.4%	2.6%
2015	16,825	5.8%	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	7.6%	1.8%
2016	16,847	5.4%	6.4%	4.2%	2.5%	8.8%	1.7%
2017	16,853	4.4%	4.7%	4.9%	3.4%	7.4%	2.1%
2018	16,694	4.0%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%	7.7%	1.3%
2019	16,622	3.7%	9.6%	3.3%	4.9%	7.4%	0.9%
2020	16,622	3.8%	10.8%	2.6%	5.0%	6.9%	1.1%

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.

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Veteran Poverty

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

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. Humboldt County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Veterans	Humboldt Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	9.9%	12.0%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	9.1%	10.3%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	5.7%	10.3%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	10.2%	11.0%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	6.2%	9.1%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	6.3%	11.0%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	8.0%	12.5%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	10.4%	13.3%	7.6%	11.8%

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

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

County Breakdown

Humboldt's number of veterans in poverty has increased from 2013 to 2020, going from 9.9% to 10.4%. This is higher than Nevada's total veterans in poverty which was at 7.6% in 2020, also an increase from 2013. Humboldt had strong signs of hope of fixing this problem in 2015 and 2017-2018, where veteran poverty percentage was nearly 5%. But after both times poverty numbers began to shoot up.

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

Accountability Year	Humboldt	Nevada
2010-2011	3,376	437,057
2012-2013	3,501	445,381
2014-2015	3,473	459,095
2016-2017	3,399	473,647
2018-2019	3,514	492,638
2020-2021	3,267	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

Figure 25. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, School District Enrollment, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100
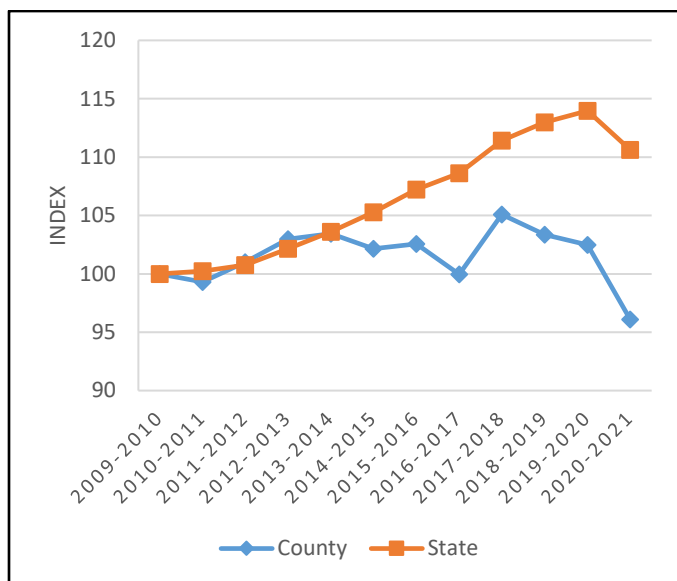
Table 26. Humboldt County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accounta-bility Year	Humboldt		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	51.7%	48.3%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	52.2%	47.8%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	51.7%	48.3%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	51.9%	48.1%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	52.4%	47.6%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.1%	48.9%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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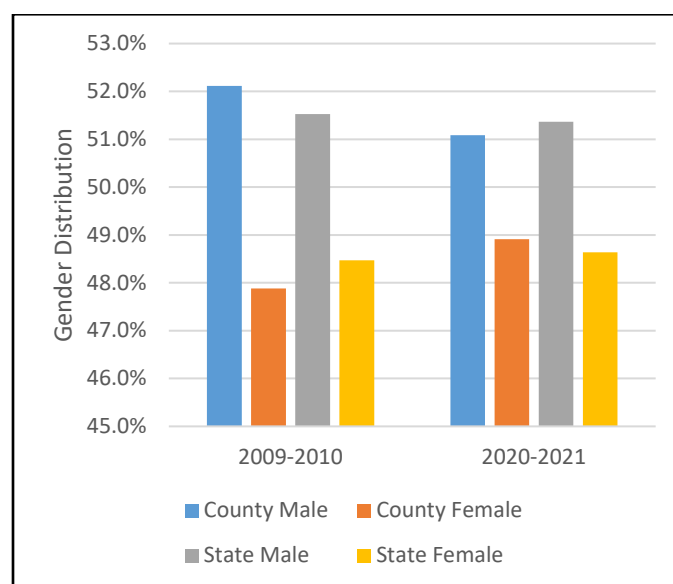
County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2021 the county has not seen a consistent increase or decrease in student enrolment while the state of Nevada has seen a steady increase in enrolment up until the 2020-2021 year. Humboldt has seen a decrease overall since the initial year data was collected in 2010, on the other hand Nevada has seen a 9% increase in the enrolment of students.

Gender distribution is very consistent between state and county where there are slightly more males enrolled ion school than females and this holds true in every year from 2010 to 2021. The male majority in Humboldt peaked in the 2018-2019 school year at 52.4% but has since dropped to 51.1% in 2020-2021.

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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.

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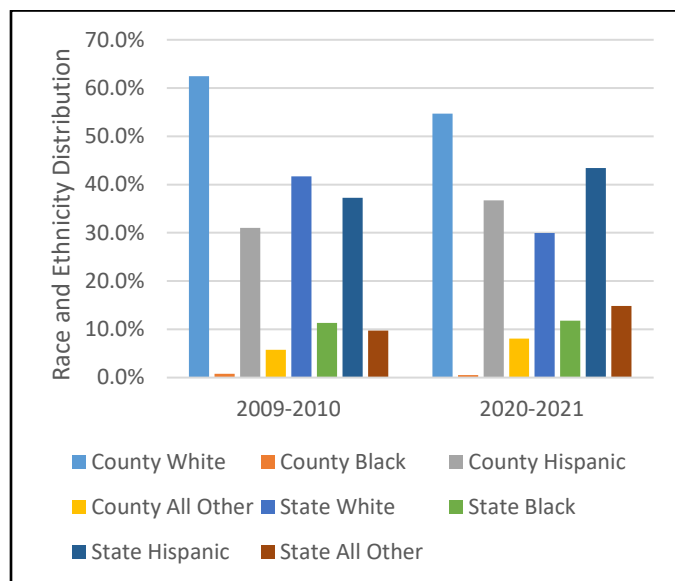
County Breakdown

Humboldt county and the state of Nevada had the same trends for increases in Black, Hispanic, and the All other category. The only ethnicity to decrease in this time period was White, which we found had a decrease in the state data as well, but the overall majority has remained white through all the years data was collected with White and Hispanic combined making up about 90% of the school district ethnicity. This is similar to the state except the Hispanic population is the highest while, Hispanic and White population combined makes up about 70%-75% of the population. The year to year data collected was very consistent in both the county and the state, where neither side had an ethnicity that changed more than 2% year over year.

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

Accountability Year	Humboldt				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	57.6%	0.4%	34.3%	7.4%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	57.4%	0.4%	34.4%	7.5%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	56.0%	-	35.9%	7.5%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	55.7%	-	36.5%	7.2%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	55.5%	0.3%	36.4%	7.7%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	54.7%	0.5%	36.7%	8.1%	30.0%	11.8%	43.4%	14.8%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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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. Humboldt County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Humboldt IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	14.2%	10.8%
2012-2013	13.9%	11.0%
2014-2015	14.8%	11.8%
2016-2017	14.6%	12.2%
2018-2019	14.4%	12.2%
2020-2021	15.5%	12.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com
The symbol '-' indicates data not presented for groups less than ten, suppressed due to FERPA regulations.
The text 'N/A' indicates that the population was not present.

Figure 28. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years
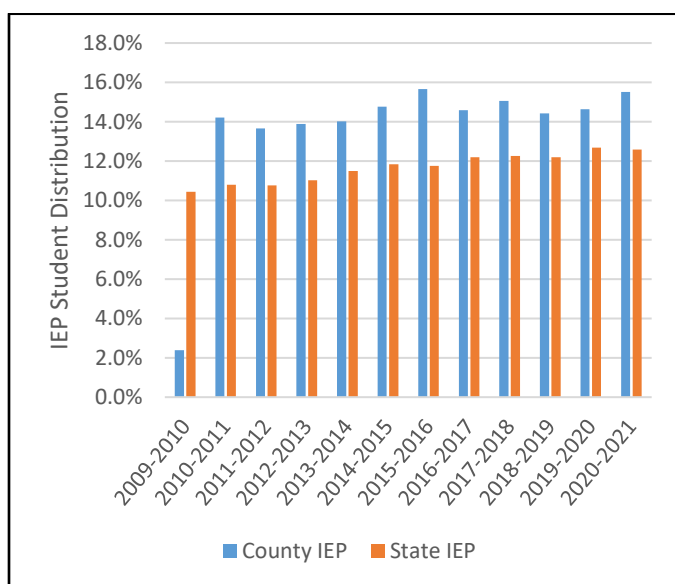
Table 29. Humboldt County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Humboldt ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	11.8%	20.0%
2012-2013	9.8%	14.9%
2014-2015	12.8%	16.3%
2016-2017	11.7%	15.9%
2018-2019	10.3%	14.8%
2020-2021	8.5%	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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, School District English Language Learner Population, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years
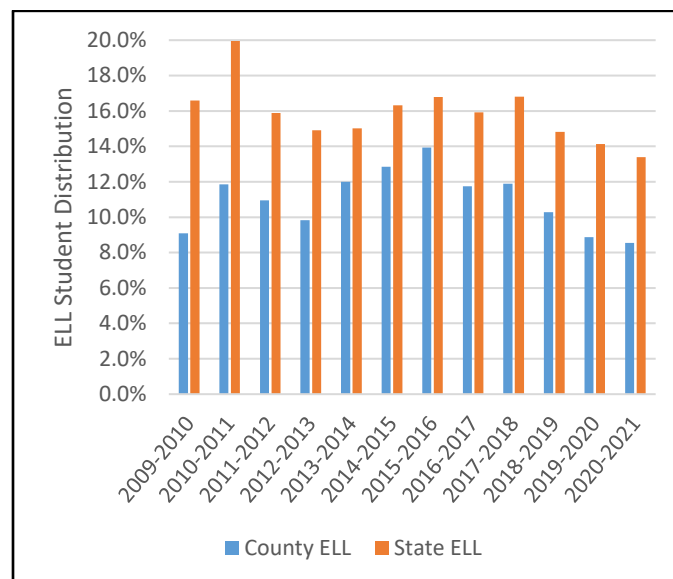
County Breakdown

County IEPs have seen a peak at 15.5% in the most recent year that data was collected, while being somewhat up and down, not having consecutive years where the IEP grew or decreased. This is differing from the states IEP where the average grew each year.

English language learners were present for the county has decreased with the highest rate of coming in 2014- 2015 at 12.8%, but in 2020-2021 has dropped to 8.5%. The state has followed a similar trend of the rate of ELL going down to the current rate of 13.4%.

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

Accountability Year	Humboldt FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	25.9%	31.9%
2016-2017	26.2%	46.5%
2017-2018	27.2%	44.0%
2018-2019	27.5%	25.1%
2019-2020	29.5%	54.5%
2020-2021	53.2%	73.2%

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

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

Accountability Year	Humboldt FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	37.9%	47.9%
2012-2013	39.3%	49.9%
2014-2015	39.5%	53.2%
2016-2017	46.7%	60.7%
2018-2019	51.1%	61.2%
2020-2021	53.2%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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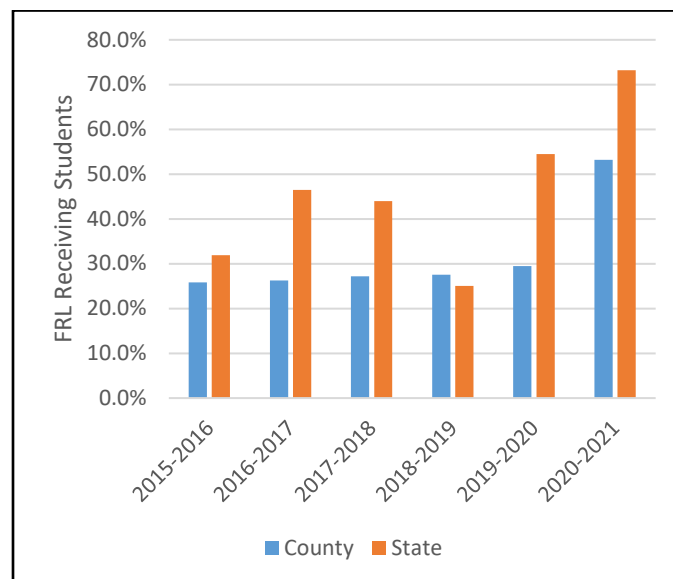
County Breakdown

County and state free and reduced lunch eligible students increased every year from the 2010-2011 to the most current 2020-2021. The county has seen about a 16% increase in the 6-year window while the state witnessed a 26% increase.

Regarding receiving, Humboldt saw a year over year increase, and in 2020 it is seeing over a 50% increase since 2015 when the first set of data was collected. Nevada has seen a very similar trend except for in 2018-2019 when they saw their only decrease over the six year period.

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School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	13	203	106
2012-2013	27	271	102
2013-2014	12	205	182
2014-2015	14	207	200
2015-2016	14	212	196
2016-2017	15	203	220
2017-2018	17	200	213
2018-2019	16	211	234
2019-2020	17	215	237
2020-2021	15	207	232

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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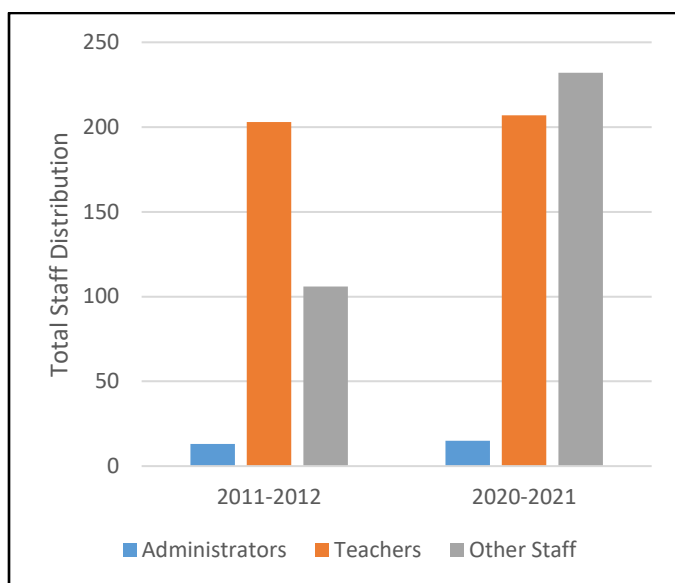
Definition

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

A potential discrepancy seems to exists in the data in the 2012-2013 accountability year. This could indicate that there was possibly a new project, a new school, or a new staff distribution plan if there was not a discrepancy.

Overall, in spite of the discrepancy, all types of staff for Humboldt county school districts have increased until this most recent year in 2020-2021 where there was a small decline.

The general trend of administrators, teachers and other staff. The administrators have increased in every year except 2013, 2018, and 2020 where each year only experienced a decrease of one. The teachers had 4 years where they experienced a decrease in 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2020, while other staff saw a decrease in 2012, 2015, 2017, and 2020.

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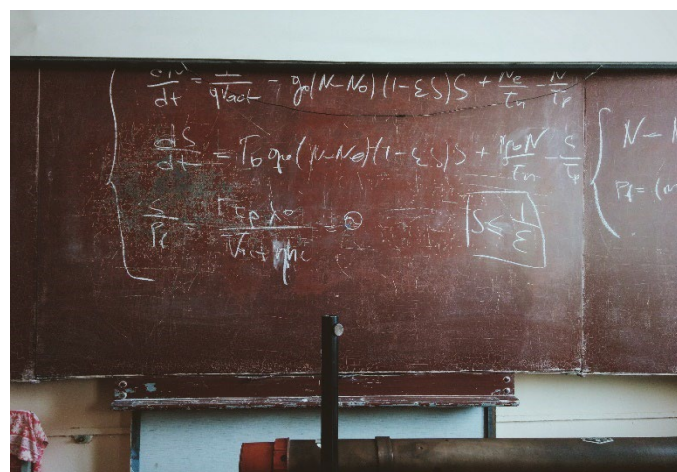
Student Teacher Ratios

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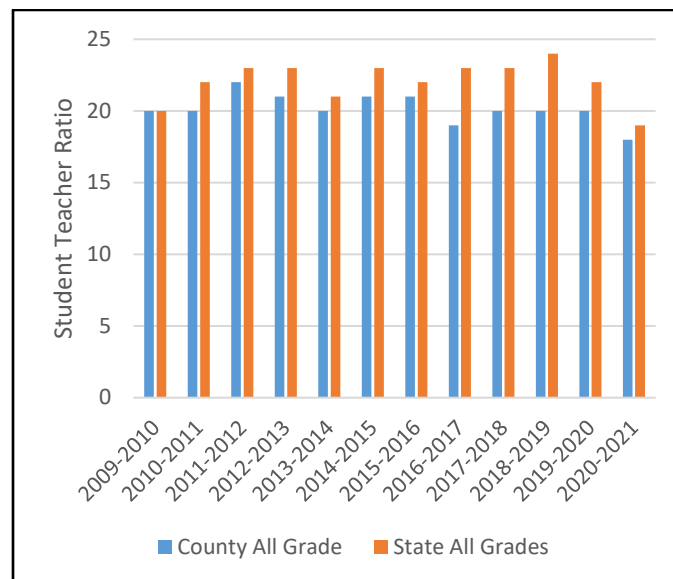
County Breakdown

For the time period of 2009 to 2021, Humboldt county shows a similar year to year correlation compared to the state in terms of teacher's ratios. 2012, 2015, and 2016 show the highest reported numbers in teachers' ratio for the county. The 5th and 6th grade showed the highest number of students per teacher over the years data was collected. The year to year data for the state is slightly higher for students per teacher, being about 2 students per teacher more than the county. The biggest change to the year by year data was in the initial year of 2011 and rose to 27 students per teacher in 2012.

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

Accountability Year	Humboldt								Nevada							
	All	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	All	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
2010-2011	20	18	17	18	22	22	9	23	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	21	19	18	21	22	22	27	25	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	21	19	21	19	21	20	24	25	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	19	20	21	19	19	18	25	20	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	20	20	20	19	18	19	23	22	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	18	12	17	17	19	18	21	21	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.

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Average Class Size

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

In every year that data was obtained from the state and county, the state has had slightly more students per class compared to the county. The state saw its biggest discrepancy over the county in 2016-2017 and has also seen some fluctuation since 2017 being the high point for the state. Humboldt county on the other hand saw a very consistent stretch from 2010-2015 and then saw a drop of about 4 students per class in the following year.

Figure 34. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Average Class Size, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years
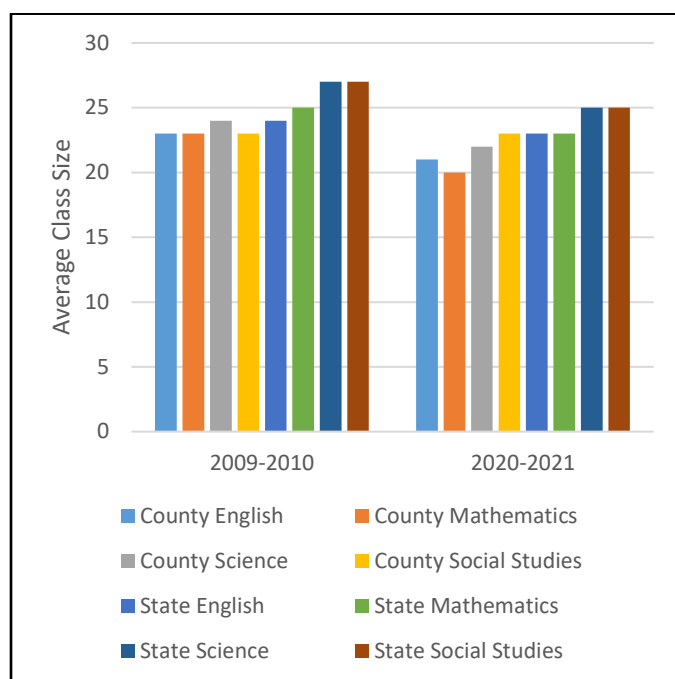
Table 34. Humboldt County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

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

Source: NevadaReportCard.com
Class size is calculated for secondary education schools (middle- and high-schools.)

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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.

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

County Breakdown

The county graduation rate is slightly higher than the states rate of graduation, seeing a peak in its most recent year hitting a 94.2% rate while the state saw an 81.3% of graduating students. The graduation rate in the county has grown every year except for 2016 and then saw a 13% increase the following year. The state has also seen a steady increase in graduation rate until the 2020, and 2021 year both saw slight decreases in the number of students graduating. Humboldt county saw an advantage in number of students graduating every year that data was collected compared to the number of student graduating for the state.

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

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Humboldt Total Students	Humboldt Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	241	200	83.0	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	252	193	76.6	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	238	213	89.5	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	256	232	90.6	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	252	217	86.1	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	264	241	91.3	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	208	196	94.2	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.

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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 37. Humboldt County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100

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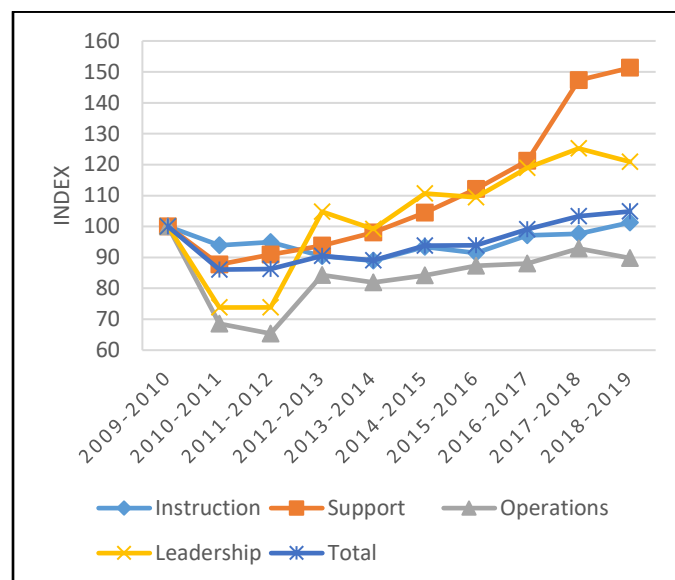
County Breakdown

Per Pupil Expenditures for Humboldt county is higher than the states as a whole for all the years that we have data collected in the time period from 2010- 2019. The only decreases in the per pupil expenditures came in 2012 for the state while the county has not seen a deficit in the 5-year window where data was pulled. Overall the county shows increase in support, Leadership, and the total expenditures while seeing a decrease in operations. The peaks for each individual sector are 2018-2019 for support, leadership, and total expenditure, meanwhile the peak for operations and instruction was in 2009-2010.

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

| Accountability Year | Humboldt | | | | | Nevada |
	Instruction	Support	Operations	Leadership	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
2010-2011	$6,835	$958	$1,849	$739	$10,381	$8,515
2012-2013	$6,575	$1,025	$2,270	$1,050	$10,919	$8,353
2014-2015	$6,792	$1,140	$2,270	$1,108	$11,311	$8,576
2016-2017	$7,069	$1,324	$2,371	$1,192	$11,954	$9,079
2018-2019	$7,368	$1,652	$2,418	$1,211	$12,649	$9,109

Source: NevadaReportCard.com
All amounts shown are in 2021 dollars.

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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.

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Economic Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

County Breakdown

Household and Family Income: Humboldt's mean household income rose by $5,000 from 2010 to 2020, despite the median income stayed relatively the same over the years. Household income distribution in Humboldt has looked somewhat the same over the ten years between 2010-2020 with some fluctuation. However, the fluctuation that Humboldt experienced is good, we can see households earning only $10,000 or less have gone down while those earning $100,000 or more increased the most over the ten years.

Unemployment and Labor Force: The Humboldt County unemployment rate in 2020 was 4.9%, compared to 2010 where the unemployment rate was 8.7%. Meanwhile, from 2010 to 2020 the labor force decreased in Humboldt by about 3% in the 11-year period that data was collected.

Industry: Humboldt county average earnings was at its highest in 2020 and 2021 and reached its highest average earnings in 2020 at $78,689. From 2010 to 2021 the data shows that service related and public administration increased while the non-service related industries saw a decline.

Occupation: From 2014 to 2020 the overall trend of jobs by occupation had trended down for Humboldt. The state reports that Nevada is averaging one cent less than the average earnings per hour in Humboldt in 2020. In 2020 the three highest average earnings per hour are Legal, Healthcare, and Architecture and engineering.

Commuter Inflow/Outflow: The inbound commuters for Humboldt county has gone down by 13.7% from 2010 to 2021 while the outgoing commuters has increased by 15.7%. In total the net commuters has decrease by 665.

Per Capita and Personal Income: From 2010 to 2020, personal income has increased by 10.1%, while Earnings by the workplace, Adjustments for residence, and Net earnings by place of residence all saw decreases over the eleven-year window.

Gross Regional Product: In 2021 Humboldt county showed more exports than imports, which could be hinting at a healthy economy.

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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

Humboldt's mean household income has risen from 2010-2020 by $5,000. There was one dip in the mean in 2013 then after that it consistently rose to its peak in 2019 at $89,070 but it went down to $85,636 in 2020. This is only $2,000 less than the state's recorded mean in 2020, which has started to go back up after its low in 2015 at $77,000. The county's median household income was on a consistent rise until 2018 where it then began to fall back towards where it was in 2010. Like its mean income the state's median also experienced a low in 2015 but then began to rise after.

Household income distribution in Humboldt has looked somewhat the same over the ten years between 2010-2020 with some fluctuation. The fluctuation that Humboldt experienced is good, we can see households earning only $10,000 or less have gone down while those earning $100,000 or more increased the most over the ten years.

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

Year	Humboldt Median	Humboldt Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	$67,151	$80,127	$67,235	$87,006
2012	$66,856	$80,556	$62,477	$81,760
2014	$70,324	$80,192	$58,616	$77,868
2016	$74,645	$80,409	$58,893	$78,593
2018	$75,054	$84,236	$61,429	$82,462
2020	$68,686	$85,636	$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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020
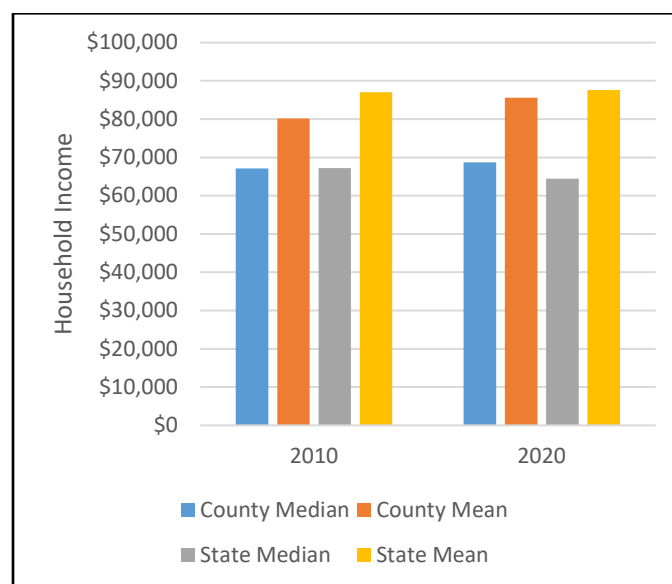
Table 38. Humboldt County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	6.1%	3.6%	9.8%	11.2%	14.9%	19.6%	14.8%	13.4%	6.5%
2012	7.7%	3.8%	10.4%	7.5%	13.9%	19.5%	13.3%	15.9%	8.1%
2014	7.2%	2.4%	10.2%	9.2%	10.5%	21.7%	12.8%	18.6%	7.2%
2016	6.3%	2.6%	8.4%	9.5%	11.6%	19.7%	14.9%	19.7%	7.3%
2018	3.8%	3.3%	5.8%	9.3%	13.2%	16.3%	19.1%	18.9%	10.3%
2020	3.5%	6.9%	6.9%	11.1%	11.9%	17.9%	12.7%	18.5%	10.7%

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

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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

Humboldt County's mean family income has increased from 2010-2020, although it did experience some lulls along the way it ultimately found its way rising in the end. The county median family income has also risen overall, however there were more notable extremes. Such as, the county median reaching a low in 2015 at $81,785 then to jump to its peak only two years later at $88,108. When it comes to the state both the mean and median family incomes follow the same trend. They both gradually decline after 2010 hitting a low in 2015 then start to gradually rise back close with the county's numbers.

Like the household income distribution in Humboldt, the family income distribution is seeing that same positive shift. With those earning only $10,000 or less decreasing from 2010 to 2020 and those families who earn $100,000 or more have seen the biggest increase.

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

Year	Humboldt Median	Humboldt Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	$83,290	$91,811	$77,723	$97,596
2012	$82,934	$92,793	$72,534	$91,881
2014	$83,366	$90,951	$68,582	$87,917
2016	$82,385	$88,383	$69,357	$89,482
2018	$85,321	$93,153	$73,270	$94,682
2020	$85,738	$94,733	$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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100
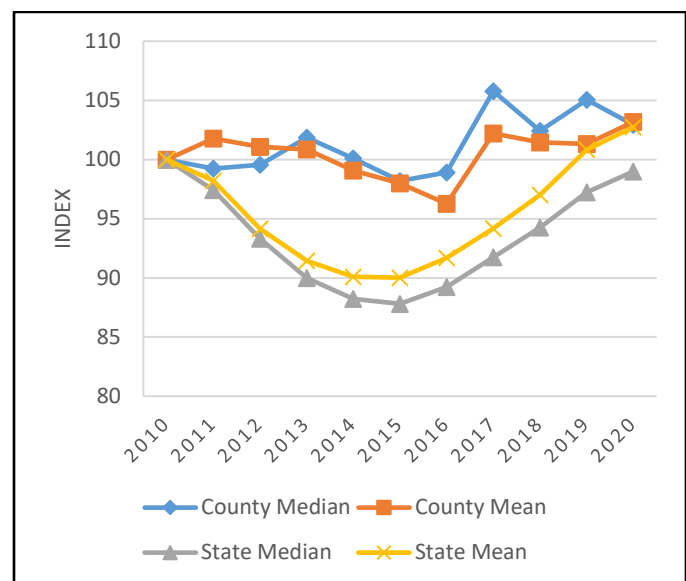
Table 40. Humboldt County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	4.7%	1.1%	8.5%	10.7%	12.0%	18.4%	17.5%	18.2%	9.0%
2012	5.5%	2.5%	5.5%	10.3%	12.2%	17.0%	13.9%	21.4%	11.9%
2014	5.7%	1.3%	5.7%	8.3%	10.4%	19.7%	16.6%	21.7%	10.5%
2016	5.5%	0.9%	6.2%	7.2%	11.7%	20.0%	18.6%	20.4%	9.5%
2018	2.4%	0.9%	4.9%	7.0%	12.9%	16.3%	21.6%	21.5%	12.5%
2020	2.0%	1.7%	6.4%	9.4%	9.4%	17.0%	15.6%	25.8%	12.7%

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

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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.

County Breakdown

The Humboldt County unemployment rate in 2020 was 4.9% compared to 2010 where the unemployment rate was 8.7%. 2010 was also the peak year in unemployment rate while 2019 was the lowest rate seen in the eleven-year window where data was collected. The state of Nevada followed a similar trend where the unemployment rate has gone down each year up until 2020. Humboldt has sustained having a lower rate of unemployment every year compared to the state and the difference was the most substantial in 2020 when Humboldt reported a 4.9% rate and the state reported a 12.8% rate.

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

Table 41. Humboldt County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	8.7%	13.5%
2011	7.8%	13.0%
2012	6.6%	11.2%
2013	6.2%	9.6%
2014	6.2%	7.9%
2015	5.8%	6.8%
2016	5.3%	5.7%
2017	4.1%	5.1%
2018	3.4%	4.6%
2019	2.9%	3.9%
2020	4.9%	12.8%

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

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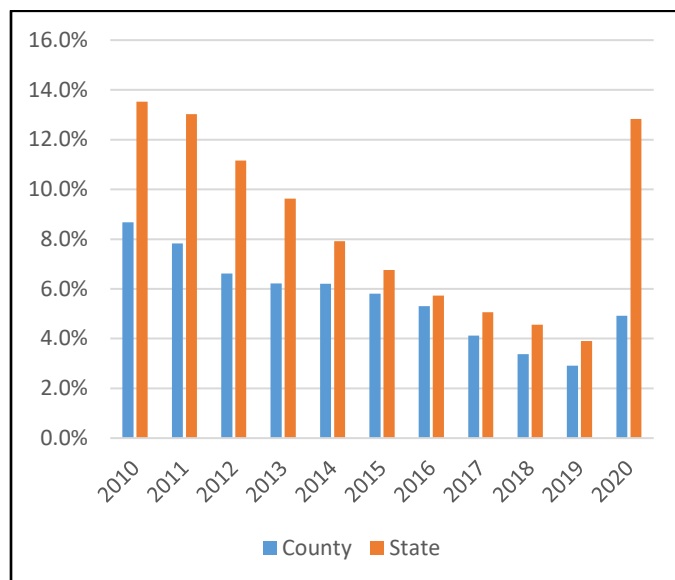
Labor Force

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 the labor force decreased in Humboldt by about 3% in the 11-year period that data was collected. The highest labor force reported by Humboldt was in 2013, however, Humboldt saw a decrease in labor force the following seven years except for 2019. The state on the other hand has reported an increase in Labor force for 10 years until they saw a 2.3% annual decrease in 2020. The state has seen a positive annual change more often than Humboldt county with only one year resulting in a negative change in 2020, meanwhile Humboldt reported negative annual changes in 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020.

Table 42. Humboldt County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Humboldt Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	8,346	1,358,580	-	-
2011	8,738	1,373,117	4.7%	1.1%
2012	9,096	1,376,384	4.1%	0.2%
2013	9,360	1,381,160	2.9%	0.3%
2014	8,925	1,388,771	-4.6%	0.6%
2015	8,427	1,407,273	-5.6%	1.3%
2016	8,336	1,424,145	-1.1%	1.2%
2017	8,327	1,458,347	-0.1%	2.4%
2018	8,170	1,500,379	-1.9%	2.9%
2019	8,394	1,566,381	2.7%	4.4%
2020	8,036	1,530,873	-4.3%	-2.3%

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

Figure 41. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Labor Force Annual Change, 2011 to 2020
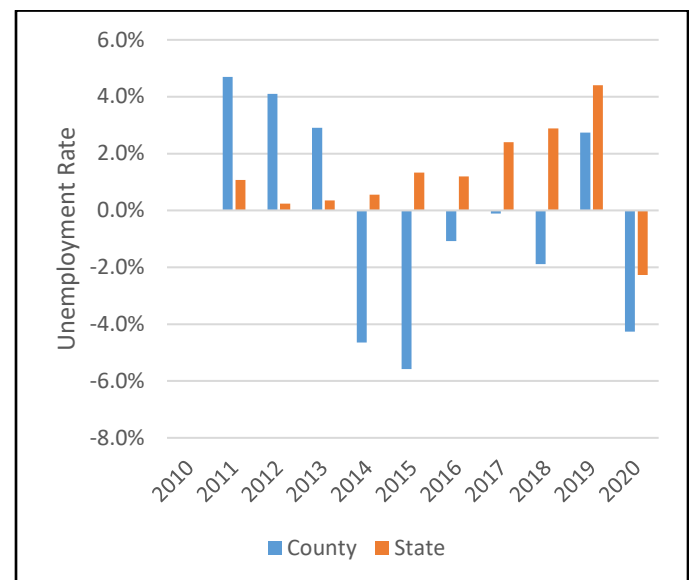
Total Jobs

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 whereat they can spend their money. While total jobs is a necessary reference point, jobs by industry, jobs by occupation, average earnings, and employment inflow/outflow should all be consulted in order to get an accurate picture for any type of development or future projects.

County Breakdown

Over this time period of 2010 through 2021 Humboldt county saw a total job increase in the 4 years from 2010 to 2013, then subsequently saw a job decrease in the 3 years from 2014 to 2016. However, since then the total jobs have increased every other year in 2017, 2019 and 2021. In comparison, the total jobs in Nevada have seen a steady increase every year up through 2019 and then increased again in 2021. There is no specific correlation between the county and state but Humboldt did see an increase in jobs in 58% of the years that data was collected from, while Nevada saw an increase in 92% of years in this twelve-year window.

Figure 42. Humboldt County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021
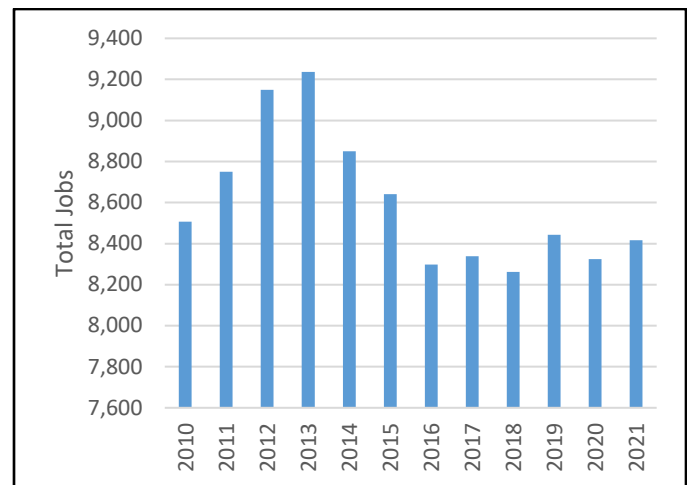
Table 43. Humboldt County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Humboldt Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	8,507	1,228,521
2011	8,749	1,233,316
2012	9,149	1,255,940
2013	9,236	1,283,927
2014	8,850	1,331,350
2015	8,641	1,375,190
2016	8,297	1,416,815
2017	8,339	1,465,501
2018	8,262	1,514,988
2019	8,443	1,555,766
2020	8,324	1,420,265
2021	8,416	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. Humboldt County vs State, Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021, Index 2010 = 100

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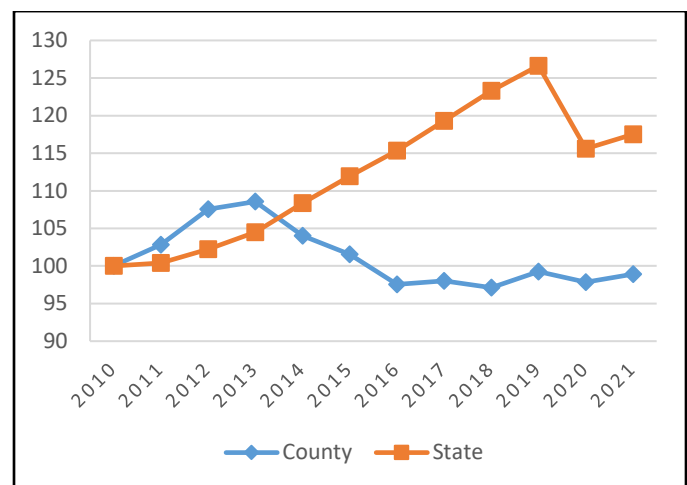
Jobs by Industry

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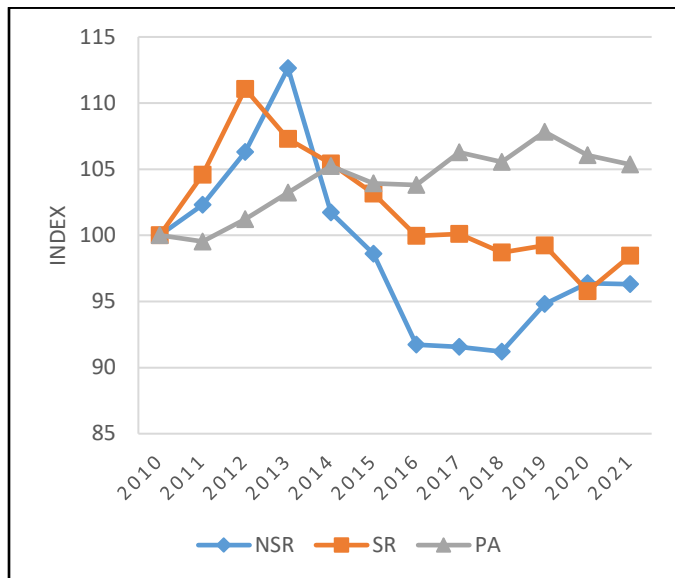
Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The industries in Humboldt that show the least fluctuation in the Utilities, Retail Trade, Finance and Insurance, Tech Services, Educational, Arts, entertainment and recreation, and government. While all of these industries did not see major change, there are some industries like Construction, Transportation and Health Care services that did see a more drastic change year to year that saw as much as a 42% change over this time period. In comparison, these same industries on the state level saw an increase in every field except for Utilities and Accommodation, Food services.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Humboldt		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**NSR**	549	461	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	**NSR**	1,772	1,969	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	**SR**	138	120	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	**NSR**	599	346	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	**NSR**	267	293	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	**SR**	120	158	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	**SR**	929	994	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	**SR**	169	293	47,811	88,362
51: Information	**SR**	78	60	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	**SR**	74	75	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	**SR**	48	92	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	**SR**	119	106	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	**SR**	30	13	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	**SR**	351	227	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	**SR**	15	23	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	**SR**	374	253	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	**SR**	121	125	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	**SR**	979	895	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	**SR**	264	316	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	**PA**	1,510	1591	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	**-**	<10	<10	690	16,300

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

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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. Humboldt County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Humboldt	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	$46,125	$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	$128,176	$121,597
22: Utilities	$183,966	$168,561
23: Construction	$66,778	$77,575
31: Manufacturing	$76,294	$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	$93,867	$97,417
44: Retail Trade	$38,791	$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	$75,557	$60,034
51: Information	$67,073	$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	$65,737	$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	$40,771	$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	$61,172	$94,189
55: Management of Companies	$155,965	$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	$40,039	$46,719
61: Educational Services	$26,511	$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	$44,032	$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	$23,804	$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	$26,005	$38,971
81: Other Services	$54,306	$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	$87,234	$86,683
99: Unclassified Industry	-	$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. Humboldt County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Humboldt Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	$71,053	$62,329
2011	$71,334	$60,733
2012	$69,613	$60,517
2013	$71,322	$59,922
2014	$71,152	$60,803
2015	$74,329	$61,963
2016	$74,344	$62,957
2017	$74,325	$62,976
2018	$73,579	$63,604
2019	$74,911	$64,662
2020	$78,689	$69,292
2021	$76,242	$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

Humboldt county average earnings was at its highest in 2020 and 2021 and reached its highest average earnings in 2020 at $78,689. From 2010 the average annual earnings have increased in both Sales related services and Public Administration while Non-service related earning have changed the least but has also decreased overall since 2010.

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

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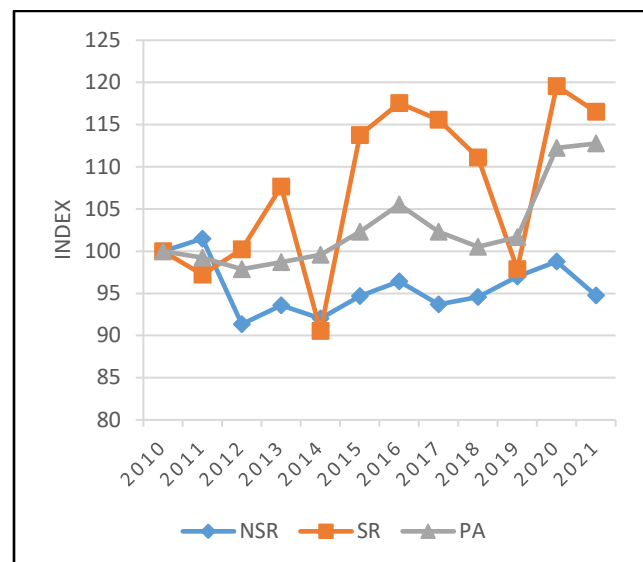
Jobs by Occupation

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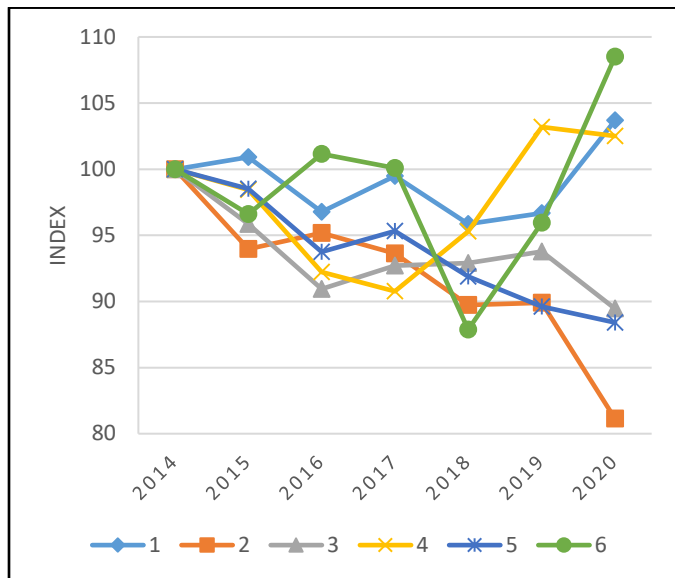
Definition

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

From 2014 to 2020 the overall trend of jobs by occupation had trended down for Humboldt, but some occupations like Management, Natural resources, and Military Specific occupations did increase their jobs since 2014.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Humboldt		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	534	511	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	184	200	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	37	40	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	161	171	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	206	178	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	93	97	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	33	26	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	386	284	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	55	44	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	142	344	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	110	171	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	237	189	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	791	578	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	302	225	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	232	192	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	777	756	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	876	723	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	295	257	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	1,154	1,306	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	814	756	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	565	453	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	845	794	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	24	26	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

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Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation

County Breakdown

The state reports that Nevada is averaging one cent less than the average earnings per hour in Humboldt in 2020. In 2020 the three highest average earnings per hour are Legal ($46.08), Healthcare ($44.11), and Architecture and engineering ($42.20). The three lowest average earnings in 2020 for Humboldt is Food preparation ($10.96), Building, Grounds cleaning ($13.72), and Farming, Fishing, Forestry ($16.25).

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

	Humboldt	Nevada
11-Management	$39.84	$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	$33.61	$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	$36.62	$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	$42.20	$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	$32.55	$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	$24.56	$27.71
23-Legal	$46.08	$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	$25.20	$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	$28.73	$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	$44.11	$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	$16.94	$15.80
33-Protective Service	$25.58	$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	$10.96	$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	$13.72	$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	$14.31	$14.94
41-Sales and Related	$17.76	$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	$17.77	$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	$16.25	$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	$28.25	$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	$28.74	$25.70
51-Production	$24.51	$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	$19.94	$19.94
55-Military	$24.14	$26.82
99-Unclassified	$0.00	$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	$24.67	$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those occupations where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a specific amount.

Figure 47. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Average Hourly Earnings, 2020

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.

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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. Humboldt County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	2,571	2,490	81
2011	2,451	3,285	-834
2012	2,552	3,807	-1,255
2013	2,701	3,965	-1,264
2014	2,580	3,395	-815
2015	2,302	2,443	-141
2016	2,128	2,529	-402
2017	2,292	3,227	-935
2018	2,162	2,848	-686
2019	2,208	2,874	-665
2020	2,188	2,828	-640
2021	2,218	2,882	-665

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

Below are the underlined top contributors in 2021 for Humboldt County.

Top inbound counties (those counties where employees live, however work in Humboldt) include Elko (731), Washoe (442), Lander (337), and Pershing (289) Counties.

Top outbound counties (living in Humboldt, working elsewhere) include, Washoe (647), Pershing (604), Elko (477), and Eureka (353) Counties.

Largest positive net (more inbound than outbound) is Elko County with 254 net commuters.

Largest negative net (more outbound than inbound) is Eureka County with -345 net commuters

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

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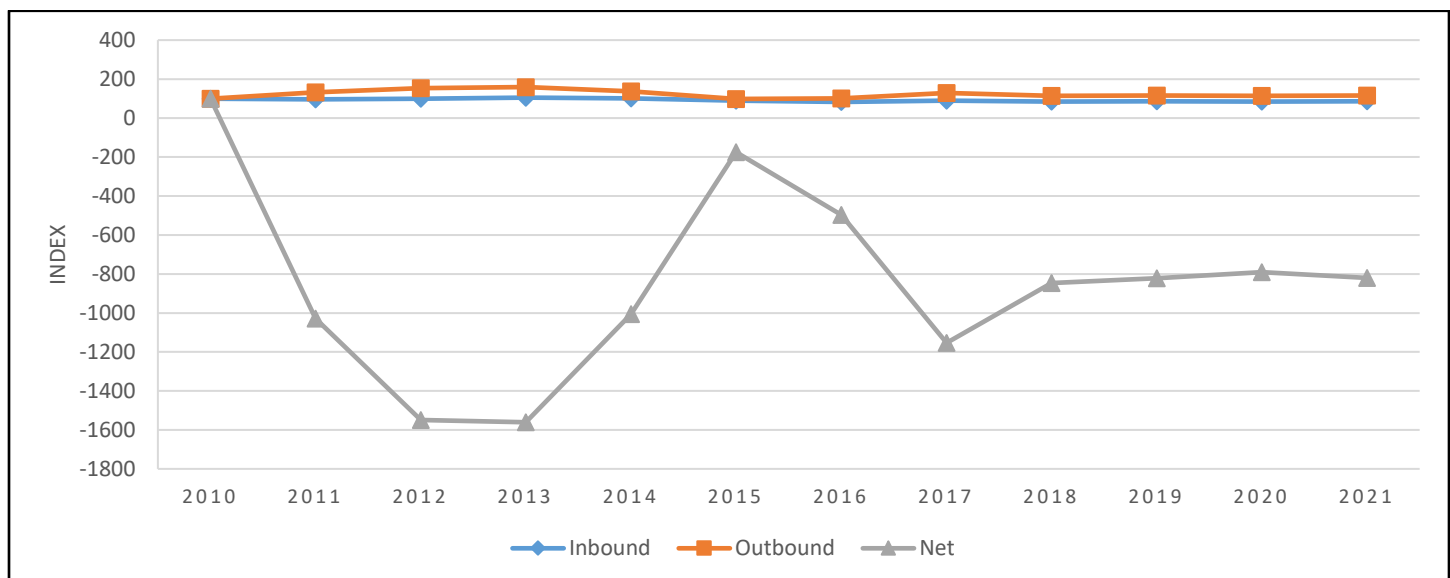
Per Capita Income

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. Humboldt County Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Humboldt Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	$31,328	$33,287
2012	$31,031	$31,194
2014	$29,807	$29,771
2016	$30,592	$30,229
2018	$32,546	$31,954
2020	$34,547	$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. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020
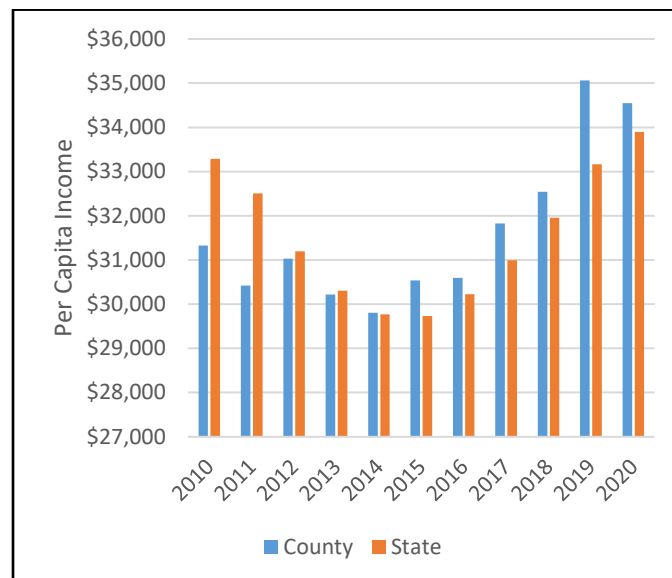
County Breakdown

The per capita income for the county and state follows a similar trend. Initially the state's income was higher, but both started to decline after 2010 leading the state's numbers to quickly match Humboldt's. They both hit a low in 2014 at around $29,750, after that the county's income began to rise and just a few years after so did the states. The county's income has now been higher than the states ever since, the biggest gap was in 2019 by $2,000, but got closer in 2020.

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

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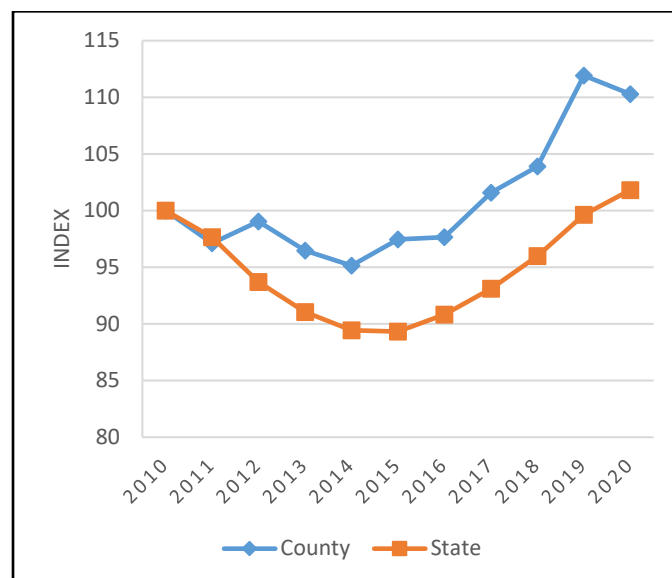
Personal Income

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 has increased by 10.1%, while Earnings by the workplace, Adjustments for residence, and Net earnings by place of residence all saw decreases over the 11 year window.

Table 51. Humboldt County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	$819,702	$912,199
Earnings by place of work*	$699,741	$680,431
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	$66,647	$72,079
Employee/self-employed contributions*	$34,502	$37,783
Employer contributions*	$32,145	$34,297
Adjustment for residence*	-$13,631	$7,640
Net earnings by place of residence	$619,462	$615,992
Dividends, interest, and rent*	$95,245	$114,355
Personal current transfer receipts*	$104,994	$181,853

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. Humboldt County Personal Income, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100

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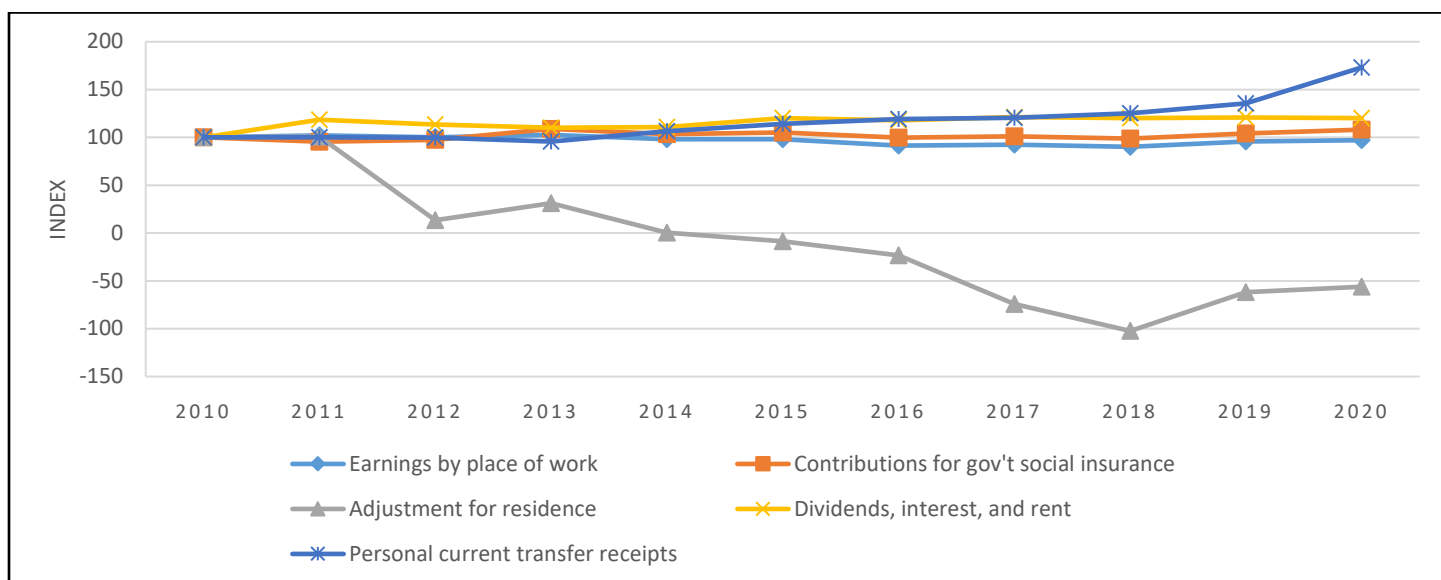
Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Humboldt County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	$699,741	$680,431
Wages and salaries	$476,481	$502,344
Supplements to wages and salaries	$127,287	$130,488
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	$95,143	$96,192
Employer contributions for government social insurance	$32,145	$34,297
Proprietors' income	$95,973	$47,598
Farm proprietors' income	$16,276	$6,973
Nonfarm proprietors' income	$79,697	$40,625

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)
All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Proprietors income saw the biggest decrease at -50.4% from 2010 to 2020. We can see year by year that Proprietors income has decreased year by year until 2019. This comes as a result of both Farm proprietor's income and Nonfarm proprietor's income having similar decreases around -50%. Wages and salaries, supplements to wage and salaries, and employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds all saw increases from 2010 to 2020.

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

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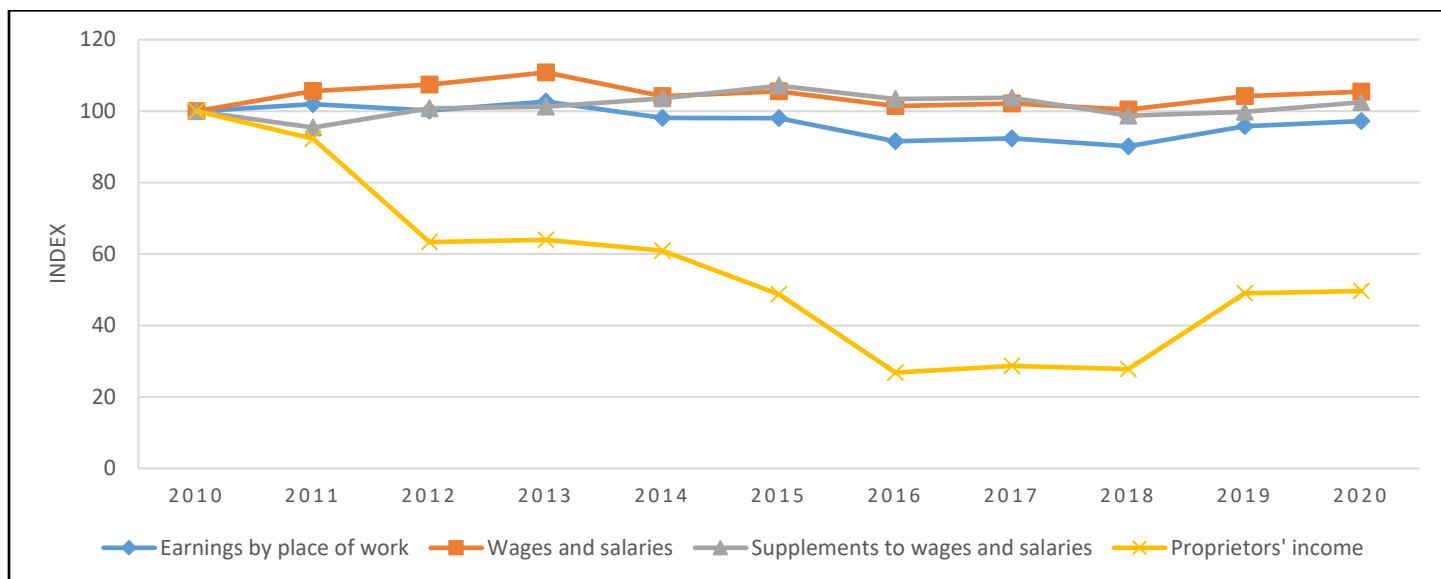
Gross Regional Product

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. Humboldt County GRP by Industry, 2021

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	$40,503,668
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	$820,998,146
22: Utilities	$92,392,177
23: Construction	$32,364,190
31: Manufacturing	$49,226,370
42: Wholesale Trade	$58,084,546
44: Retail Trade	$76,923,435
48: Transportation and Warehousing	$36,179,233
51: Information	$13,933,630
52: Finance and Insurance	$11,952,446
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$13,760,087
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	$9,342,906
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	$2,527,142
56: Administrative and Support	$14,291,713
61: Educational Services	$659,164
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	$14,422,606
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$6,775,349
72: Accommodation and Food Services	$41,952,599
81: Other Services	$22,510,382
90: Government and Public Administration	$164,189,342
99: Unclassified Industry	

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.
Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

In 2021 Humboldt county showed more exports than imports, which could be hinting at a healthy economy. In 2021 Mining, Quarrying, oil/Gas extraction had the highest GRP at $820,998,146. This makes up almost half of the total GRP for the county.

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

	Humboldt
Total GRP	$1,613,614,366
Exports	$2,521,379,759
Imports	$1,961,720,774

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. Humboldt County Total GRP, Exports, and Imports, 2021

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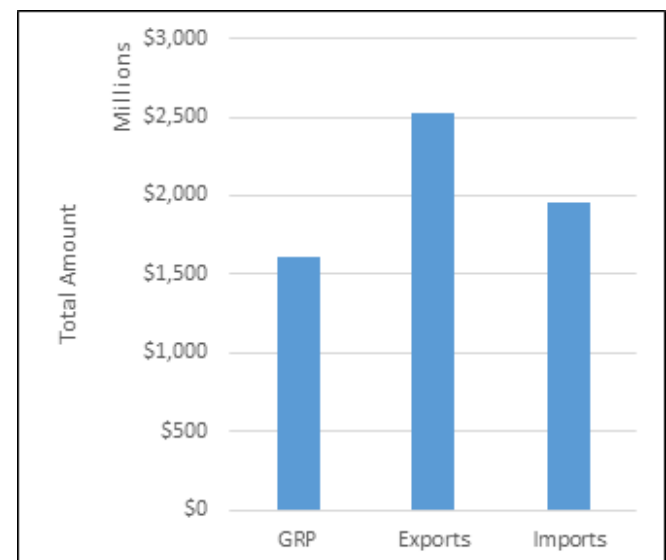
NAICS Sector Breakdown

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.

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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.

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,697
2	903: Local Government	1,181
3	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	506
4	721: Accommodation	389
5	452: General Merchandise Stores	304
6	213: Support Activities for Mining	271
7	811: Repair and Maintenance	225
8	901: Federal Government	210
9	111: Crop Production	205
10	902: State Government	200
11	561: Administrative and Support Services	200
12	445: Food and Beverage Stores	198
13	447: Gasoline Stations	171
14	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	145
15	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	140

Figure 54. Example Flowchart of NAICS Sector 23: Construction
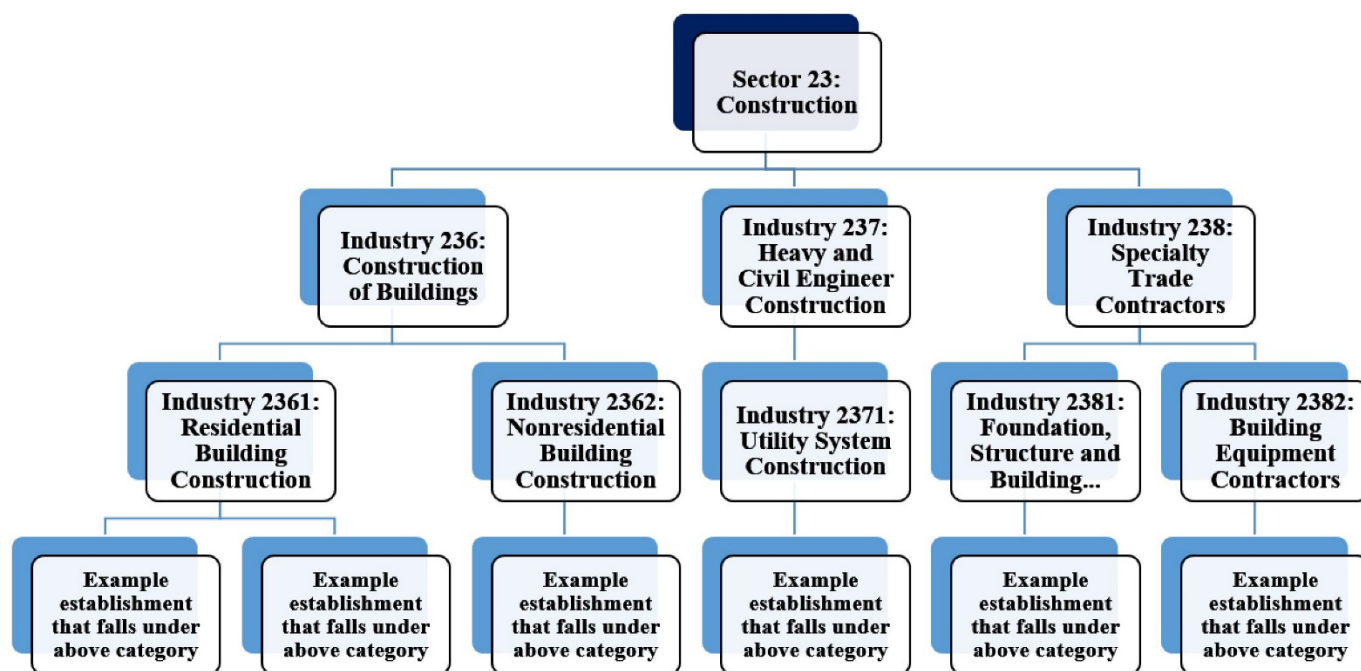
Note: To save space, not all 4-digit subsectors, nor any of the 5- or 6-digit subsectors, for the Construction sector are being shown here.

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	221: Utilities	$183,966
2	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	$155,965
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	$131,993
4	482: Rail Transportation	$104,523
5	213: Support Activities for Mining	$104,309
6	325: Chemical Manufacturing	$103,718
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	$98,975
8	517: Telecommunications	$93,118
9	903: Local Government	$90,856
10	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	$88,119
11	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$85,777
12	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	$84,998
13	484: Truck Transportation	$84,864
14	901: Federal Government	$78,680
15	323: Printing and Related Support Activities	$78,634

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	$1,412,687,815
2	901: Federal Government	$263,122,531
3	903: Local Government	$242,854,645
4	902: State Government	$144,245,003
5	221: Utilities	$138,807,931
6	111: Crop Production	$64,931,182
7	213: Support Activities for Mining	$63,258,320
8	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	$53,017,217
9	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	$52,096,560
10	325: Chemical Manufacturing	$42,727,870
11	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	$39,540,917
12	721: Accommodation	$32,740,740
13	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	$32,508,402
14	452: General Merchandise Stores	$32,176,511
15	811: Repair and Maintenance	$32,003,396

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	$300,082,130
2	902: State Government	$148,126,390
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$101,460,945
4	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	$64,478,803
5	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	$62,344,842
6	325: Chemical Manufacturing	$60,818,584
7	333: Machinery Manufacturing	$58,873,549
8	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	$53,152,721
9	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	$51,789,568
10	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	$51,171,025
11	622: Hospitals	$48,169,968
12	903: Local Government	$47,947,838
13	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	$46,244,224
14	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	$46,188,612
15	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	$42,274,349

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	$1,358,315,721
2	901: Federal Government	$261,916,035
3	902: State Government	$144,245,003
4	221: Utilities	$104,799,456
5	903: Local Government	$92,231,130
6	111: Crop Production	$58,459,274
7	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	$44,129,176
8	325: Chemical Manufacturing	$40,141,791
9	213: Support Activities for Mining	$34,908,998
10	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	$27,081,193
11	721: Accommodation	$25,572,601
12	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	$25,522,457
13	452: General Merchandise Stores	$25,377,705
14	811: Repair and Maintenance	$24,530,077
15	447: Gasoline Stations	$21,930,640

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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

In this sector there was an overall decrease in total jobs from 2011 to 2021, except in animal production where an increase can be seen. Although having an overall decrease of 54 total jobs, crop production remains to be Humboldt's highest earning industry in this sector, bringing in over $16 million, with a total of 18 payroll businesses.

When compared to all of Nevada, the average earnings per job are relatively the same for Humboldt County. Aside from forestry and logging as well as fishing, hunting and trapping where there is insufficient data to report. While lacking in those two industries, Humboldt's total exported sales far outweigh their imported sales, showing stability in the county.

Total taxes collected for this sector $2,693,660

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Table 60. Humboldt 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	259	205	18	$54,762	$16,623,539
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	105	145	10	$40,623	$7,402,398
113: Forestry and Logging	0	0	0	$0	$48,390
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$61,368
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	143	110	5	$37,805	$4,236,928

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	$64,931,182	$6,471,908	$58,459,274	$5,541,501	$1,462,361
112	$31,192,282	$4,111,089	$27,081,193	$3,523,715	$1,103,116
113	$109,351	$918	$108,432	$121	$4,125
114	$141,646	$25,160	$116,486	$177,165	$21,522
115	$5,012,293	$2,323,050	$2,689,243	$1,934,196	$102,536

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

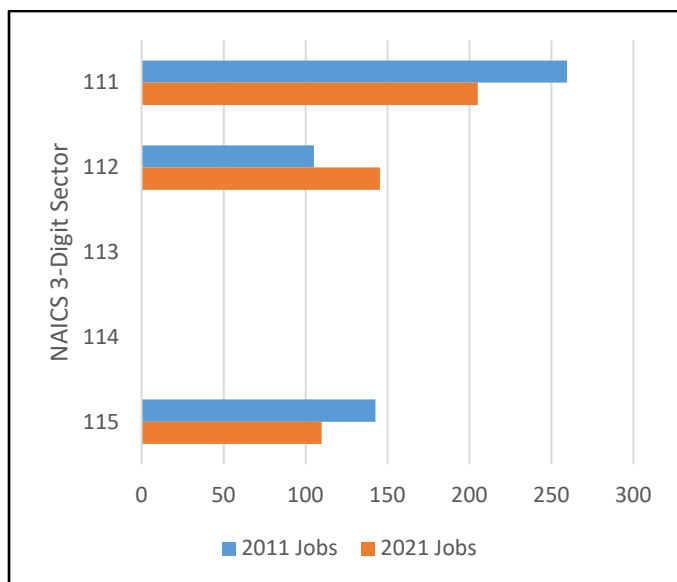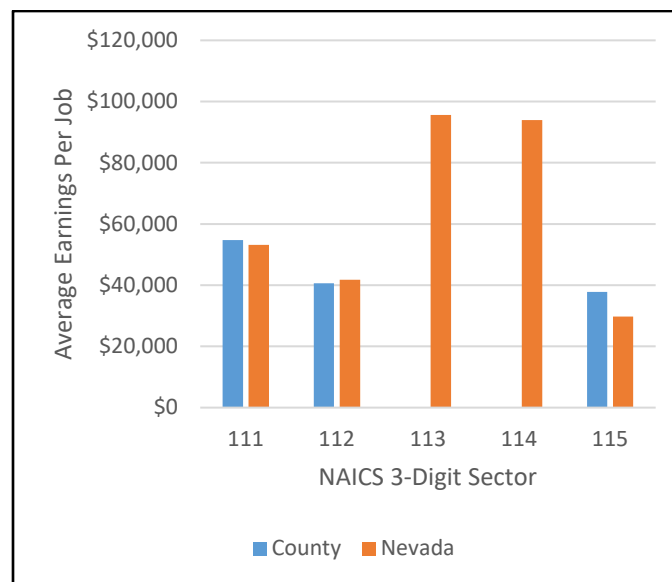*Figure 55. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 11 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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

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

211: Oil and Gas Extraction

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

212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)

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

213: Support Activities for Mining

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

County Breakdown

The two main industries in this sector are Mining and Support Activities for Mining with nearly 2,000 jobs and 21 total payroll businesses between the two of them. The same can not be said for the third industry, Oil and Gas Extraction; having no in county production Humboldt must import these goods at cost of $11 million. However, this is the lowest import in this sector and the industry manages to have total sales greater than imported, showing stability.

Humboldt's Mining industry is very active and seems to be growing as there was an increase in jobs in both the Mining and Support Activities for Mining industry from 2011 to 2021, while also bringing in nearly $1.5 billion in total sales in 2021. Compared to the state the average earnings per job are about the same, and as previously mentioned there are no jobs for Oil and Gas Extraction in this region to compare with the rest of Nevada.

There was a total of $89,201,842 taxes paid in this sector.

Table 62. Humboldt 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	0	0	0	$0	$1,660,570
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,586	1,697	7	$131,993	$224,467,727
213: Support Activities for Mining	256	271	14	$104,309	$28,918,393

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	$11,292,772	$7,429,223	$3,863,550	$11,048,001	$1,997,940
212	$1,412,687,815	$54,372,094	$1,358,315,721	$46,188,612	$83,882,117
213	$63,258,320	$28,349,321	$34,908,998	$18,497,418	$3,321,785

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

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

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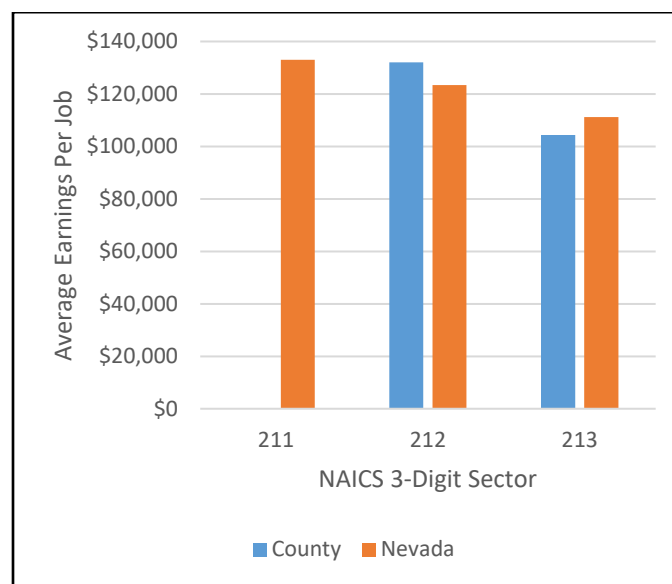
NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

From 2011 to 2021 there was a decrease of 16 total jobs in the industry, while not many it is still worth mentioning. However, the industry still had total sales over $138 million which topples the imports at $27 million, showing strong stability in this sector.

With a total of 6 payroll business the average earning per job is $183,966 which is $15,000 more than the statewide average for the Utilities industry.

Total taxes paid for this industry was $19,810,026

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Table 64. Humboldt 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	136	120	6	$183,966	$22,535,208

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	$138,807,931	$34,008,474	$104,799,456	$27,548,067	$19,810,026

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

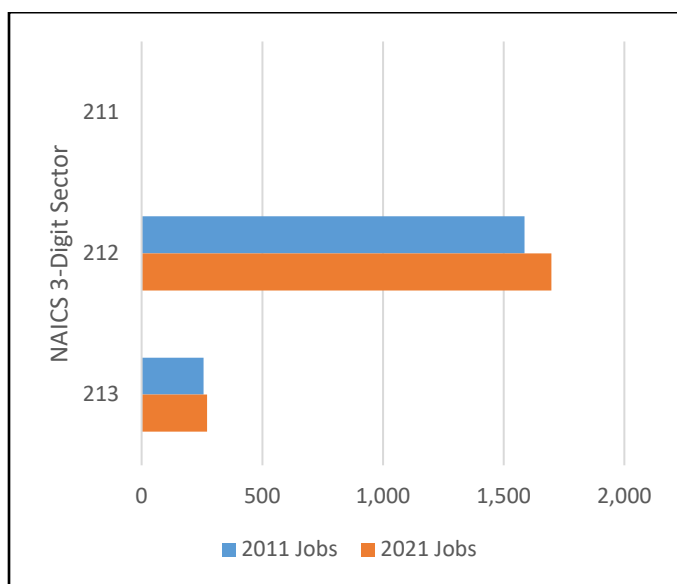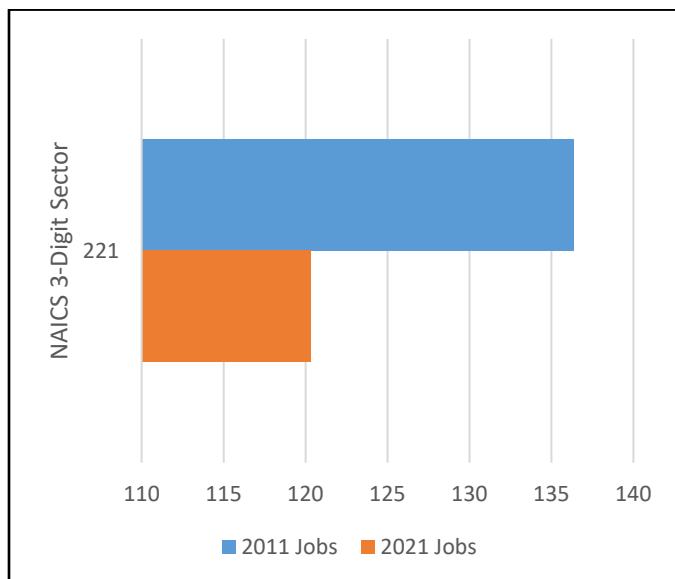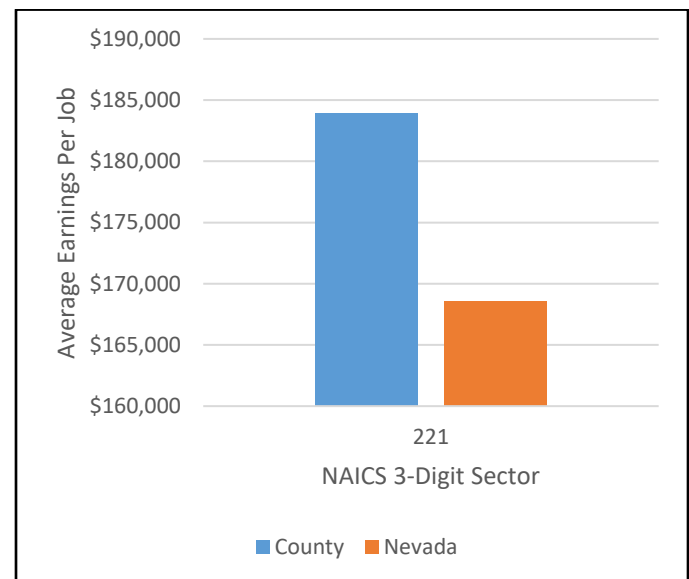*Figure 59. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 22 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

Overall jobs have decreased in this sector from 2011-2021, except for Specialty Trade Contractors where total jobs rose. The greatest decrease in jobs can be seen in the Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction industry. This could be due to the pandemic, which pushed back or stopped many construction projects. Total imports for Construction of Buildings and Specialty Trade Contractors are higher than exports, showing signs for potential growth not only for this sector but as whole county.

Compared to the rest of the county the average annual earnings fall short about $20,000 except in the Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector where the gap is much closer.

Total taxes paid in this sector were $484,499.

Table 66. Humboldt 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	127	82	11	$50,854	$4,333,618
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	412	138	8	$88,119	$12,722,162
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	111	126	17	$53,830	$7,871,147

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	$11,082,149	$8,404,021	$2,678,128	$18,725,469	$85,304
237	$32,508,402	$10,739,111	$21,769,292	$6,066,584	$247,115
238	$20,082,802	$17,986,145	$2,096,657	$51,789,568	$152,080

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

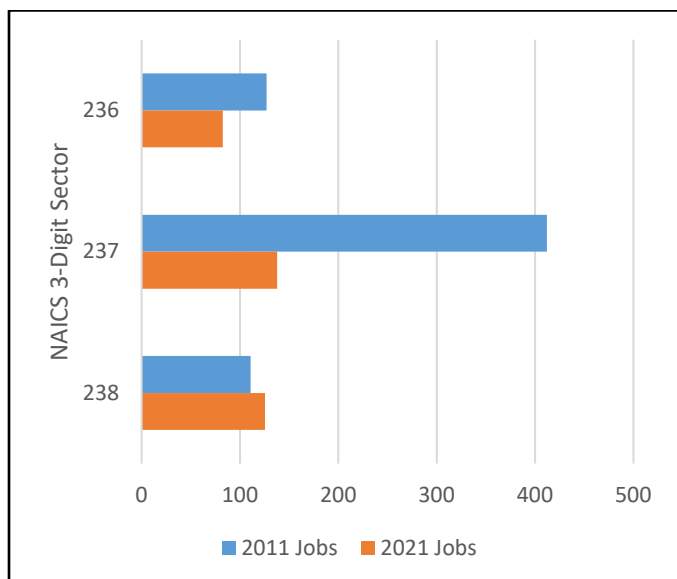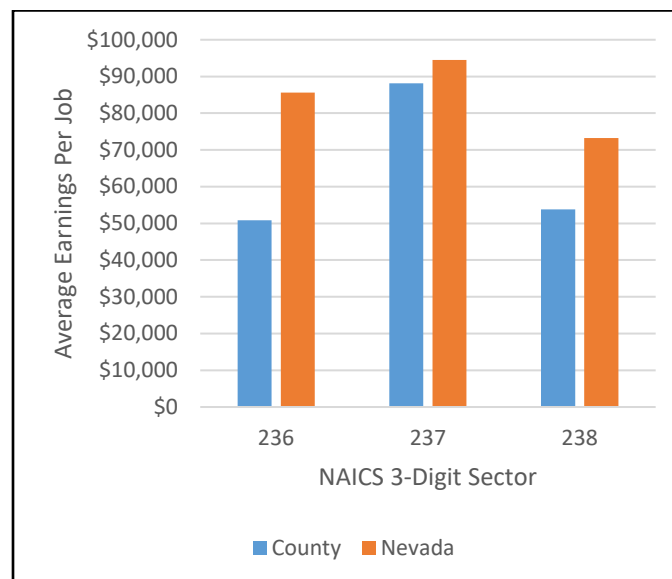*Figure 61. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 23 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

There is little to no activity in this sector as there are only less than ten jobs and zero payroll businesses. The massive decrease in jobs in Food Manufacturing could be attributed to the pandemic. Although, some subsectors are still able to produce earnings for the industry. The biggest figures can be seen in the imports at a total of over $44 million. Having little in county production leaves insufficient data to compare with the rest of Nevada. Total taxes paid in this sector were $35,004.

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Table 68. Humboldt 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	45	<10	0	Insf. Data	$132,058
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$13,350
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	$0	$0
314: Textile Product Mills	0	0	0	$0	$0
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$46,265
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	<10	0	0	$0	$4,810

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	$1,026,914	$174,877	$852,038	$34,978,298	$18,644
312	$126,224	$48,958	$77,266	$8,110,051	$14,357
313	$0	$0	$0	$668,852	$0
314	$0	$0	$0	$1,397,109	$0
315	$87,958	$31,414	$56,544	$476,104	$1,536
316	$21,067	$0	$21,067	$290,620	$466

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

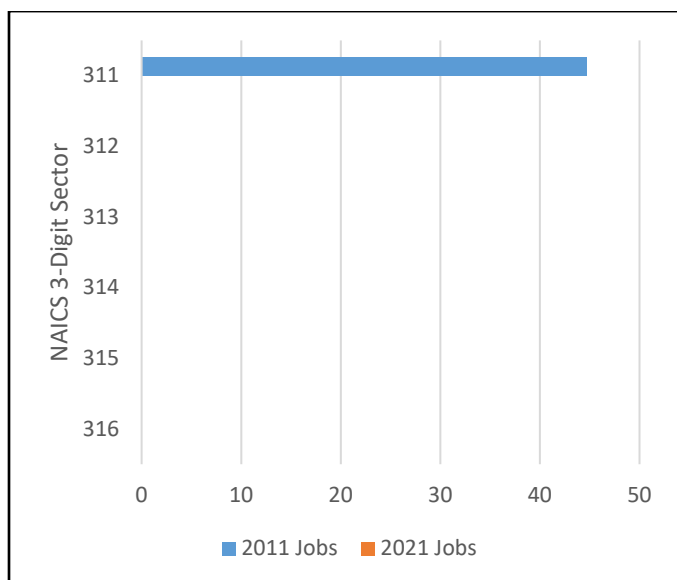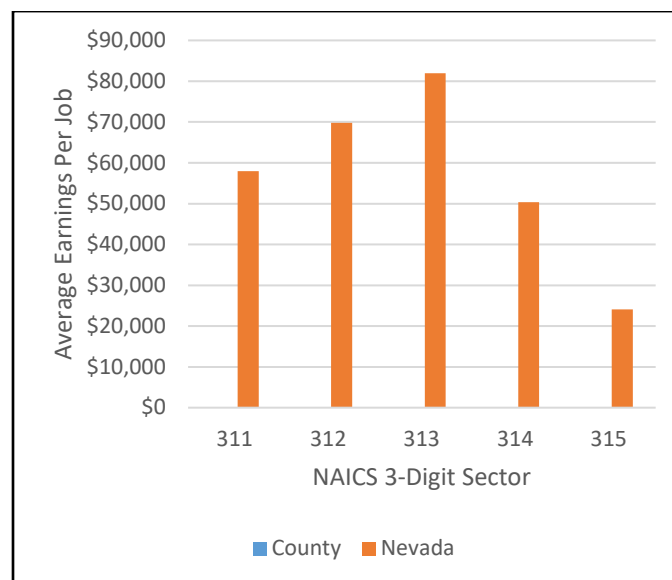*Figure 63. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 31 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

This sector has overall stayed the same from 2011-2021, with chemical manufacturing remaining its highest grossing subsector at $42 million with 68 total jobs, which is up from the previous recorded data. Yet imports remain high across the board demonstrating a potential need in these subsectors.

The sectors that were able to have data reported average a higher annual earning of about $9,000 than compared to all of Nevada.

Total taxes paid were $1,241,474.

Table 70. Humboldt 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	0	0	0	$0	$0
322: Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$0
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	<10	17	1	$78,634	$1,320,173
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$90,433
325: Chemical Manufacturing	60	68	1	$103,718	$7,118,570
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	43	39	1	$70,994	$2,805,886
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	36	<10	2	Insf. Data	$336,095

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	$0	$0	$0	$7,190,694	$0
322	$0	$0	$0	$9,682,236	$0
323	$4,170,408	$97,199	$4,073,210	$2,364,953	$71,071
324	$355,562	$281,262	$74,300	$37,480,451	$4,552
325	$42,727,870	$2,586,079	$40,141,791	$60,818,584	$1,016,484
326	$11,770,593	$200,449	$11,570,144	$26,468,115	$126,032
327	$1,404,333	$1,078,220	$326,112	$18,875,849	$23,334

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

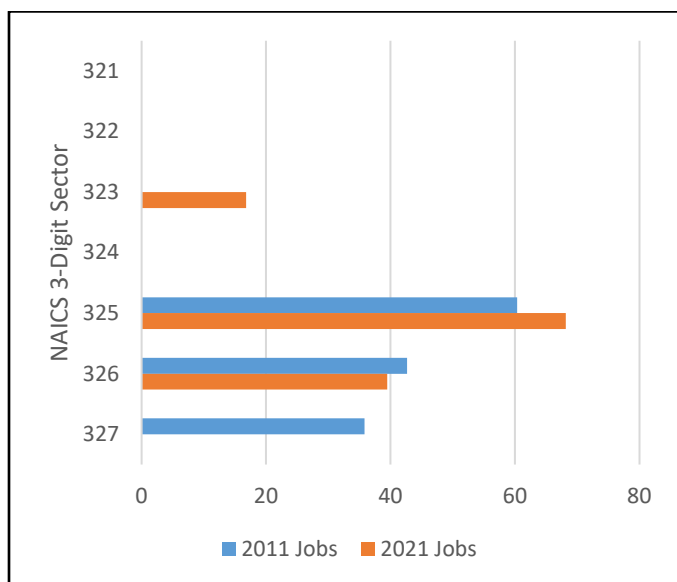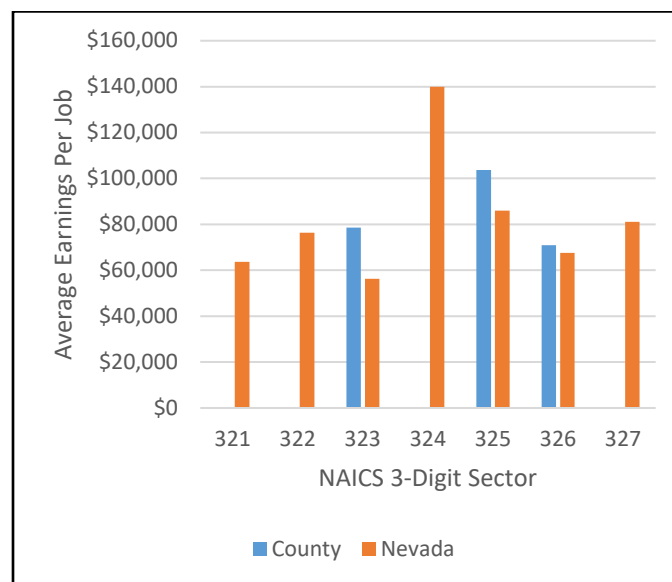*Figure 65. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 32 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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.

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.

County Breakdown

The data has not changed much from 2011 to 2021, except for Transportation Equipment Manufacturing where jobs shot up by nearly 100. Despite the rise in jobs, imports remain at large in these subsectors vastly outweighing the exported sales. When compared to the rest of Nevada the two active subsectors average about the same earnings annually.

Taxes paid in this sector were $479,993.

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Table 72. Humboldt 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	$18,768
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	18	24	2	$85,777	$2,043,279
333: Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$9,569
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$6,037
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$32,001
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	43	133	1	$64,343	$8,574,994
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$0
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$118,210

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	$246,442	$65,395	$181,048	$16,425,501	$4,500
332	$4,747,410	$363,400	$4,384,010	$38,476,280	$50,692
333	$39,141	$11,055	$28,086	$58,873,549	$482
334	$23,291	$0	$23,291	$11,148,911	$534
335	$58,815	$0	$58,815	$5,603,738	$632
336	$53,017,217	$8,888,041	$44,129,176	$42,274,349	$419,665
337	$0	$0	$0	$3,169,489	$0
339	$305,186	$44,616	$260,570	$7,654,921	$3,488

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

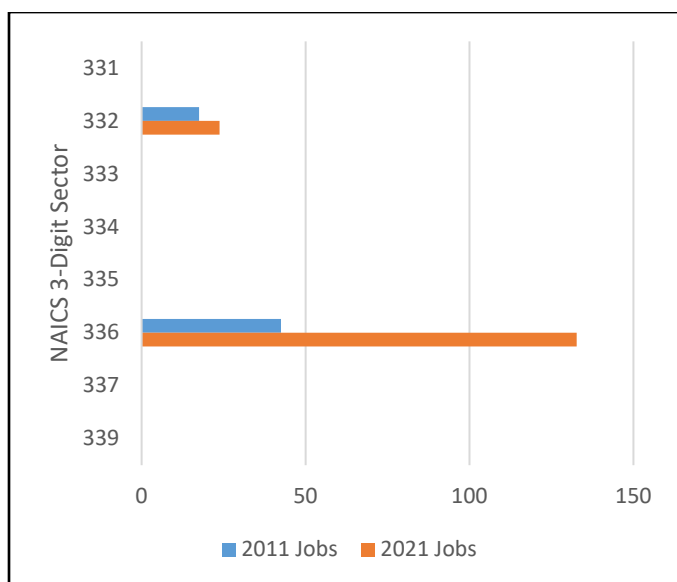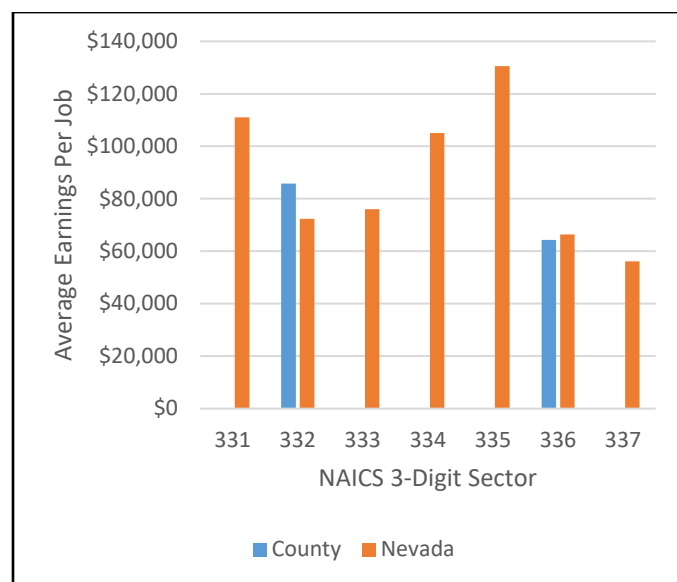*Figure 67. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 33 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

Total jobs have rose in both Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods and Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods they are the highlight of this sector. Having 24 payroll businesses and over $16 million in total earnings, but the third subsector only offers insufficient data showing signs of minimal activity.

The imports in this sector are much larger than total exported sales, which could lead to a deficit in this sector but also show an opportunity in this county.

When looking at the average earnings per job they are almost the same as the rest of the state. Except for Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers where data is too sparse to report.

Total taxes collected were $26,339,623.

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Table 74. Humboldt 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	85	102	10	$98,975	$10,369,551
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	40	54	14	$84,998	$6,328,827
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$177,351

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	$31,557,483	$6,035,026	$25,522,457	$64,478,803	$2,228,250
424	$52,096,560	$33,397,903	$18,698,657	$40,075,578	$24,110,162
425	$207,093	$43,615	$163,478	$3,495,051	$1,211

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

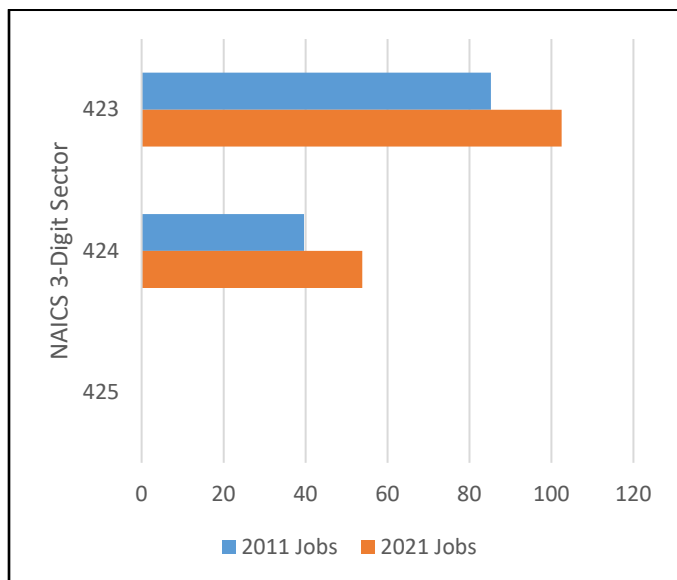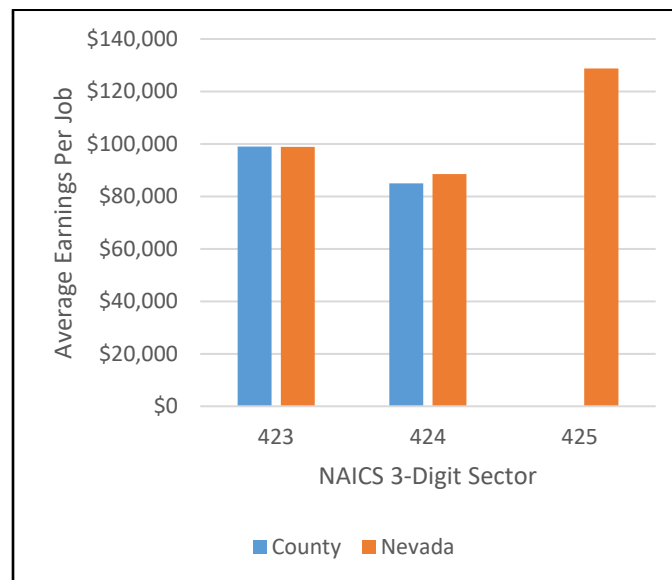*Figure 69. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 42 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade

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

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

441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers

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

442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores

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

443: Electronics and Appliance Stores

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

444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers

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

445: Food and Beverage Stores

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

446: Health and Personal Care Stores

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

447: Gasoline Stations

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

448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores

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

County Breakdown

This is a very stable sector with more than one payroll business in each subsector and each bringing in relatively high industry earnings. Although jobs have fluctuated from 2011 to 2021, it remains strong with total exported sales greater than imports. The average annual incomes compared to the rest of the state are about the same. Total taxes paid $12,777,162.

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Table 76. Humboldt 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	140	130	13	$60,263	$8,141,554
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	32	26	5	$56,562	$1,450,783
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	18	<10	3	Insf. Data	$564,149
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	85	77	6	$49,819	$3,854,230
445: Food and Beverage Stores	159	198	9	$27,586	$5,512,636
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	11	13	2	$55,803	$788,997
447: Gasoline Stations	151	171	16	$30,653	$5,616,382
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	25	22	5	$23,993	$851,471

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	$20,937,417	$4,056,291	$16,881,126	$17,497,150	$3,168,385
442	$3,527,005	$402,152	$3,124,853	$2,507,180	$474,450
443	$1,363,162	$146,011	$1,217,151	$3,343,369	$179,683
444	$11,505,285	$1,117,962	$10,387,322	$7,142,973	$2,149,285
445	$14,037,932	$1,703,780	$12,334,152	$12,427,331	$1,712,499
446	$1,768,825	$579,852	$1,188,974	$5,616,301	$139,993
447	$27,486,204	$5,555,564	$21,930,640	$2,440,886	$4,545,944
448	$3,265,480	$744,957	$2,520,523	$6,313,952	$406,922

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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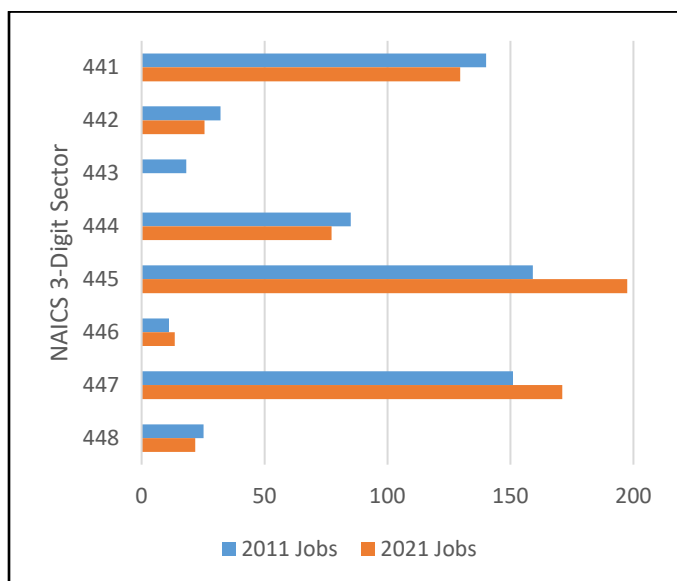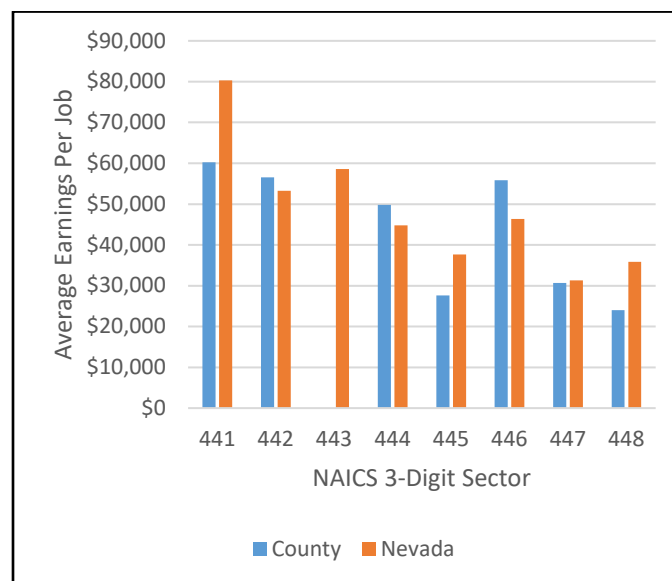

Figure 72. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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

In this Retail Trade sector there is much less activity compared to (NAICS Sector 44). However, the subsectors are still able to produce earnings, and each have payroll businesses. From 2011-2021 the number of jobs has fluctuated but not by much. Total imports are high indicating money flowing out, but total export sales are higher which shows that money plus more flowing back in.

The two subsectors whose data was not suppressed have an average annual earning nearly the same as the rest of Nevada.

Total taxes paid in this sector $8,011,983.

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Table 78. Humboldt 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	11	<10	1	Insf. Data	$281,439
452: General Merchandise Stores	298	304	4	$37,470	$11,398,129
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	14	28	5	$30,224	$2,071,105
454: Nonstore Retailers	22	<10	3	Insf. Data	$1,427,210

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	$686,543	$150,449	$536,094	$2,037,778	$93,125
452	$32,176,511	$6,798,806	$25,377,705	$7,467,748	$6,796,738
453	$5,053,727	$771,700	$4,282,026	$4,785,834	$687,289
454	$6,217,694	$3,030,591	$3,187,103	$14,186,939	$434,832

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

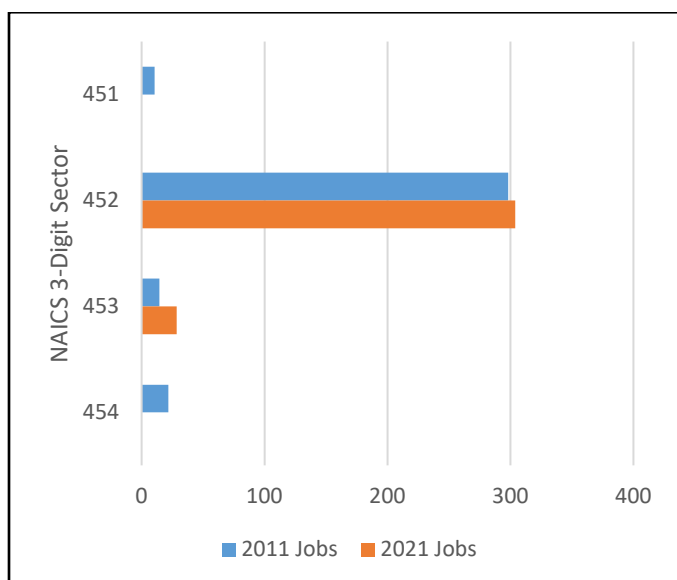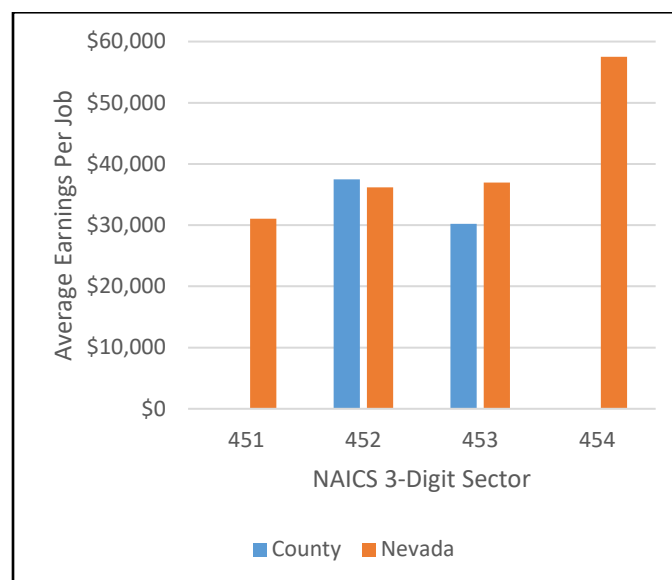*Figure 73. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 45 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

There has been a lot of activity in this sector, despite the decrease in jobs in Rail Transportation, total overall jobs have rose from 2011-2021. The greatest increase coming from Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation where there were 72 new jobs and 4 payroll businesses.

However, even with all the new jobs imports are still high, which could be hinting at a potential need in this area. Compared to the rest of Nevada the subsectors that had data to provide average about the same earnings per job, except in the Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation subsector where the county averages about $20,000 more than Nevada.

Total taxes collected where $1,589,708.

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Table 80. Humboldt 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	0	0	0	$0	$579,832
482: Rail Transportation	45	37	0	$104,523	$3,909,102
483: Water Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$20,913
484: Truck Transportation	97	106	8	$84,864	$11,392,157
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	0	72	4	$63,219	$7,656,617
486: Pipeline Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$0
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$11,585
488: Support Activities for Transportation	<10	27	4	$65,745	$1,901,256

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	$1,608,340	$830,633	$777,708	$3,930,570	$174,754
482	$13,238,618	$4,891,346	$8,347,272	$795,126	$456,299
483	$104,761	$83,296	$21,465	$3,952,534	$3,846
484	$29,876,132	$14,556,899	$15,319,234	$22,609,377	$470,873
485	$13,886,621	$3,337,877	$10,548,743	$700,543	$428,609
486	$0	$0	$0	$4,122,571	$0
487	$29,502	$29,051	$450	$128,284	$320
488	$4,848,415	$2,819,833	$2,028,583	$9,887,933	$55,007

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

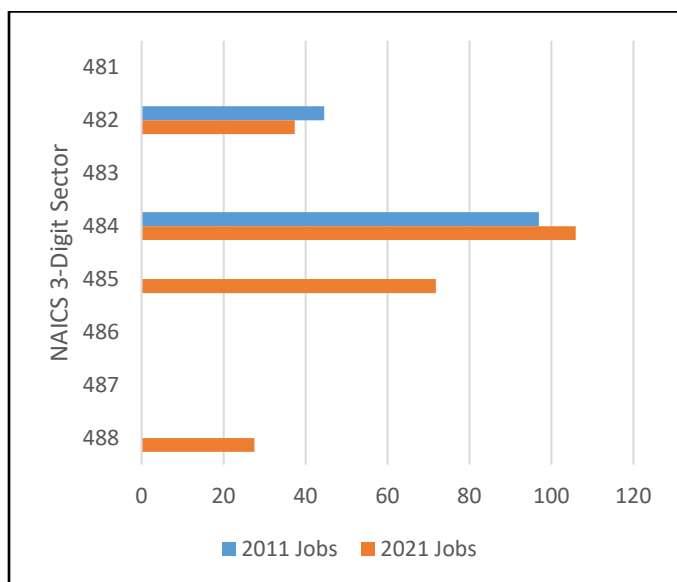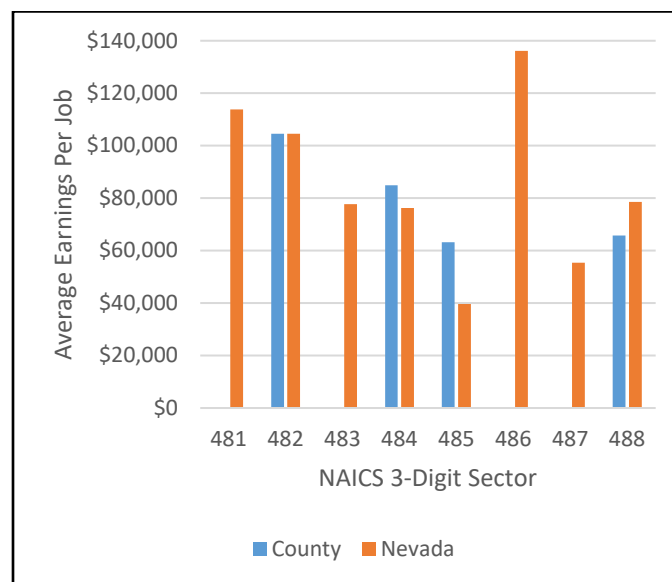*Figure 75. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 48 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

There is not much going on in this sector, the only activity that can be seen is in the Couriers and Messengers subsector. The other two went from having less than ten jobs to zero from 2011 to 2021, whereas Couriers and Messengers increased by 33 jobs have 5 payroll businesses. Majority total sales come from this subsector as well at $7.5 million with $5 million coming from exported sales.

Couriers and Messengers in this county average about $5,000 more per year than the rest of Nevada.

Total taxes paid in this sector $107,286.

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Table 82. Humboldt 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	18	51	5	$57,558	$3,552,460
493: Warehousing and Storage	<10	0	0	$0	$165,707

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 83. Humboldt 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	$9,476	$0
492	$7,552,542	$2,201,475	$5,351,067	$2,454,234	$104,519
493	$336,121	$229,778	$106,343	$8,698,190	$2,766

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

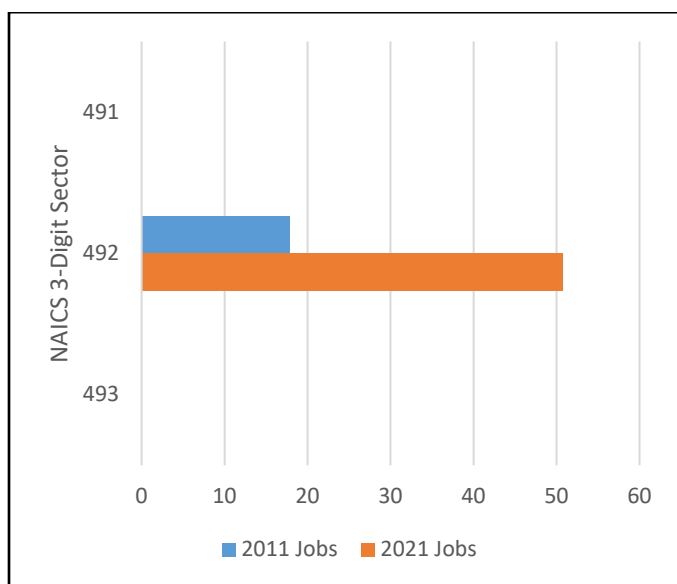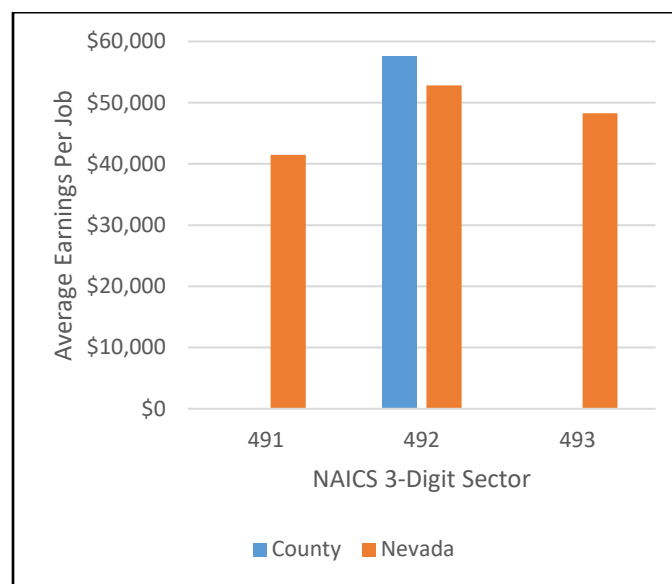*Figure 77. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 49 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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NAICS Sector 51: Information

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

511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)

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

512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries

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

515: Broadcasting (except Internet)

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

517: Telecommunications

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

518 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services

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

519: Other Information Services

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

County Breakdown

This sector has mostly remained the same from 2011-2021 while having minimal fluctuation. The biggest change can be seen in the Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries where jobs dropped from 50 to less than ten. This is most likely an effect of the pandemic that shut down most motion picture industries. The only sub sectors putting out real output now is Telecommunications and Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services, with a total 19 jobs and 5 payroll businesses Telecommunications leads the pack.

Although being this sectors leader with nearly $16 million in sales and $2 million in industry earnings, imports remain high at over $18 million, showing a need in this area. Having little in county production in the other subsectors imports are high across the board.

The Publishing Industry averages almost $100,000 less per year than compared to the rest of Nevada, Telecommunications has a much closer average only falling short about $6,000 to the other counties.

Total taxes collected in this sector $1,123,424.

Table 84. Humboldt 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)	12	17	1	$33,252	$577,334
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	50	<10	1	Insf. Data	$116,225
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	$228,887
517: Telecommunications	20	19	5	$93,118	$1,908,225
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	$1,293,728
519: Other Information Services	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	$87,941

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	$1,226,692	$722,760	$503,931	$17,101,480	$16,033
512	$475,301	$248,271	$227,030	$4,209,101	$39,800
515	$1,185,694	$283,041	$902,653	$6,251,503	$13,918
517	$15,914,914	$12,587,660	$3,327,253	$18,846,851	$975,776
518	$4,979,616	$4,743,035	$236,581	$5,468,361	$74,232
519	$347,121	$165,969	$181,152	$13,230,028	$3,666

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

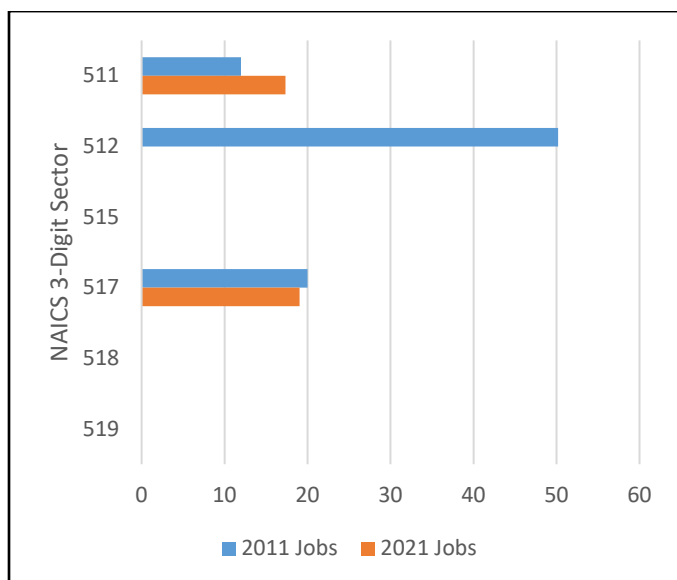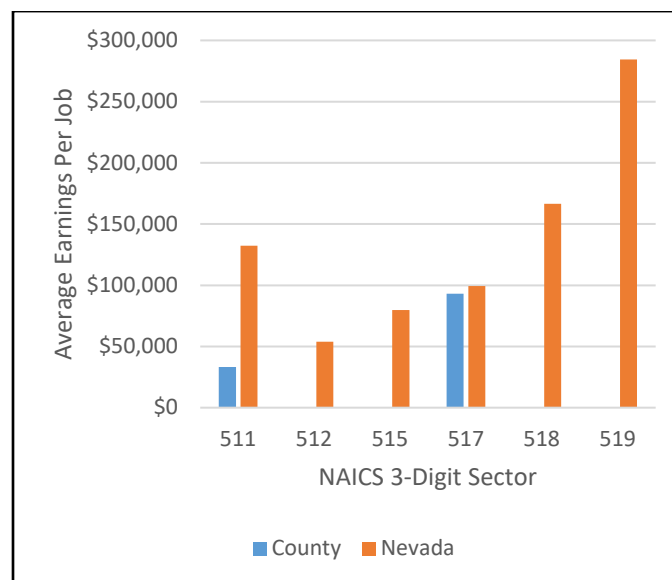*Figure 79. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 51 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

There was an increase and decrease in jobs in this sector from 2011-2021. There is a total of 73 jobs and 13 payroll businesses in this sector, most jobs being in Insurance Carries and Related Activities. They also have the highest industry earning at $3.8 million, and the greatest total sales at $15.4 million.

Despite the seemingly high sales and industry earnings, they are not nearly the highest figures that can be seen. The true highlight of this sector are the imports, which are at a staggering $164 million. Displaying a glaring need in this sector.

Both subsectors that have sufficient data to record average less earnings per job when compared to Nevada.

Total taxes paid in this sector $716,344.

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Table 86. Humboldt 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	49	28	8	$44,225	$1,360,913
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$797,234
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	25	45	4	$76,099	$3,789,355
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	0	0	0	$0	$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 87. Humboldt 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	$593,819	$0
522	$4,682,321	$1,410,932	$3,271,389	$53,152,721	$90,050
523	$1,273,809	$543,969	$729,841	$37,896,100	$5,988
524	$15,468,131	$10,349,628	$5,118,503	$62,344,842	$620,305
525	$0	$0	$0	$9,683,702	$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

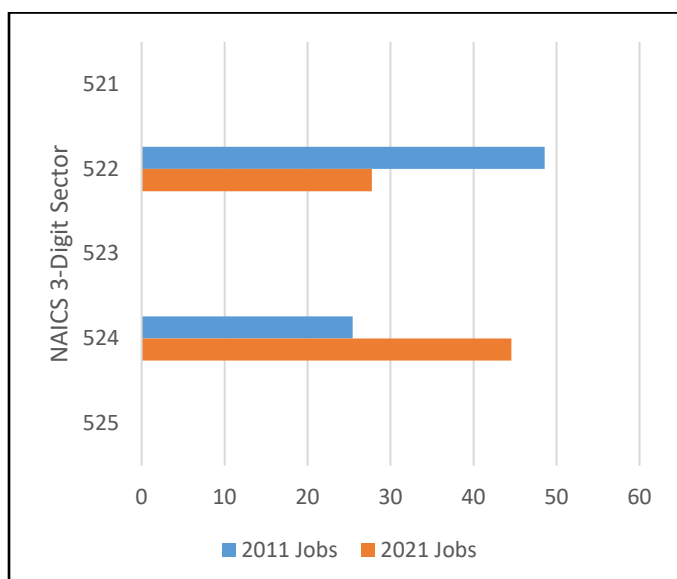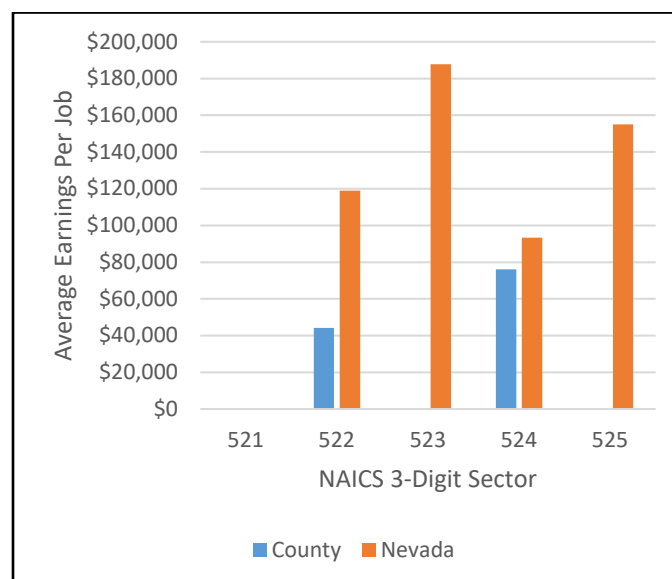*Figure 81. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 52 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

Most of the activity in this sector comes from Real Estate where total jobs rose by about 50 with 13 payroll businesses, averaging around $41,000 a year which is $25,000 less than the state average. Despite the high uptick in jobs imports still far outweigh the exports and total sales, demonstrating a need in this sector.

Total taxes collected in this sector $1,299,684.

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Table 88. Humboldt 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	34	83	13	$41,173	$5,992,155
532: Rental and Leasing Services	<10	<10	3	Insf. Data	$556,563
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	$0	$104,715

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	$20,260,755	$11,933,938	$8,326,817	$38,349,751	$894,505
532	$2,171,856	$1,343,487	$828,369	$10,237,198	$259,214
533	$5,878,680	$3,221,958	$2,656,723	$4,341,433	$145,966

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

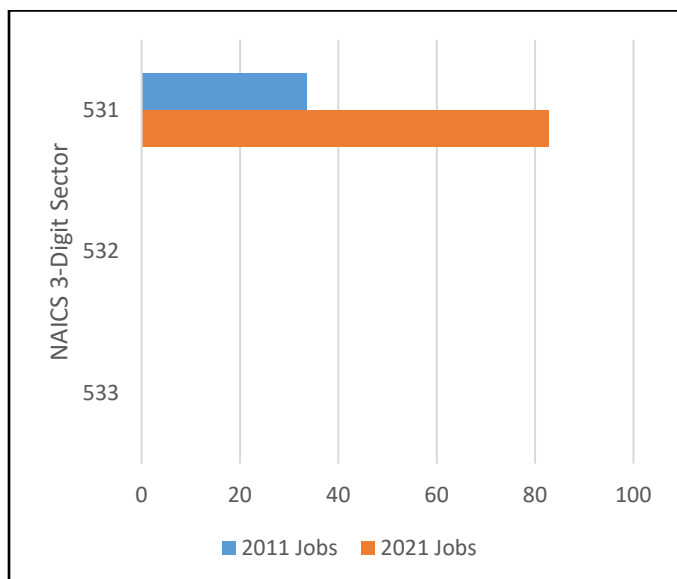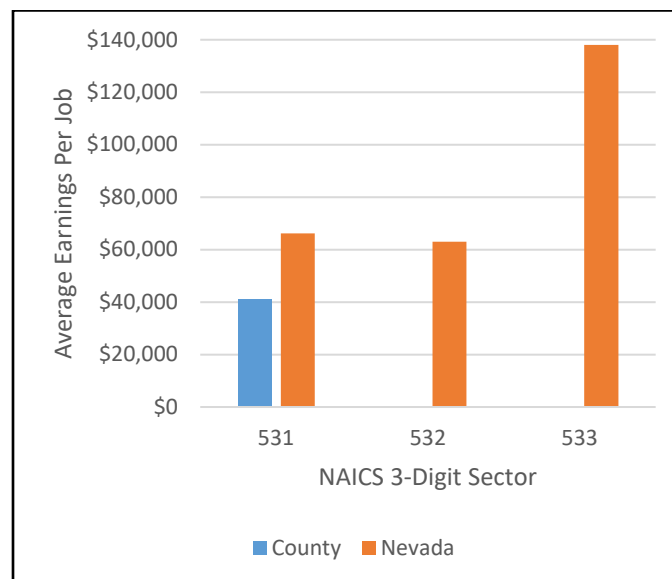*Figure 83. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 53 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

County Breakdown

This industry has only one three-digit subsector Professionals, Scientific, and Technical Services, which has a total of 106 jobs and 25 payroll businesses. There was decrease in jobs from 2011-2021, but the industry still manages to bring in $7.7 million and average $61,172 which is $30,000 less compared to the statewide average.

The most activity comes from the imports at over $100,000 million, which just highlights the lack of productivity in this sector.

Total taxes collected $321,189.

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Table 90. Humboldt 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	153	106	25	$61,172	$7,702,446

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	$13,947,237	$7,336,732	$6,610,505	$101,460,945	$321,189

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

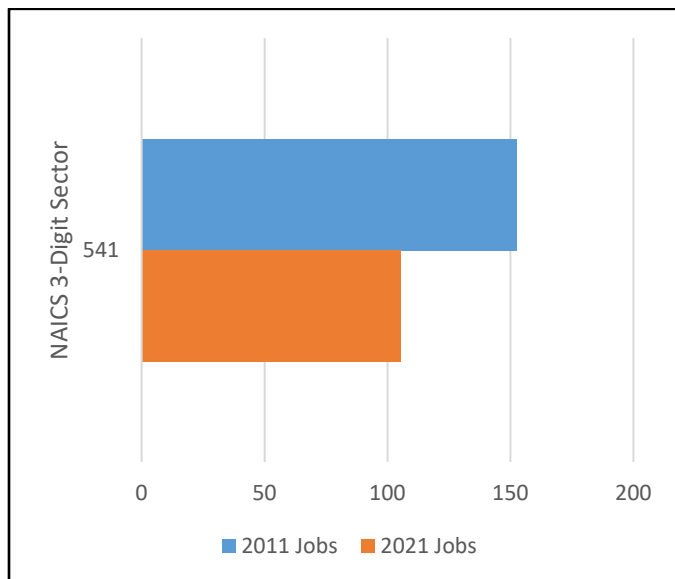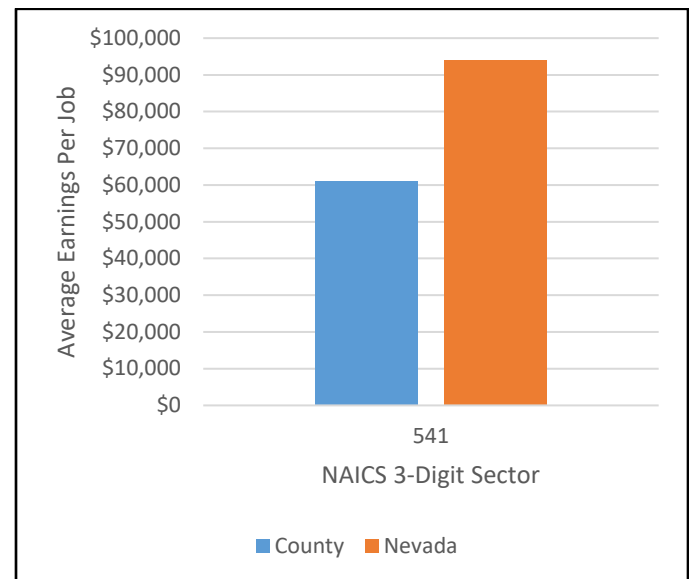*Figure 85. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 54 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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NAICS Sector 55: Management of Companies and Enterprises

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

551: Management of Companies and Enterprises

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

County Breakdown

This sector is composed of just one three-digit industry, Management of Companies and Enterprises, which has 13 total jobs and 3 payroll businesses. The 13 jobs in 2021 are a decrease from the previous 24 reported in 2011. The industry brings in reasonable earnings at $2.3 million and averages about $156,000 a year which is $16,000 less than the state average. However, this sector is mostly fueled by imports at $51.2 million.

Total taxes collected were $73,992.

Table 92. Humboldt 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	24	13	3	$155,965	$2,322,142

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	$4,178,311	$2,409,817	$1,768,494	$51,171,025	$73,992

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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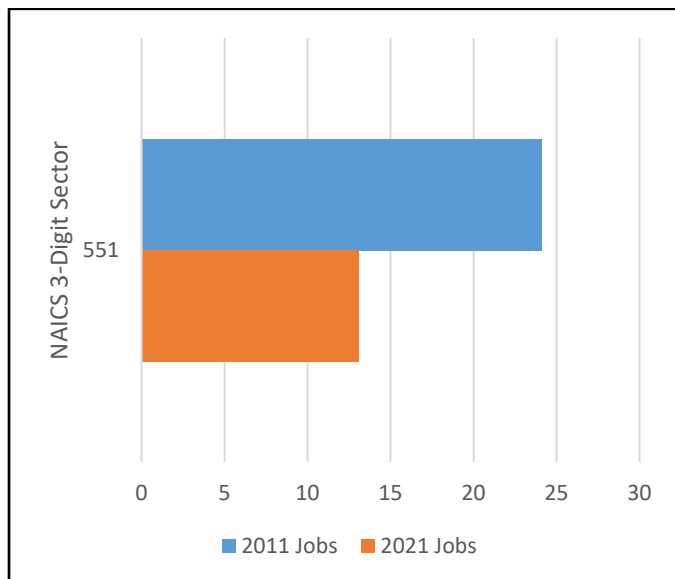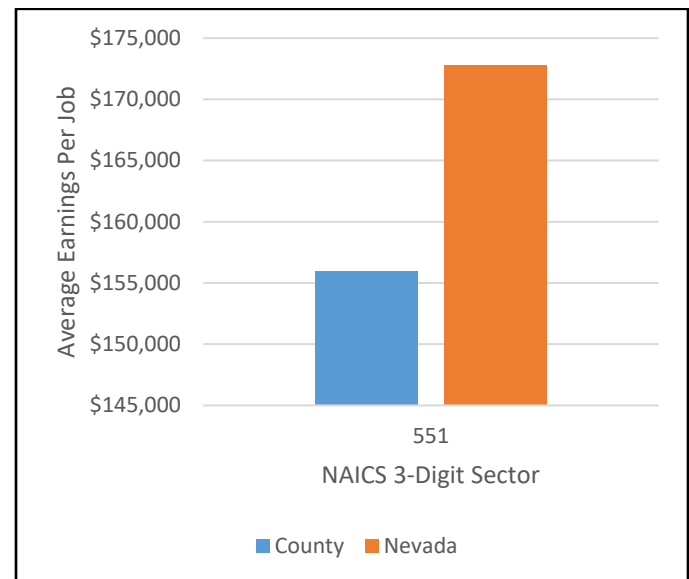

Figure 88. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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

We can see a large decrease in jobs from 2011 to 2021 in both subsectors of this industry. Both subsectors have multiple payroll businesses and decent industry earnings. However, imports are very high at over $30 million.

Compared to the rest of Nevada the average earning per job is about $10,000 less in both subsectors.

Total taxes collected in this sector were $428,080.

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Table 94. Humboldt 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	333	200	20	$37,981	$8,899,042
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	93	27	4	$55,123	$1,505,832

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	$18,600,806	$13,252,472	$5,348,335	$29,121,358	$231,800
562	$4,777,509	$3,413,384	$1,364,125	$3,787,085	$196,279

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

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

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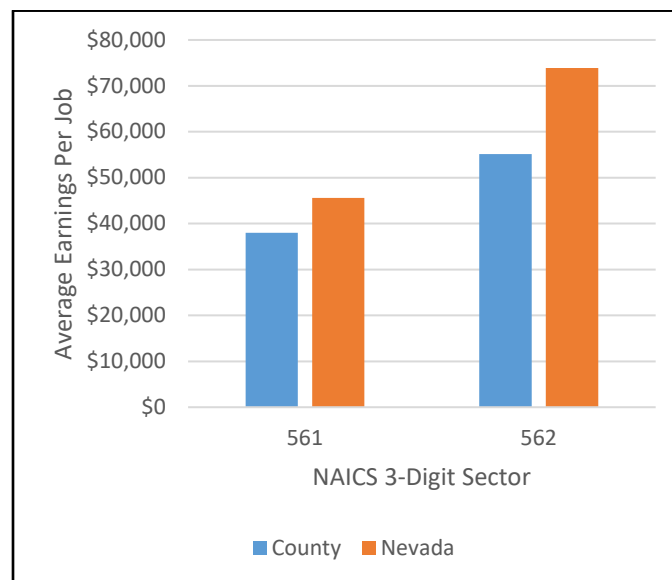
NAICS Sector 61: Educational Services

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

There is just one three-digit industry in this sector, Educational Services, where jobs have rose from 2011 to 2021 by 13 and has 2 payroll businesses. The average earnings per job is about $20,000 less compared to Nevada. A majority of the money in this industry is in imports at $16.5 million showing a need in the area.

Total taxes collected in this sector $32,052.

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Table 96. Humboldt 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	10	23	2	$26,511	$646,155

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	$1,050,519	$686,039	$364,479	$16,460,307	$32,052

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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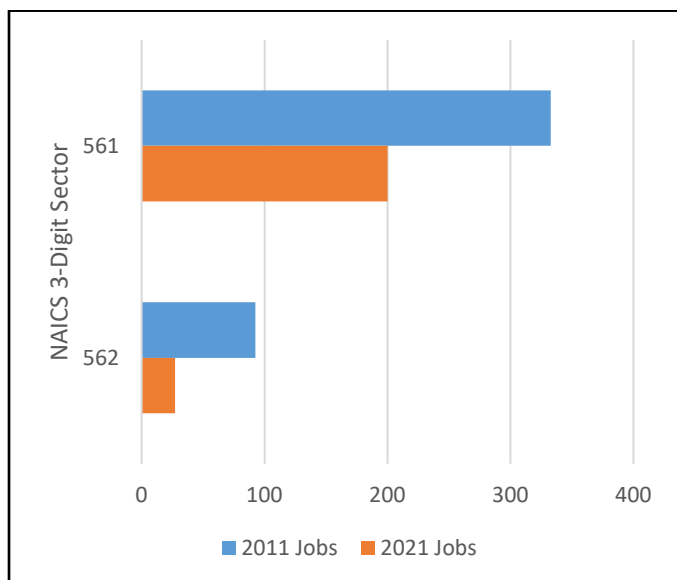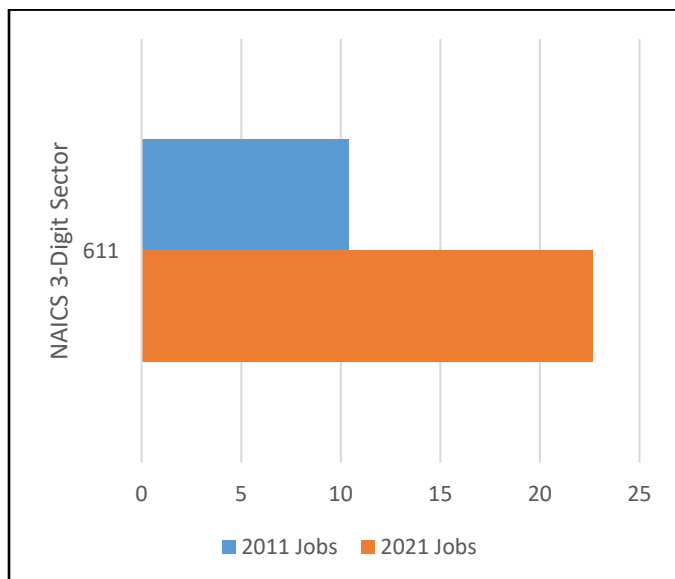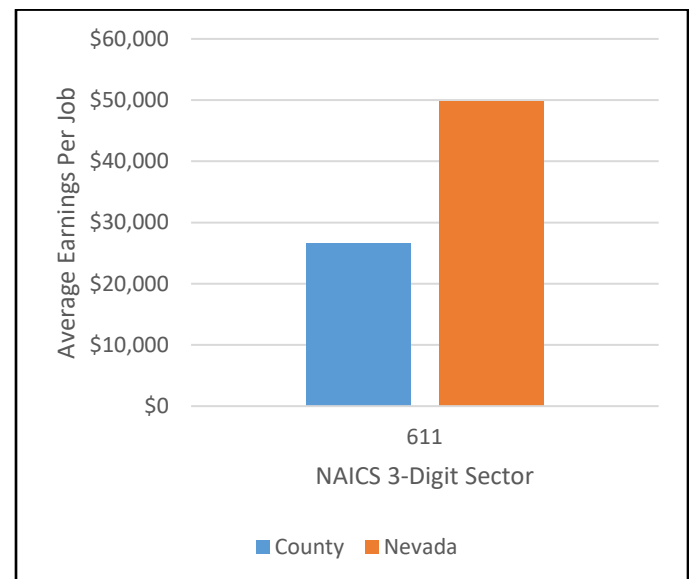

Figure 92. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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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

Total overall jobs have decreased in this sector, the greatest change can be seen in Social Assistance where jobs decreased by over 100. As suspected imports are high for this sector having close to $10 million in each subsector, and both Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals having imports over $45 million in imports. Despite having high imports, the industries can report stable earnings and in-region and exported sales. Demonstrating a healthy cash flow in and out of the sector.

Compared to Nevada, Ambulatory Health Care Services average about $70,000 less per year in the county, but the average earnings for Social Assistance is much closer.

Total taxes collected for this sector $235,081.

Table 98. Humboldt 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	159	140	22	$56,412	$9,553,237
622: Hospitals	0	0	0	$0	$0
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	12	<10	1	Insf. Data	$174,058
624: Social Assistance	216	107	11	$29,080	$3,589,187

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	$16,017,080	$11,689,217	$4,327,863	$46,244,224	$182,381
622	$0	$0	$0	$48,169,968	$0
623	$322,468	$305,666	$16,802	$12,639,797	$10,553
624	$5,133,504	$4,181,625	$951,879	$9,021,654	$42,148

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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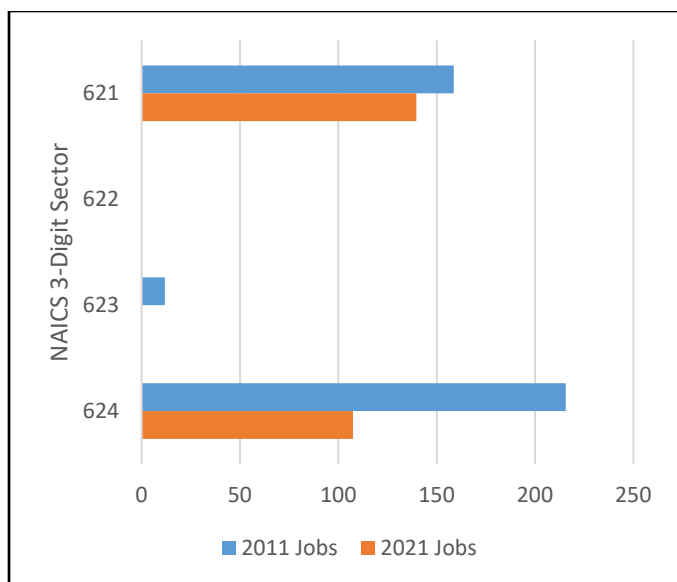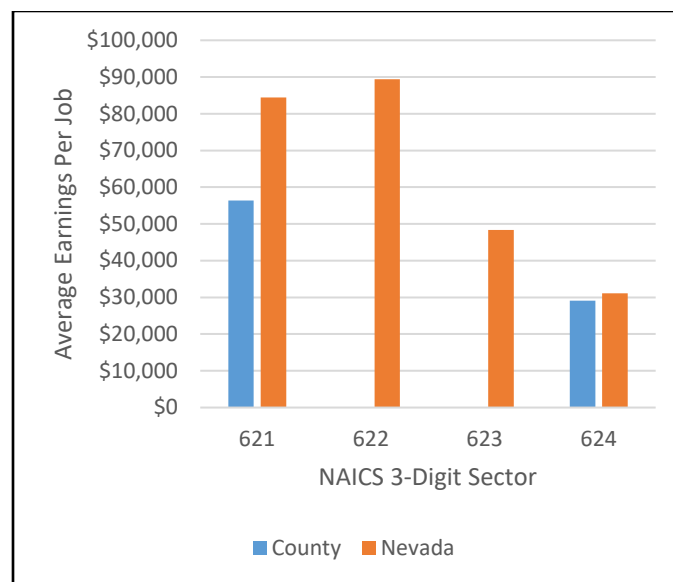

Figure 94. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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

There is very minimal activity going on in this sector. The main subsector is Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries with a total of 114 jobs in 2021 which is up from the previous 107 reported in 2011, it also has 15 payroll businesses. Each job averaging $23,082 a year is $13,000 less compared to the state.

Imports are low and exported sales are high for the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries which is a good sign of cash flow in and out. Imports are high in the other two subsectors where not much in county production is happening.

Total taxes paid for this sector $1,288,833.

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Table 100. Humboldt 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	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$362,369
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$112,818
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	107	114	15	$23,082	$2,632,158

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	$466,434	$279,290	$187,144	$2,816,279	$25,644
712	$251,850	$247,061	$4,788	$453,055	$17,390
713	$10,386,781	$2,601,262	$7,785,519	$3,446,799	$1,245,799

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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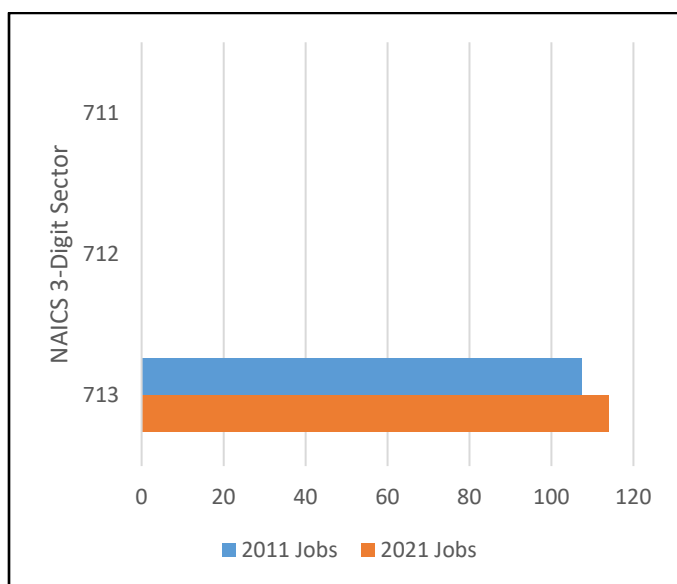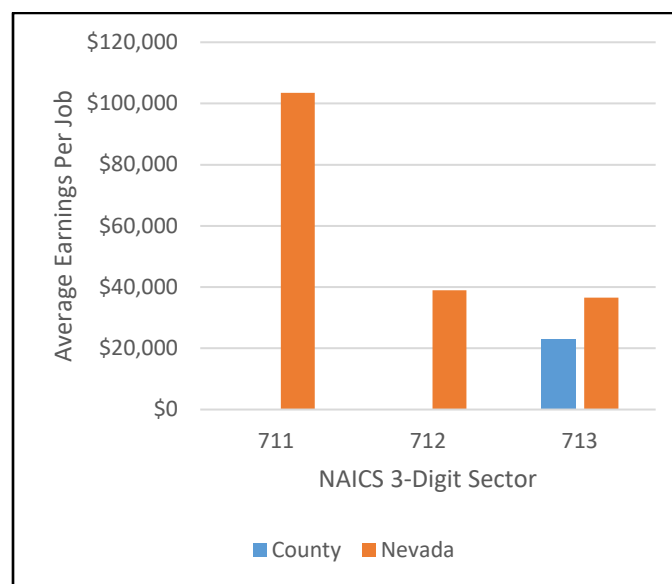

Figure 96. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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

Jobs have fluctuated in this industry's two subsectors from 2011 to 2021, they lost 128 jobs in Accommodation but gained 39 in Food Services and Drinking Places. Between both subsectors there are a total 58 payroll businesses with each having over $12 million in total earnings. Both subsectors average less earnings per job compared to the rest of Nevada.

Despite the low average earnings, total sales are very high and evenly distributed between in-region and exported sales. Having little cost in imports and a high output shows a stable industry.

Total taxes collected for this sector $10,453,716.

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Table 102. Humboldt 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	517	389	22	$30,312	$12,180,096
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	466	506	36	$22,695	$12,973,067

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	$32,740,740	$7,168,139	$25,572,601	$952,816	$6,772,579
722	$39,540,917	$36,241,999	$3,298,918	$2,722,421	$3,681,137

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1
For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '<10' show

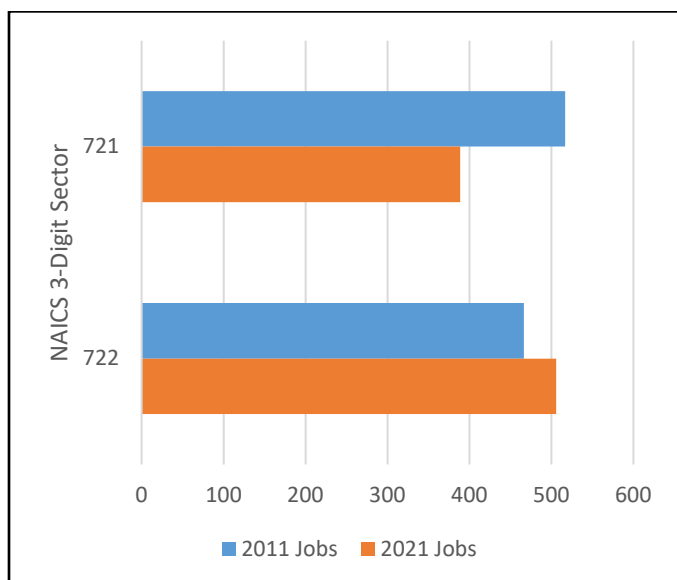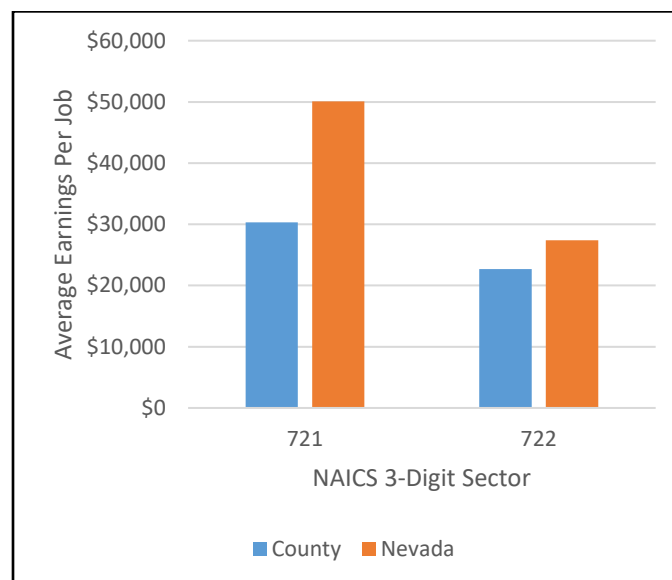*Figure 97. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 72 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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

There can be an overall increase in jobs seen in this sector, despite the decrease in Personal and Laundry Services. This is a very active sector with over 28 total payroll businesses and 316 jobs. A majority coming from Repair and Maintenance which has a higher average earning per job compared to Nevada, unlike the other two subsectors. A healthy cash flow can be seen displayed by the moderate cost of imports and the great numbers in total sales.

Total taxes paid in this sector $2,523,221.

Table 104. Humboldt 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	159	225	23	$66,908	$16,135,313
812: Personal and Laundry Services	76	51	4	$28,153	$2,674,153
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	41	41	1	$17,327	$826,988
814: Private Households	0	0	0	$0	$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	$32,003,396	$7,473,318	$24,530,077	$2,339,417	$2,336,423
812	$4,175,819	$3,475,200	$700,619	$6,017,612	$175,696
813	$2,225,089	$1,376,913	$848,176	$11,013,667	$11,102
814	$0	$0	$0	$1,444,314	$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

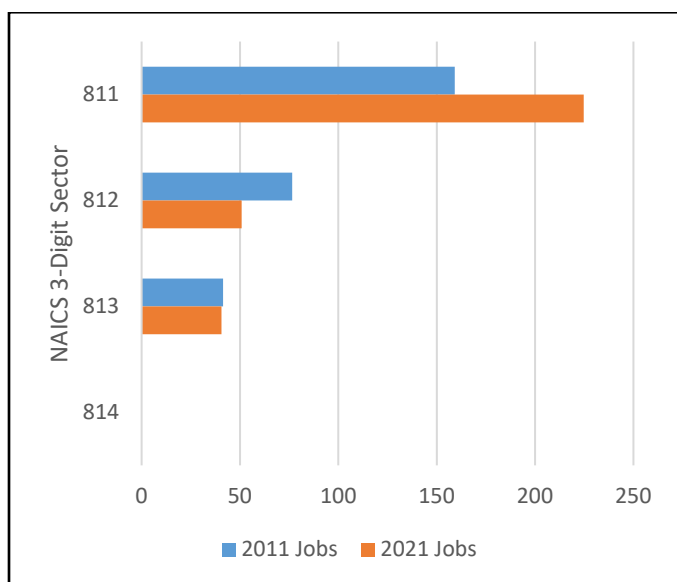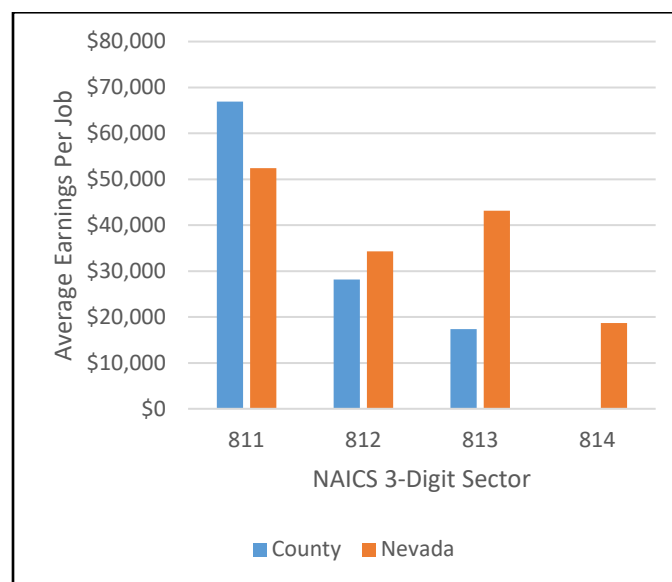*Figure 99. Humboldt County NAICS Sector 81 Total Jobs by 3-Digit Sector, 2011 to 2021*

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

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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-emsi-naics-differ-from-standard-naics/

901: Federal Government

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

902: State Government

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

903: Local Government

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

County Breakdown

Given this sector is comprised of the three governments there is a lot of activity that can be seen. This sector by far provides Humboldt County with the most jobs at a total of 1,591 in 2021 which has risen by 88 from the previous total in 2011. All three governments average less earnings per job compared to Nevada. However, with high imports and total sales to match there seems to be a healthy system.

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Table 106. Humboldt 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	207	210	15	$78,680	$17,263,009
902: State Government	281	200	17	$74,823	$14,990,065
903: Local Government	1,016	1,181	8	$90,856	$107,406,620

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	$263,122,531	$1,206,497	$261,916,035	$300,082,130	$0
902	$144,245,003	$0	$144,245,003	$148,126,390	$0
903	$242,854,645	$150,623,515	$92,231,130	$47,947,838	$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

Figure 102. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021
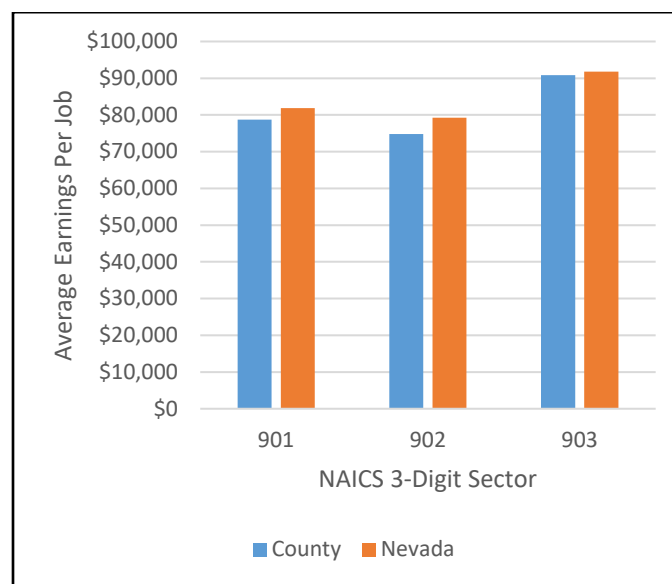
NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified

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 Humboldt County. There are no Unclassified Industries in this region as of 2021.

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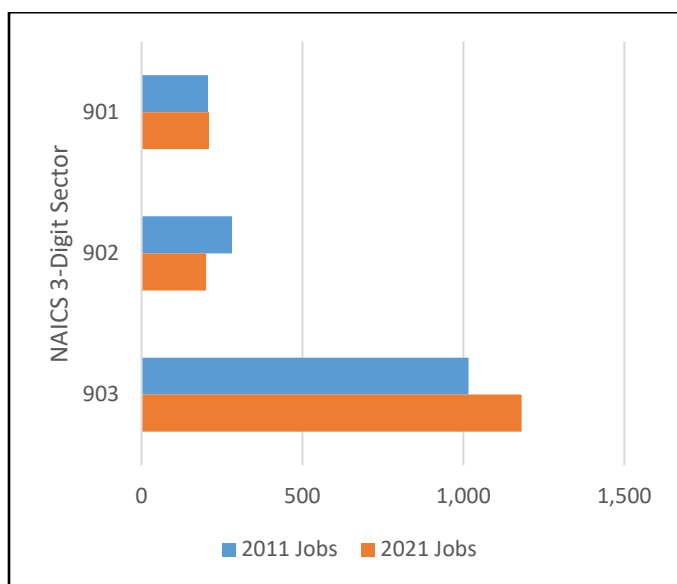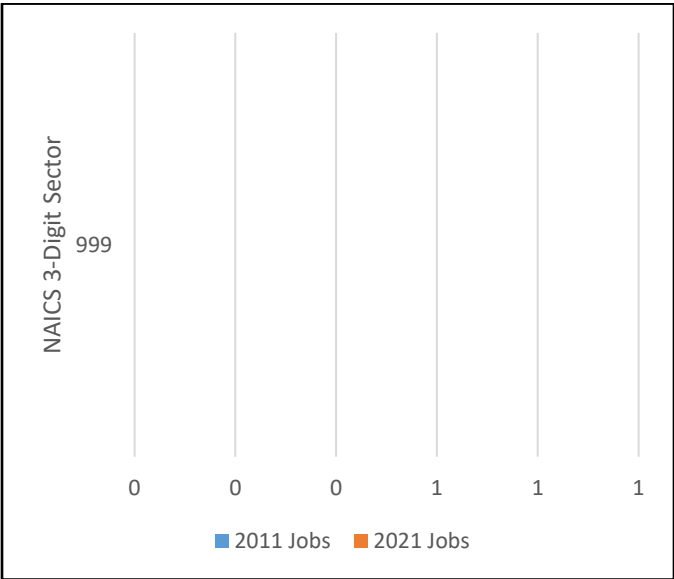

Figure 104. Humboldt County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021

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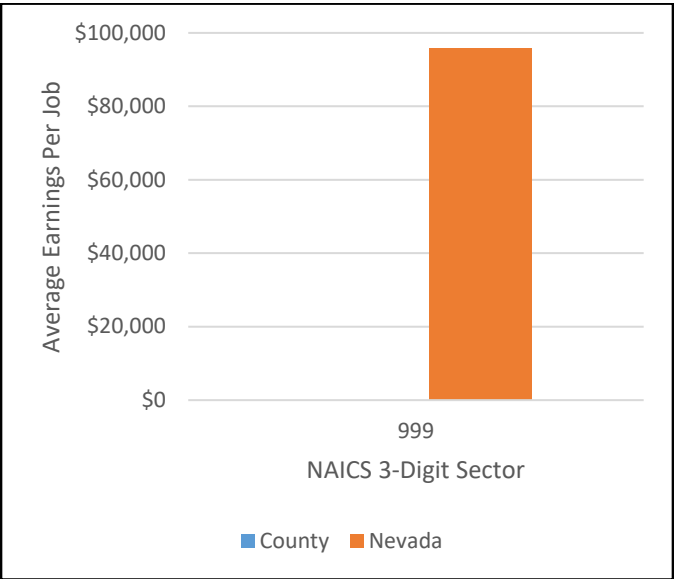
Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

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.

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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: Land Management in Humboldt county is broken up by several different categories, where BLM owns the majority of land at almost 71%. For comparison, Uncategorized/ Other/ Private, is accounting for 18% of the acreage and the US Fish and Wildlife is accounting for 6.2% of the total acres as well. Humboldt County is comprised of a near-split of shrubland and grassland. There is a very small percent of mixed cropland, forest, and water.

Federal Land Payments: Total federal payments rose by over a million dollars after 2007 and has remained above $2 million ever since. There was a huge decrease in Forest Service from 2015 to 2016 by over $150,000, but then bounced back in 2017 receiving close to $200,000

Taxation: Taxable sales have overall increased from 2006 to 2021, rising by about 15% in that time period. The high point for taxable sales was recorded in 2013 and saw a steady drop every year after that up until 2018. Taxable sales were lowest in 2017, at $490,172,965 and since that year Humboldt county has seen a constant rise in Taxable sales until the current that data was collected in 2021.

Gaming: Gaming Wins in Humboldt county have grown overall in the years 2010- 2021 with there being a 5% increase over that time period. From 2010 to 2021 Humboldt County saw an overall increase of almost $350,000 and saw its highest Percentage Fee Collections in its most recent year where data was collected in 2021.

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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.

County Breakdown

Land Management in Humboldt county is broken up by several different categories, where BLM owns the majority of land at almost 71%. For comparison, Uncategorized/ Other/ Private, is accounting for 18% of the acreage and the US Fish and Wildlife is accounting for 6.2% of the total acres as well. The US Forest Service and Tribal are the other Land Management groups owning a percentage of acres with 4.7% and 0.5% owned respectively.

Figure 105. Humboldt County Percent Distribution of Land Management, 2021

Table 110. Humboldt County Land Management, 2021

Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	4,369,452	70.7%
Department of Defense	0	0.0%
US Forest Service	289,660	4.7%
US Fish and Wildlife	386,195	6.2%
National Park Service	0	0.0%
Other Federal	0	0.0%
Tribal	29,359	0.5%
State	0	0.0%
City/County/Other/Private	1,106,365	17.9%
Total Acreage	6,181,031	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

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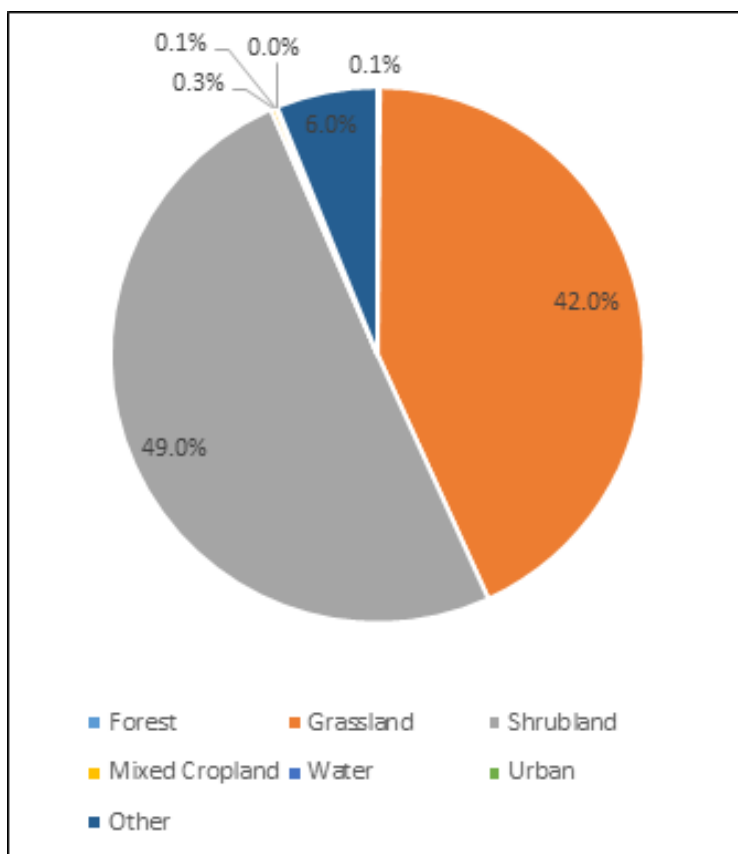
Land Coverage

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. Humboldt County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	Humboldt
Total Area (Acres)	6,181,029
Forest	0.1%
Grassland	42.0%
Shrubland	49.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.3%
Water	0.1%
Urban	0.0%
Other	6.0%

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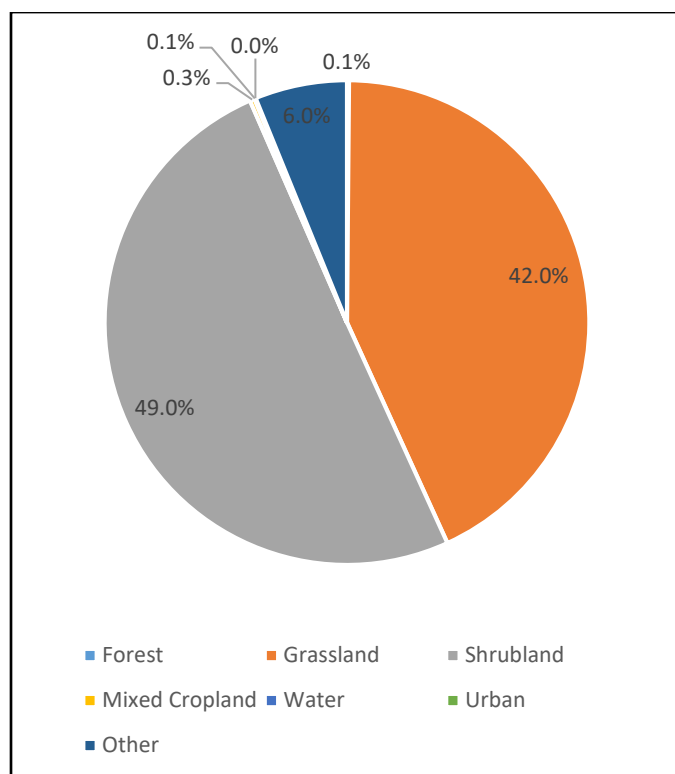

Figure 106. Humboldt County Distribution of Land Coverage, 2006

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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. Humboldt County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	Humboldt
Total Federal Land Payments	$2,390,263
PILT	80.8%
Forest Service Payments	7.5%
BLM Payments	9.8%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.1%
Federal Mineral Royalties	1.8%

Sources: See below table.
All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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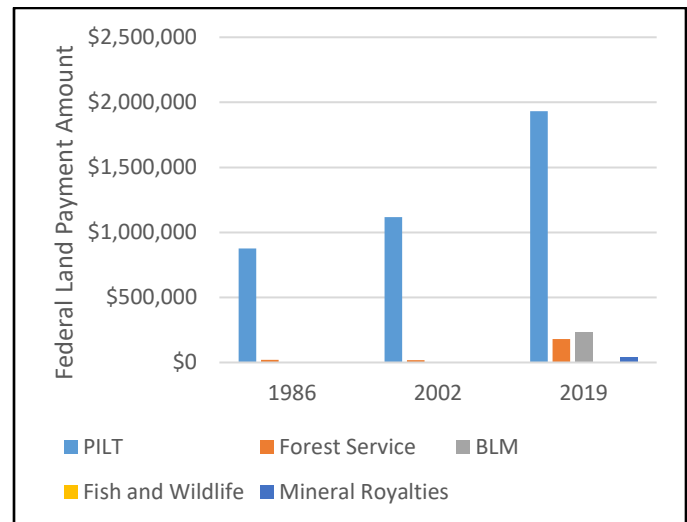
County Breakdown

Total federal payments rose by over a million dollars after 2007 and has remained above $2 million ever since. There was a huge decrease in Forest Service from 2015 to 2016 by over $150,000, but then bounced back in 2017 receiving close to $200,000. The total payments have fluctuated up and down over the years, but PILT remains to receive the most money while Fish and Wildlife receives least.

Table 113. Humboldt 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	$1,191,973	$17,603	$0	$0	$0	$1,209,576
2004	$1,197,674	$17,427	$51,507	$0	$0	$1,266,608
2005	$1,184,002	$17,265	$67,519	$0	$0	$1,268,786
2006	$1,277,710	$16,817	$54,881	$6,557	$4,420	$1,360,385
2007	$1,242,603	$16,391	$68,451	$5,732	$8,206	$1,341,383
2008	$1,886,787	$409,096	$43,035	$0	$77,932	$2,416,850
2009	$2,024,120	$409,613	$348,069	$0	$13,101	$2,794,903
2010	$2,012,362	$356,988	$322,344	$0	$196,116	$2,887,810
2011	$1,961,344	$321,868	$341,972	$0	$91,349	$2,716,533
2012	$1,916,128	$190,850	$297,870	$2,837	$84,516	$2,492,201
2013	$1,841,655	$178,346	$271,104	$2,622	$70,696	$2,364,423
2014	$1,940,395	$162,912	$244,782	$3,027	$65,353	$2,416,469
2015	$1,912,834	$196,511	$231,680	$2,825	$67,117	$2,410,967
2016	$1,930,042	$8,510	$381,833	$2,944	$56,339	$2,379,668
2017	$1,930,604	$199,679	$358,684	$3,269	$50,802	$2,543,038
2018	$1,923,384	$186,583	$325,022	$2,597	$49,137	$2,486,723
2019	$1,931,737	$179,074	$233,183	$2,923	$43,345	$2,390,262

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.

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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. Humboldt County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	Humboldt
Total Federal Land Payments	$2,390,263
State Government	0.2%
County Government	86.0%
Local School Districts	3.2%
RACs	1.1%
Grazing Districts	9.4%

Sources: See below table.
All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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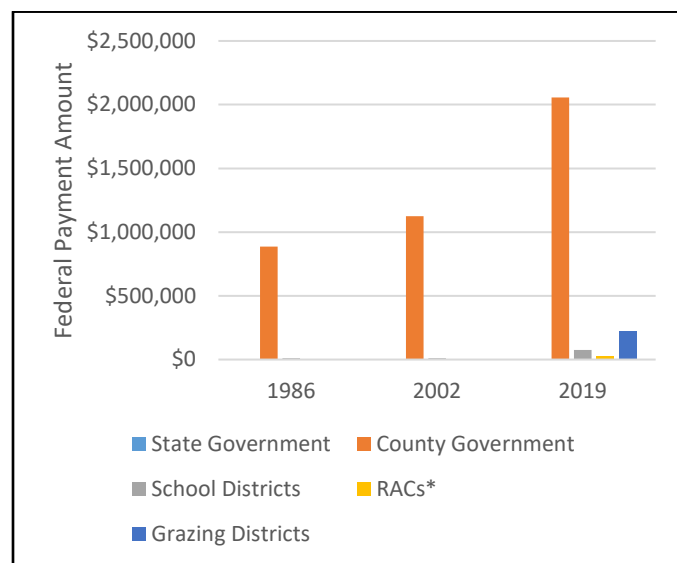
County Breakdown

In 2009 a major increase in payments can be seen in every area except State Government. After the peak in 2009 School Districts and RACs funding gradually dropped hitting a low in 2016. Payments rose back up in 2017 but since then payments seem to be on a steady decline in every area.

Table 115. Humboldt 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	$1,200,775	$8,802	$0	$0	$1,209,577
2004	$0	$1,206,472	$8,714	$0	$51,423	$1,266,609
2005	$0	$1,203,403	$8,633	$0	$56,752	$1,268,788
2006	$0	$1,299,509	$8,409	$0	$52,468	$1,360,386
2007	$0	$1,281,692	$8,196	$0	$51,496	$1,341,384
2008	$0	$2,138,585	$173,866	$61,364	$43,035	$2,416,850
2009	$0	$2,233,716	$174,086	$61,442	$325,660	$2,794,904
2010	$0	$2,362,949	$151,720	$53,548	$319,592	$2,887,809
2011	$0	$2,197,786	$136,794	$48,280	$333,674	$2,716,534
2012	$5,652	$2,085,722	$81,111	$28,628	$291,087	$2,492,200
2013	$70,696	$1,993,756	$75,798	$26,752	$268,119	$2,435,121
2014	$65,353	$2,080,399	$69,238	$24,437	$230,468	$2,469,895
2015	$67,117	$2,069,697	$83,518	$29,476	$228,277	$2,478,085
2016	$56,339	$1,941,085	$4,254	$0	$377,989	$2,379,667
2017	$14,241	$2,056,321	$84,864	$29,951	$357,661	$2,543,038
2018	$13,557	$2,044,027	$79,297	$27,987	$321,853	$2,486,721
2019	$5,663	$2,055,905	$76,107	$26,861	$225,727	$2,390,263

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.

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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.

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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 Tranfer 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 lessor 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 Humboldt County

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

Local Governments:

- Humboldt County
- Winnemucca

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Golconda Fire Protection
- Humboldt Fire Protection
- Humboldt Hospital District
- McDermitt Fire Protection
- Orovada Community Services GID
- Orovada Fire Protection
- Paradise Fire Protection
- Pueblo Fire Protection
- Winnemucca Rural Fire Protection

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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

The total consolidated tax distribution in Humboldt County has increased by almost 19% from 2010 to 2021. This is a result of rising consolidated tax distributions of BCCRT, SCCRT, RRTT, and GST. The county also experienced a steady drop in consolidated tax distribution in the Cigarette and Liquor fields where both have declined in the same time period of 2010 to 2021.

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

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	$2,667,081	$9,463,084	$96,842	$25,230	$75,169	$1,647,122	$13,974,529
FY 2011	$3,272,269	$11,930,937	$91,440	$25,633	$69,843	$1,608,649	$16,998,771
FY 2012	$3,497,219	$12,779,428	$87,703	$26,766	$127,118	$1,555,933	$18,074,168
FY 2013	$4,391,824	$16,244,705	$81,801	$24,356	$127,352	$1,584,640	$22,454,678
FY 2014	$3,836,761	$14,078,085	$77,124	$25,523	$104,902	$1,626,592	$19,748,987
FY 2015	$3,026,518	$11,025,589	$88,027	$25,415	$140,392	$1,710,183	$16,016,124
FY 2016	$2,528,850	$9,084,274	$57,647	$26,078	$98,868	$1,803,145	$13,598,862
FY 2017	$2,260,279	$8,094,282	$65,269	$24,418	$92,249	$1,700,005	$12,236,503
FY 2018	$2,329,046	$8,380,891	$54,692	$23,233	$97,061	$1,787,244	$12,672,166
FY 2019	$2,825,654	$10,353,902	$57,352	$23,382	$123,865	$1,902,690	$15,286,846
FY 2020	$2,947,398	$11,145,855	$53,200	$21,098	$211,512	$1,907,020	$16,286,082
FY 2021	$3,001,180	$11,416,899	$49,282	$20,872	$176,994	$1,923,312	$16,588,539

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation
*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 109. Humboldt County Consolidated Tax Distribution, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021, Index: 2010 = 100

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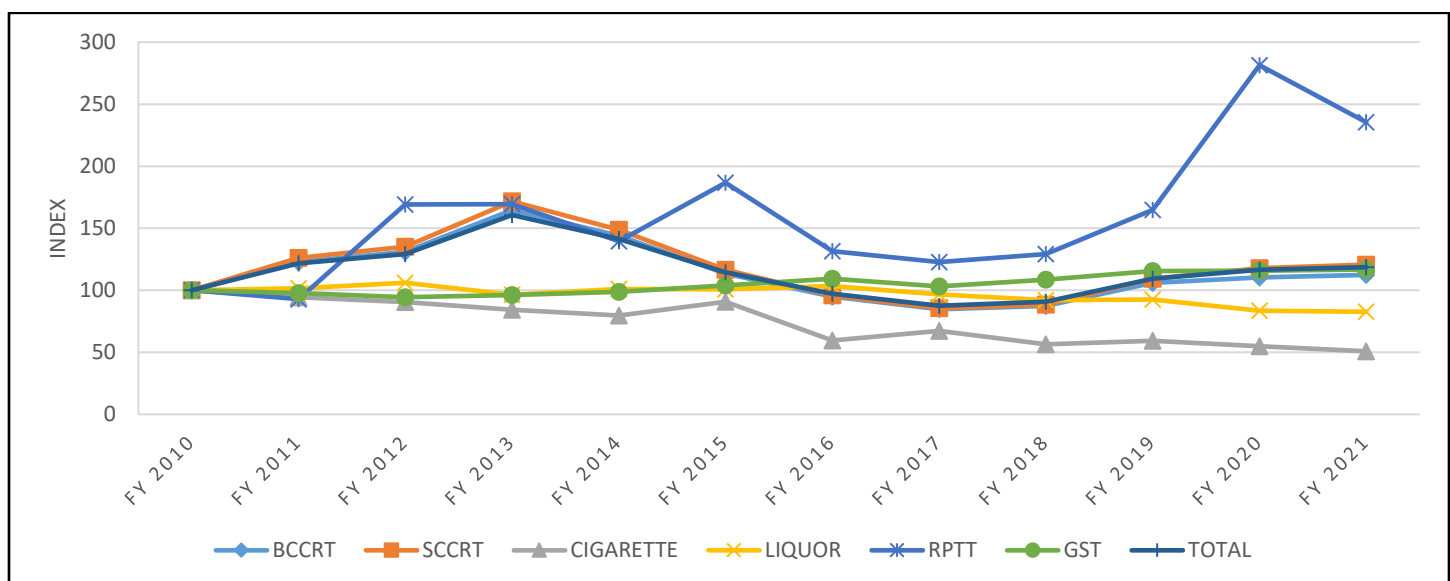
Taxable Sales

Definition

Taxable sales are the total sales of taxable goods and services for all the county's businesses.

Why is it important?

Sales tax is key for measuring government income on business transactions. Not only does a high sales tax hint at government revenue and the general relationship between government and commerce, but a high sales tax also indicates the county's ability to contribute to the overall production and expansion of wealth.

County Breakdown

Taxable sales have overall increased from 2006 to 2021, rising by about 15% in that time period. The high point for taxable sales was recorded in 2013 and saw a steady drop every year after that up until 2018. Taxable sales were lowest in 2017, at $490,172,965 and since that year Humboldt county has seen a constant rise in taxable sales until the current that data was collected in 2021.

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

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	$626,249,305
FY 2007	$598,730,271
FY 2008	$623,015,645
FY 2009	$612,576,040
FY 2010	$643,888,485
FY 2011	$880,387,138
FY 2012	$855,609,084
FY 2013	$1,049,864,725
FY 2014	$876,661,649
FY 2015	$647,020,132
FY 2016	$539,163,852
FY 2017	$490,172,965
FY 2018	$541,588,563
FY 2019	$620,368,543
FY 2020	$684,112,602
FY 2021	$722,683,858

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation
All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 110. Humboldt County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021, Index: 2010 = 100

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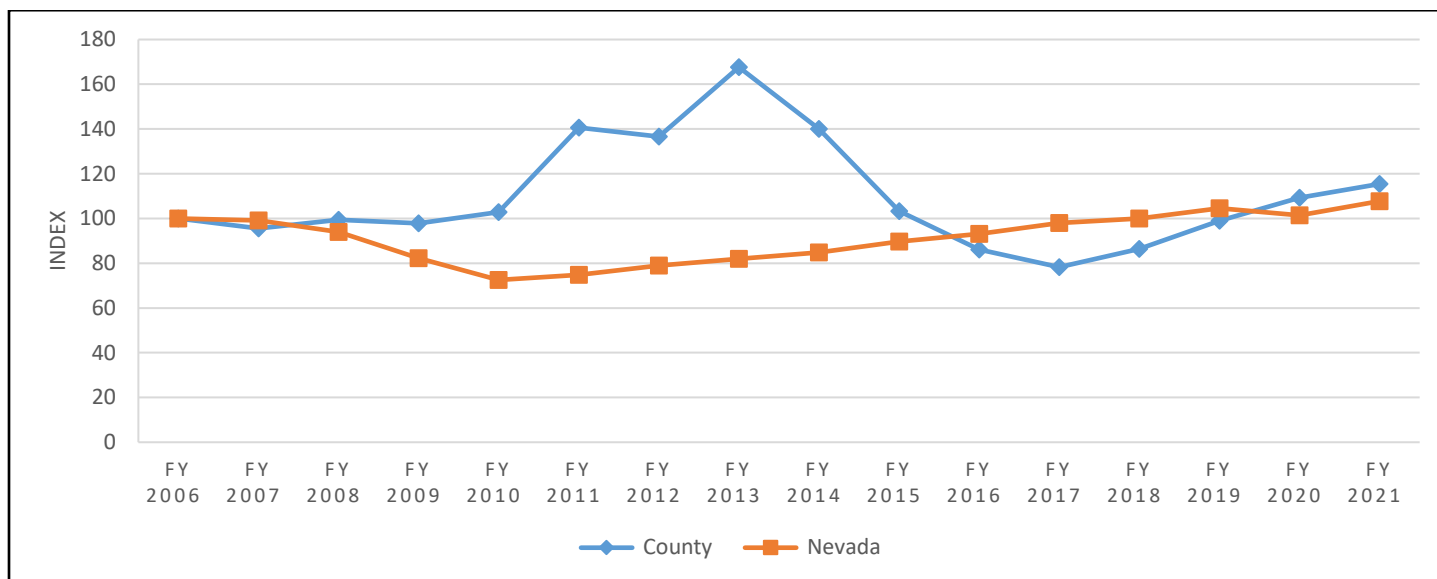
Ad Valorem

Definition

Ad Valorem is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property, rather than on quantity or intrinsic value. In the State of Nevada, ad valorem most commonly refers to property taxes. For a further definition on Net Proceeds from Mines, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

Why is it important?

Ad Valorem is an important measure for property owners who are interested in overall value. Since this data is captured as a whole, the year-to-year change can be used to mark general trends that may then be applied to forecasts and planning with regards to all types of property.

County Breakdown

Overall, Total Assessed Valuation has increased from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase in assessed valuation was from 2013 to 2014 and has since stayed consistently stayed around 1 million except for in 2020 where the number slightly dipped below 1 million. Total Assessed Valuation saw a similar trend where there was an increase from 2010 to 2021. From 2016 to 2020 Humboldt county did see a decrease in Total Assessed Valuation but then increased the following year in 2021.

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

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	$692,919	$119,306	$812,225
FY 11	$755,564	$305,727	$1,061,291
FY 12	$726,588	$399,586	$1,126,174
FY 13	$829,585	$573,511	$1,403,096
FY 14	$1,060,997	$794,052	$1,855,049
FY 15	$1,211,427	$291,440	$1,502,868
FY 16	$1,174,354	$427,257	$1,601,611
FY 17	$1,101,385	$343,797	$1,445,182
FY 18	$1,065,114	$354,949	$1,420,063
FY 19	$1,041,128	$353,218	$1,394,347
FY 20	$959,378	$349,118	$1,308,496
FY 21	$1,051,592	$370,285	$1,421,877

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation
*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 111. Humboldt County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021
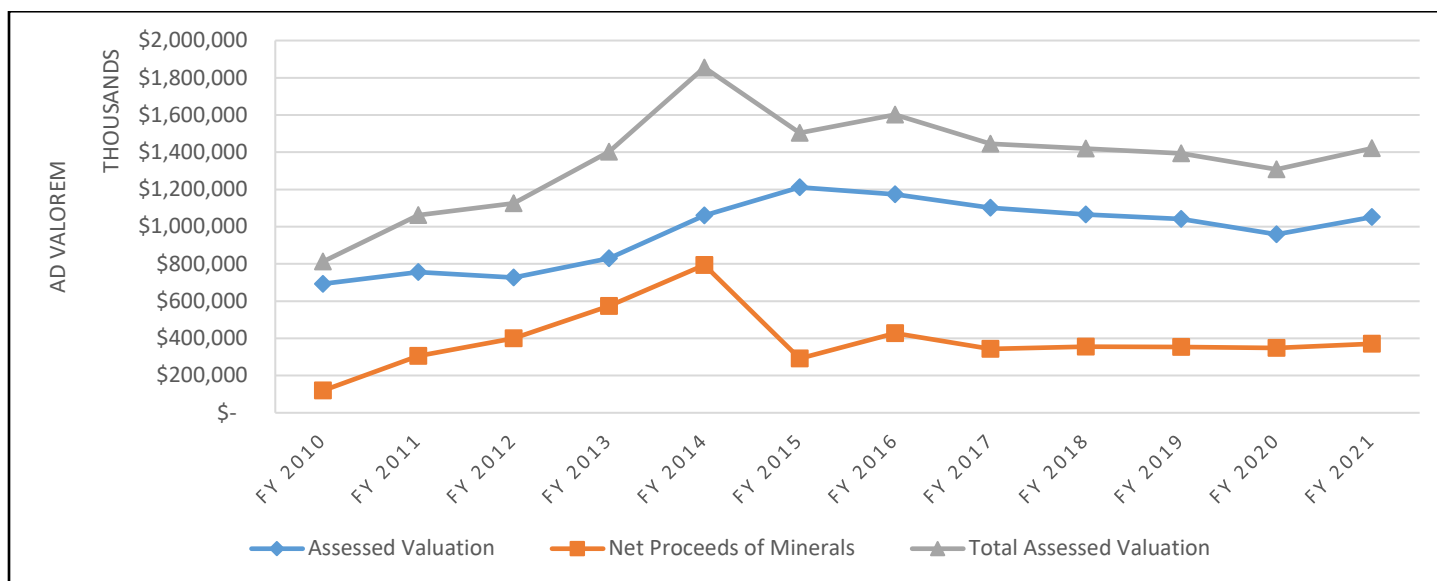
Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Humboldt 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.

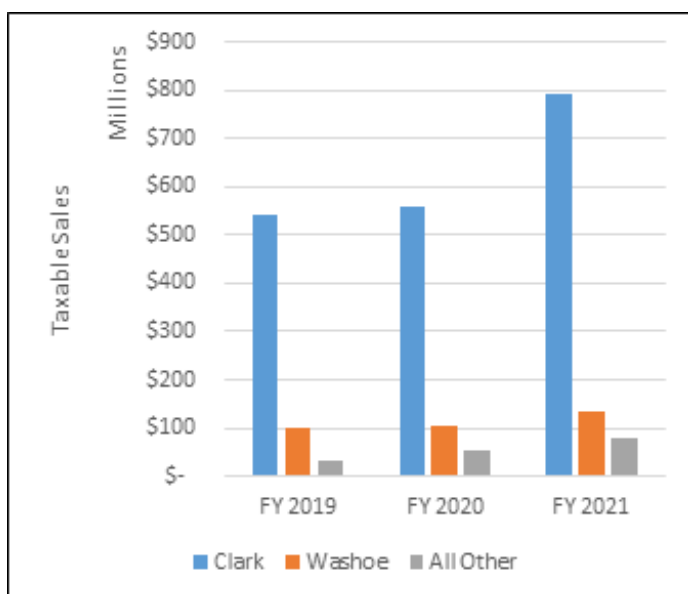## County Breakdown

In only four years of legalization total taxable sales has seen a consistent increase. Statewide sales topped over $1 billion in FY 2021.

Figure 112. Humboldt 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

With the ever-growing cannabis industry, tax revenues have grown steadily over the first years of legalization. In FY 2021 over $150 million were collected in wholesale and retail taxes with all of those funds being deposited into the Distributive School Account.

Table 120. Humboldt 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. Humboldt 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. Humboldt County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

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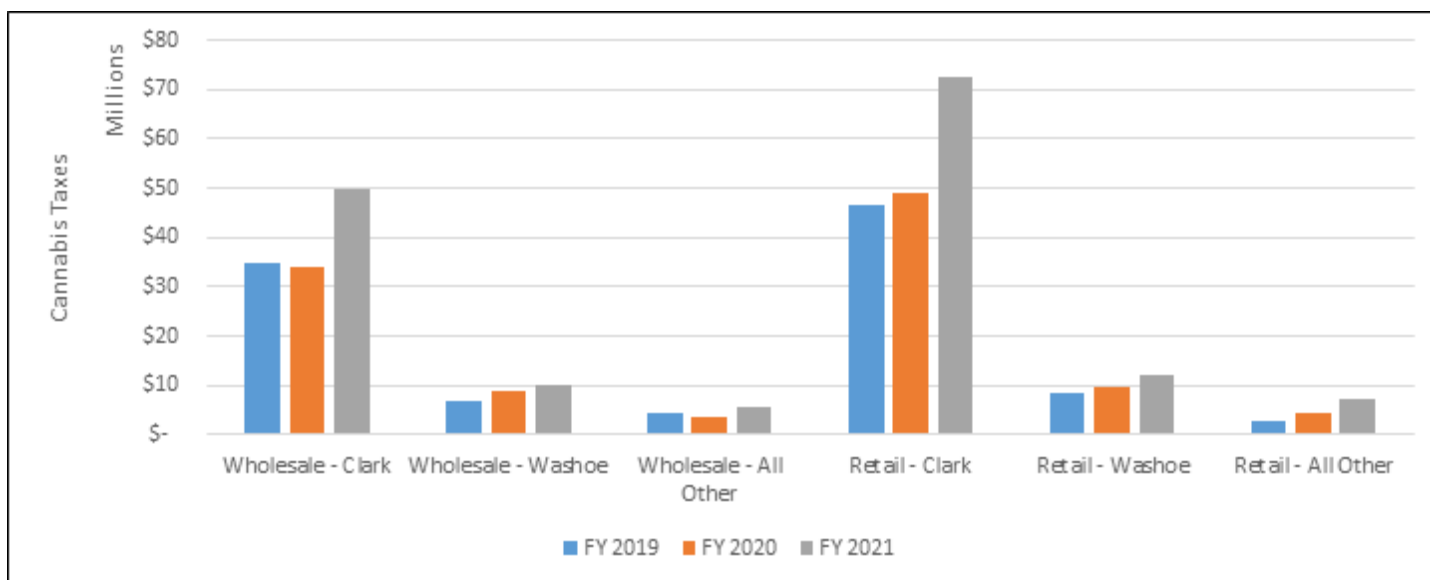
Gaming Win

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 Wins in Humboldt county have grown overall in the years 2010- 2021 with there being a 5% increase over that time period. The highest point for gaming wins occurred in 2011 at $26,144,345 and the lowest point was in 2020 where the county reported $16,927,945 of gaming wins.

Table 122. Humboldt County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	$22,711,781
FY 11	$26,144,345
FY 12	$24,392,067
FY 13	$24,414,074
FY 14	$22,481,025
FY 15	$19,883,751
FY 16	$20,046,856
FY 17	$19,393,396
FY 18	$19,262,384
FY 19	$20,398,186
FY 20	$16,927,945
FY 21	$23,972,829

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board
*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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

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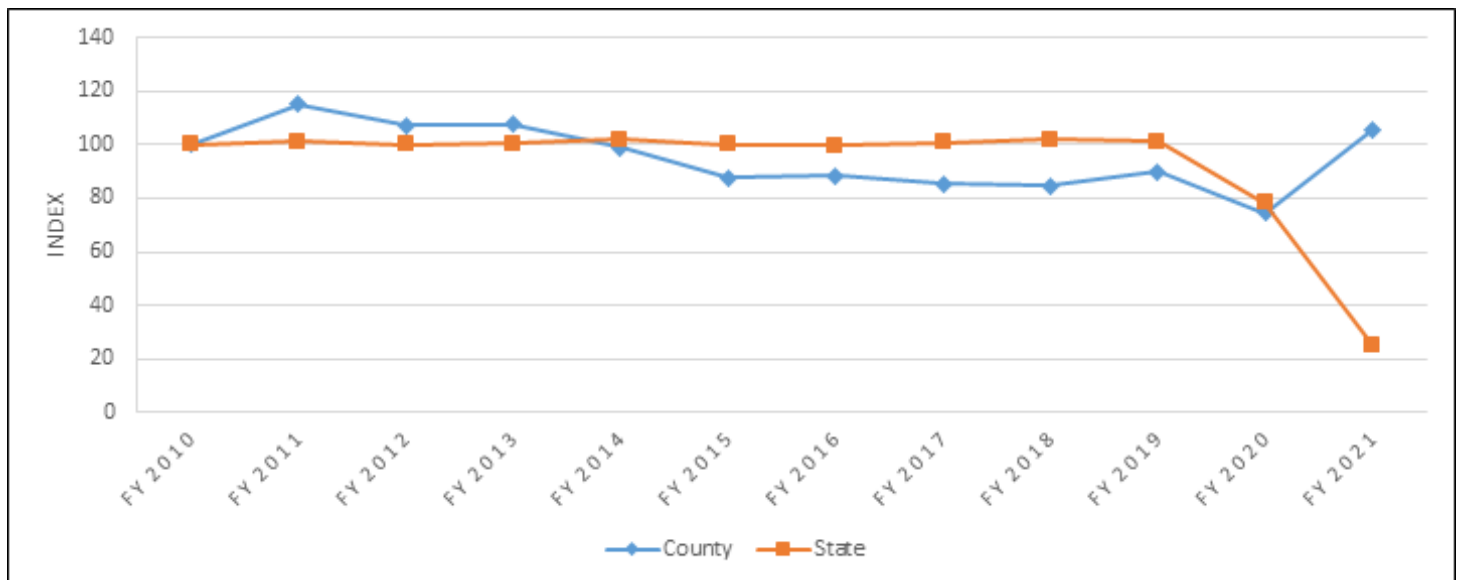
Gaming Taxes

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

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	$1,138,289
FY 11	$1,407,598
FY 12	$1,253,826
FY 13	$1,301,593
FY 14	$1,129,992
FY 15	$989,105
FY 16	$968,482
FY 17	$968,038
FY 18	$980,588
FY 19	$1,070,192
FY 20	$649,404
FY 21	$1,525,517

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board
*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2021 Humboldt County saw an overall increase of almost $350,000 and saw its highest Percentage Fee Collections in its most recent year data was collected in 2021. The lowest Percentage Fee Collections occurred in 2020 where Humboldt County reported $649,404.

Table 124. Humboldt County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021, Index 2010 = 100

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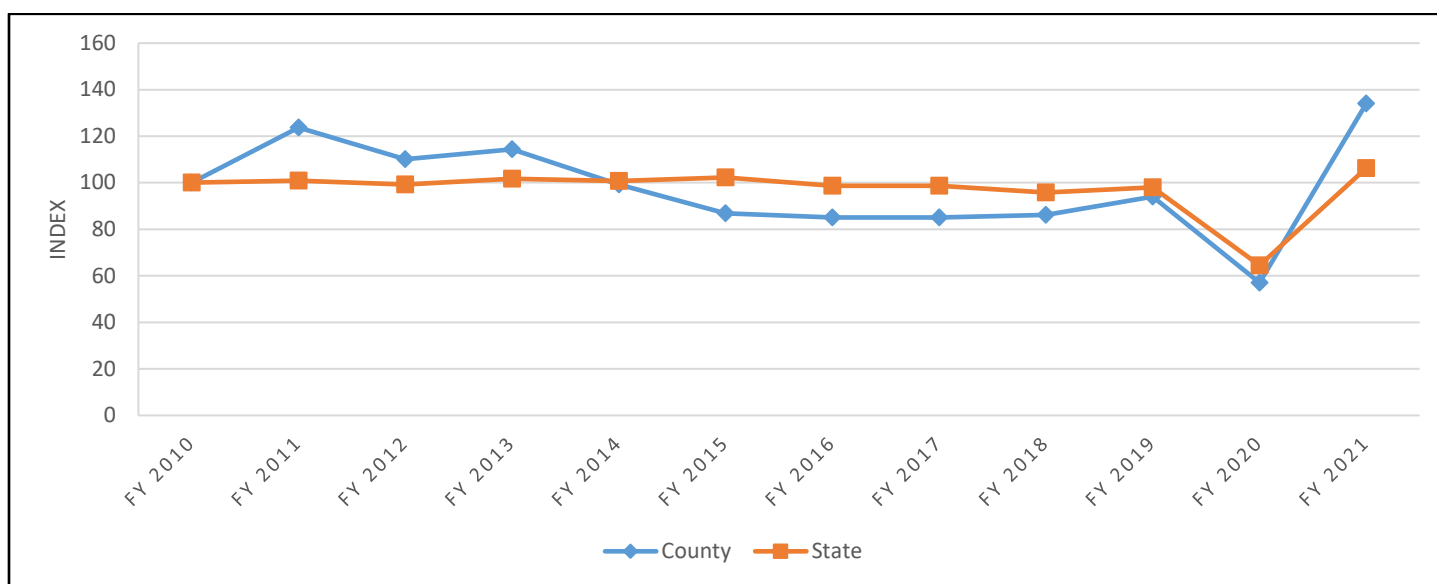
Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments

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

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	$4,979
FY 11	$5,375
FY 12	$3,568
FY 13	$4,845
FY 14	$5,284
FY 15	$5,726
FY 16	$2,015
FY 17	-
FY 18	-
FY 19	-
FY 20	-
FY 21	-

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board
*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Live Entertainment Taxes were collected in Humboldt County was collected from 2010 through 2021. The data collected in 2016 was the lowest recorded through the first 7 years and then the following 5 years resulted in $0 for Live Entertainment Taxes.

Table 126. Humboldt County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021, Index 2010 = 100

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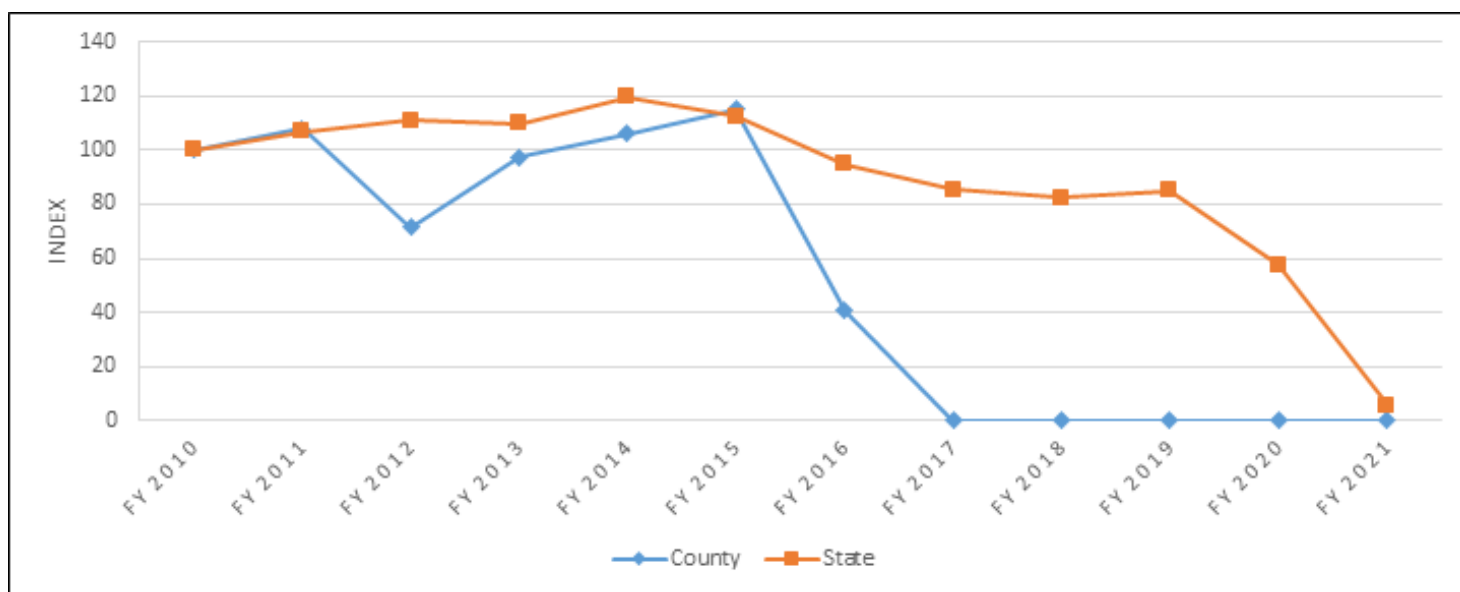
Community

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

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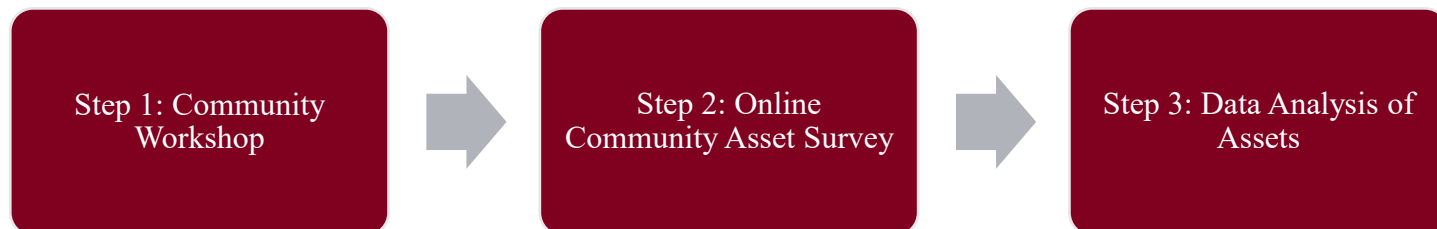
Community Assets

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.

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.

Figure 115. Community Asset Mapping Process

| 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 <u>Existing</u> right now
- Identify Assets <u>Desired</u> 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.

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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.

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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 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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: Values, 2020
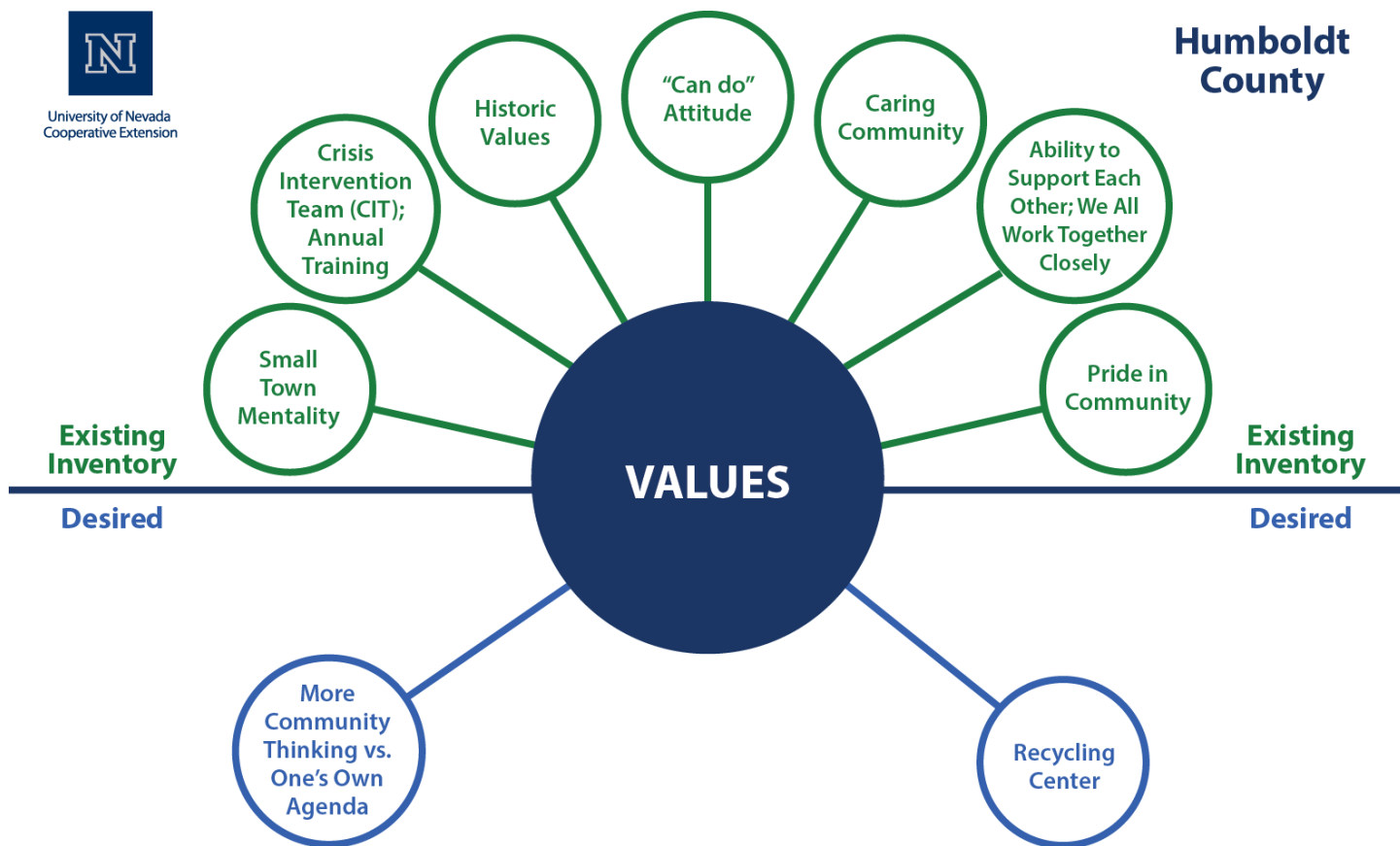
People

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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: People, 2020

Community Assets
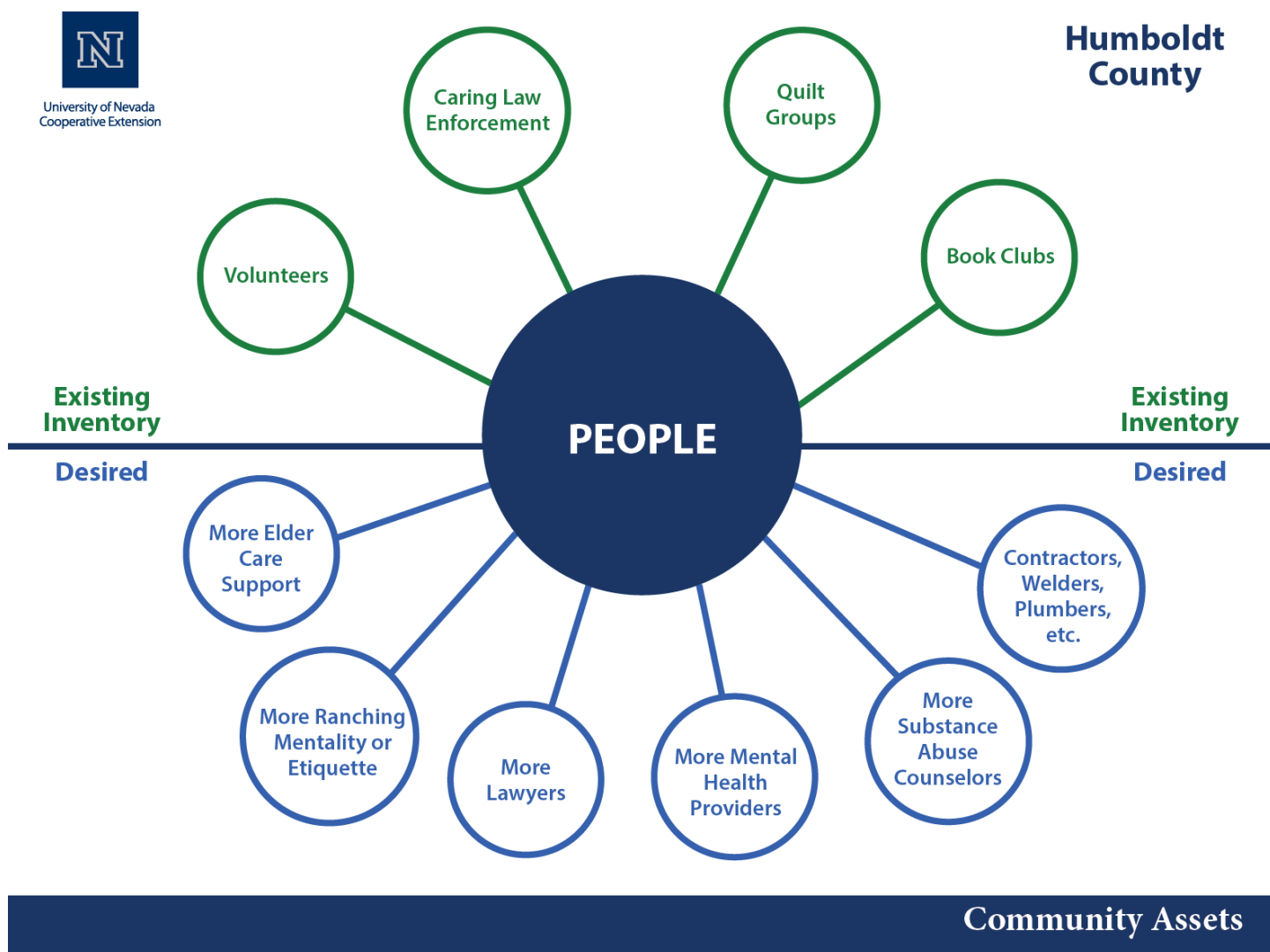
Places

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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: Places, 2020
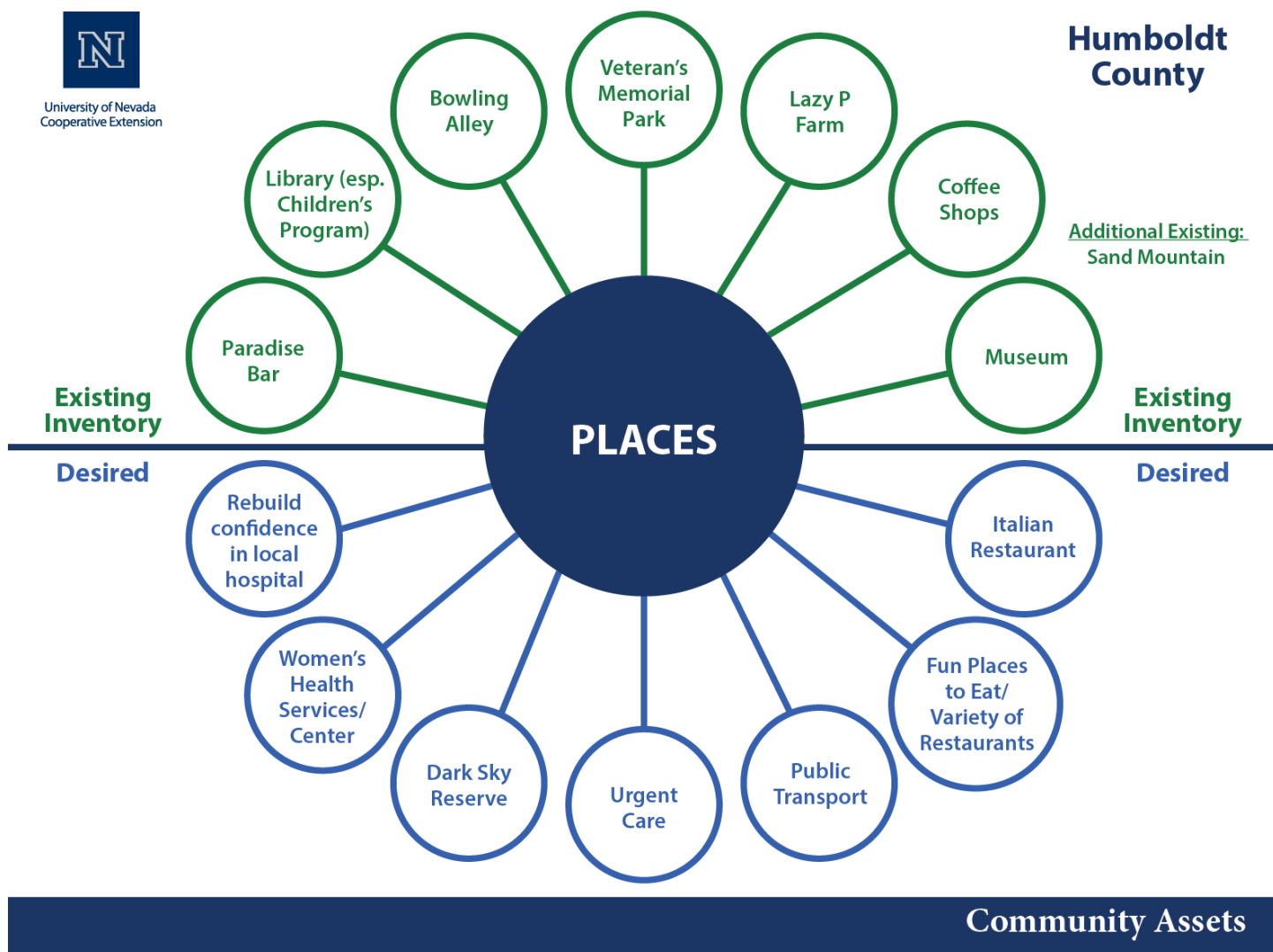
Play

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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: Play, 2020
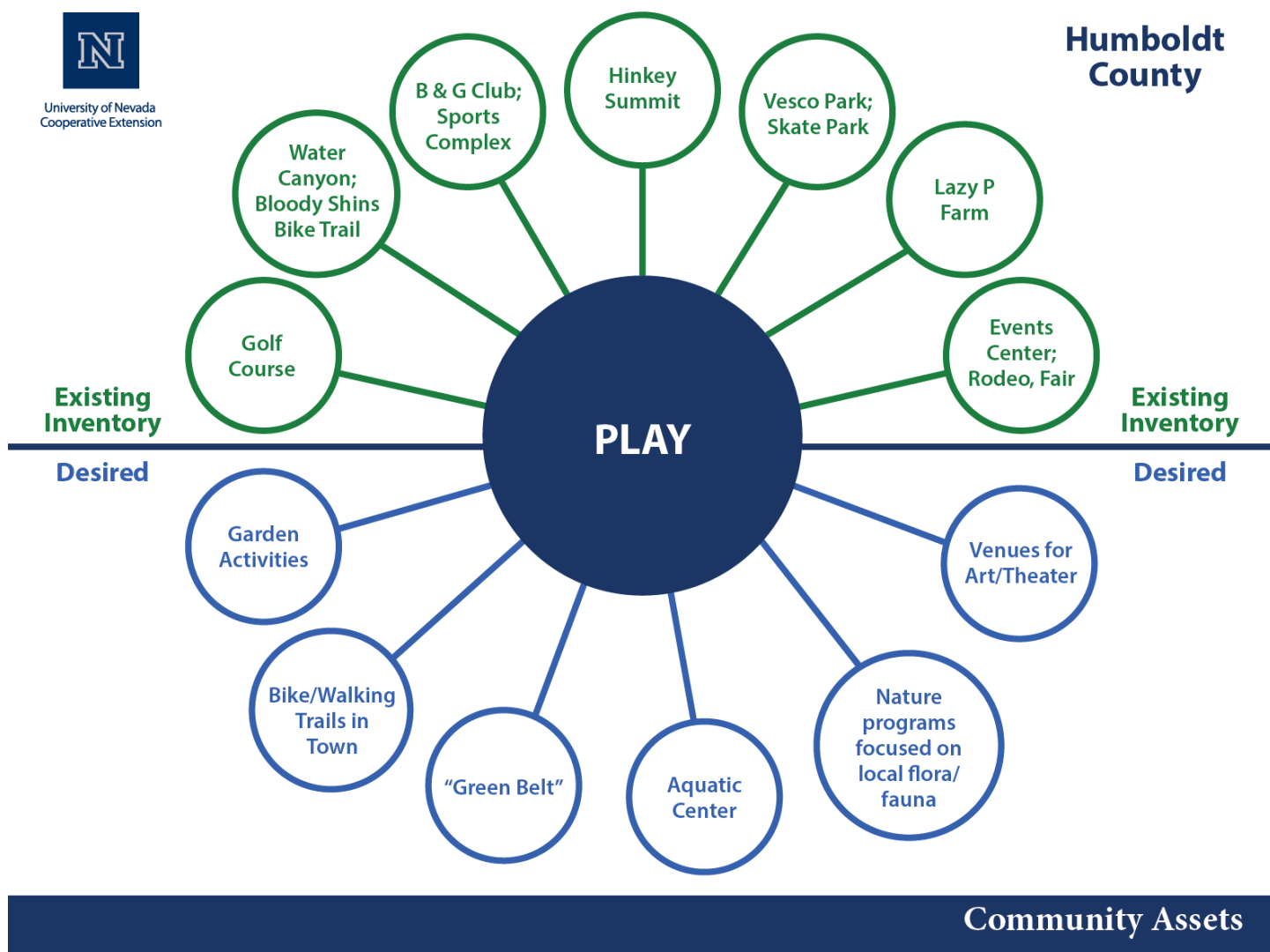
Economic

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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: Economic, 2020
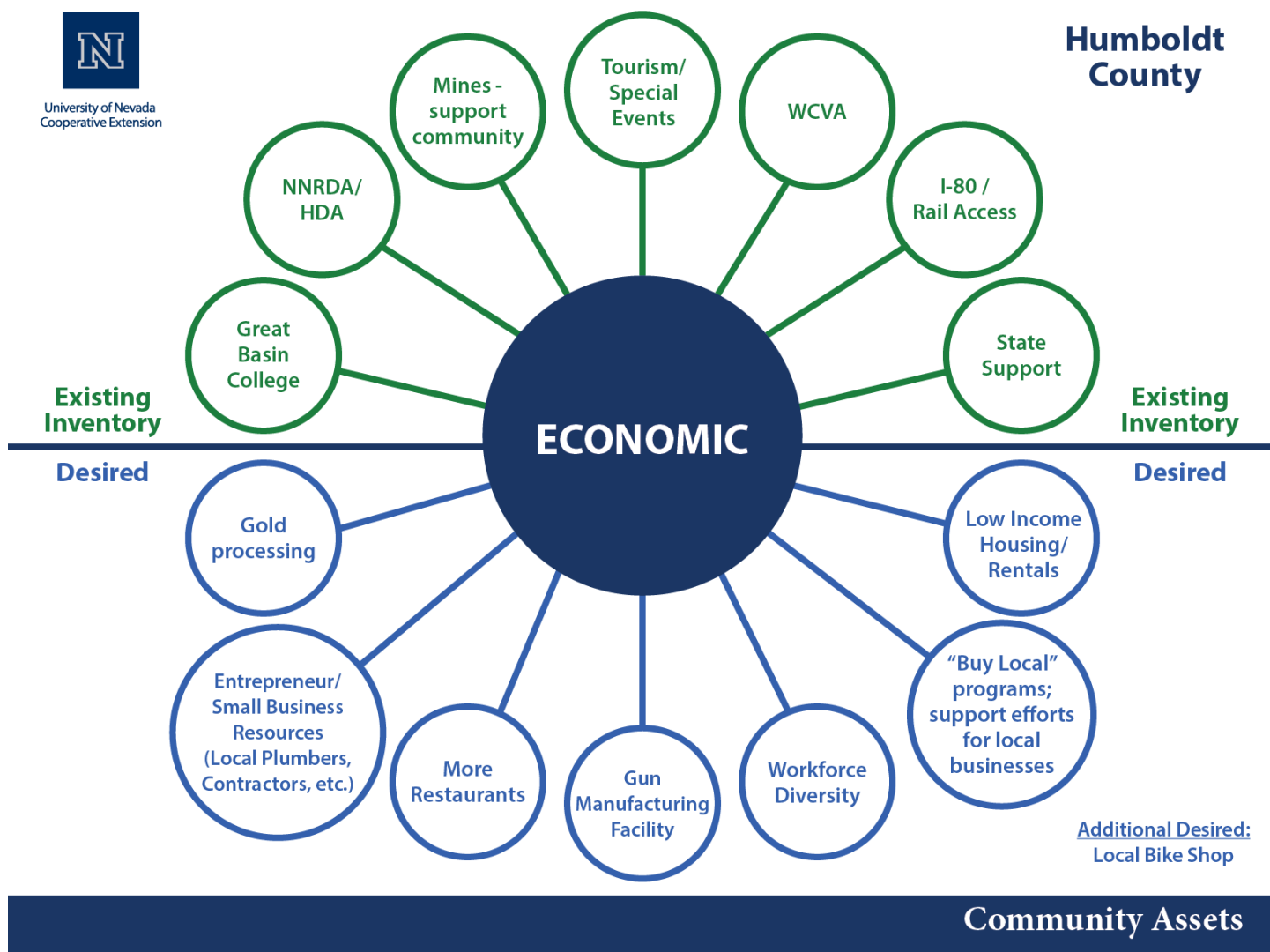
Groups

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. Humboldt County Community Assets Bubble Map: Groups, 2020
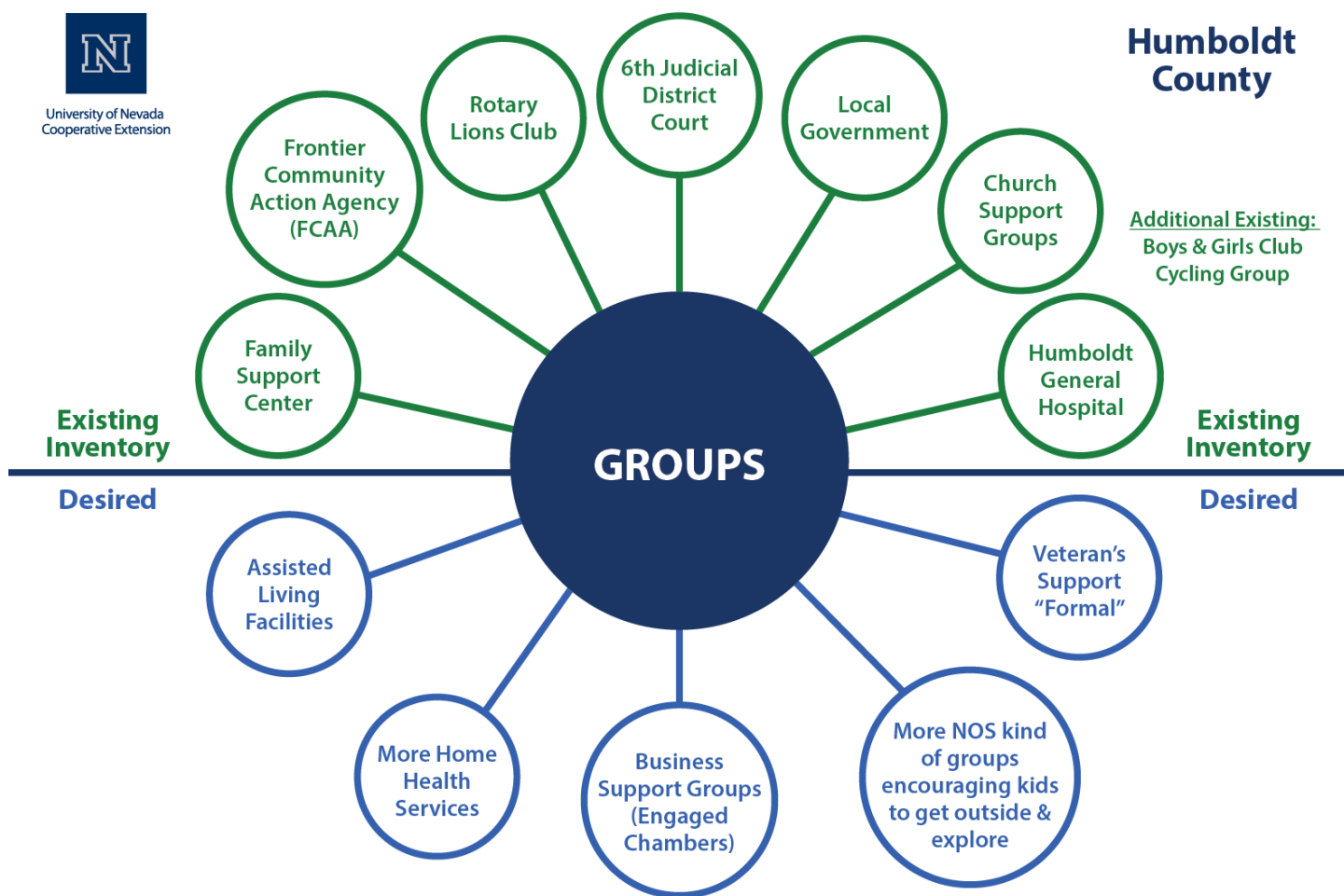
Summary Results

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 <u>existing</u> and <u>desired</u> for each asset category. Larger boxes indicate a higher frequency of responses based on grouped themes.

Figure 122. Humboldt County Community Assets Proportional Chart: All Assets Snapshot, 2020

(Figure shows on next page.)

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Humboldt County Assets: Snapshot 2020

Legend:
- Values
- People
- Places
- Play
- Economic
- Groups

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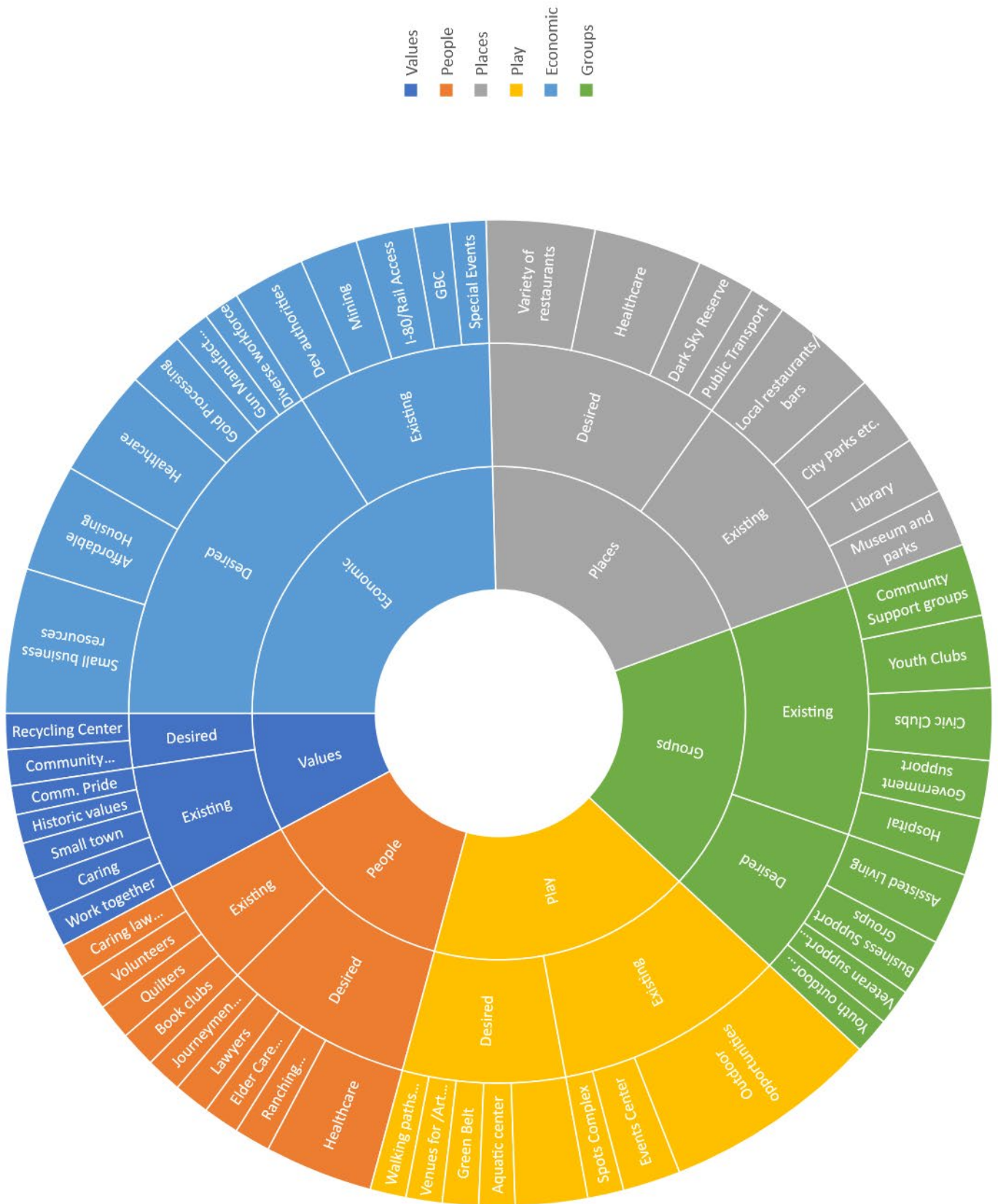
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Appendix

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.

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Glossary A-C

Accountability Year

School Districts may report data in a current year for items that occurred in a previous calendar year. For instance, graduation rates read as the 2017-2018 accountability year are the rates for the 2016-2017 graduating class.

Ad Valorem

Literally translating to "according to value" in Latin, is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property. In the State of Nevada, ad valorem most commonly refers to property taxes.

Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines

The Nevada Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax is an ad valorem property tax assessed on minerals mined or produced in Nevada when they are sold or removed from the state. With the exception of sand and gravel, the tax applies to all metals, minerals, gemstones, oil and natural gas, and geothermal energy. This tax is separate from, and in addition to, any property tax paid on land, equipment and other assets.

Administrator (School District)

A person who spends at least 50 percent of his or her work year supervising other staff or licensed personnel, or both, and who is not classified by the board of trustees of the school district as a professional-technical employee.

Asset Mapping

Asset mapping is a community process that provides information about the strengths and resources of a community and can help uncover solutions. Once community assets are inventoried and collected, asset mapping displays those strengths. Asset mapping can be displayed in numerous forms allowing a community to more easily think about and visualize how to build on those assets to address community needs (Green and Haines 1997).

Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)

Also called "Current Total Earnings", this is the total industry earnings for a region divided by number of jobs.

Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)

The hourly earnings for occupations. Occupations have hourly earnings for five percentiles (10th, 25th, 50th [median], 75th, and 90th) as well as the average.

Community

People who live within a geographically defined area and who have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. (Mattessich and Monsey 2004: 56[1])

Community Assets

Community assets are anything that can improve the quality of life in community. Community assets are the collective resources which communities and individuals have at their disposal; those which can be leveraged to develop effective solutions to promote social inclusion and well-being of citizens. (Kretzmann and McKnight 1993, Green and Haines 1997).

Community Capital(s)

Capital is any type of resource capable of producing additional resources. When those resources or assets are invested to create new resources, they become capital (Flora, Flora & Fey 2004[2]: 9). Community capitals represent assets in all aspects of community life. There are commonly seven community capitals, financial, political, social, human, cultural, natural and built. If successful communities can learn to leverage their capitals in useful ways, they become more vibrant and economically resilient (Flora, Flora & Gasteyer 2015[3]).

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.

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[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.

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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.

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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.

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Glossary P-R

Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)

Receipts of persons from government and business for which no current services are performed. Current transfer receipts from government include Social Security benefits, medical benefits, veterans' benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits. Current transfer receipts from business include liability payments for personal injury and corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions.

Personal Income

Income received by persons from all sources. It includes income received from participation in production as well as from government and business transfer payments.

Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence

An adjustment made to those components of earnings and employee contributions to social insurance programs (income subject to adjustment) that are reported on a place-of-work basis to convert them to a place-of-residence basis reflecting the net flow of income of inter-area commuters. For example, the source data for county wages and salaries represent the wages paid by the establishments located in that county. The wages and salaries that the establishments of a given county pay to workers who live outside that county are treated as an outflow and the wages and salaries that the residents of that county receive from establishments located outside that county are treated as an inflow. The adjustment for residence for a county, then, is the net of the inflows to that county and the outflows from that county.

Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)

Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments is the current-production income (including income in kind) of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. Corporate directors' fees are included in proprietors' income. Proprietors' income includes the interest income received by financial partnerships and the net rental real estate income of those partnerships primarily engaged in the real estate business.

Qualitative Data

Qualitative data is descriptive data that can be observed but difficult to measure. On a conceptual level, qualitative data is concerned with understanding human behavior from an informant's perspective. Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter. *"Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them."* Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2[4]).

Quantitative Data

Quantitative data is information about quantities and therefore numbers. On a conceptual level, quantitative data is concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena and data are collected through measuring things. Quantitative researchers gather data in a numerical form from which can be put into categories, or in rank order or measured in units of measurement. This type of data can be used to construct graphs and tables of raw data (McLeod, 2019[5]).

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.

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[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

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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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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 <u>other topics</u>. 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

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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

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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/

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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 and 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

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