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Technical Report
UCED/CARES Act 2021-40
Updated August 2022

Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Nye County



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

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Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-40

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Socioeconomic Baseline Report

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Preface

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

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

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



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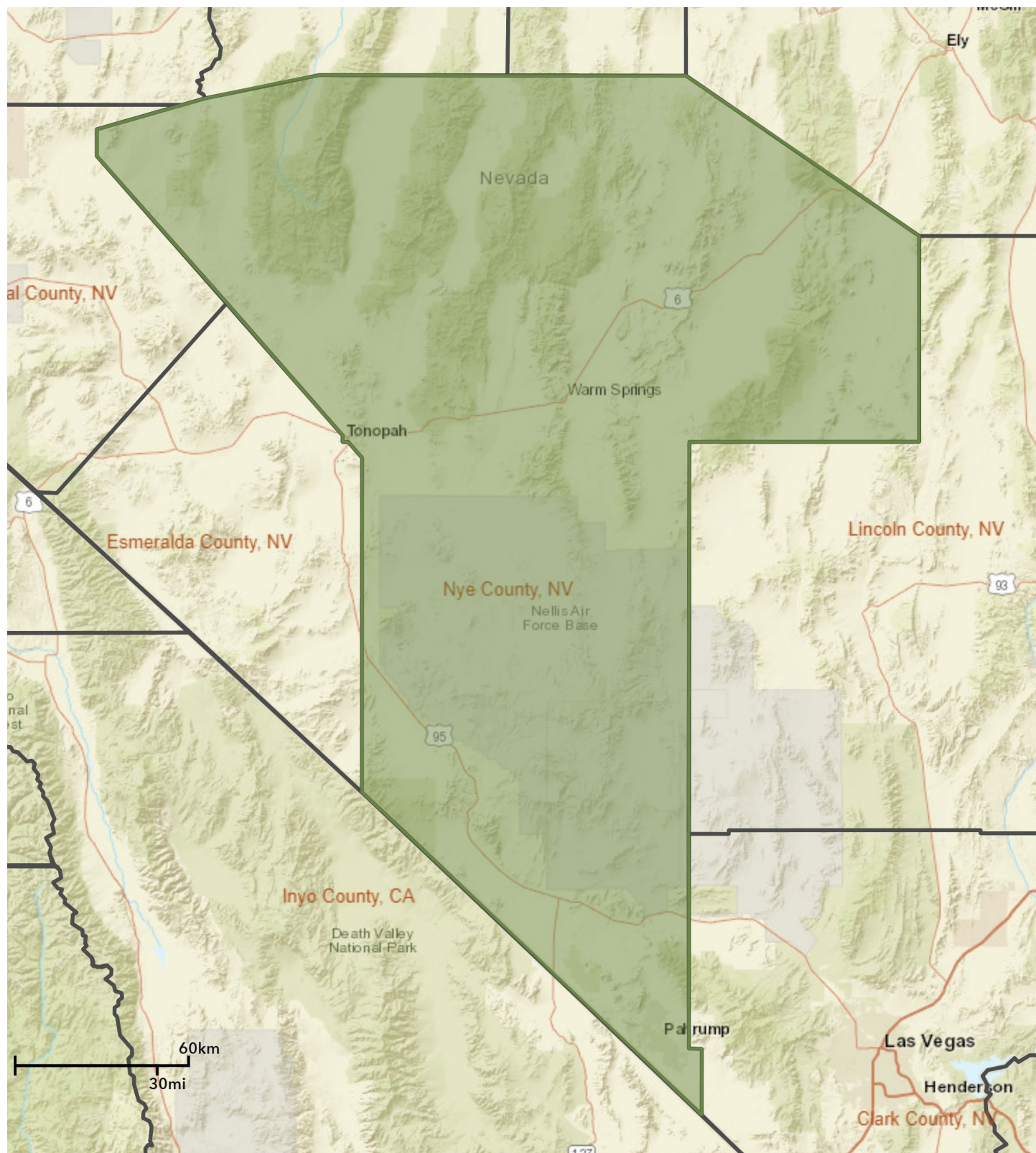
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Report Overview

Purpose

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

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

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

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

Process and Term Definitions

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

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

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

Sources

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

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

Report Layout

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

The report is broken down into six main sections:

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

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

Additional Documentation

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

Cultural Overview

Founded in 1864, Nye County is the largest county by area in Nevada, the third largest in the United States and larger than the four smallest States. Only 7% of this vast area is privately owned, but the sights from north to south range from long stretches such as the Big Smokey Valley, with its hot springs and snowy mountaintops, to the dry Amargosa Valley as a true desert. Some stretches of Nye land are comparable to the notoriously dry Death Valley, which borders in California, but often in Nye, among the sand and rock, range land makes its appearance. Between the open spaces of land along the roads and highways, each town in Nye County is an historical oasis. Hadley rests at the base of Mahogany Mountain and under cloudy skies, Manhattan sits higher in elevation and has deeper roots of geology and vegetation, and fifteen more towns with their own stories are plotted across the county.

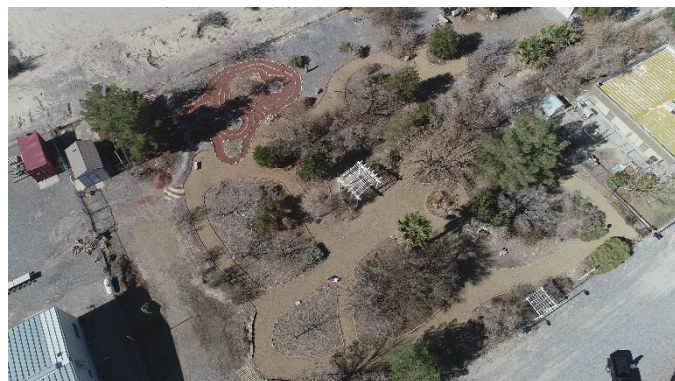


Nye is unique in Nevada because of the way the county is split into a north and a south. Nye's two main towns are Tonopah (North) and Pahrump (South). The former is the county seat, and the latter has the highest population in the county, at more than 36,000 people. Up north, Tonopah averages a very warm 92° in the summer, with highs in the hundreds, and chilly 10° to 15° lows in the winter months. Located here are several tourist destinations, like the Tonopah Historic Mining Park with its drops, views, and mineshafts, or the famously haunted Mizpah Hotel. At the center of town, Tonopah's Historic Downtown is a great place to take a stroll and take in the small-town nightlife, or maybe stop to grab a bite to eat. Tonopah was also rated among the top stargazing destinations in the U.S. by *USA Today*, since its distance from any nearby town prevents light from fogging the night sky. In Tonopah, as in a lot of the open Nye County, one can take in the sight of the night's thousands and thousands of bright stars and the Milky Way.

Tonopah is also home to annual events that draw people from all over the state and other parts of the country. For fifty years, Jim Butler Days has celebrated cowboys and ranchers with the mining championships, street dance, parade, alcohol tastings,

and stock car races. Twice a year, Ghost Walks are held to share the detailed history of Tonopah's hauntings. But more than a tourist town, Tonopah offers resources to the community, such as employment opportunities and civic organizations like 4-H Youth Development and the Community Youth Advisory Council. One can tell by daily involvement, outreach online, and the collaboration with other counties that Tonopah's community is active and strong.

At Nye County's southern tip lies Pahrump. Here the winters are a little warmer but still chilly, with an average high of 26° in December, with lows just below 0°. The summers on the other hand are very hot, averaging 102° in July, and reaching as high as 117° at points. Located an hour away from Las Vegas, Pahrump is home to exciting daily adventures like Balloons Over Pahrump, Motorsports, Lake Spring Mountain, Wineries and Coffee, Adventure Tours, and fireworks retailers and shows. Like Tonopah, Pahrump is more than a tourist town. Online and in-person, the town of Pahrump is involved with community and communication. Veterans Services, local Health and Human Services, and an engaged part of the Nye County School District show that the town of Pahrump takes pride in providing access to all of its citizens and visitors.



As part of the Nye County Town History Project, historian Robert D. McCracken has written a dozen books on Nye's landscape, history, and culture. He covers Amargosa Valley, Beatty, Pahrump, Manse Ranch, Smoky Valley, Tonopah, and Manhattan in separate well-researched volumes that are all available free online. Along with these factual histories of these towns, McCracken has sat down with citizens of Nye and conducted oral history interviews which recount life in Nye as the citizens have known it. These extensive interviews are a great source for experienced histories of Nye, but, as McCracken in the preface to the Nye County Town History Project says, "In themselves, oral history interviews are not history. However, they often contain valuable prime source material, as useful in the process of historiography as the written sources to which historians have customarily turned."

These oral histories are filled with anecdotes and descriptions of how Nye is and was. Here is a half a page excerpt (from one of the dozen interviews), which paints a scene of Nye, and is also educational in agriculture and geography:

RM: What was her thinking? Was she going to grow barley here?

BF: She grew barley. But in one particular case, which I know is true, she grew a field of barley and it was beautiful. Well, it was just so beautiful that she never harvested it. She did the same thing with her hay. When you cut alfalfa hay, you have to let it cure before you bale it because if you bale it green, it will actually burn. Well, she loved the sight of beautiful green hay, so she had her men bale this hay green, because it was beautiful. And her stacks went up in smoke [chuckles]. Her living quarters, strangely enough, were on past her mill in a little adobe building at Mound Springs. A group of kids from Las Vegas came out and had a party and burned the thing down a few years back, but the walls probably still stand. But that was her living quarters, a little adobe house a mile or two from her farm. It was part of her ranch and there was a spring there - the old Mound Spring - and that was where she lived (pages 9-10).



Just from scanning the interviews, one can learn a lot about historical landmarks that could only be mentioned by residents of Nye County. Younts' Ranch, or present-day Hidden Hills is not mentioned as much as Manse Ranch. "How did the Pahrump ranch get so big?" McCracken asks his interviewee, who replies: "I just have no idea." Other tidbits that jump out at the reader include Nye land advertised in the *Wall Street Journal*, and mid-twentieth century millionaires like Doby Doc coming through Nye with intentions of building a "western frontier town."

Along with more than 1,000 photos of historical Nye, these online histories and compendiums show the county's relationship with mining, general business and economy, government, and health care. Beatty, for example, is described from its earliest inhabitants 11,000 years ago.

The history then continues up into settlement and exploration into the twentieth century, followed by the mining boom, and then the history branches out into several stories throughout the twentieth century, which summarize how major early families played key roles in forming the beginning of the county.



Each town has its own story. Beatty, bright and sunny, with its long history of mining, is also home to tourism as the gateway to Death Valley. Manhattan, known for its special vegetation and shrub growth, has also always had a history of geology, and now gold is being mined on a small scale. Hadley too has a history of mining and outdoor recreation. Nye County's larger cities remain as hubs that support the more spread out communities. Yet all of them remain connected to the state as a whole through an online presence. Meanwhile The Nye County History Project has done a marvelous job at tracking stories through interviews, observations, photographs, books, and journals, all available online. A look at the county through data can only strengthen the region's existing community efforts.

Cultural Overview Sources

[Nye County History](#)

[Tonopah, Nevada Website](#)

[Pahrump, Nevada Website](#)

[Nye County Wikipedia Page](#)

"An Interview with Harry 'Button' Ford." *Nye County Town History Project* by Robert D. McCracken, 1988.

Beatty: Frontier Oasis by Robert. D. McCracken, 1992.

Demographic Characteristics

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

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



Demographic Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity: The population in Nye County has increased by 3.7% from 2010 to 2020. The population first began to decrease in Nye before it began to increase. The population hit a low in 2015 at 42,625, before steadily climbing to 45,514 in 2020. Nye's population is slightly more male in 2020 with 51.2%. The population in Nye County has been nearly 50-50 from 2010 to 2020, there was even one year the female population was slightly higher than the males. When comparing 2010 to 2020 the male population has slightly risen, however it is always fluctuating. Nye County's median age has been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2020. The median age has increased from 47.4 in 2010 to 53.1 in 2020.

Households, Families, and Housing: The total number of households in Nye County has increased by 7.3% from 2010 to 2020. Households first decreased after 2011 to a low in 2015 before starting to increase. The largest increase was 3.5% in 2017, households continue to increase, just at a slower rate. While the households have increased in Nye from 2010 to 2020, the families have decreased by 9.2%. The housing median in Nye County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020; the housing median displays a V-shaped pattern over the ten years. It started high at \$195,097 in 2010 then decreased to a low \$114,864 in 2016, before consistently rising to \$178,978 in 2020. The housing median is likely to continue the trend and keep rising. The occupied households in Nye County can be seen following the same V-shaped pattern over the ten years. The occupied units decreased from 84.2% in 2010 to 80.2% in 2016, then increased to 85.8% in 2020. While the occupied units decreased the vacant homes conversely increased.

Veteran Demographics: The overall veteran population in Nye County has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 10.4%. Although the overall veteran population has decreased, the female veteran population managed to increase by 39.5%. Most of the veterans in Nye County are aged 65 to 74 years old with 40.9%, followed by 33.4% of veterans ages 75 years and older.

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

The population in Nye County has increased by 3.7% from 2010 to 2020. The population first began to decrease in Nye before it began to increase. The population hit a low in 2015 at 42,625, before steadily climbing to 45,514 in 2020.

The population has increased in Nevada as well, but at a much higher rate. Nevada's population has been consistently increasing every year from 2010 to 2020, having a total growth of 15.1%.

Table 1. Nye County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Population	Nye 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	43,878	-	-
2012	43,801	-0.2%	2.7%
2014	42,938	-2.0%	2.1%
2016	43,198	0.6%	2.8%
2018	43,705	1.2%	2.9%
2020	45,514	4.1%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		3.7%	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 Nye County vs. State Comparison, One-Year Population Change, 2011 to 2020

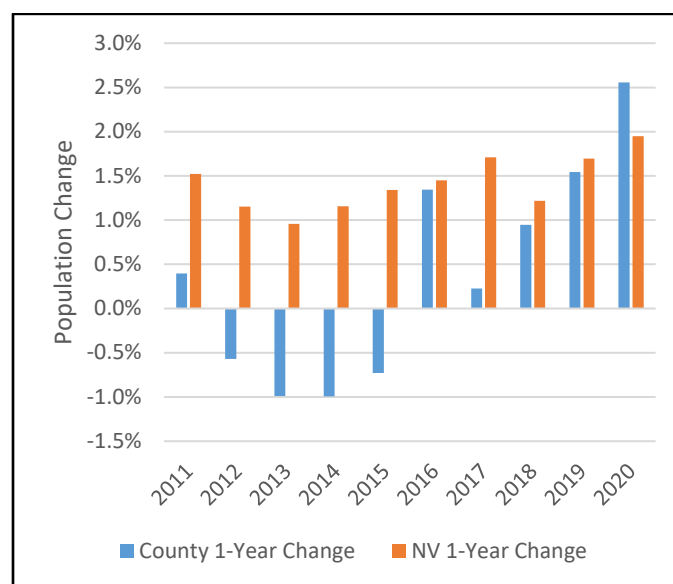
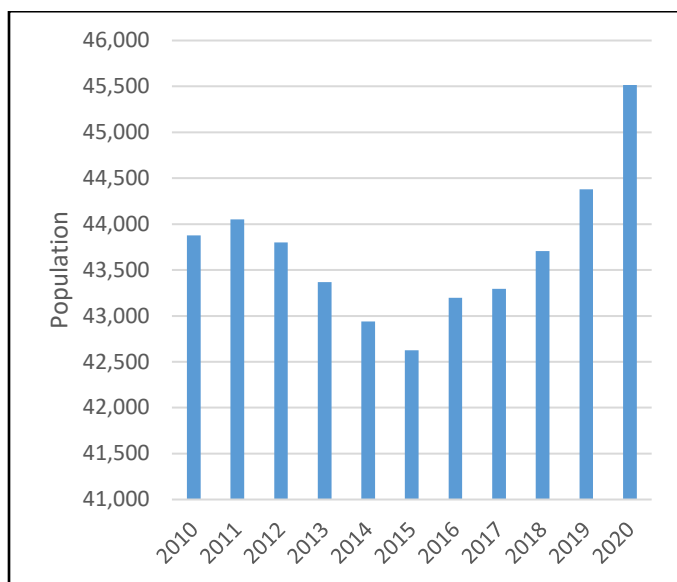


Figure 1. Nye County Population, 2010 to 2020



Gender

Definition

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

Why is it important?

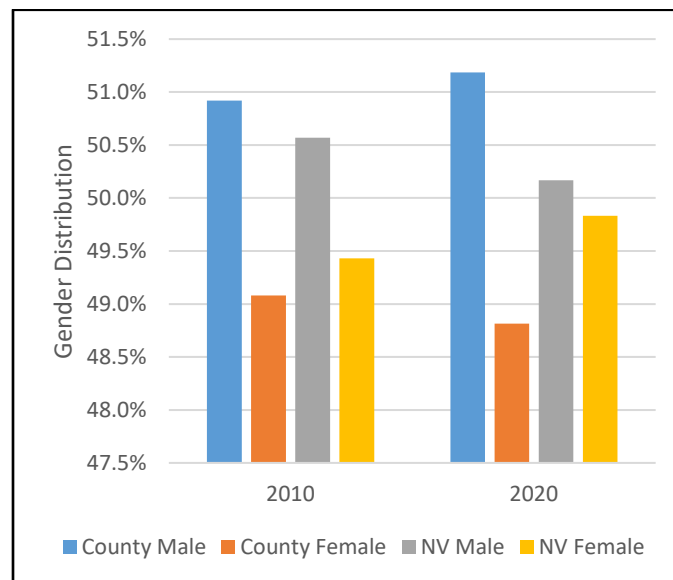
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Nye County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Male	Nye Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	50.9%	49.1%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	50.7%	49.3%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	50.4%	49.6%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	49.9%	50.1%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	50.9%	49.1%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	51.2%	48.8%	50.2%	49.8%

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

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



County Breakdown

Nye's population is slightly more male in 2020 with 51.2%. The population in Nye County has been nearly 50-50 from 2010 to 2020, there was even one year the female population was slightly higher than the males. When comparing 2010 to 2020 the male population has slightly risen, however it is always fluctuating.

Nevada's population has remained mostly male over the same ten years. However, it is still very close to being 50-50 and in recent years the male population has decreased.



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. Nye County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	47.4	35.9
2012	48.8	36.3
2014	50.3	36.9
2016	51.2	37.5
2018	52.7	37.9
2020	53.1	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

Nye County's median age has been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2020. The median age has increased from 47.4 in 2010 to 53.1 in 2020. It is about 15 years older when compared to the median age in Nevada. Nevada's median age has also consistently increased over the ten years, just not to the extent of Nye County.

When looking at the age distribution in Nye County, one can see that it is generally an older demographic. Nye's population is 30.0% 65 and older followed by 29.2% 45–64 year old's, and 20–44 year old's make up 22.2% while those under 19 have the lowest percentage of 18.7%.

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

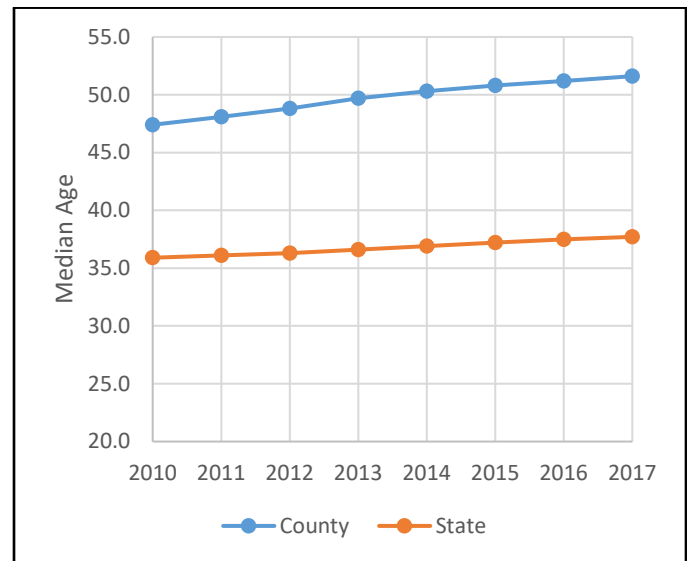
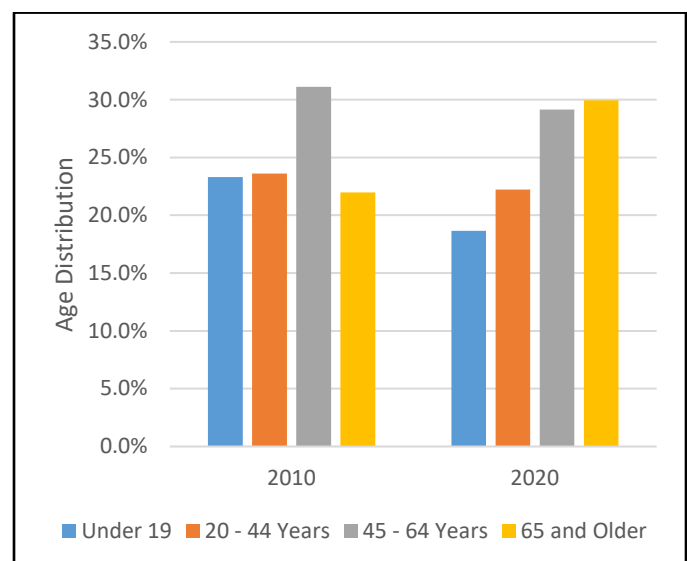


Table 4. Nye County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	23.3%	23.6%	31.1%	22.0%
2012	22.1%	23.1%	30.9%	23.9%
2014	20.9%	22.2%	30.8%	26.1%
2016	19.6%	22.8%	30.3%	27.2%
2018	18.4%	23.1%	29.6%	28.9%
2020	18.7%	22.2%	29.2%	30.0%

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

Figure 5. Nye County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020



Race and Ethnicity

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Nye County is three quarters white in 2020, and it's been like this for the past 10 years as well. In 2010 the white population was even higher nearing 80%, since then the population decreased to 74.9 in 2020. Following the decrease there was increase of 2% in the Hispanic community, but an even larger increase of 4% in the other races. The black community and American Indians are the only groups not to see a real change in population.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	79.7%	13.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%
2012	78.7%	13.7%	2.3%	2.1%	3.3%
2014	77.9%	14.0%	2.6%	2.0%	3.4%
2016	77.3%	14.1%	2.9%	1.6%	4.1%
2018	76.8%	14.4%	2.4%	1.3%	5.1%
2020	74.9%	15.1%	2.1%	1.3%	6.6%

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

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

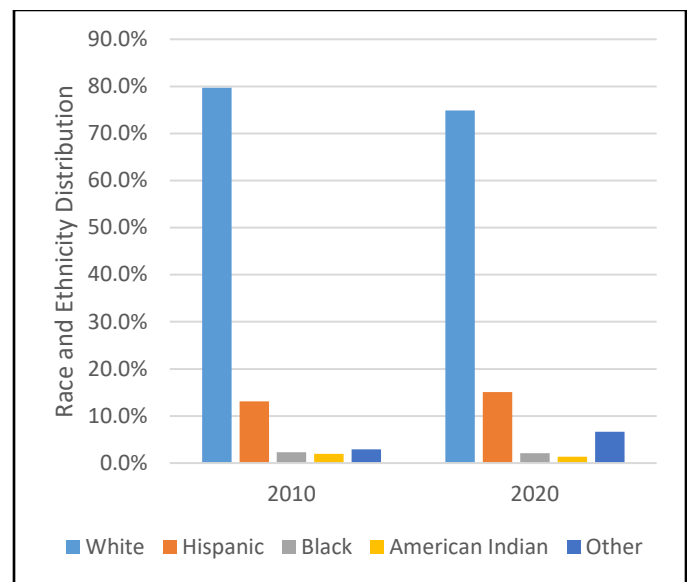
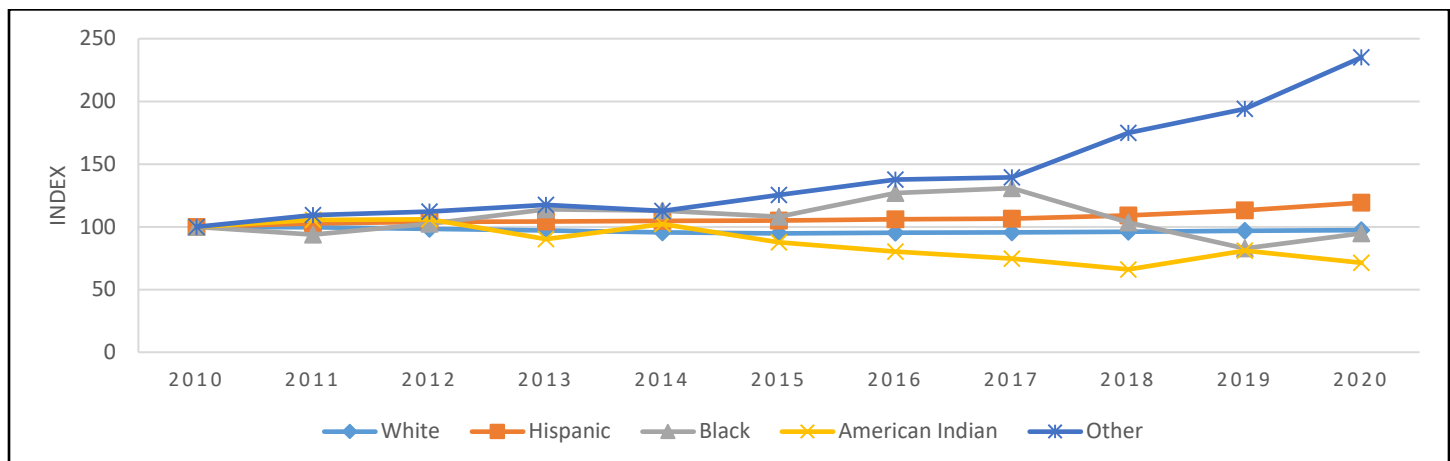


Figure 7 Nye County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



Households and Families

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 6. Nye County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Households	Nye 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	17,943		
2012	18,274	-0.4%	0.6%
2014	17,803	-1.3%	0.7%
2016	17,464	0.2%	1.4%
2018	18,668	3.3%	2.3%
2020	19,253	0.9%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		7.3%	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. Nye County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

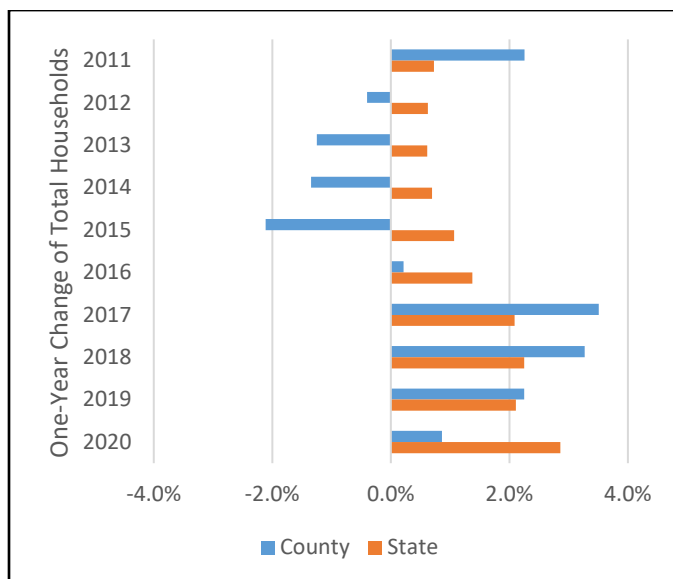
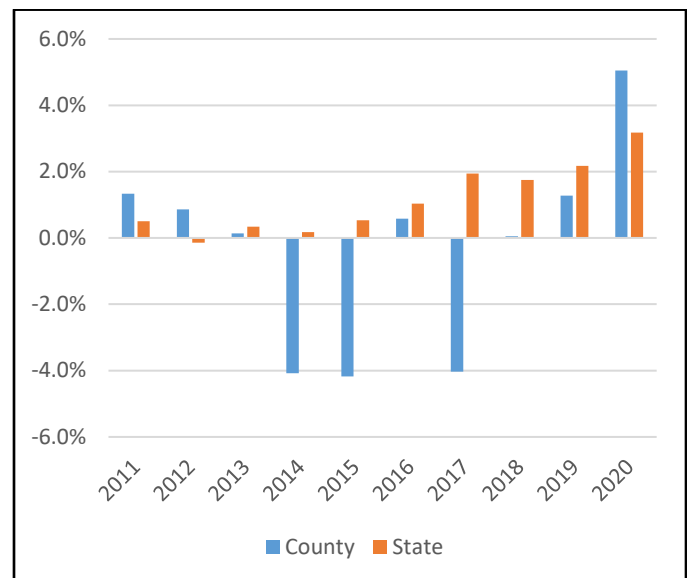


Figure 9. Nye County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



County Breakdown

The total number of households in Nye County has increased by 7.3% from 2010 to 2020. Households first decreased after 2011 to a low in 2015 before starting to increase. The largest increase was 3.5% in 2017, households continue to increase, just at a slower rate. Nevada's households have increased as well, more than twice the rate than Nye's.

While the households have increased in Nye from 2010 to 2020, the families have decreased by 9.2%. While the table only shows one decrease, there were also decreases over 4% in 2015 and 2017. These large decreases tanked the total number of families, however an increase of 5% can be seen in 2020, hopefully the families will continue to rise.

Table 7. Nye County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Families	Nye 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	12,125		
2012	12,393	0.9%	-0.1%
2014	11,904	-4.1%	0.2%
2016	11,473	0.6%	1.0%
2018	11,015	0.0%	1.7%
2020	11,719	5.0%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		-9.2%	4.4%

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

Housing

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The housing median in Nye County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020; the housing median displays a V-shaped pattern over the ten years. It started high at \$195,097 in 2010 then decreased to a low \$114,864 in 2016, before consistently rising to \$178,978 in 2020. The housing median is likely to continue the trend and keep rising. The Nevada housing median displays the same V-shaped pattern as Nye County, just a larger scale.

Overall owner occupied have increased in Nye County from 2010 to 2020. The most occupied units in Nye are those priced \$200,000 to \$299,999 with 24.6%, followed by 19.2% coming from housing units priced \$150,000 to \$199,999.

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

Year	Nye Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$195,097	\$306,702
2012	\$143,707	\$220,528
2014	\$114,864	\$187,622
2016	\$121,015	\$212,526
2018	\$148,353	\$258,524
2020	\$178,978	\$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. Nye County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

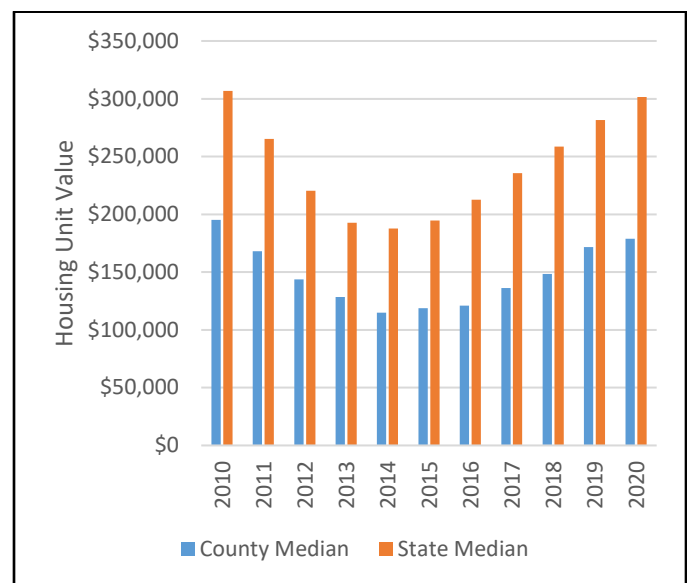


Table 9 Nye County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Owner-Occupied Units	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or More
2010	12,887	10.4%	15.2%	17.7%	21.5%	18.8%	12.7%	3.0%	0.7%
2012	12,805	15.1%	25.5%	19.1%	18.3%	12.9%	7.4%	0.9%	0.9%
2014	12,524	16.7%	32.4%	19.9%	15.1%	9.4%	5.0%	1.0%	0.4%
2016	12,058	16.6%	30.0%	17.1%	17.1%	11.8%	6.3%	0.9%	0.3%
2018	13,252	14.6%	21.8%	16.5%	17.1%	18.8%	9.6%	1.3%	0.3%
2020	13,771	9.3%	14.6%	17.1%	19.2%	24.6%	13.4%	1.7%	0.1%

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

Housing Occupancy

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The occupied households in Nye County can be seen following the same V-shaped pattern over the ten years. The occupied units decreased from 84.2% in 2010 to 80.2% in 2016, then increased to 85.8% in 2020. While the occupied units decreased the vacant homes conversely increased. While the housing occupancy has fluctuated in Nye from 2010 to 2020, it has not changed much overall. After the fluctuation, the ratio was not much different from 2010; the occupied homes increased by 1% while vacant homes lost the 1%.

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

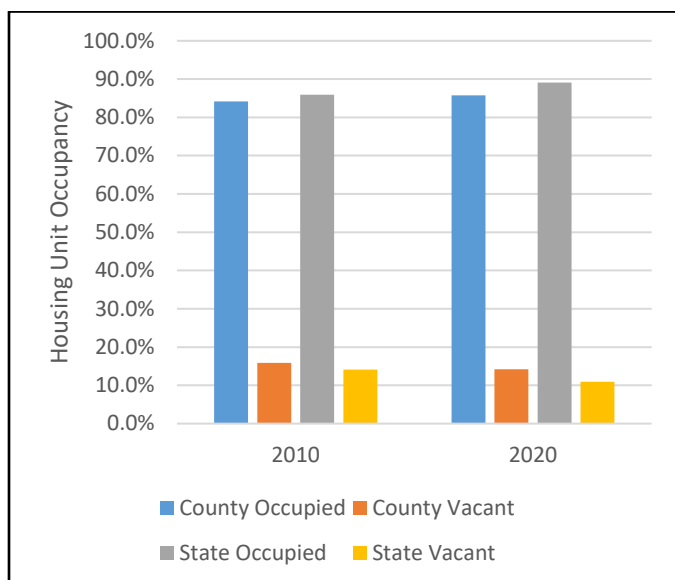
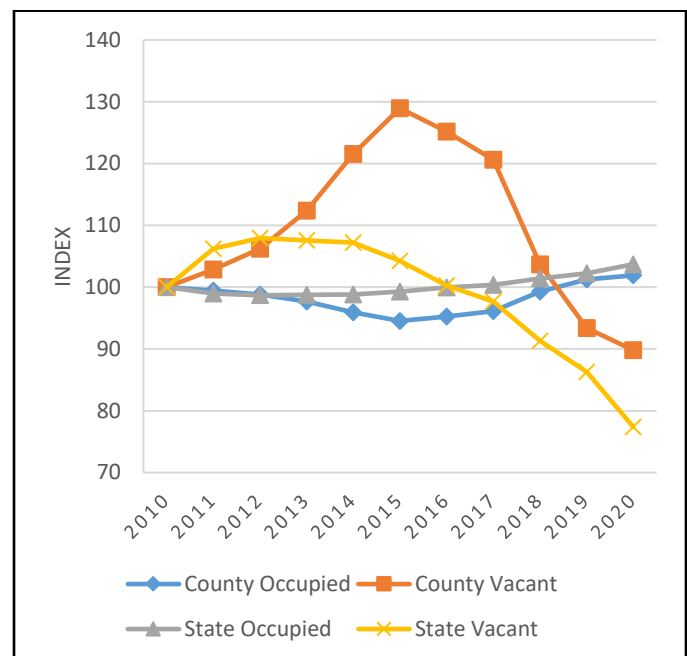


Table 10. Nye County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Occupied HH	Nye Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	84.2%	15.8%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	83.2%	16.8%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	80.7%	19.3%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	80.2%	19.8%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	83.6%	16.4%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	85.8%	14.2%	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. Nye County vs State Comparison, Housing Occupancy Distribution, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100



Housing Owner/Renter

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

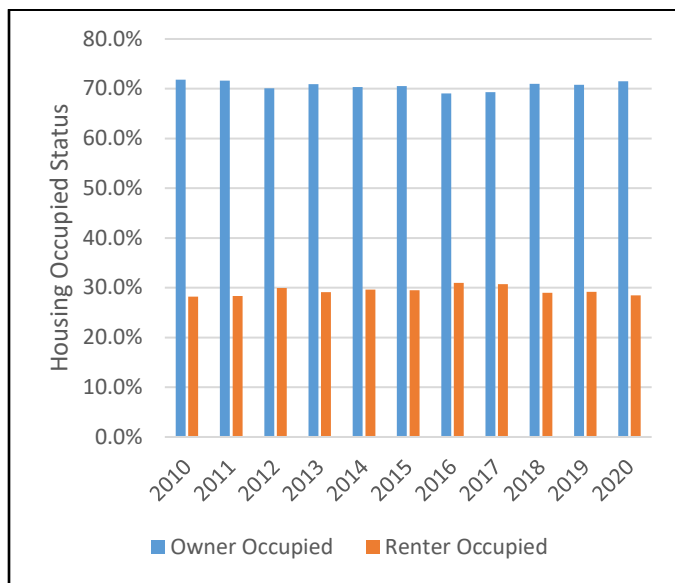


Table 11. Nye County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	17,943	71.8%	28.2%
2012	18,274	70.1%	29.9%
2014	17,803	70.3%	29.7%
2016	17,464	69.0%	31.0%
2018	18,668	71.0%	29.0%
2020	19,253	71.5%	28.5%

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

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

Year	Nye Owner Occ. HH Size	Nye Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.32	2.69	2.69	2.60
2012	2.23	2.73	2.69	2.68
2014	2.24	2.74	2.71	2.71
2016	2.34	2.69	2.72	2.72
2018	2.29	2.37	2.72	2.64
2020	2.36	2.29	2.70	2.58

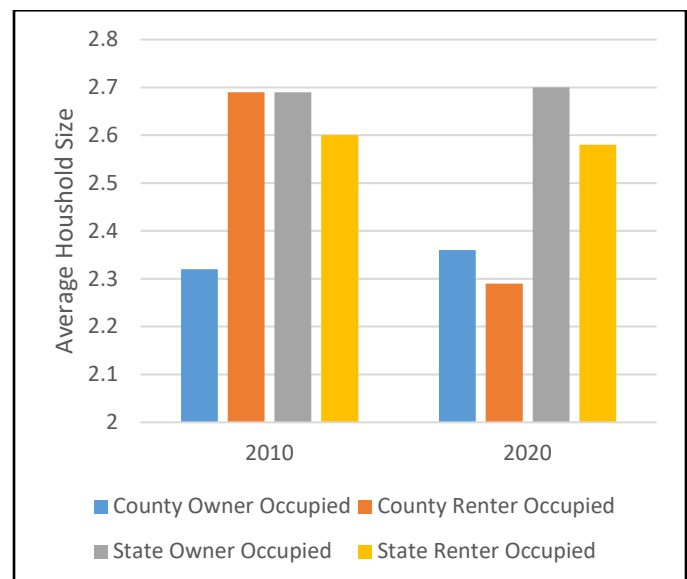
Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020 the occupied housing units have fluctuated in Nye County. Despite the fluctuation, occupied units managed to increase by 3,000. However, the owner vs. renter occupied unit's ratio has stayed the same over the ten years. Housing units in Nye County have been 70% occupied and 30% vacant from 2010 to 2020.

The average household size in Nye County has not changed much from 2010 to 2020 for both owners and renters. The largest change that can be seen comes from the renter occupied households, where the household size went from 2.69 in 2010 down to 2.29 in 2020.

Figure 14 Nye County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



Housing Structure Type

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The housing in Nye County in 2020 is mostly single units with 56.5%, followed by mobile homes, RV, etc. with 34.6%. While these have always been Nye's leading housing structure types, there has been fluctuation from 2010 to 2020. Single unit structures have increased nearly 10%, while mobile homes, RV, etc. have decreased by 10%. The other housing structure types are not very prevalent in Nye, and that hasn't changed over the ten years. Having known that, it becomes evident that the 10% increase in single unit structures came from mobile homes, RV, etc.

Table 13. Nye 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	47.6%	5.7%	2.2%	1.3%	43.2%
2012	51.3%	4.4%	1.4%	1.4%	41.4%
2014	53.7%	4.4%	2.3%	0.9%	38.8%
2016	54.8%	4.6%	2.9%	0.7%	37.0%
2018	56.0%	4.7%	2.5%	1.4%	35.4%
2020	56.5%	5.0%	2.3%	1.6%	34.6%

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

Figure 15 Nye County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

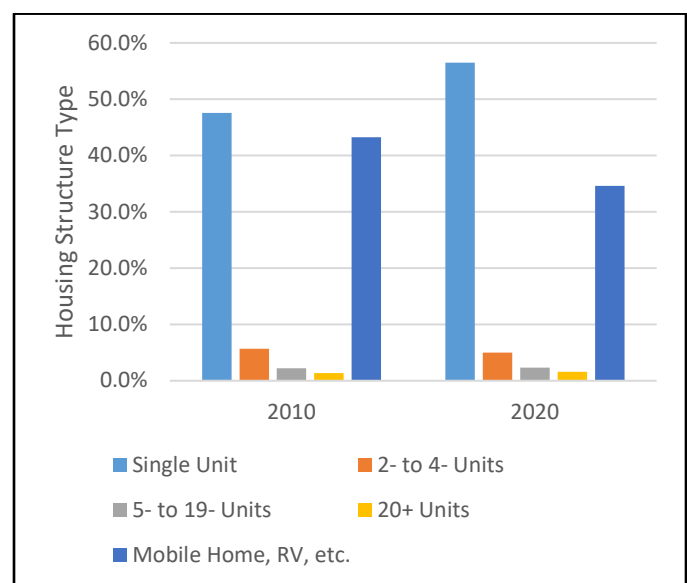
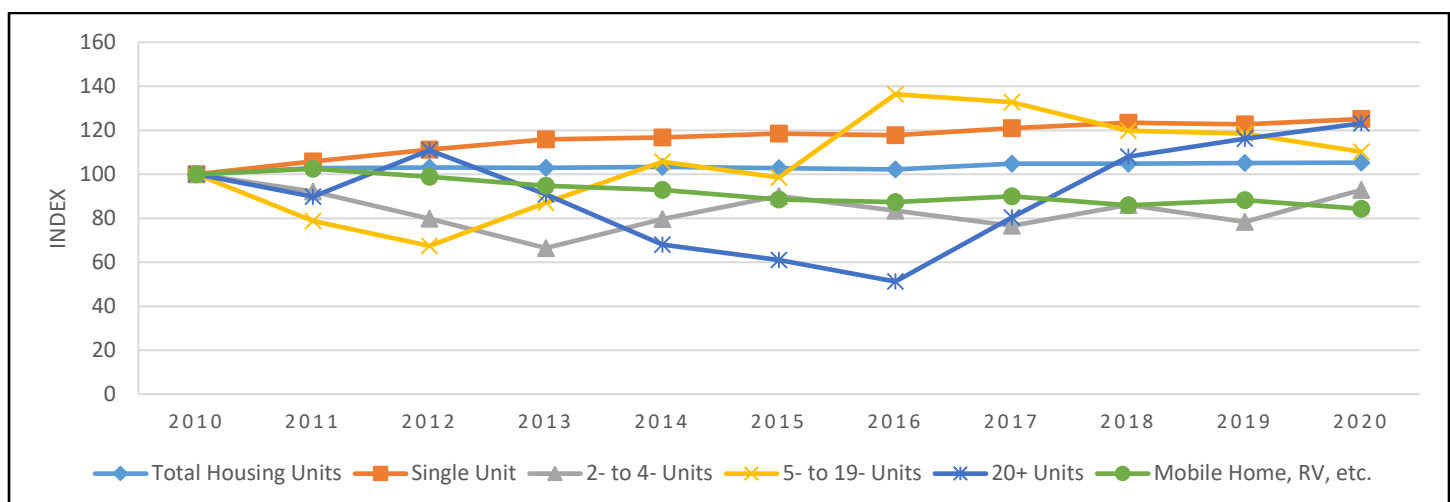


Figure 16 Nye County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



Housing Age

Definition

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

Why is it important?

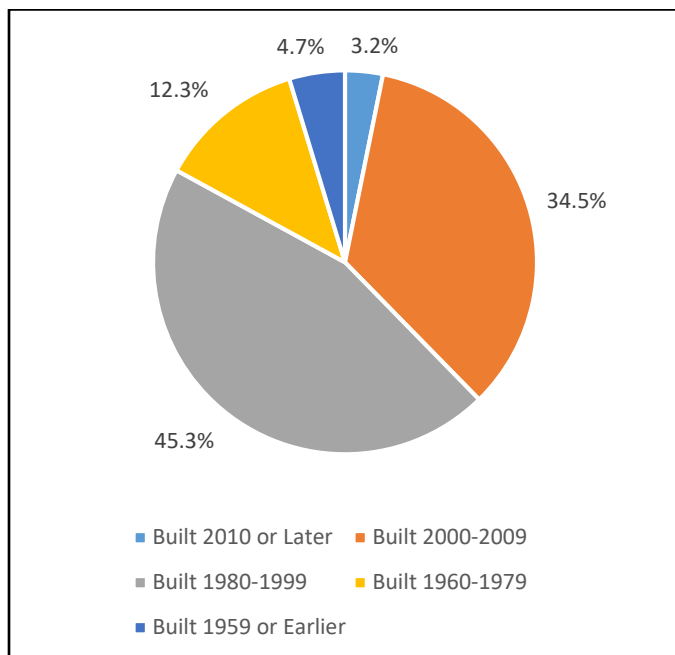
Housing age is an indicator of the general age of the community, and thus an indicator of the community's culture. It shows overall progress and development. A strong presence of newer homes indicates expansion and growth.

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

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.1%	27.6%	50.3%	16.6%	5.4%
2014	0.5%	33.7%	47.7%	13.7%	4.4%
2016	1.2%	34.8%	45.0%	14.2%	4.8%
2018	1.7%	33.3%	45.8%	12.9%	6.3%
2020	3.2%	34.5%	45.3%	12.3%	4.7%

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

Figure 17. Nye County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



County Breakdown

In 2020, 45.3% of the homes in Nye County were built in 1980-1999, making them the most prevalent. Homes built in 2000-2009 make up the second largest percentage in Nye with 34.5%. This an increase by 7% from 2010 to 2020; homes built in 2010 or later have also increased by 3%. While those two increased, all the homes built in the previous years have experienced decreases over the ten years. This seems to be the trend for Nye County as newer homes are becoming more prevalent and older homes are finally being outdated. This is great sign for Nye County as its moving towards the future and bringing in more money with these newer homes.



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 Nye County has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 10.4%. Although the overall veteran population has decreased, the female veteran population managed to increase by 39.5%. The veteran population in Nevada experienced the same trend, the female population increased while the overall population decreased. Most of the veterans in Nye County are aged 65 to 74 years old with 40.9%, followed by 33.4% of veterans ages 75 years and older. The age distribution of veterans in Nevada is the same as Nye County.

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

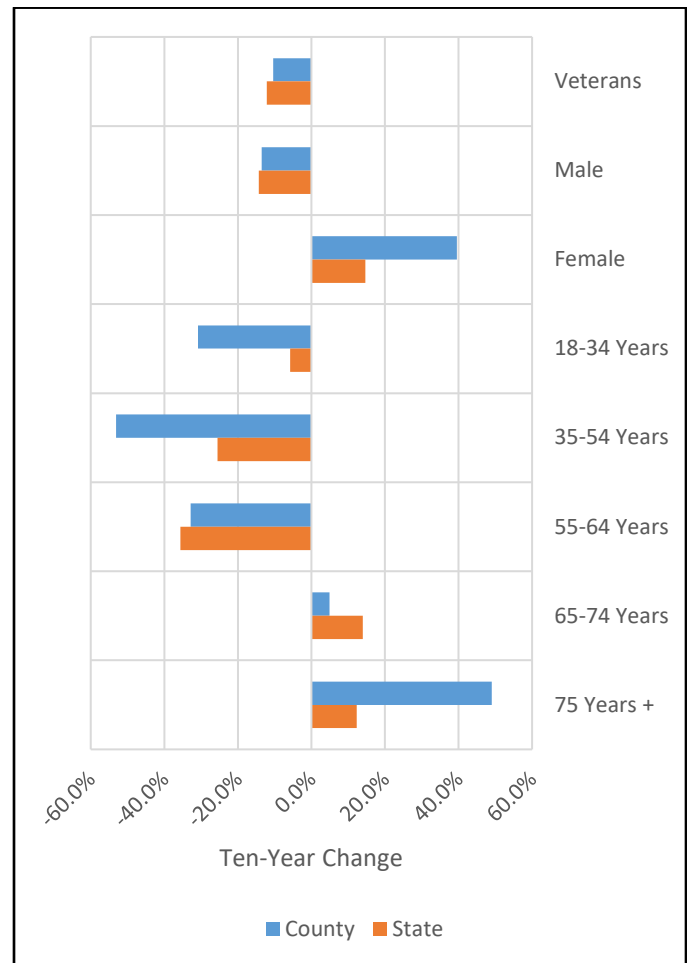


Table 15. Nye County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Nye		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Nye	Nevada	Nye	Nevada
Veteran Population	7,083	6,349			-10.4%	-12.1%
Male	6,665	5,766	90.8%	90.3%	-13.5%	-14.3%
Female	418	583	9.2%	9.7%	39.5%	14.7%
18 to 34 Years Old	276	191	3.4%	8.7%	-30.9%	-5.8%
35 to 54 Years Old	1,424	668	11.8%	23.5%	-53.1%	-25.6%
55 to 64 Years Old	1,919	1,289	22.8%	18.9%	-32.8%	-35.6%
65 to 74 Years Old	2,203	2,312	40.9%	26.6%	5.0%	14.0%
75 Years and Older	1,268	1,889	33.4%	20.9%	49.0%	12.3%

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

Social Characteristics

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

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



Social Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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County Breakdown

Educational Attainment: The educational attainment in Nye County has been consistently improving from 2010 to 2020. Those with an education level equivalent to less than high school has decreased by 5% over the ten years, while those with a bachelor's degree or higher have increased by 2% over the years. Those with an associate's degree have also increased over the ten-year span by 4%. This is a great sign for Nye County as it's producing more well-educated people. It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Nye because total veterans decreased by 10.4%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 758 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 235 less high school graduates.

Poverty: The poverty in Nye County has consistently been improving from 2010 to 2020. Those who fall below the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line have decreased; the largest decrease comes from those below the 2.00 line, which decreased by 7%. The Nye County veterans in poverty have fluctuated from 2013 to 2020 and has ultimately decreased. The veterans in poverty initially rose to 10.1% in 2016, before decreasing to 7.4% in 2020. The Nye non-veterans in poverty have not changed much over the seven years, only fluctuating 0.5%.

School Districts: The school districts in Nye County have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2021, but the overall enrollment has decreased by 511. The school district population in Nye is slightly more male with 51.3%. The county has remained like this over the 11 years, the gender distribution is the same for Nevada. In 2021, the school district in Nye County is mostly white with 55.7%, followed by the Hispanic community with 30.8%. In 2010 the school district was nearly 70% white, however over the years more diversity can be seen being brought into the county. The Hispanic community increased by 7%, followed by all other races increasing by 6%. The school district staffing in Nye County has experienced fluctuation from 2011 to 2021. The administrators and teachers have not changed much compared to 2011, but the other staff has increased by more than 100. The average class sizes in Nye County have fluctuated from 2010 to 2021. The class sizes had all remained over 22 students for the years, until 2020 when they all decreased. The class sizes dropping to nearly 10 in 2020 could be attributed to the pandemic. The graduation rate has come a long way in Nye County from 2015 to 2021. In 2015 the graduation rate was below 70%, and it even decreased lower the following year. It wasn't until 2017 when the graduation rate jumped up more than 10%.

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

The educational attainment in Nye County has been consistently improving from 2010 to 2020. Those with an education level equivalent to less than high school has decreased by 5% over the ten years, while those with a bachelor's degree or higher have increased by 2% over the years. Those with an associate's degree have also increased over the ten-year span by 4%. This is a great sign for Nye County as it's producing more well-educated people.

Table 16 Nye County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye < H.S.	Nye Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	18.3%	10.5%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	18.6%	11.7%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	16.4%	13.4%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	15.3%	12.2%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	14.2%	11.5%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	13.9%	12.4%	13.1%	25.5%

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

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

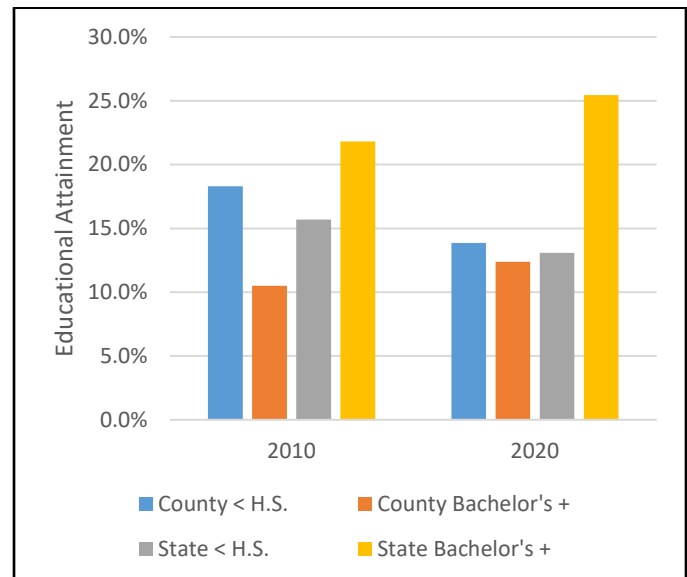


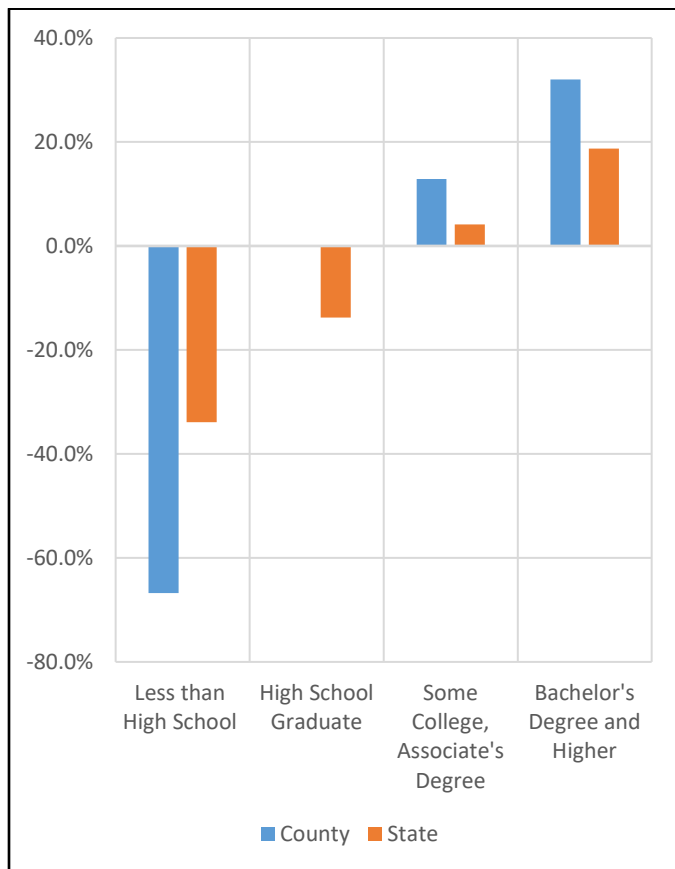
Table 17 Nye County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	31,686	6.0%	12.3%	38.4%	27.8%	5.0%	7.8%	2.7%
2012	32,083	5.4%	13.2%	35.7%	28.6%	5.5%	8.2%	3.5%
2014	32,080	4.0%	12.4%	34.3%	30.0%	5.8%	9.3%	4.1%
2016	32,804	3.4%	11.9%	36.5%	28.8%	7.3%	8.5%	3.7%
2018	33,820	3.6%	10.6%	36.9%	27.7%	9.7%	8.4%	3.1%
2020	35,089	4.1%	9.8%	35.7%	29.0%	9.0%	7.5%	4.9%

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

Veteran Educational Attainment

Figure 20 Nye 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

It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Nye because total veterans decreased by 10.4%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 758 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 235 less high school graduates. However, most veterans still have an education level of some college, associate's degree. This is noteworthy because despite the change in veteran population, more than half have an education level equivalent to college or higher.

Table 18 Nye County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Nye		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Nye	Nevada	Nye	Nevada
Veteran Population	7,083	6,325			-10.4%	-12.1%
Less than High School	1,041	309	4.9%	4.3%	-66.8%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	2,167	1,932	30.5%	24.4%	-0.2%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	2,826	2,848	45.0%	43.7%	12.9%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	1,048	1,236	19.5%	27.5%	32.0%	18.7%

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

Poverty Threshold

Definition

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

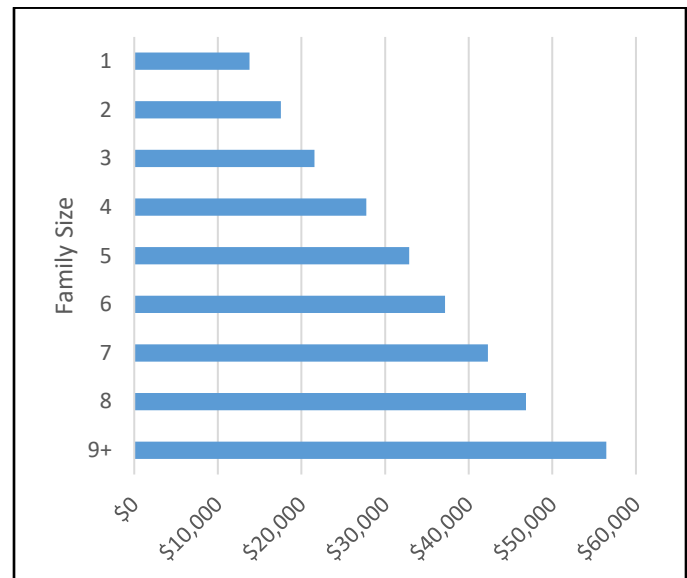
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is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

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

There are two different poverty levels?

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: United States Census Bureau

Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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%).

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 Nye County vs State Comparison, Ratio of Income to Poverty Thresholds, 2013 to 2020

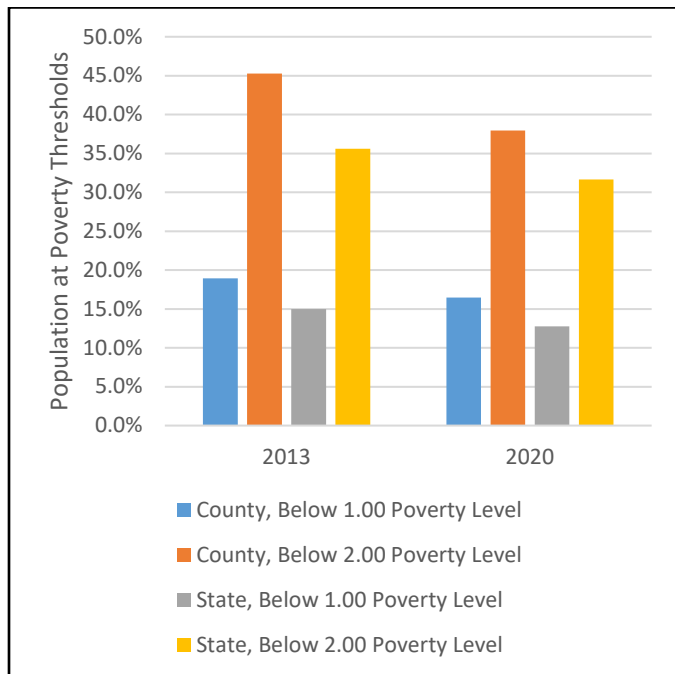


Table 22. Nye County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Nye Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nye Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	18.9%	45.3%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	18.6%	44.7%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	18.2%	42.6%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	17.2%	42.1%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	17.3%	40.9%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	16.2%	38.4%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	16.4%	39.3%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	16.5%	38.0%	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

The poverty in Nye County has consistently been improving from 2010 to 2020. Those who fall below the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line have decreased; the largest decrease comes from those below the 2.00 line, which decreased by 7%. Nevada also experienced decreases in their poverty levels, just not to the extent as Nye. This is a great sign for both the county and state as more people are being able to be brought over the poverty lines and help better the economy. It is important to note also that while the poverty decreased the population increased.

Table 23. Nye 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	42,871	9.6%	9.3%	6.5%	3.9%	11.5%	4.5%
2014	42,420	9.7%	8.9%	5.8%	4.7%	11.1%	4.4%
2015	42,101	8.7%	9.5%	5.7%	5.1%	10.1%	3.4%
2016	42,622	8.9%	8.3%	6.0%	6.0%	8.8%	4.1%
2017	42,757	7.8%	9.4%	5.6%	5.8%	8.6%	3.7%
2018	43,113	8.1%	8.1%	5.6%	5.2%	7.6%	3.8%
2019	43,725	7.7%	8.7%	6.1%	4.5%	9.0%	3.3%
2020	44,724	8.1%	8.3%	5.7%	3.7%	9.0%	3.1%

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.

Veteran Poverty

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

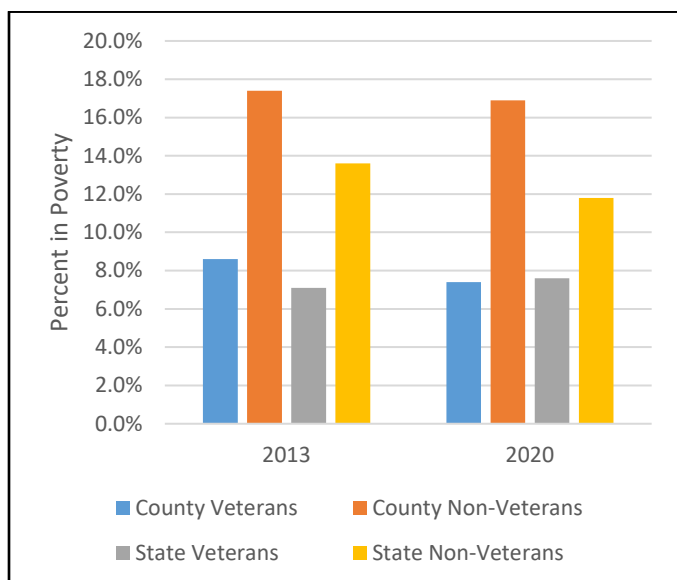
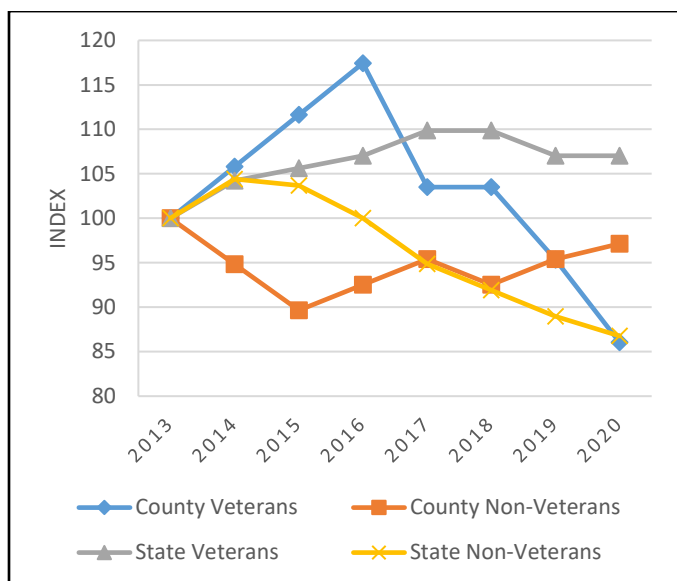


Figure 24. Nye County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

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

Table 24 Nye County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Nye Veterans	Nye Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	8.6%	17.4%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	9.1%	16.5%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	9.6%	15.6%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	10.1%	16.1%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	8.9%	16.6%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	8.9%	16.1%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	8.2%	16.6%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	7.4%	16.9%	7.6%	11.8%

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

County Breakdown

The Nye County veterans in poverty have fluctuated from 2013 to 2020 and has ultimately decreased. The veterans in poverty initially rose to 10.1% in 2016, before decreasing to 7.4% in 2020. The Nye non-veterans in poverty have not changed much over the seven years, only fluctuating 0.5%. Nevada's veterans in poverty have not changed much over the same years. They have increased by 0.5%, however the Nevada non-veterans decreased by 2% during the same time.

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

Accountability Year	Nye	Nevada
2010-2011	5,864	437,057
2012-2013	5,361	445,381
2014-2015	5,167	459,095
2016-2017	5,032	473,647
2018-2019	5,367	492,638
2020-2021	5,353	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

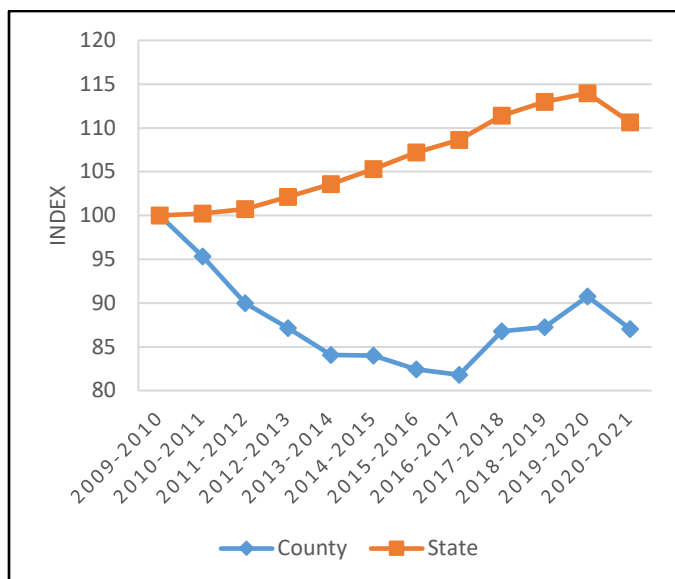
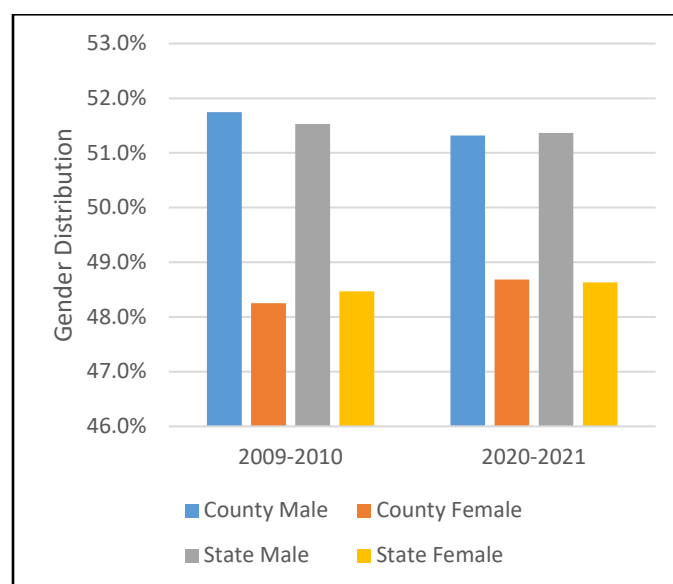


Table 26. Nye County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Nye		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	52.0%	48.0%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	52.2%	47.8%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	52.5%	47.5%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	51.0%	49.0%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	51.8%	48.2%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.3%	48.7%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



County Breakdown

The school districts in Nye County have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2021, but the overall enrollment has decreased by 511. The school district population in Nye is slightly more male with 51.3%. The county has remained like this over the 11 years, the gender distribution is the same for Nevada. Nevada's school district enrollment had been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2019, before taking a slight hit in 2020. The decrease in 2020 is more than likely due the pandemic; this same drop is also seen on the county level in 2020.

School District Race and Ethnicity

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

In 2021, the school district in Nye County is mostly white with 55.7%, followed by the Hispanic community with 30.8%. In 2010 the school district was nearly 70% white, however over the years more diversity can be seen being brought into the county. The Hispanic community increased by 7%, followed by all other races increasing by 6%. Nye County's school district is starting to become more diverse, similar to the state.

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

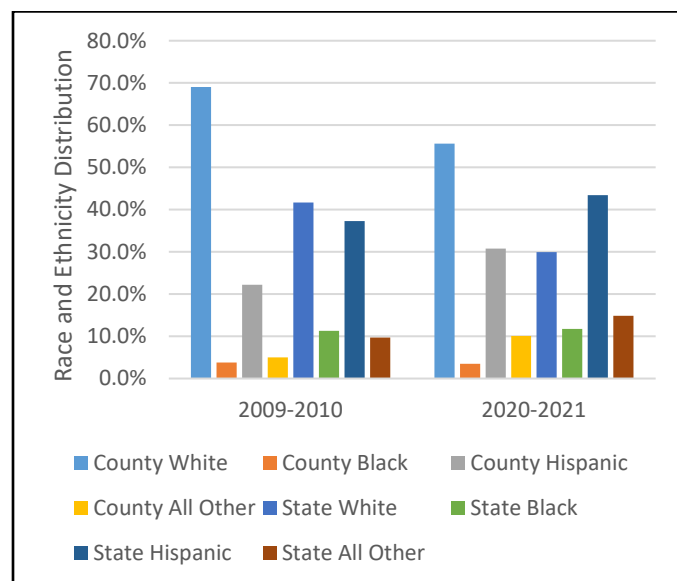


Table 27. Nye County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Nye				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	68.4%	3.7%	23.0%	4.8%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	66.3%	3.8%	23.9%	5.9%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	64.7%	3.4%	25.1%	6.8%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	62.7%	3.3%	26.5%	7.5%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	59.6%	3.2%	28.3%	8.9%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	55.7%	3.5%	30.8%	10.1%	30.0%	11.8%	43.4%	14.8%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

School District Special Populations

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

Accountability Year	Nye IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	15.4%	10.8%
2012-2013	15.8%	11.0%
2014-2015	15.2%	11.8%
2016-2017	15.5%	12.2%
2018-2019	14.0%	12.2%
2020-2021	14.5%	12.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

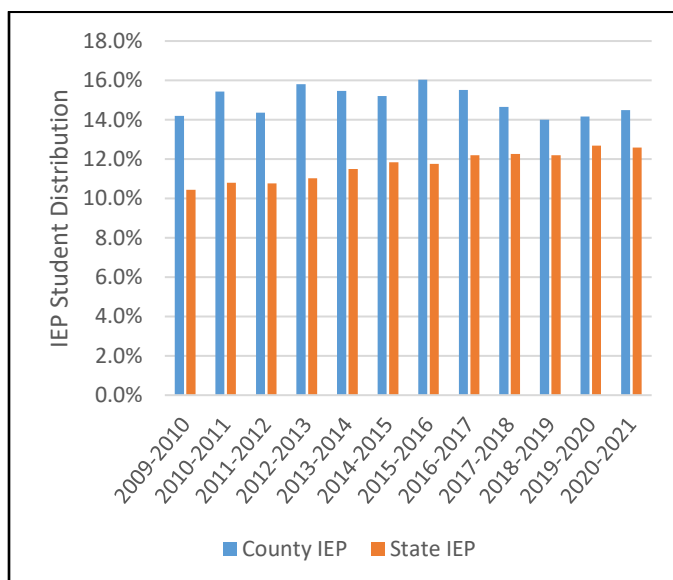


Table 29 Nye County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

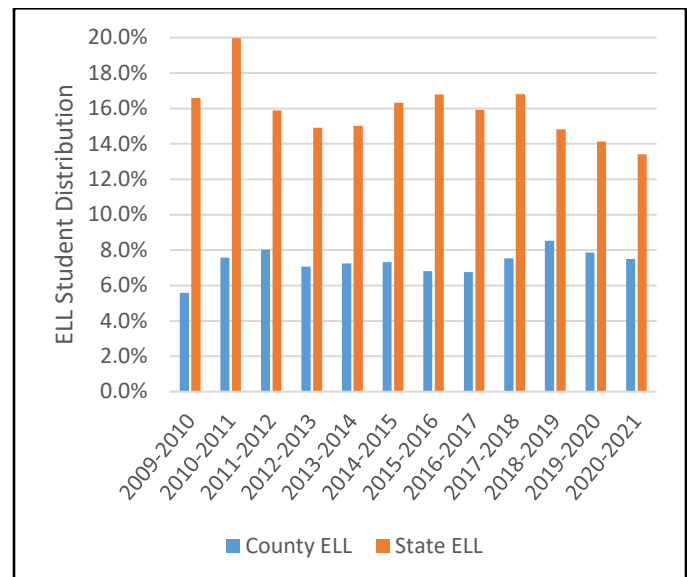
Accountability Year	Nye ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	7.6%	20.0%
2012-2013	7.1%	14.9%
2014-2015	7.3%	16.3%
2016-2017	6.8%	15.9%
2018-2019	8.5%	14.8%
2020-2021	7.5%	13.4%

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



County Breakdown

The Nye IEP population has not changed much from 2010 to 2021, it has fluctuated over the years but only by 2%. Nevada's IEP population only changed by 2% as well, but instead of decreasing it increased. Nye County's ELL population follows the same trend of fluctuating over the years by 2%. The ELL population now finds itself in 2021 where it was in 2010 at 7.5%. This differs from Nevada's ELL population where a clear decrease of 7% can be seen over the 11-year span.

Free and Reduced Lunch Population

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

Accountability Year	Nye FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	54.6%	47.9%
2012-2013	60.2%	49.9%
2014-2015	63.7%	53.2%
2016-2017	64.7%	60.7%
2018-2019	80.9%	61.2%
2020-2021	98.8%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

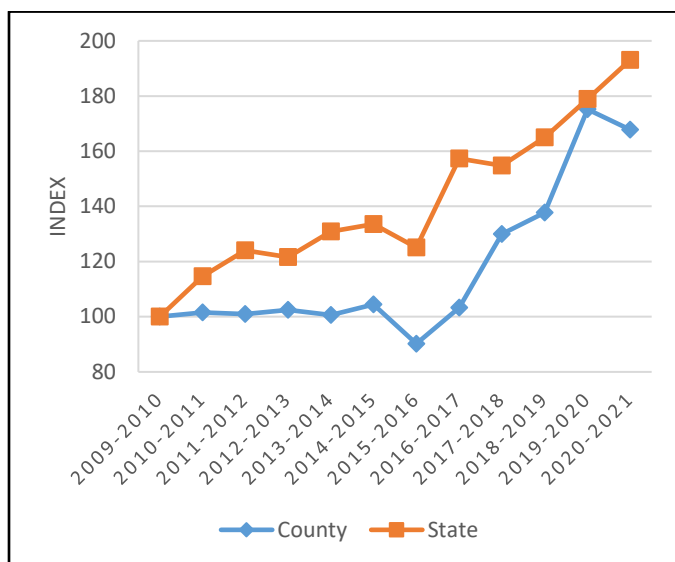


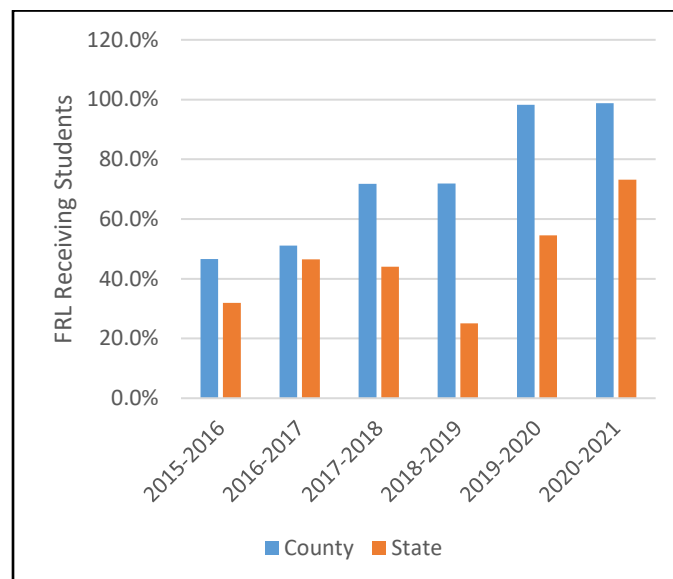
Table 31. Nye County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Nye FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	46.6%	31.9%
2016-2017	51.1%	46.5%
2017-2018	71.8%	44.0%
2018-2019	71.9%	25.1%
2019-2020	98.2%	54.5%
2020-2021	98.8%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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



County Breakdown

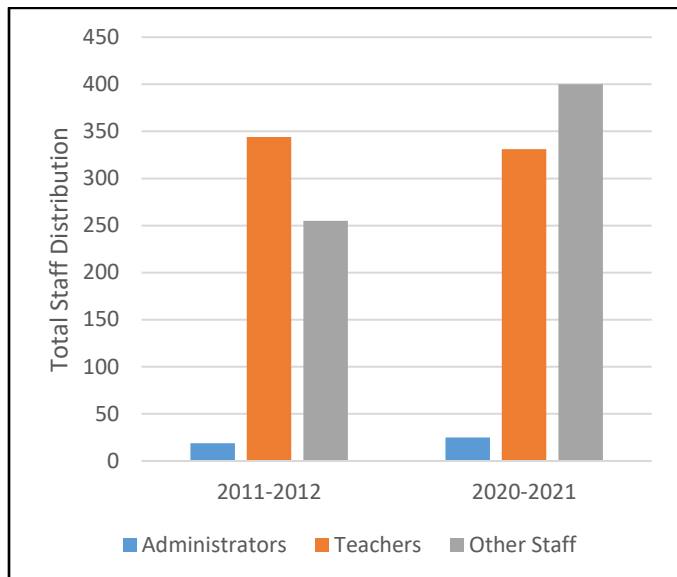
In 2010 more than half of the students in Nye County were eligible for FRL. Since then that number has continued to rise all the way up to 98.8% in 2020, making nearly every student in the county eligible for FRL. The Nevada FRL population also started at nearly 50% in 2010 and started to rise from there, reaching 73.2% in 2020. Those who receive the FRL have generally always been lower than those eligible in Nye and Nevada. However, over the past years those receiving FRL have been increasing, closing that gap. In 2020 all those students who were eligible for FRL received it as well in both the county and state.

School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	19	344	255
2012-2013	56	361	212
2013-2014	19	293	298
2014-2015	18	302	308
2015-2016	18	305	306
2016-2017	23	312	331
2017-2018	19	315	354
2018-2019	24	311	376
2019-2020	24	329	398
2020-2021	25	331	400

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



Definition

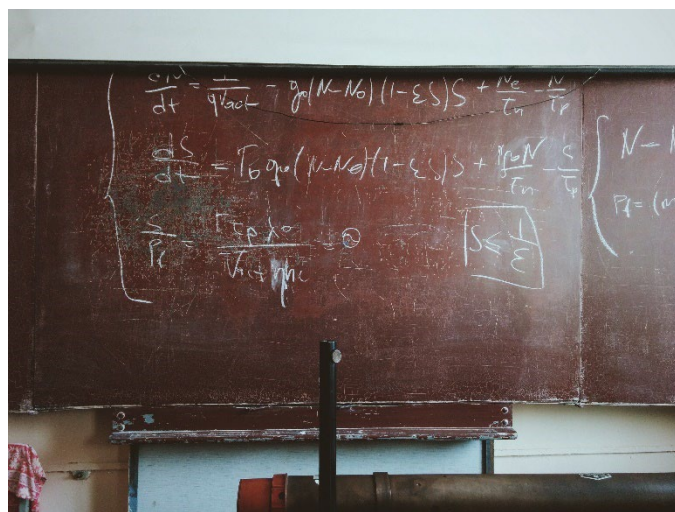
School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The school district staffing in Nye County has experienced fluctuation from 2011 to 2021. The administrators and teachers have not changed much compared to 2011, but the other staff has increased by more than 100. Although administrators have only increased by 6 over the eleven years, there was a year they peaked at 56 admins.



Student Teacher Ratios

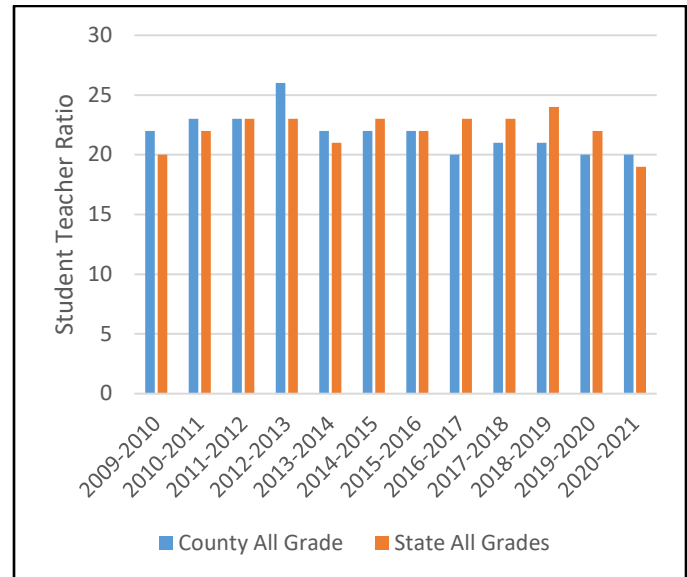
Definition

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



County Breakdown

The student teacher ratio in Nye County has not changed much from 2010 to 2021; amongst all grades the ratio has remained around 22 students to 1 teacher. There was a peak in 2012 when the average for all grades rose to 26 students. However, it appears class sizes are starting to become smaller. In 2020 the average through all grades was 20 students to 1 teacher, smaller class sizes are great as there are generally less distractions and the teacher has more time for each student.

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

Accountability Year	Nye								Nevada							
	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
2010-2011	23	30	22	20	22	23	25	0	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	26	20	23	23	27	25	29	0	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	22	18	20	21	24	26	25	0	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	20	18	20	19	21	23	22	0	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	21	17	20	21	22	22	25	0	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	20	17	20	20	19	21	22	0	19	-	19	19	21	25	26	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

Average Class Size

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The average class sizes in Nye County have fluctuated from 2010 to 2021. The class sizes had all remained over 22 students for the years, until 2020 when they all decreased. The class sizes dropping to nearly 10 in 2020 could be attributed to the pandemic. However, Nevada's class sizes are over 20 in every subject and have remained like that despite the pandemic. Nevertheless, smaller class sizes are better for education and easier to manage for teachers.

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

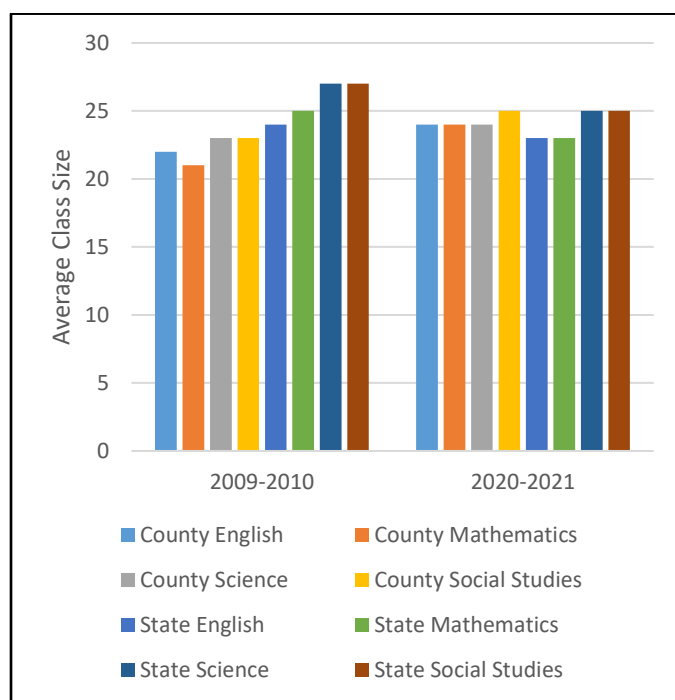


Table 34. Nye County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Nye				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	24	24	24	25	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	24	19	26	26	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	27	28	22	28	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	24	22	26	27	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	26	23	27	27	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	12	12	14	12	22	24	25	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

Graduation

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The graduation rate has come a long way in Nye County from 2015 to 2021. In 2015 the graduation rate was below 70%, and it even decreased lower the following year. It wasn't until 2017 when the graduation rate jumped up more than 10%. This was huge because not only did the graduation rate increase but so did the population, and it continued to every year. In 2021 the graduation rate was up to 83.1% in Nye County, which is 2% higher compared to the state.



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

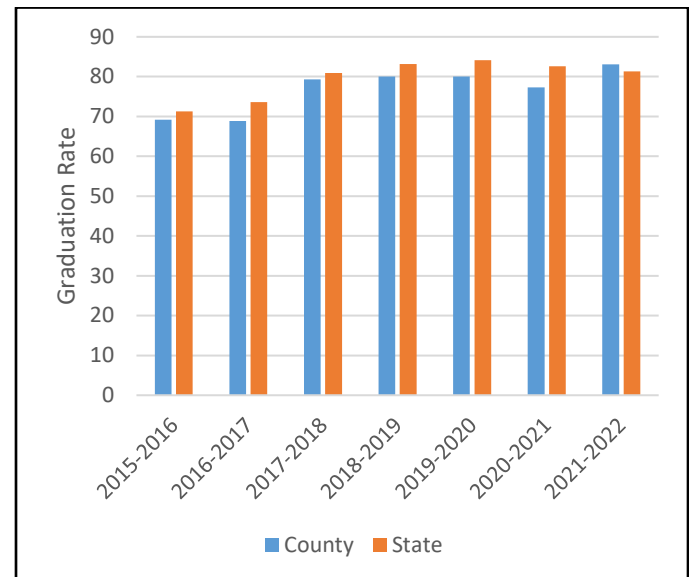


Table 35. Nye County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Nye Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	383	265	69.2	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	408	281	68.9	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	435	345	79.3	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	410	328	80	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	449	359	80	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	462	357	77.3	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	414	344	83.1	81.3

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

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

Per Pupil Expenditures

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

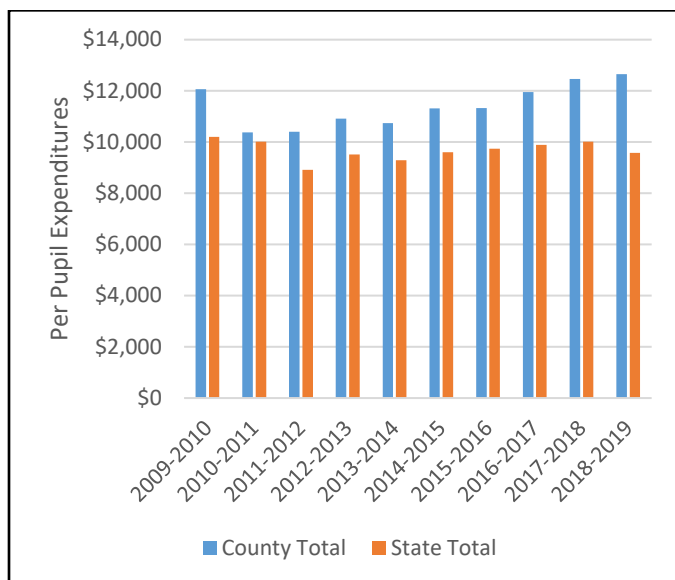
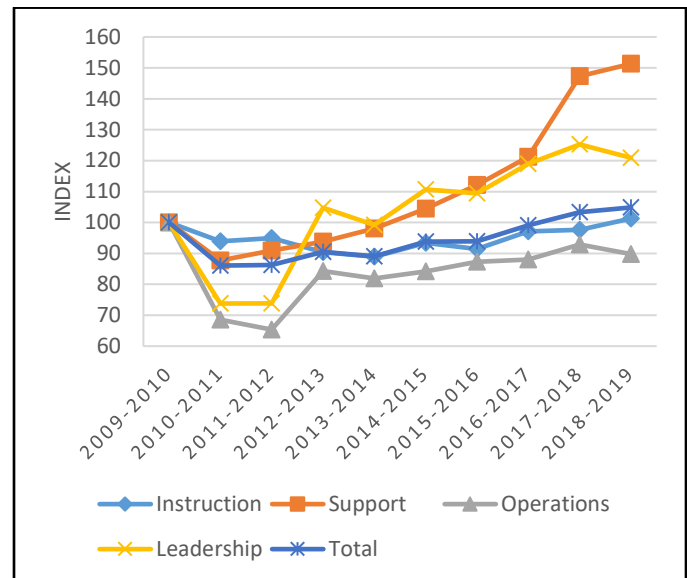


Figure 37 Nye County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



County Breakdown

The per pupil expenditures have increased in Nye County from 2010 to 2019. Most of the expenditures go into instruction, followed by operations. Total expenditures have consistently increased every year, going from \$10,381 in 2010 to \$12,649 in 2019. Total expenditures are \$3,000 greater in Nye County when they are compared to Nevada's.

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

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

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

All amounts shown are in 2021 dollars.

Economic Characteristics

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

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

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



Economic Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

This Section Contains:

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County Breakdown

Household and Family Income: Nye County's median household income has experienced fluctuation from 2010 to 2020. The median income was high in 2010 at \$49,686, it then decreased to a low in 2012. After hitting the low, it began to rise reaching \$49,141 in 2020. The Nye Mean household income fluctuated as well, hitting its low in 2016. The Nye County family income follows the same pattern as the household income. It started high in 2010 at \$60,590 then dropped to a low in 2012, before making its way up to \$58,138 in 2020. Family median income was slightly higher in 2018, but the pandemic may have been the cause for the slight decrease in 2020.

Unemployment and Labor Force: The Nye County unemployment was high in 2010 at 17.3%, then started to consistently decrease down to 5.1% in 2019. In 2020 unemployment shot up to 9.7%, the spike in unemployment is surely due to the pandemic. Nye County's labor force has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020 but has overall increased. The labor force still managed to increase during the pandemic in 2020, but only by 0.4%.

Industry: Most of the industries in Nye County have experienced an increase in jobs from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase in jobs comes from the Retail Trade industry with a total of 440. The largest of only three decreases comes from the Government, Public Admin industry

Occupation: The jobs by occupation in Nye County have increased overall from 2014 to 2020. The largest increase came from Construction and Extraction, which increased by 399 jobs. Despite this large increase, Office and Administrative Support still has the most jobs in Nye County and Nevada in 2020.

Commuter Inflow/Outflow: Both inbound and outbound commuters are very high in Nye County. The outbound commuters peaked in 2014 with 9,574, the net commuters that year were -5,431. Since then, Outbound commuters can be seen going down, while inbound are starting to rise.

Per Capita and Personal Income: The per capita income first decreased down to a low \$24,891 in 2013, it then began to fluctuate as it rose back up near \$27,000 in 2020. From 2010 to 2020, Nye's personal income has increased by a little over \$300,000.

Gross Regional Product: The industry with the highest GRP for Nye County in 2021 is Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction (\$464M). All industries in Nye have a GRP higher than \$4M. The total GRP for Nye is \$1.9B. The total exports are \$2.2B and the imports are \$2.7B, which shows plenty of money flowing in and circulating through the county.

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

Nye County's median household income has experienced fluctuation from 2010 to 2020. The median income was high in 2010 at \$49,686, it then decreased to a low in 2012. After hitting the low, it began to rise reaching \$49,141 in 2020. The Nye Mean household income fluctuated as well, hitting its low in 2016. The Mean household income is now \$6,000 less in 2020 than it was in 2010.

The household income distribution in 2020 has not changed much compared to 2010. The largest change that can be seen is in those who make \$10,000-\$14,999 which decreased by 4% and those making less than \$10,000 decreased by 2%. This is a good sign for Nye County that households are earning more income every year.

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

Year	Nye Median	Nye Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$49,686	\$66,392	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$45,226	\$61,009	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$46,885	\$61,414	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$46,882	\$59,475	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$48,752	\$59,833	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$49,141	\$60,357	\$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 Nye County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

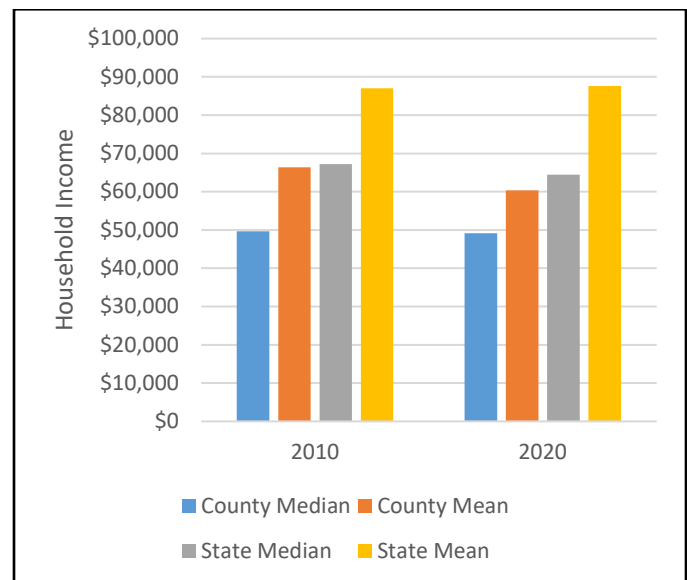


Table 38. Nye County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	8.4%	8.6%	13.8%	13.0%	15.4%	17.0%	10.2%	10.2%	3.4%
2012	7.9%	8.5%	14.4%	14.5%	15.3%	16.4%	9.9%	9.9%	3.1%
2014	6.9%	7.7%	13.9%	12.3%	18.1%	18.9%	8.7%	9.6%	3.9%
2016	7.5%	6.3%	14.2%	12.6%	16.2%	21.0%	9.2%	9.3%	3.6%
2018	7.4%	6.1%	13.4%	11.8%	15.0%	20.9%	12.0%	9.9%	3.6%
2020	6.9%	4.5%	13.2%	13.5%	13.9%	20.9%	12.6%	10.2%	4.3%

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

Family Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The Nye County family income follows the same pattern as the household income. It started high in 2010 at \$60,590 then dropped to a low in 2012, before making its way up to \$58,138 in 2020. Family median income was slightly higher in 2018, but the pandemic may have been the cause for the slight decrease in 2020.

Like the household income distribution in Nye County, the family income distribution has not changed much from 2010 to 2020. The largest change is those earning \$10,000-\$14,999 decreasing by 4% and those earning \$50,000-\$74,999 increasing by 4%. There are small increases that can be seen in those higher earning family incomes as well, which is great for Nye's economy.

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

Year	Nye Median	Nye Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$60,590	\$75,234	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$51,457	\$66,503	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$54,699	\$68,171	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$57,877	\$66,837	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$59,885	\$68,904	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$58,138	\$68,035	\$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. Nye County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

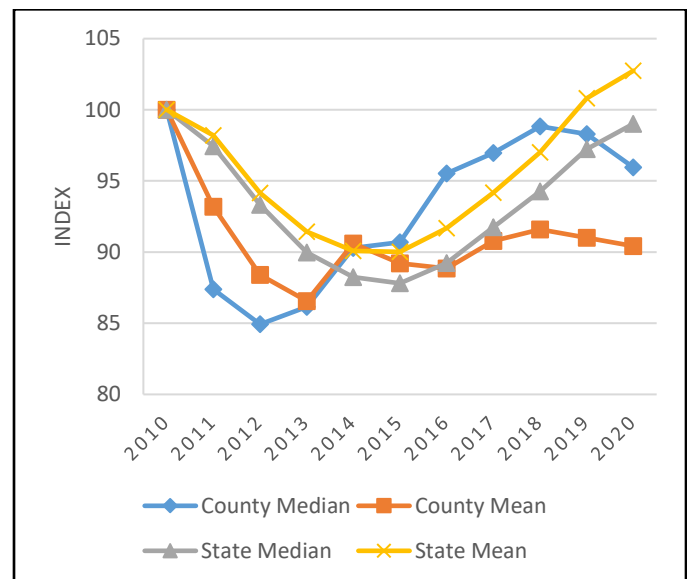


Table 40. Nye County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	4.9%	6.5%	10.7%	12.1%	15.5%	20.6%	14.3%	11.4%	4.0%
2012	6.0%	5.2%	12.5%	14.1%	16.2%	19.2%	12.3%	11.5%	3.1%
2014	5.6%	3.8%	11.9%	11.0%	18.9%	22.3%	10.3%	11.6%	4.5%
2016	4.9%	4.7%	12.0%	10.5%	14.8%	25.8%	12.5%	10.2%	4.7%
2018	6.6%	3.2%	8.3%	7.8%	14.7%	26.1%	16.4%	12.1%	4.8%
2020	6.6%	2.6%	7.7%	10.5%	14.1%	24.6%	14.8%	13.5%	5.5%

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

Unemployment

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 41. Nye County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

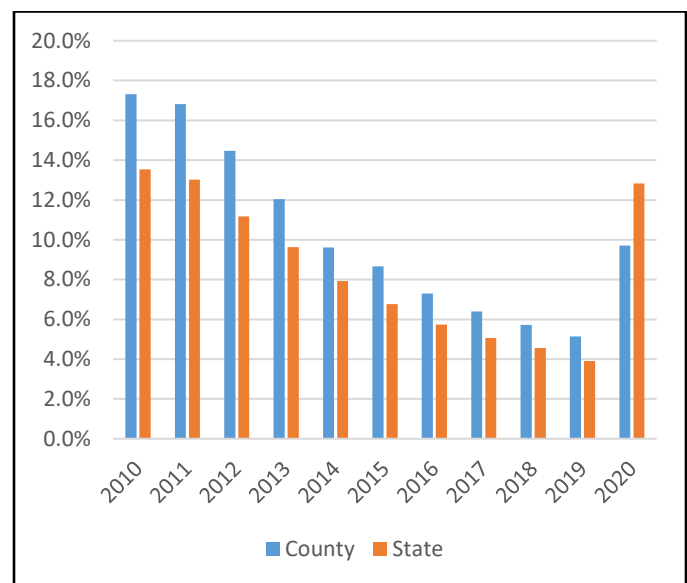
Year	Nye Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	17.3%	13.5%
2011	16.8%	13.0%
2012	14.5%	11.2%
2013	12.0%	9.6%
2014	9.6%	7.9%
2015	8.7%	6.8%
2016	7.3%	5.7%
2017	6.4%	5.1%
2018	5.7%	4.6%
2019	5.1%	3.9%
2020	9.7%	12.8%

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

County Breakdown

The Nye County unemployment was high in 2010 at 17.3%, then started to consistently decrease down to 5.1% in 2019. In 2020 unemployment shot up to 9.7%, the spike in unemployment is surely due to the pandemic. Hopefully the county can recover and continue reducing unemployment in years to come.

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



Labor Force

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

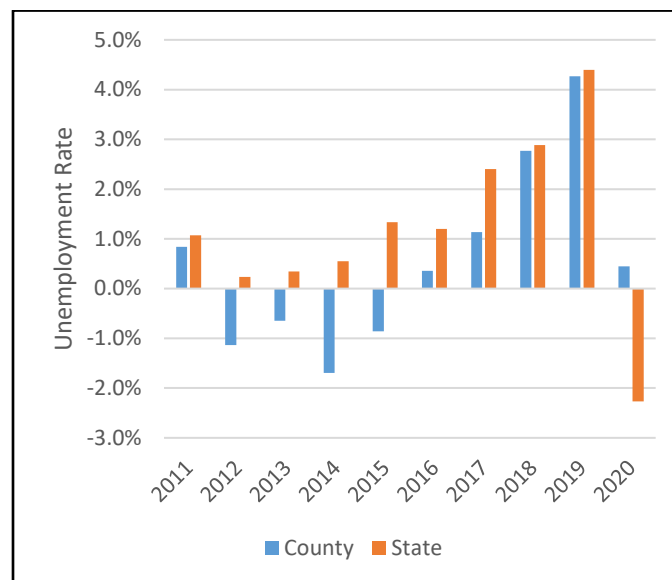
Nye County's labor force has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020 but has overall increased. Despite some years where the labor force decreased, it has been consistently increasing more and more over the ten years. The labor force still managed to increase during the pandemic in 2020, but only by 0.4%. Although it was not much, it is significant when compared to Nevada's labor force which experienced a decrease of 2.3% in 2020.

Table 42. Nye County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Nye Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Nye Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	16,686	1,358,580		
2011	16,826	1,373,117	0.8%	1.1%
2012	16,635	1,376,384	-1.1%	0.2%
2013	16,527	1,381,160	-0.6%	0.3%
2014	16,247	1,388,771	-1.7%	0.6%
2015	16,107	1,407,273	-0.9%	1.3%
2016	16,164	1,424,145	0.4%	1.2%
2017	16,348	1,458,347	1.1%	2.4%
2018	16,801	1,500,379	2.8%	2.9%
2019	17,518	1,566,381	4.3%	4.4%
2020	17,596	1,530,873	0.4%	-2.3%

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

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



Total Jobs

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Nye County’s total jobs have risen from 2010 to 2021 by 2,103. The rise in jobs has been gradual for the most part, but in 2020 total jobs experienced a decrease. Luckily in 2021 the number of jobs that were lost came back and more. However, the same cannot be said for Nevada. Total jobs had been consistently rising from 2010 to 2019, until more than 100,000 jobs were lost in 2020. Total jobs can be seen rising again in 2021, just not to the heights they once were.



Figure 42. Nye County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

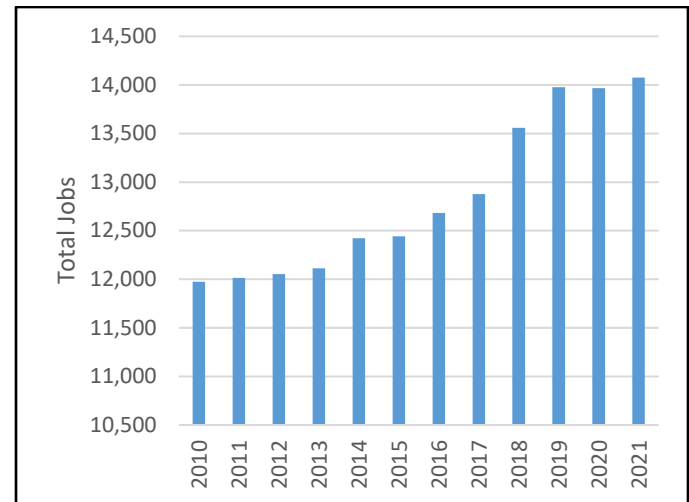
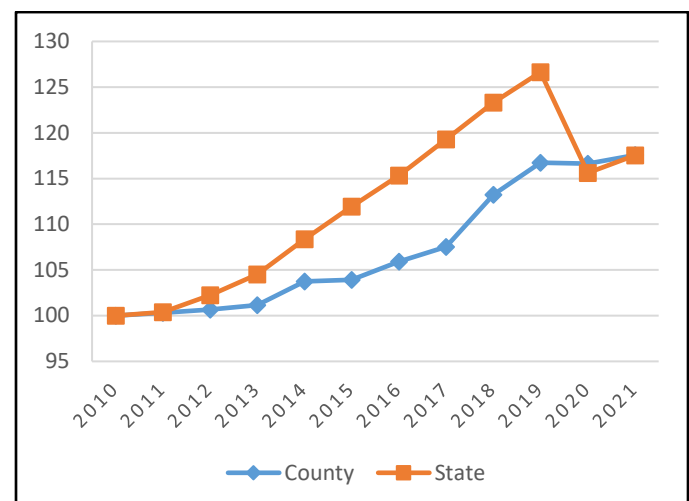


Table 43 Nye County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Nye Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	11,973	1,228,521
2011	12,012	1,233,316
2012	12,052	1,255,940
2013	12,113	1,283,927
2014	12,422	1,331,350
2015	12,441	1,375,190
2016	12,684	1,416,815
2017	12,875	1,465,501
2018	13,557	1,514,988
2019	13,975	1,555,766
2020	13,965	1,420,265
2021	14,076	1,443,840

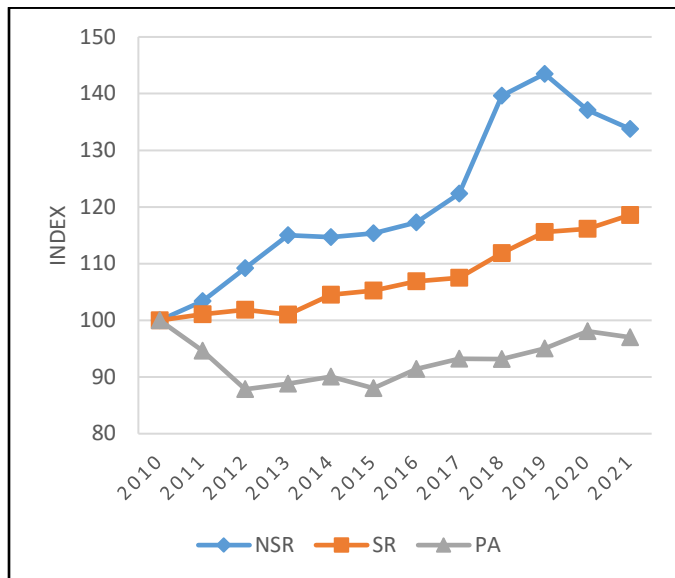
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

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



Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Nye 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

Most of the industries in Nye County have experienced an increase in jobs from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase in jobs comes from the Retail Trade industry with a total of 440. The largest of only three decreases comes from the Government, Public Admin industry. Nevada's industries also experienced an overall increase in jobs from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase was 40,551 jobs in the Transportation, Warehousing industry.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Nye		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	309	451	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	969	1118	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	105	187	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	539	834	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	148	226	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	122	119	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	1,434	1874	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	123	191	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	79	149	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	157	144	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	179	217	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	1,502	1540	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	13	14	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	801	937	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	151	158	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	846	1168	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	599	558	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	1,423	1509	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	413	659	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	2,055	1993	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	29	690	16,300

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

Average Earnings per Worker by Industry

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

2021	Nye	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	\$43,540	\$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	\$120,952	\$121,597
22: Utilities	\$152,380	\$168,561
23: Construction	\$51,652	\$77,575
31: Manufacturing	\$57,148	\$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	\$78,162	\$97,417
44: Retail Trade	\$38,089	\$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	\$54,133	\$60,034
51: Information	\$59,242	\$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	\$57,486	\$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$50,384	\$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	\$121,686	\$94,189
55: Management of Companies	\$132,504	\$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	\$78,809	\$46,719
61: Educational Services	\$44,111	\$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	\$58,181	\$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	\$35,342	\$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	\$26,362	\$38,971
81: Other Services	\$30,618	\$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	\$69,035	\$86,683
99: Unclassified Industry	\$75,337	\$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 Nye County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Nye Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	\$66,087	\$62,329
2011	\$65,040	\$60,733
2012	\$64,236	\$60,517
2013	\$64,573	\$59,922
2014	\$65,134	\$60,803
2015	\$65,737	\$61,963
2016	\$65,125	\$62,957
2017	\$64,793	\$62,976
2018	\$64,653	\$63,604
2019	\$65,293	\$64,662
2020	\$66,611	\$69,292
2021	\$65,071	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

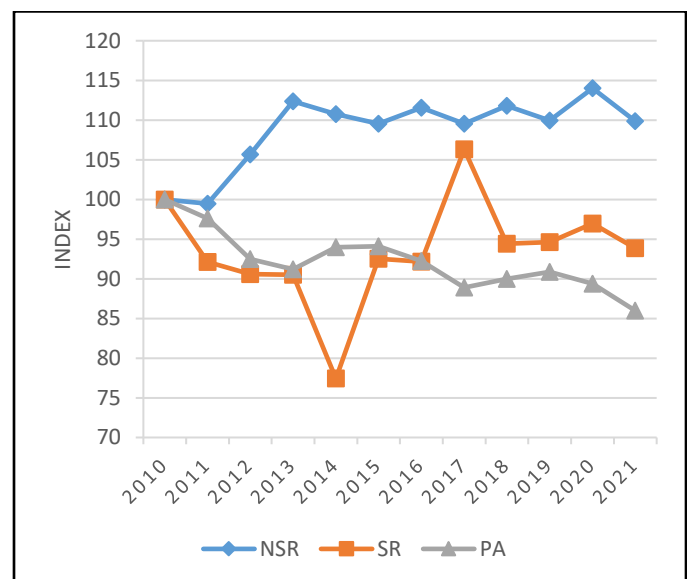
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

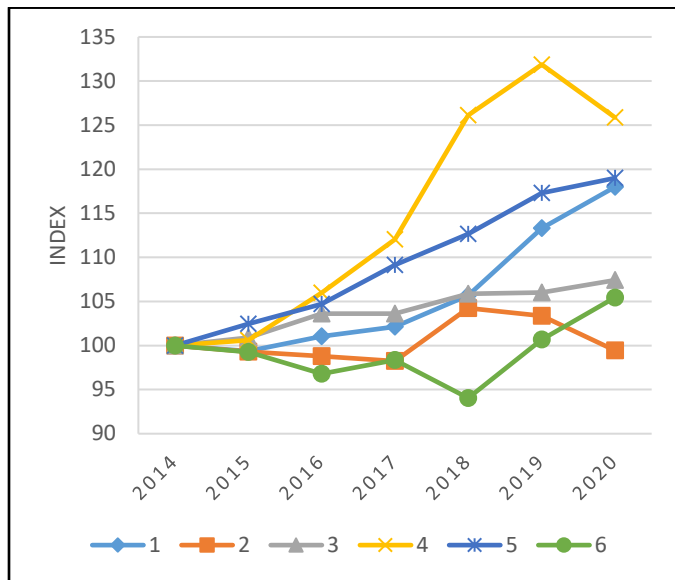
The average earnings per worker by industry in Nye County was \$65,071 in 2021. This average is lower than it was in 2010 by about \$1,000, however that has been the trend in Nye County. Over the 11 years the average earnings per worker have fluctuated by about \$2,000. The average earnings per worker by occupation are slightly lower in Nye County compared to Nevada. However, there are certain industries in Nye County that average more earnings per worker compared to Nevada.

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



Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Nye 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

The jobs by occupation in Nye County have increased overall from 2014 to 2020. The largest increase came from Construction and Extraction, which increased by 399 jobs. Despite this large increase, Office and Administrative Support still has the most jobs in Nye County and Nevada in 2020.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Nye		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	755	1,085	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	331	459	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	156	182	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	295	282	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	407	416	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	155	201	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	37	48	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	848	904	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	146	143	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	456	510	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	258	421	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	472	478	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	1,229	1,098	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	613	595	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	510	472	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	1,222	1,372	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	1,386	1,430	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	159	230	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	891	1,290	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	879	907	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	384	420	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	775	959	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	59	62	9,304	10,323
99-Unclassified	-	0	0	0	0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation

County Breakdown

The average earnings per worker through all occupations in Nye County is \$23.71, which is slightly lower than Nevada's \$24.66. Most of Nye's occupations average nearly the same if not more when compared to Nevada. The largest wage gap between the state and county comes from the Management occupation, where Nevada averages \$10 more per job, followed by Healthcare Practitioners and Tech where Nevada averages \$6 more per job.

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

	Nye	Nevada
11-Management	\$41.86	\$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	\$33.17	\$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	\$37.67	\$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	\$41.51	\$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	\$34.77	\$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	\$24.87	\$27.71
23-Legal	\$49.92	\$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	\$24.83	\$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	\$28.59	\$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	\$39.42	\$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	\$14.91	\$15.80
33-Protective Service	\$24.27	\$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	\$11.31	\$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	\$14.40	\$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	\$13.73	\$14.94
41-Sales and Related	\$17.90	\$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	\$17.50	\$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	\$15.96	\$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	\$25.24	\$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	\$25.91	\$25.70
51-Production	\$22.80	\$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	\$18.43	\$19.94
55-Military	\$24.14	\$26.82
99-Unclassified	\$0.00	\$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	\$23.71	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

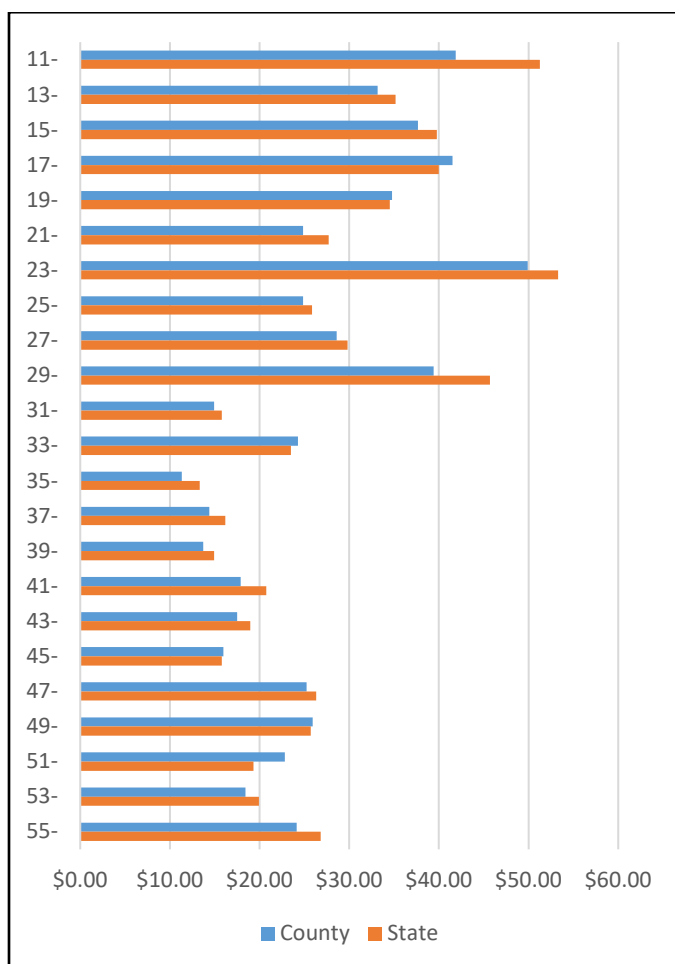
Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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



Commuting Inflow and Outflow

Definition

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

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

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	2,951	7,792	-4,840
2011	3,708	7,706	-3,999
2012	3,773	7,689	-3,915
2013	3,596	8,071	-4,475
2014	4,142	9,574	-5,431
2015	3,335	6,944	-3,609
2016	3,575	7,117	-3,542
2017	3,855	6,612	-2,757
2018	3,795	7,107	-3,312
2019	3,933	7,362	-3,430
2020	3,964	6,704	-2,740
2021	3,973	6,788	-2,815

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

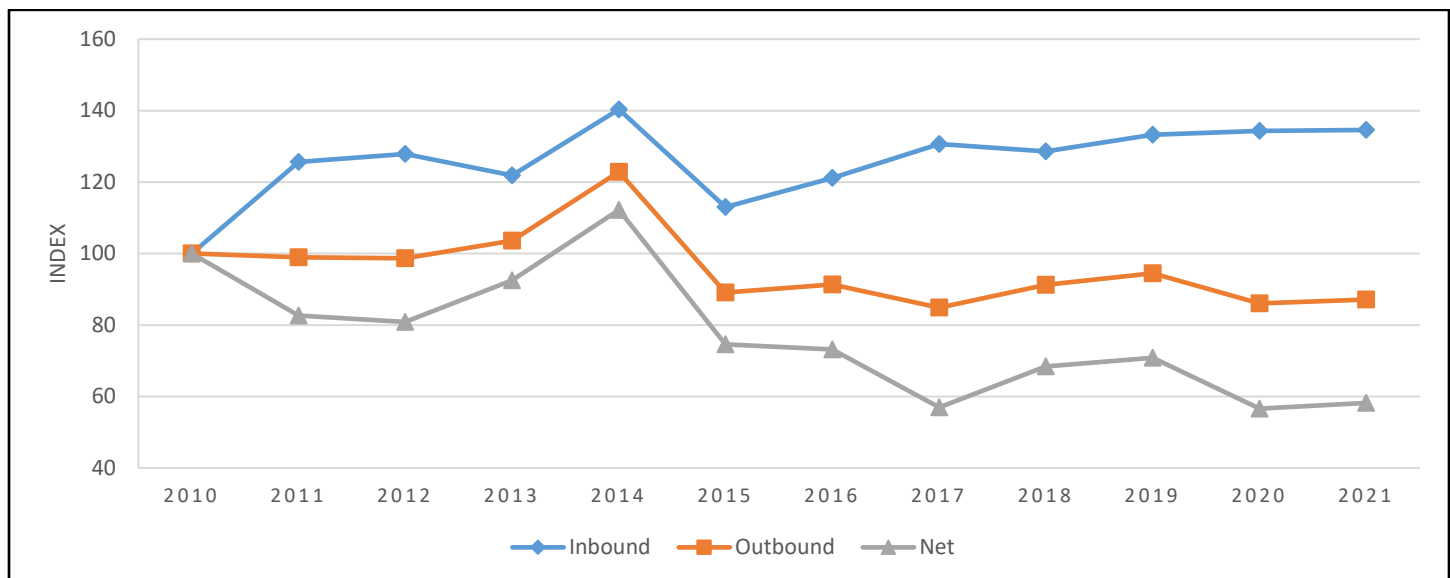
Why is it important?

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

Both inbound and outbound commuters are very high in Nye County, and they have been from 2010 to 2021. Outbound commuters have remained higher than the inbound by more than 2,000 over the eleven years. The outbound commuters peaked in 2014 with 9,574, the net commuters that year were -5,431. Since then, Outbound commuters can be seen going down, while inbound are starting to rise. Which is a good sign for Nye as more opportunity for work is developing in the county.

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



Per Capita Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

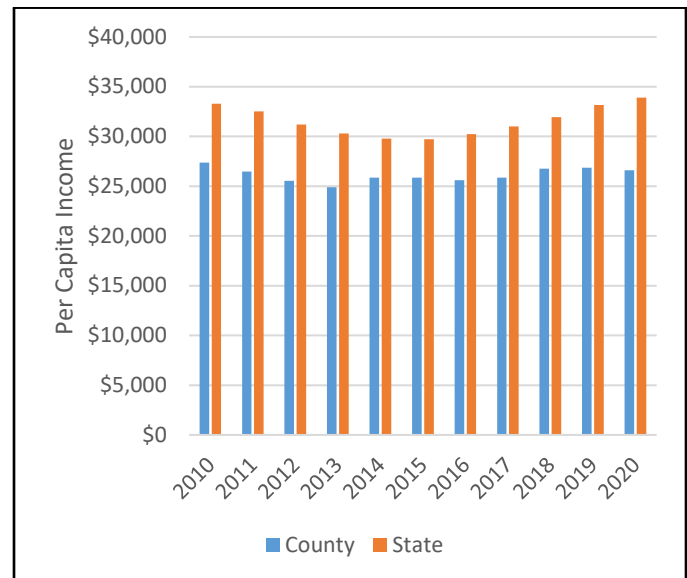
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth.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

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

Year	Nye Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$27,373	\$33,287
2012	\$25,540	\$31,194
2014	\$25,864	\$29,771
2016	\$25,595	\$30,229
2018	\$26,761	\$31,954
2020	\$26,615	\$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.

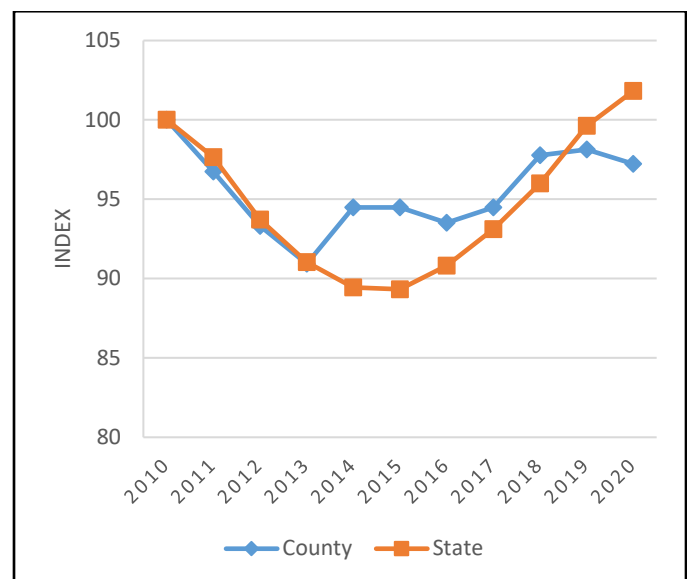
Figure 49. Nye County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

The Nye County per capita income displays a waving pattern from 2010 to 2020. The per capita income first decreased down to a low \$24,891 in 2013, it then began to fluctuate as it rose back up near \$27,000 in 2020. The Nevada per capita income displays a clearer bowing pattern over the ten years. Starting high at \$33,287 then gradually decreasing to a low in 2015 before steadily rising back up.

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



Personal Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 51. Nye County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	\$1,751,616	\$2,064,887
Earnings by place of work*	\$1,001,664	\$1,018,759
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	\$101,518	\$136,273
Employee/self-employed contributions*	\$61,590	\$83,758
Employer contributions*	\$39,928	\$52,515
Adjustment for residence*	\$39,730	\$4,240
Net earnings by place of residence	\$939,876	\$886,726
Dividends, interest, and rent*	\$278,138	\$311,932
Personal current transfer receipts*	\$533,602	\$866,229

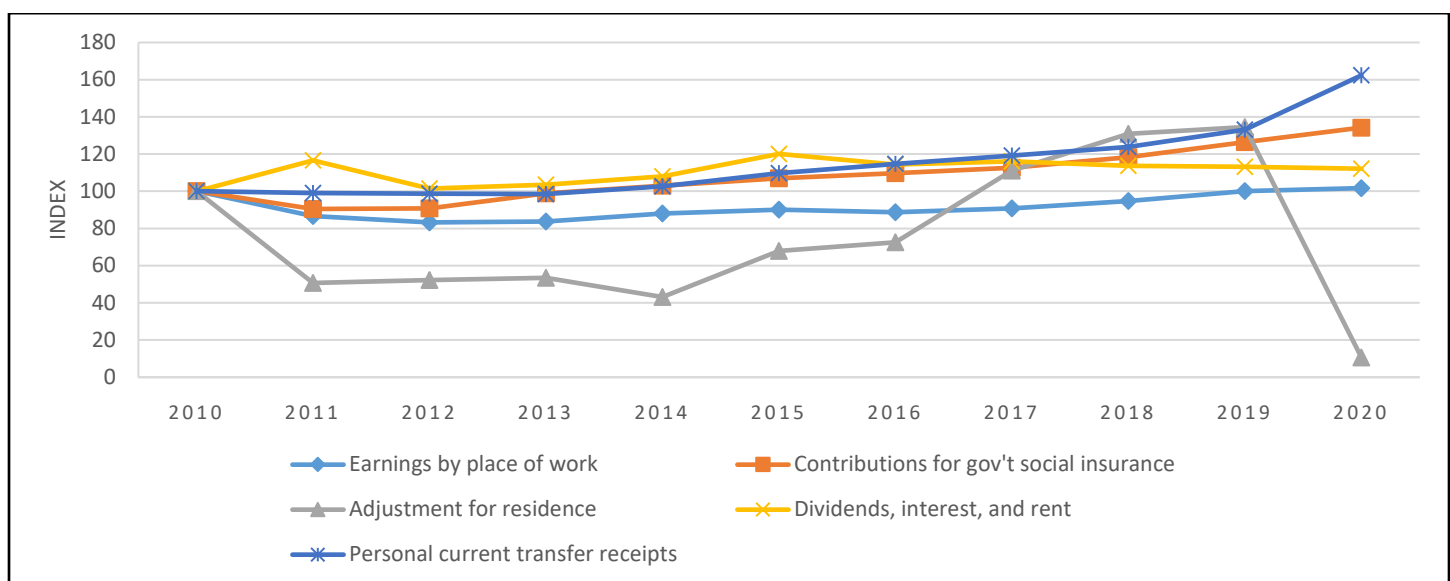
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)

*All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020, Nye's personal income has increased by a little over \$300,000. The biggest increase can be seen in the personal current transfer receipts, only two of the personal income components experienced a decrease. The most notable decrease comes from adjustment for residence, decreasing by more than \$30,000.

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



Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Nye County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	\$1,001,664	\$1,018,759
Wages and salaries	\$602,402	\$726,053
Supplements to wages and salaries	\$158,359	\$177,103
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	\$118,431	\$124,587
Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$39,928	\$52,515
Proprietors' income	\$240,903	\$115,603
Farm proprietors' income	\$31,641	\$36,634
Nonfarm proprietors' income	\$209,262	\$78,969

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.

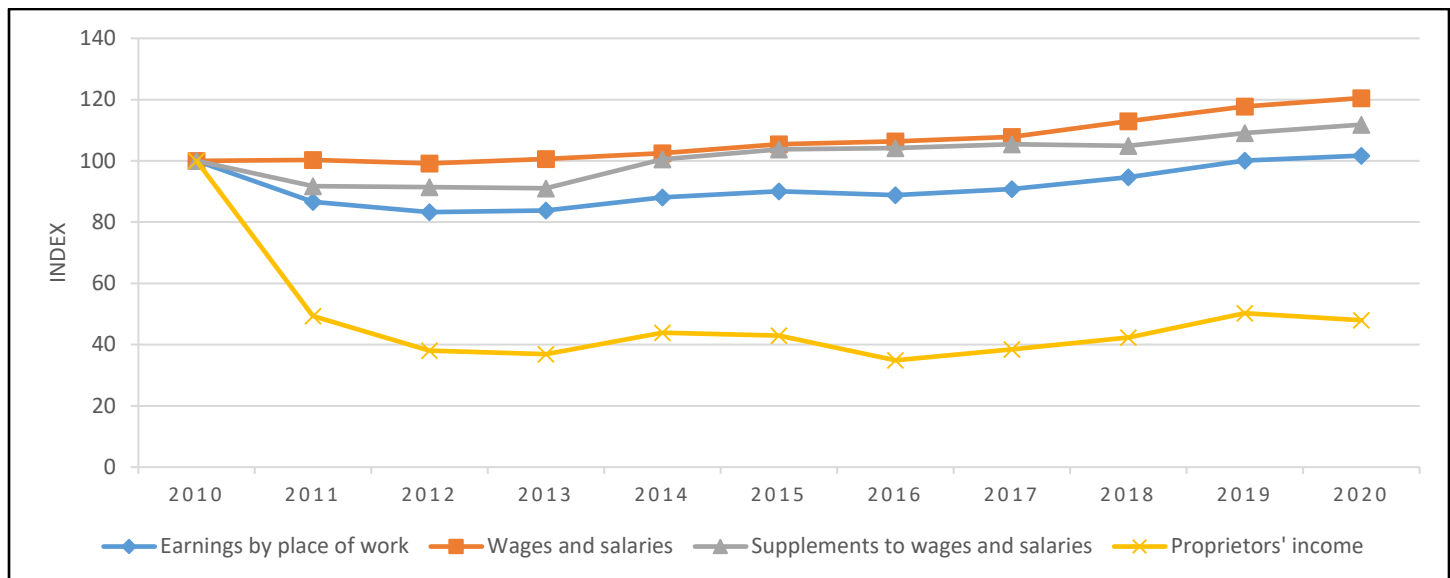
Why is it important?

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

Most of the components of the personal income earnings have increased from 2010 to 2020 in Nye County. Wages and salaries had the largest increase of over \$120,000. Despite the large increase, there were two large decreases coming from proprietors' income and nonfarm proprietors' income.

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



Gross Regional Product

Definition

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

Table 53. Nye County GRP by Industry, 2021

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	\$31,579,212
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	\$464,814,614
22: Utilities	\$119,189,937
23: Construction	\$61,944,147
31: Manufacturing	\$28,818,796
42: Wholesale Trade	\$26,945,040
44: Retail Trade	\$144,862,461
48: Transportation and Warehousing	\$26,606,772
51: Information	\$27,502,650
52: Finance and Insurance	\$26,193,340
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$41,835,731
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	\$229,718,028
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	\$4,313,785
56: Administrative and Support	\$105,538,208
61: Educational Services	\$7,516,019
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$77,743,333
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$43,473,440
72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$71,578,007
81: Other Services	\$27,867,425
90: Government and Public Administration	\$157,836,933
99: Unclassified Industry	Insf. Data

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

The industry with the highest GRP for Nye County in 2021 is Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction (\$464M). All industries in Nye have a GRP higher than \$4M. The total GRP for Nye is \$1.9B. The total exports are \$2.2B and the imports are \$2.7B, which shows plenty of money flowing in and circulating through the county.

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

	Nye
Total GRP	\$1,929,186,110
Exports	\$2,268,129,127
Imports	\$2,734,059,474

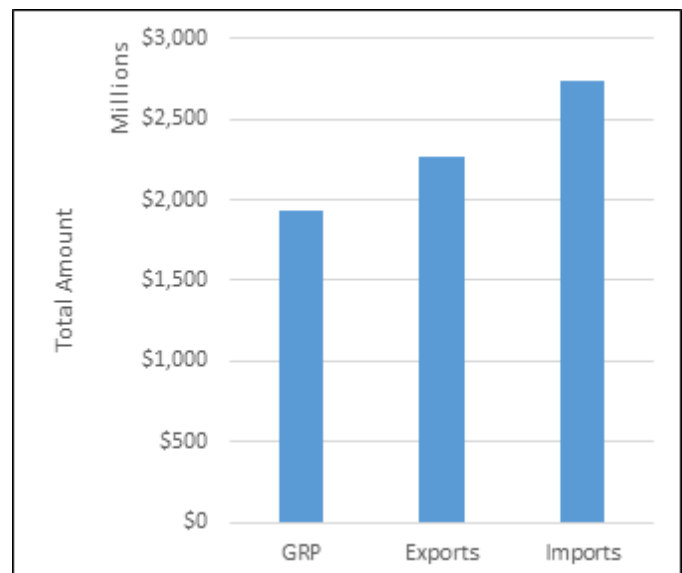
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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



NAICS Sector Breakdown

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

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

NAICS Sector Breakdowns

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

Page 1:

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

Page 2:

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

What is NAICS?

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

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

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

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

NAICS Sectors

What NAICS can offer

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

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

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

Businesses within a NAICS subsector

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

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

This Section Contains:

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

Breaking Down NAICS Sectors

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

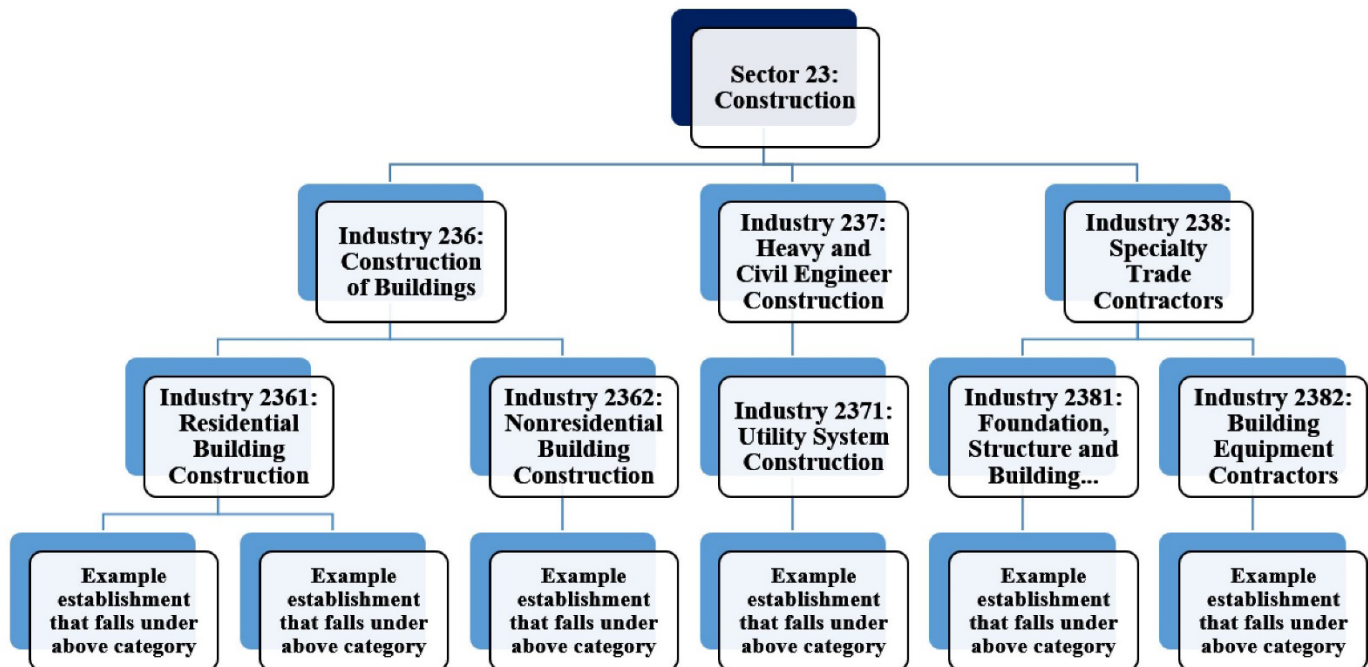
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	903: Local Government	1,549
2	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,540
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,096
4	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	808
5	561: Administrative and Support Services	782
6	721: Accommodation	701
7	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	612
8	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	513
9	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	511
10	452: General Merchandise Stores	422
11	622: Hospitals	329
12	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	305
13	445: Food and Beverage Stores	303
14	901: Federal Government	252
15	447: Gasoline Stations	250

Figure 54. Example Flowchart of NAICS Sector 23: Construction



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

Top Performers

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

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

The Sourcing for each of these tables is as follows:

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

The NAICS Classification System

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

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

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	221: Utilities	\$152,380
2	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$132,504
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$121,686
4	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$121,650
5	482: Rail Transportation	\$104,523
6	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$87,544
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$85,894
8	517: Telecommunications	\$83,231
9	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$82,731
10	902: State Government	\$79,017
11	999: Unclassified Industry	\$75,337
12	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$74,332
13	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$73,948
14	711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	\$71,199
15	903: Local Government	\$71,172

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$794,472,328
2	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$406,322,744
3	903: Local Government	\$257,337,306
4	221: Utilities	\$179,480,672
5	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$167,929,259
6	902: State Government	\$164,036,474
7	901: Federal Government	\$106,404,518
8	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$84,384,267
9	531: Real Estate	\$80,802,435
10	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$65,516,960
11	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	\$63,030,847
12	721: Accommodation	\$62,487,240
13	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$61,078,931
14	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$56,009,416
15	452: General Merchandise Stores	\$42,559,265

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$551,249,734
2	902: State Government	\$156,787,666
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$147,149,107
4	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$89,487,008
5	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$83,203,848
6	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$82,768,773
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$77,120,024
8	622: Hospitals	\$75,569,734
9	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$73,141,231
10	311: Food Manufacturing	\$70,770,304
11	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$66,058,614
12	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$59,456,720
13	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$58,913,972
14	523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related	\$50,823,979
15	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$50,601,702

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$763,276,402
2	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$349,136,104
3	902: State Government	\$164,036,474
4	221: Utilities	\$145,579,258
5	561: Administrative and Support	\$124,814,664
6	901: Federal Government	\$100,163,799
7	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	\$53,696,085
8	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$48,477,132
9	721: Accommodation	\$43,468,826
10	452: General Merchandise Stores	\$27,851,717
11	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$27,443,219
12	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$26,903,589
13	447: Gasoline Stations	\$26,612,603
14	454: Nonstore Retailers	\$25,884,298
15	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$25,312,536

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

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

111: Crop Production:

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

112: Animal Production and Aquaculture:

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

113: Forestry and Logging:

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

114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping:

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

115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry:

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

County Breakdown

Jobs in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector have increased from 2011 to 2021. The largest increase in jobs comes from the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector with a total of 64. Each active subsector has more than 1 payroll business, which combines for a total of 19 payroll businesses. The average earnings per job are decent in the active subsectors, and two of the three subsectors average more compared to Nevada.

The total sales are great for this sector, most of them come from exports. This is a good thing because the imports for this sector are very low in comparison to the sales.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$2,610,759.

Table 60 Nye 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	44	94	10	\$49,366	\$6,362,064
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	241	305	5	\$43,124	\$13,291,877
113: Forestry and Logging	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,621
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$66,166
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	23	51	4	\$35,692	\$1,905,950

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	\$24,850,086	\$4,214,285	\$20,635,800	\$9,129,215	\$559,666
112	\$56,009,416	\$7,532,284	\$48,477,132	\$7,412,724	\$1,980,775
113	\$19,624	\$18,220	\$1,404	\$25,959	\$741
114	\$152,720	\$44,961	\$107,759	\$323,849	\$23,205
115	\$2,247,920	\$1,359,939	\$887,981	\$1,691,484	\$46,372

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

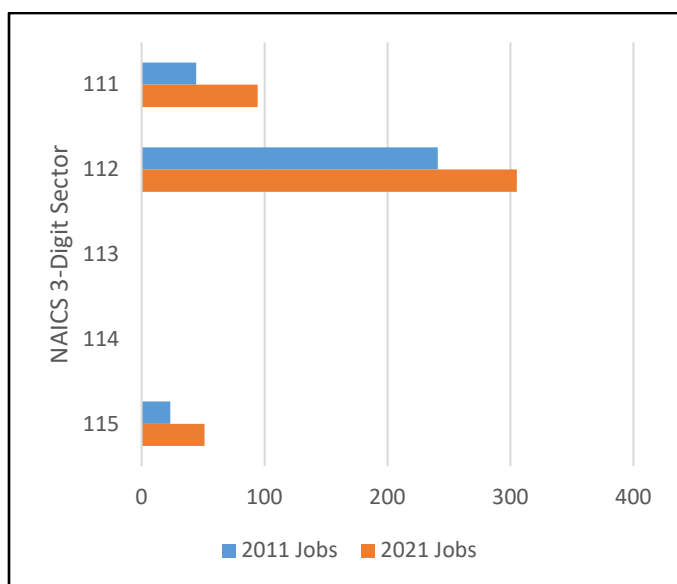
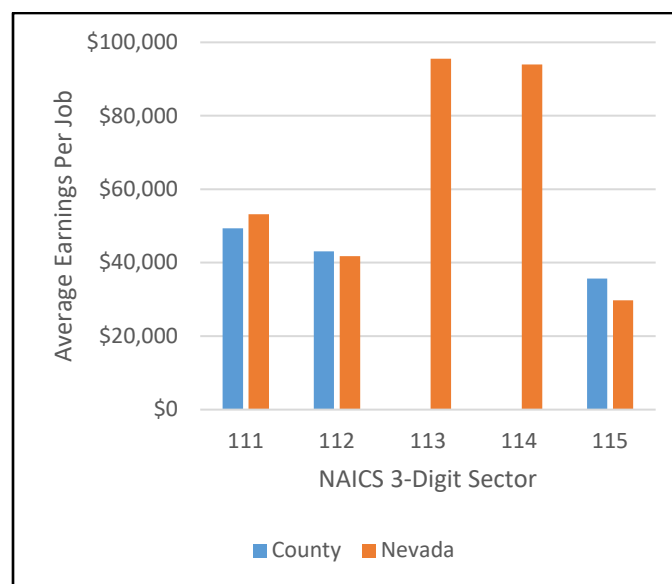


Figure 56 Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

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

211: Oil and Gas Extraction

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

212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)

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

213: Support Activities for Mining

Industries in the Support Activities for Mining subsector group establishments primarily providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas.

Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals, on a contract or fee basis, are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites.

County Breakdown

Despite two of the three subsectors decreasing in jobs, overall jobs still increased in this sector from 2011 to 2021. The large increase in jobs comes from the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector with an increase of 118 jobs. This sector is comprised of 16 payroll businesses that have a total industry earning over \$138M. The average earnings per job in each subsector are slightly less when compared to Nevada.

At over \$818M, the total sales are extremely for this sector. Most of the sales come from exported sales from Mining (except Oil and Gas), there are also great in-region sales from two other subsectors. With the imports being fairly low compared to total sales, Nye is able to have a healthy cash flow in this sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$51,719,744.

Table 62. Nye 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	39	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$2,933,625
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	978	1,096	12	\$121,650	\$133,664,513
213: Support Activities for Mining	23	20	2	\$87,544	\$2,014,525

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	\$19,950,232	\$13,863,977	\$6,086,256	\$8,071,696	\$3,529,635
212	\$794,472,328	\$31,195,926	\$763,276,402	\$28,264,651	\$47,949,844
213	\$4,411,809	\$2,537,645	\$1,874,165	\$12,825,761	\$240,265

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

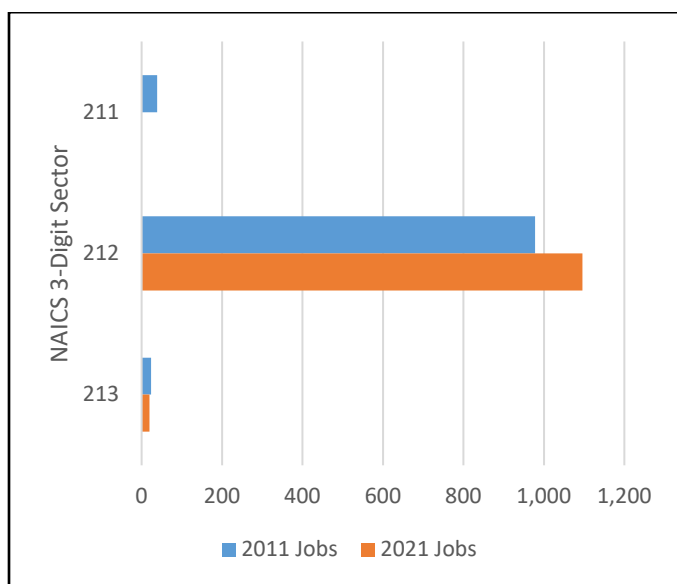
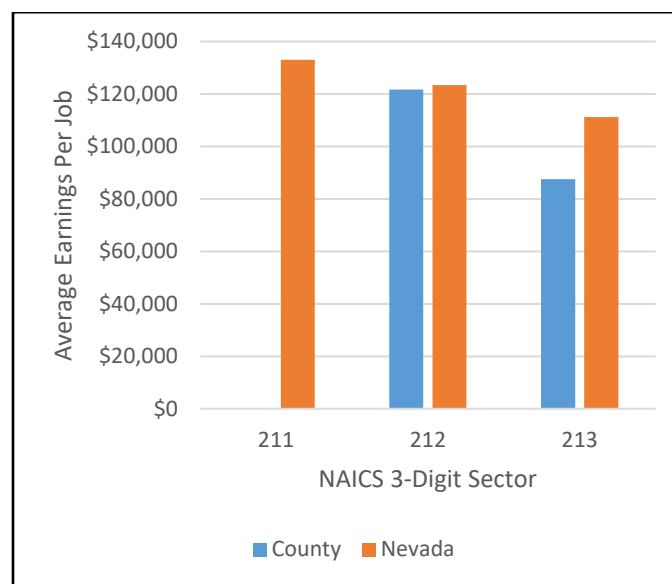


Figure 58. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

221: Utilities

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

County Breakdown

The total jobs have increased in this sector from 2011 to 2021 by 83. There are now 187 jobs and 9 payroll businesses that have an average earning of \$152,380 per job. This average is nearly \$20,000 less when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings are still not bad however, totaling near \$30M.

The total sales for this sector are near \$180M, most of the sales come from exports. However, there is still \$33M coming from in-region sales. The imports for this sector are low at \$37M, which allows for a generous cash flow creating a healthy economy for Nye County.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$26,132,257.

Table 64. Nye 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	104	187	9	\$152,380	\$29,173,298

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	\$179,480,672	\$33,901,414	\$145,579,258	\$37,121,917	\$26,132,257

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

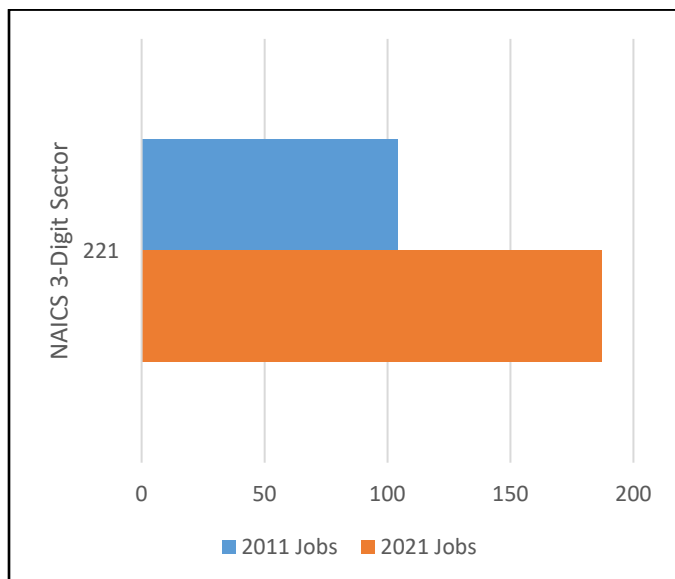
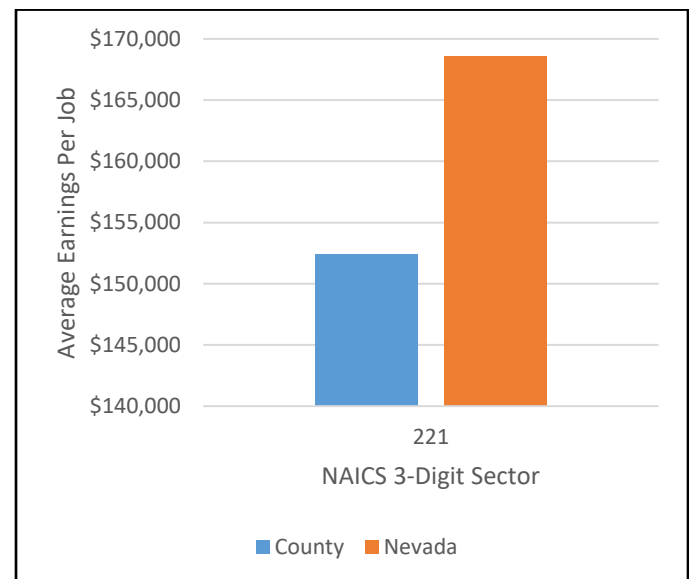


Figure 60. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 23: Construction

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

236: Construction of Buildings

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

237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

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

238: Specialty Trade Contractors

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

County Breakdown

The Construction sector is comprised of three subsectors, that has 834 jobs and 94 payroll businesses in 2021. Total jobs have experienced a big increase from the previous data recorded in 2011. The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector had the largest increase, increasing by 289 jobs. The average earnings per worker are less in each subsector when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings are decent in this sector, the most coming from the Specialty Trade Contractors, which is to be suspected due to its large work crew.

The total sales are high in this sector, most of them come from in-region sales for each subsector. There are still a few exported sales, but nothing in comparison to the in-region sales. Imports are fairly high in the Construction of Buildings subsector; however, they are low for the other two subsectors. This sector has a good balance of money flowing in and out with great production, which are all signs of a stable thriving economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$911,572.

Table 66. Nye 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	110	132	19	\$48,656	\$6,643,008
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	119	90	8	\$73,948	\$7,589,161
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	323	612	67	\$49,037	\$33,092,920

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	\$16,944,988	\$14,756,732	\$2,188,256	\$23,852,695	\$127,739
237	\$19,393,683	\$17,449,976	\$1,943,707	\$5,760,275	\$148,270
238	\$84,384,267	\$68,458,623	\$15,925,644	\$32,138,302	\$635,563

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

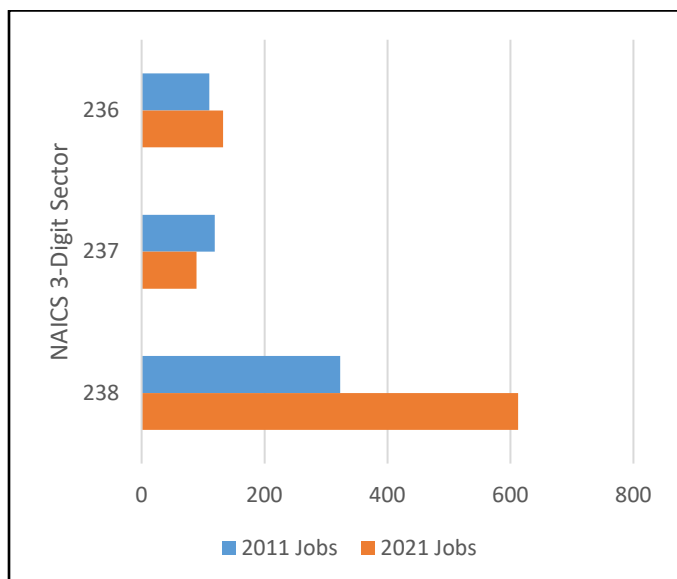
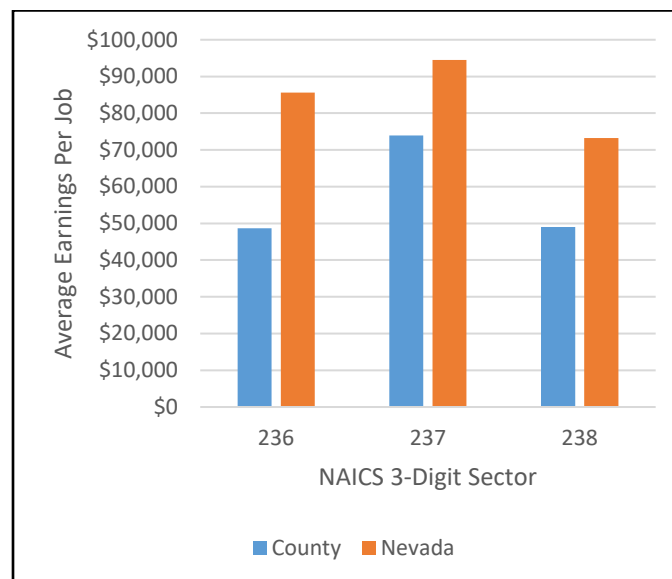


Figure 62. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 31: Manufacturing

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

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

311: Food Manufacturing

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

312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing

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

313: Textile Mills

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

314: Textile Product Mills

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

315: Apparel Manufacturing

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

316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing

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

County Breakdown

This sector has minimal activity that has not changed much from 2011 to 2021. The most notable change that can be seen comes from the Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing. In 2011 there were 0 jobs in this subsector, then in 2021 36 jobs and 2 payroll businesses were recorded. This subsector has the highest total industry earnings and the greatest sales. With minimal output coming from the sector, the high imports become the highlight of this sector. Total taxes collected from this sector \$195,950.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
311: Food Manufacturing	10	13	4	\$31,100	\$401,875
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	0	36	2	\$44,241	\$1,628,800
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
314: Textile Product Mills	15	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$8,909
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$95,169
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	<10	0	0	\$0	\$36,447

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	\$3,058,257	\$267,933	\$2,790,324	\$70,770,304	\$43,064
312	\$9,099,626	\$899,468	\$8,200,158	\$17,195,420	\$145,661
313	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,356,836	\$0
314	\$27,317	\$10,989	\$16,328	\$2,352,655	\$476
315	\$182,246	\$59,557	\$122,689	\$987,189	\$3,280
316	\$159,286	\$28,481	\$130,806	\$601,923	\$3,469

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

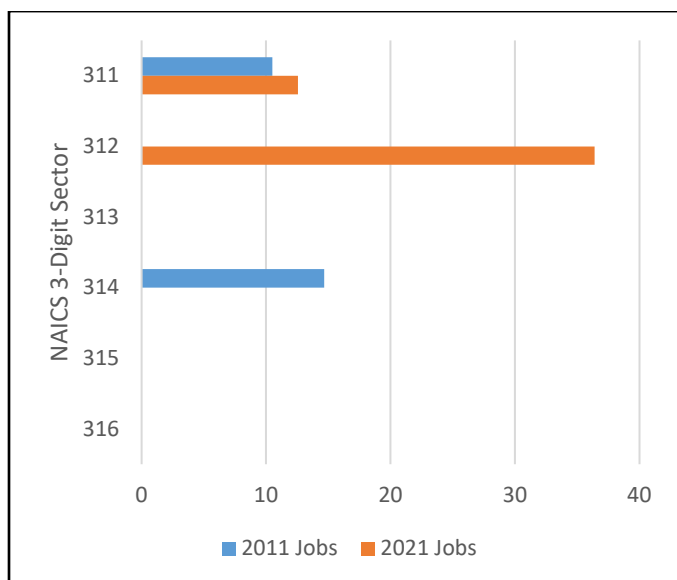
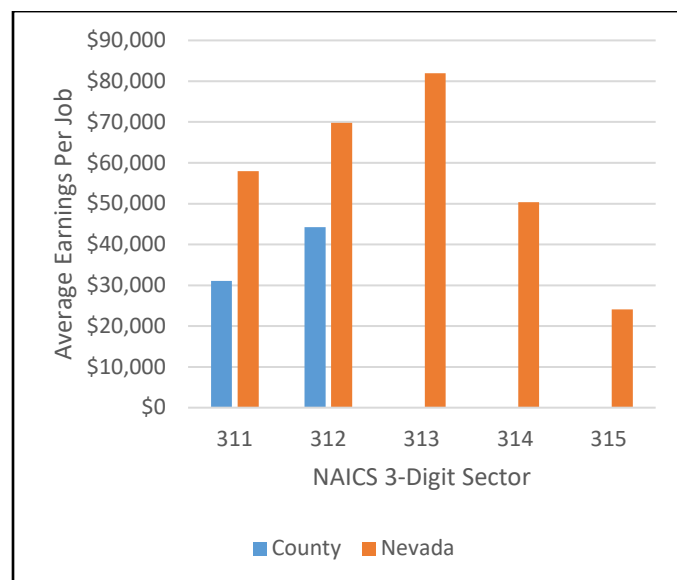


Figure 64. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 32: Manufacturing

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

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

321: Wood Product Manufacturing

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

322: Paper Manufacturing

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

323: Printing and Related Support Activities

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

324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

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

325: Chemical Manufacturing

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

326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing

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

327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

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

County Breakdown

A lot of the subsectors total jobs data have been suppressed for 2021. Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing were the only two subsectors to report jobs and also 5 payroll businesses in 2021. They are also the only subsectors to report average earnings per job, which are lower when compared to Nevada's.

The total sales are high for subsector (324); however, the other subsectors do not have the same output. With minimal output from the other subsectors, the imports are extremely high. There is plenty of money flowing into this sector, but there is not much return which could display a potential need or opportunity in this sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$626,849.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
321: Wood Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$41,920
322: Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$28,905
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$157,732
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	29	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$1,193,393
325: Chemical Manufacturing	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$320,632
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	<10	14	2	\$36,974	\$504,774
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	17	24	3	\$64,468	\$1,616,593

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	\$158,100	\$135,649	\$22,451	\$7,868,545	\$1,406
322	\$142,172	\$64,219	\$77,953	\$10,170,279	\$1,949
323	\$498,546	\$18,789	\$479,757	\$4,837,699	\$8,518
324	\$26,095,589	\$18,015,196	\$8,080,393	\$19,265,531	\$469,896
325	\$1,463,255	\$216,784	\$1,246,471	\$66,058,614	\$35,180
326	\$2,398,105	\$115,142	\$2,282,963	\$23,952,137	\$25,092
327	\$5,700,032	\$2,282,265	\$3,417,767	\$15,406,484	\$84,808

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

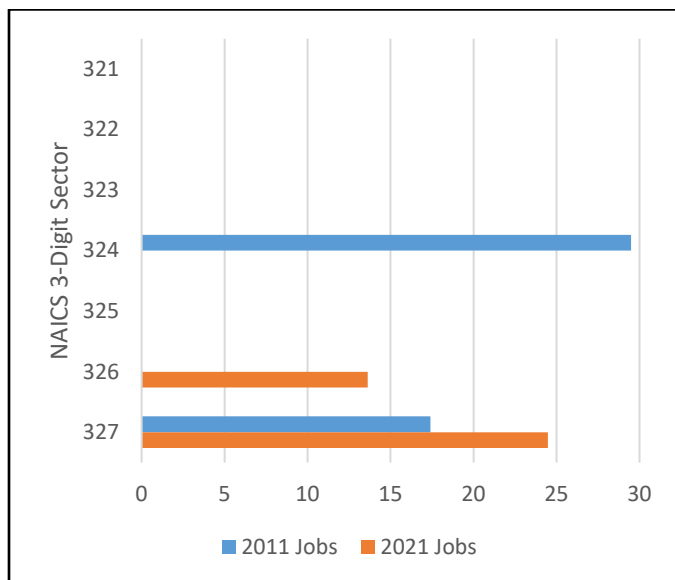
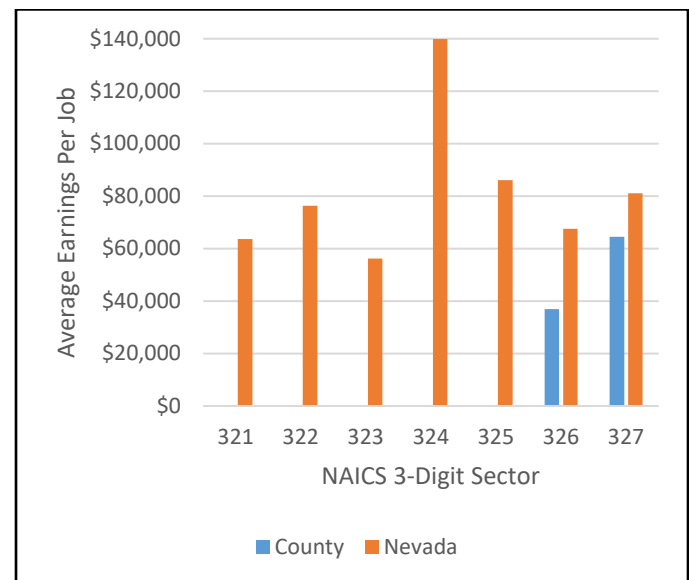


Figure 66. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 33: Manufacturing

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

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

331: Primary Metal Manufacturing

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

332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

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

334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

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

County Breakdown

There are only two active subsectors in this Manufacturing sector in 2021. Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing and Miscellaneous Manufacturing provide Nye with 117 jobs and 9 payroll businesses. The average earnings per job in these subsectors are far less when compared to Nevada. The imports are the highlight of this sector due to the minimal output. Without imports from outside communities this sector could easily fail. Total taxes collected from this sector \$283,054.

335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing

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

336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

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

337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing

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

339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing

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

Table 72. Nye 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	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	13	21	4	\$32,665	\$768,907
333: Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$169,678
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$138,564
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$228,660
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$199,541
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$180,248
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15	96	5	\$67,001	\$6,630,651

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,137,299	\$0
332	\$2,416,699	\$457,409	\$1,959,290	\$31,940,656	\$29,031
333	\$626,239	\$91,397	\$534,842	\$45,384,306	\$7,862
334	\$328,289	\$71,516	\$256,773	\$22,442,593	\$8,793
335	\$684,276	\$82,476	\$601,800	\$8,386,745	\$8,601
336	\$1,015,407	\$554,538	\$460,870	\$58,913,972	\$9,703
337	\$389,452	\$34,081	\$355,371	\$6,482,073	\$2,826
339	\$18,971,281	\$753,007	\$18,218,274	\$14,246,491	\$216,283

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

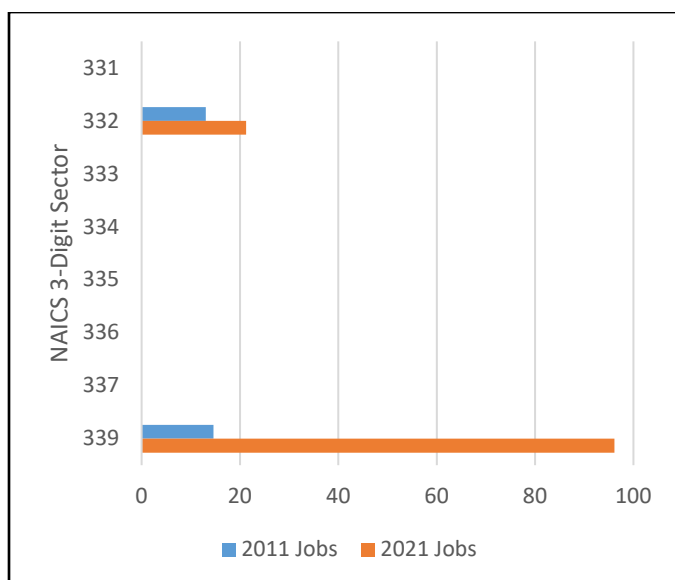
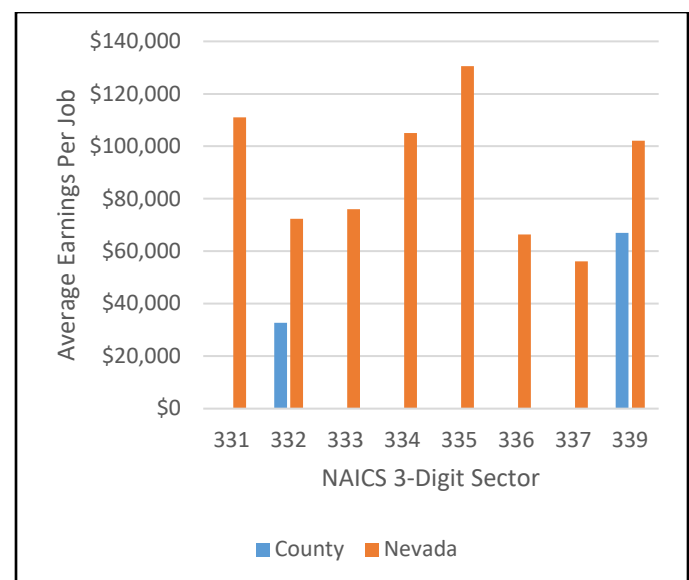


Figure 68. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 42: Wholesale Trade

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

423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

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

424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods

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

425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers

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

County Breakdown

Despite jobs decreasing in one subsector overall jobs in the Wholesale Trade sector have increased from 2011 to 2021. The main increase comes from the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods, which increased by 10 jobs. The three subsectors provide Nye with 118 jobs and 19 payroll businesses. The average earnings per job in this sector are less when compared to Nevada's averages. The total industry earnings are decent at \$11.4M as well as the total sales over \$43M.

Although total sales are decent in this sector, they do not compare to the imports. At over \$172M the imports are extremely high in this sector. This sector is heavily reliant on the imports, without them the Wholesale Trade sector would not exist in Nye County.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$7,517,836.

Table 74. Nye 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	95	9	\$85,894	\$9,882,638
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	14	23	9	\$46,401	\$1,229,452
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	17	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$305,369

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	\$32,570,663	\$7,258,128	\$25,312,536	\$77,120,024	\$2,175,573
424	\$10,854,164	\$8,676,313	\$2,177,852	\$89,487,008	\$5,340,177
425	\$356,580	\$102,024	\$254,556	\$5,444,847	\$2,086

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

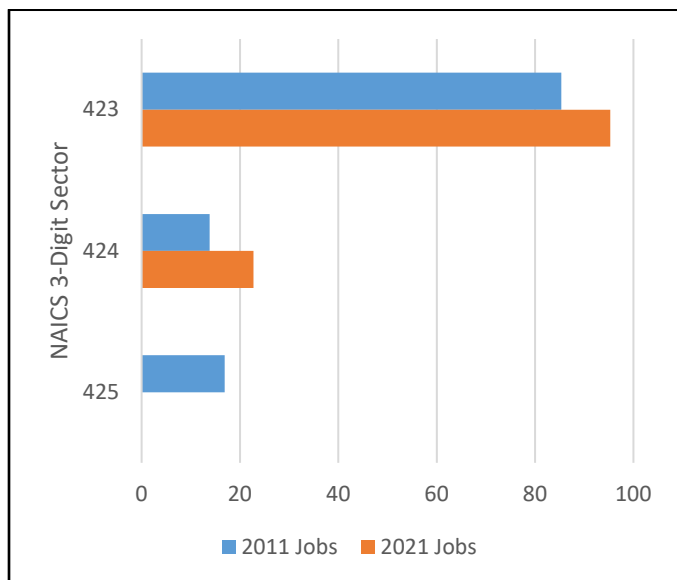
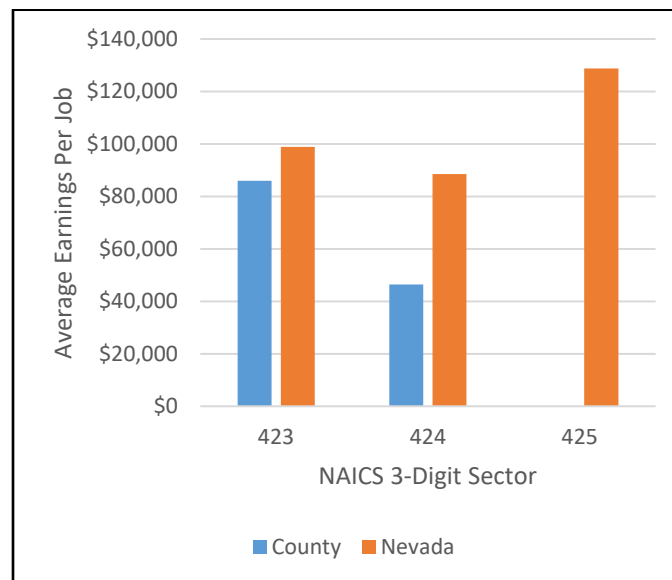


Figure 70. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade

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

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

441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers

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

442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores

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

443: Electronics and Appliance Stores

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

444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers

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

445: Food and Beverage Stores

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

446: Health and Personal Care Stores

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

447: Gasoline Stations

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

448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores

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

County Breakdown

Jobs in this Retail Trade sector have increased in every subsector. This is a very active sector for Nye County having 73 payroll businesses and great industry earnings. The total sales are great as well, split between exported and in-region sales. The imports are balanced with the sales, displaying a healthy economy. Total taxes collected \$20,569,257.

Table 76. Nye 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	167	197	13	\$60,612	\$12,832,902
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	12	14	3	\$30,399	\$553,665
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	21	38	7	\$41,133	\$1,696,816
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	160	210	6	\$31,950	\$6,758,600
445: Food and Beverage Stores	231	303	9	\$39,827	\$12,608,674
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	53	59	8	\$43,849	\$2,855,921
447: Gasoline Stations	227	250	26	\$28,078	\$7,757,024
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	<10	11	1	\$34,735	\$661,517

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	\$32,989,552	\$10,898,071	\$22,091,481	\$28,102,480	\$4,986,896
442	\$1,345,060	\$260,873	\$1,084,186	\$5,817,246	\$180,559
443	\$4,100,146	\$546,933	\$3,553,214	\$6,868,140	\$540,486
444	\$20,167,406	\$2,117,265	\$18,050,141	\$13,765,944	\$3,761,258
445	\$32,111,452	\$4,668,232	\$27,443,219	\$25,983,380	\$3,918,093
446	\$6,403,263	\$2,308,628	\$4,094,635	\$11,412,852	\$507,431
447	\$38,125,408	\$11,512,805	\$26,612,603	\$4,047,999	\$6,356,093
448	\$2,543,595	\$1,099,109	\$1,444,486	\$13,974,055	\$318,441

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

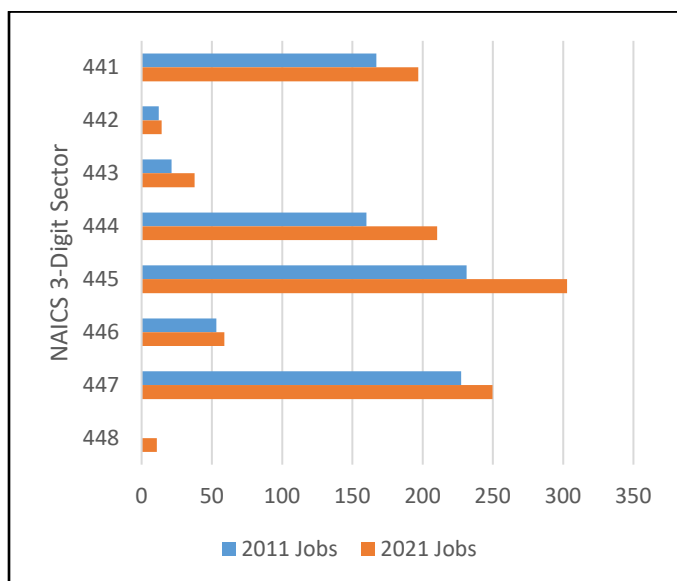
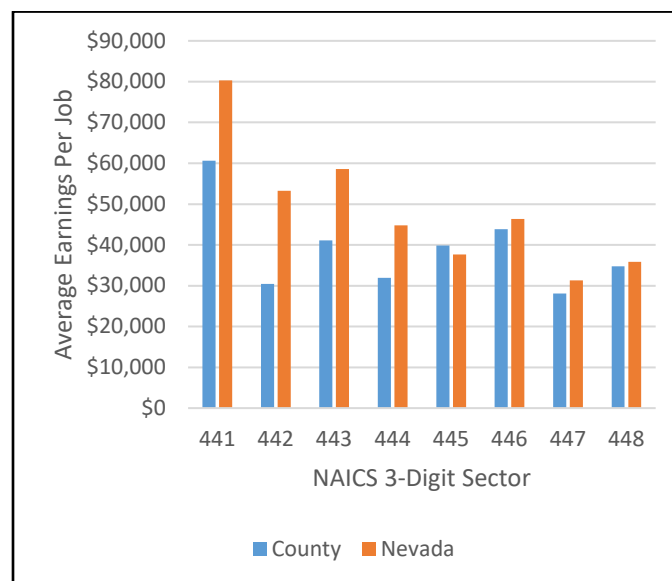


Figure 72. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 45: Retail Trade

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

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

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

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

452: General Merchandise Stores

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

453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers

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

454: Nonstore Retailers

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

County Breakdown

This Retail Trade sector is made up of four subsectors that are very active in 2021. Every subsector has experienced an increase in jobs from 2011 to 2021, the largest coming from Miscellaneous Store Retailers. This sector has 43 payroll businesses but the average earnings per worker are less when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings are decent, the most coming from General Merchandise Stores.

The total sales are high for this sector, most of them come from exported sales. The imports for the sector are low compared to the exports and total sales. This sector is very stable due to its healthy cash flow.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$14,543,677.

Table 78. Nye 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	20	30	4	\$41,697	\$1,679,545
452: General Merchandise Stores	352	422	9	\$34,152	\$15,072,130
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	105	205	19	\$32,430	\$8,551,340
454: Nonstore Retailers	57	136	11	\$47,202	\$7,669,181

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	\$4,099,813	\$599,856	\$3,499,958	\$4,052,259	\$557,242
452	\$42,559,265	\$14,707,548	\$27,851,717	\$15,365,981	\$8,993,702
453	\$20,768,456	\$2,294,066	\$18,474,390	\$9,189,622	\$2,785,632
454	\$33,491,275	\$7,606,977	\$25,884,298	\$28,089,996	\$2,207,101

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

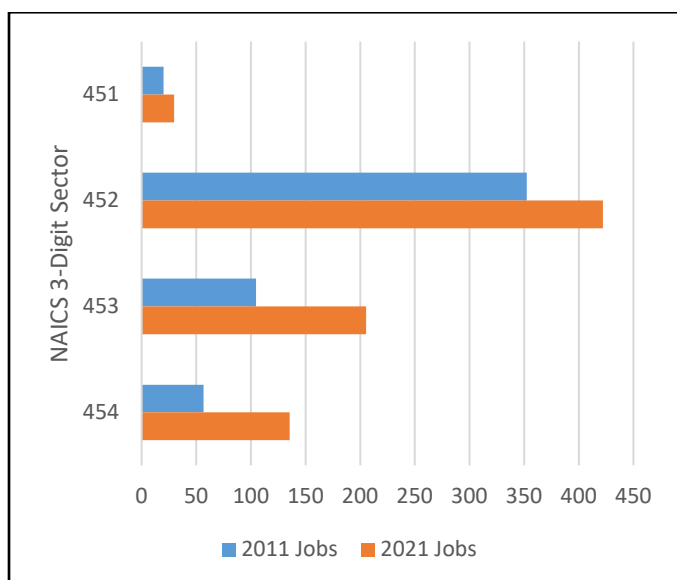
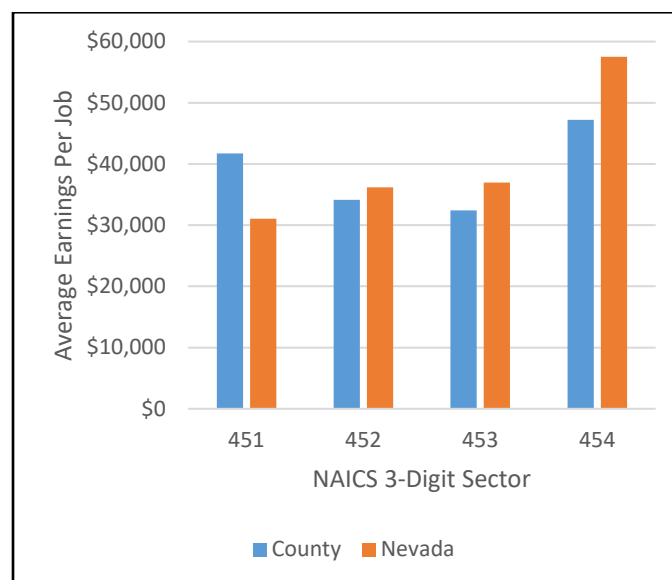


Figure 74. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing

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

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

481: Air Transportation

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

482: Rail Transportation

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

483: Water Transportation

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

484: Truck Transportation

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

485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation

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

486: Pipeline Transportation

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

488: Support Activities for Transportation

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

County Breakdown

Only half of this Transportation and Warehousing sector is active in Nye. Jobs have increased in three of the four active subsectors from 2011 to 2021. There are 28 total payroll businesses, the most coming from Truck Transportation. The average earnings per job are decent, but when compared to Nevada two subsectors earn less. Total industry earnings are great for this sector, over \$10M came from Truck Transportation.

The total sales coming from Truck Transportation are the greatest in the sector as well with over \$27M. The imports are high in the inactive subsectors and while sales are great in the other subsectors, it's not enough to match or overcome the total imports.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,116,486.

Table 80 Nye 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	\$844,331
482: Rail Transportation	12	11	0	\$104,523	\$1,171,161
483: Water Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$53,749
484: Truck Transportation	45	68	18	\$54,650	\$10,497,296
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	27	33	2	\$52,959	\$4,036,759
486: Pipeline Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$14,359
488: Support Activities for Transportation	20	27	8	\$51,251	\$1,662,655

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	\$2,341,182	\$1,739,327	\$601,855	\$9,023,445	\$254,022
482	\$3,966,271	\$2,402,724	\$1,563,547	\$3,211,830	\$136,707
483	\$269,502	\$198,392	\$71,110	\$5,043,495	\$10,142
484	\$27,542,732	\$21,592,001	\$5,950,731	\$18,548,853	\$437,625
485	\$7,335,832	\$4,056,479	\$3,279,353	\$2,476,760	\$230,284
486	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,367,415	\$0
487	\$36,555	\$34,925	\$1,630	\$301,953	\$391
488	\$4,234,256	\$2,673,153	\$1,561,103	\$17,260,583	\$47,315

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

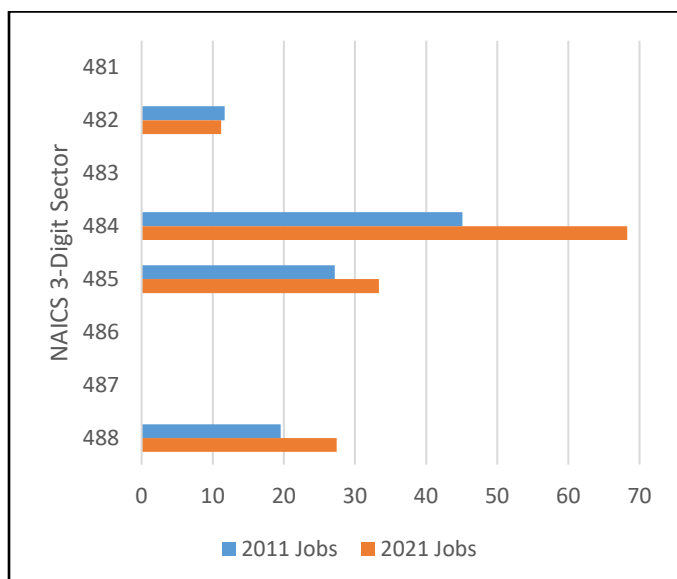
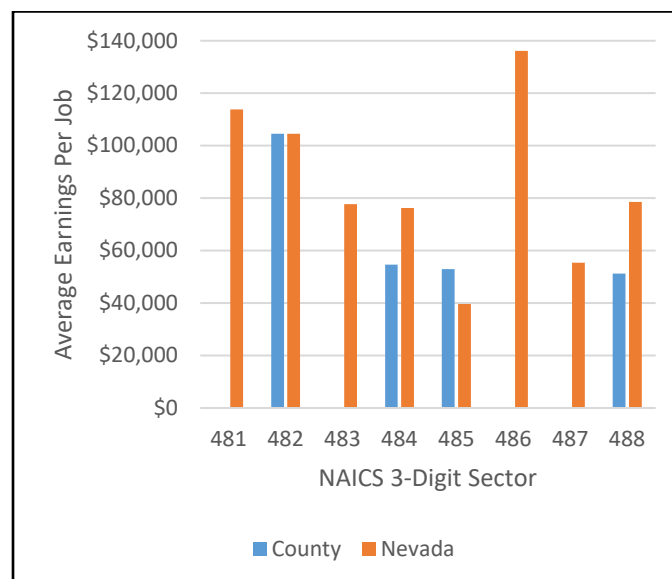


Figure 76. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 49: Transportation and Warehousing

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

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

491: Postal Service

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

492: Couriers and Messengers

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

493: Warehousing and Storage

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

County Breakdown

Jobs have increased overall in this Transportation and Warehousing sector from 2011-2021. The main increase in jobs comes from the Couriers and Messengers subsector that reported 34 jobs and 2 payroll businesses in 2021. The average earnings per job for the Postal Service subsector are more in Nye County compared to Nevada. Whereas the other subsectors average less per job when compared to Nevada.

The total sales mostly come from the Postal Service and the Couriers and Messengers subsectors, which are split between in-region and exported sales. The imports are low for the two active subsectors; however, they are extremely high in the Warehousing and Storage subsector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$112,654

Table 82. Nye 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	12	17	1	\$46,225	\$807,858
492: Couriers and Messengers	11	34	2	\$43,901	\$3,515,150
493: Warehousing and Storage	<10	0	0	\$0	\$456,919

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
491	\$1,246,779	\$796,755	\$450,024	\$1,748	\$0
492	\$7,486,667	\$3,585,377	\$3,901,290	\$3,973,872	\$105,010
493	\$926,838	\$687,984	\$238,853	\$10,960,582	\$7,644

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

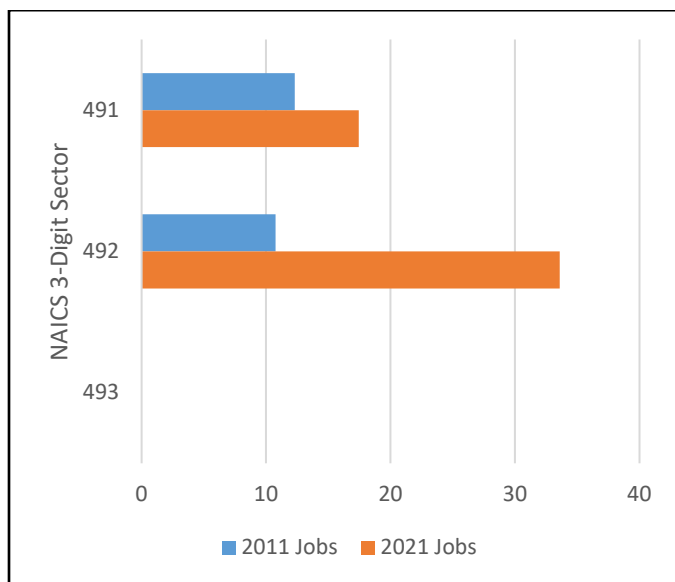
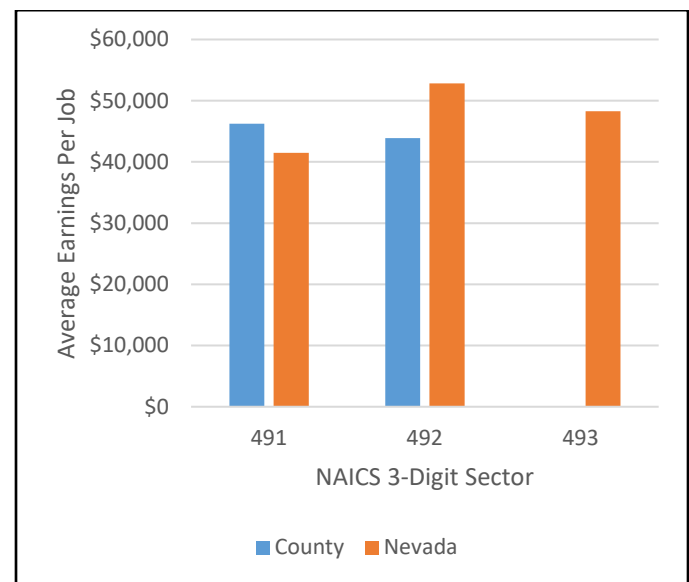


Figure 78. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 51: Information

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

511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)

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

512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries

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

515: Broadcasting (except Internet)

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

517: Telecommunications

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

518 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services

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

519: Other Information Services

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

County Breakdown

The Information sector has increased in jobs from 2011 to 2021. The largest increase over the ten years was 67 jobs in the Other Information Services subsector. Throughout the sector there are 11 payroll businesses, and the average earnings per job are less when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings are decent, only two subsectors had an earning of less than \$1M.

The total sales for this sector are fair and they mostly come from in-region sales. However, the imports are the true highlight of this sector. They are extremely high at \$133M, total sales do not even come close. Without the large number of imports coming into Nye this Information sector could look a lot different.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,476,430.

Table 84. Nye 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)	27	26	3	\$42,911	\$1,427,561
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$238,971
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	<10	21	2	\$23,485	\$553,114
517: Telecommunications	24	28	5	\$83,231	\$2,614,015
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	11	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$1,115,345
519: Other Information Services	<10	67	1	\$53,446	\$3,823,686

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	\$3,846,239	\$2,894,966	\$951,273	\$31,828,878	\$66,496
512	\$795,126	\$681,254	\$113,872	\$7,402,011	\$33,837
515	\$2,812,022	\$1,986,170	\$825,852	\$11,946,158	\$32,343
517	\$17,965,503	\$13,255,349	\$4,710,153	\$46,906,006	\$1,120,710
518	\$4,293,015	\$3,981,994	\$311,021	\$15,580,269	\$63,996
519	\$15,072,325	\$14,157,292	\$915,033	\$19,392,827	\$159,048

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

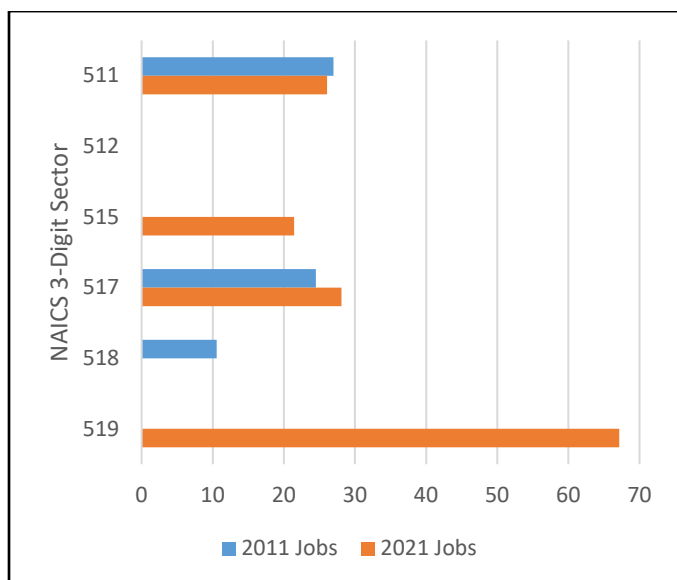
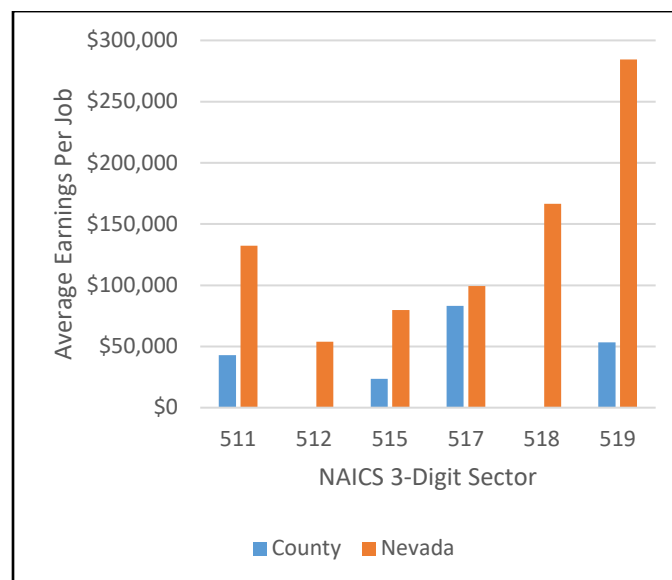


Figure 80. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 52: Finance and Insurance

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

521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank

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

522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities

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

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

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

524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities

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

525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles

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

County Breakdown

Only three of the five subsectors are active for Nye in the Finance and Insurance sector. Jobs have decreased in both subsectors (522) and (524) from 2011 to 2021, this is noteworthy because these two subsectors have the most output in this sector. The average earnings per worker in Nye are far less when compared to Nevada. This sector has 36 payroll businesses that combine for a total industry earning over \$14M.

The total sales are decent in each of the three active subsectors, all have sales over \$10M. Those sales are split between in-region and exported sales, but there are more in-region sales. However, these total sales don't even come close to the extremely high imports. This sector is heavily reliant on imports from outside communities.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,104,053.

Table 86. Nye 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	81	64	11	\$52,437	\$4,037,828
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	<10	12	4	\$66,239	\$4,206,173
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	71	68	21	\$60,877	\$5,965,019
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$267,501

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 87. Nye 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	\$948,917	\$0
522	\$13,590,733	\$7,521,380	\$6,069,354	\$83,203,848	\$280,934
523	\$12,118,538	\$7,817,331	\$4,301,208	\$50,823,979	\$171,189
524	\$23,166,371	\$18,036,242	\$5,130,128	\$82,768,773	\$647,969
525	\$931,533	\$794,313	\$137,220	\$20,209,492	\$3,691

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

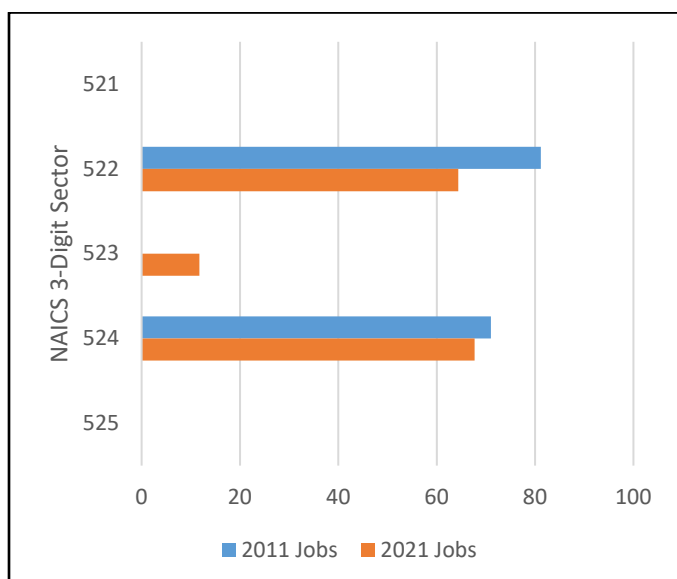
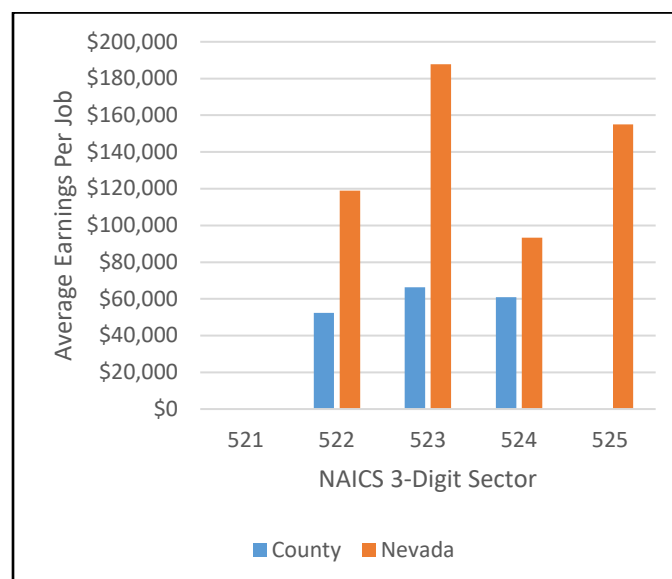


Figure 82. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

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

531: Real Estate

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

532: Rental and Leasing Services

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

533 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)

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

County Breakdown

Nye's Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector has experienced fluctuation from 2011 to 2021. The Real Estate subsector saw a big increase in jobs while the Rental and Leasing Services subsector decreased in jobs. There are 43 payroll businesses in the sector and 39 of them come from Real Estate. The average earnings per job are less when compared to Nevada's averages.

The total sales for this sector are great, most of the sales are in-region coming from the Real Estate subsector. The imports for the sector are moderate, and provide a healthy balance with the total sales, creating a thriving and stable sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$4,331,957.

Table 88. Nye 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	136	191	39	\$51,842	\$23,922,936
532: Rental and Leasing Services	30	26	4	\$39,461	\$1,195,873
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	\$0	\$146,347

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	\$80,802,435	\$61,903,321	\$18,899,114	\$40,424,102	\$3,552,695
532	\$5,540,806	\$3,858,869	\$1,681,937	\$13,271,563	\$575,264
533	\$8,215,903	\$4,694,972	\$3,520,930	\$5,072,470	\$203,998

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

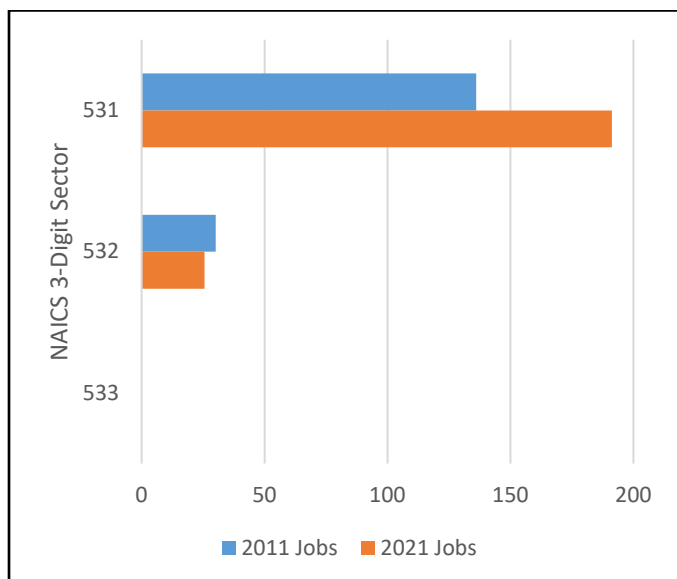
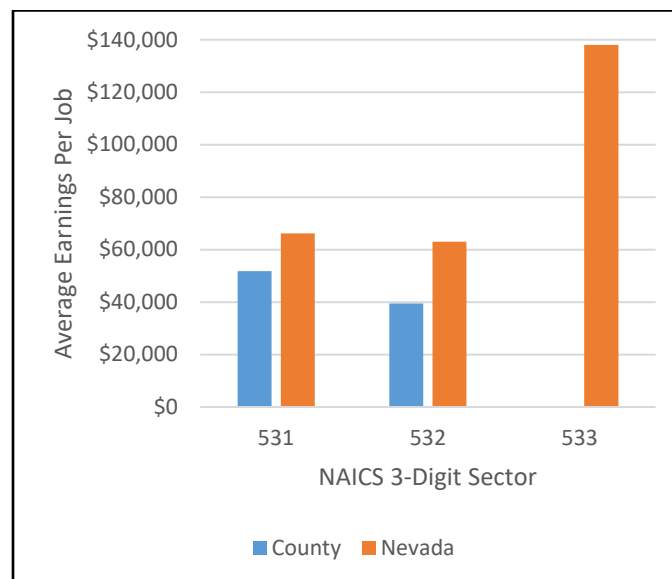


Figure 84. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

County Breakdown

From 2011 to 2021 jobs have increased by 39, there are now 1,540 jobs and 78 payroll businesses. When compared to Nevada, Nye averages about \$20,000 more per job. The industry earnings are great, nearing \$200M.

The total sales are great also and through the roof with over \$400M, most of the sales come from exports. This is a good thing as imports are nearly half of the exported sales, which allows for a healthy cash flow in and out of the sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$3,834,365.

Table 90. Nye 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	1,501	1,540	78	\$121,686	\$198,185,880

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	\$406,322,744	\$57,186,640	\$349,136,104	\$147,149,107	\$3,834,365

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

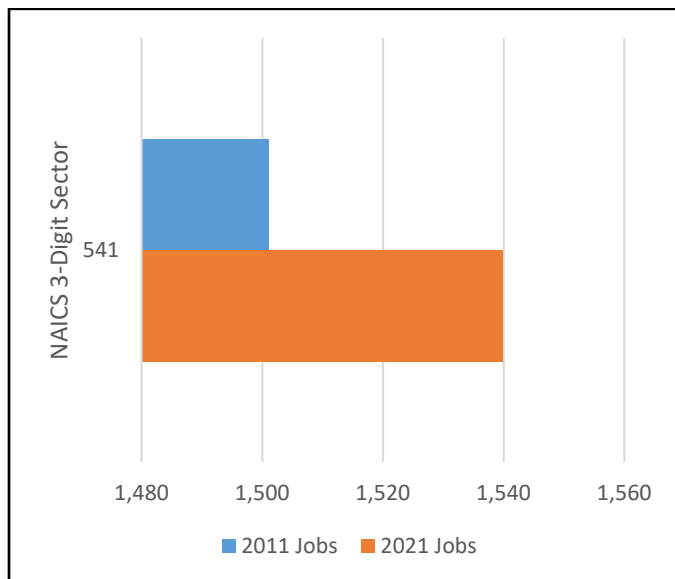
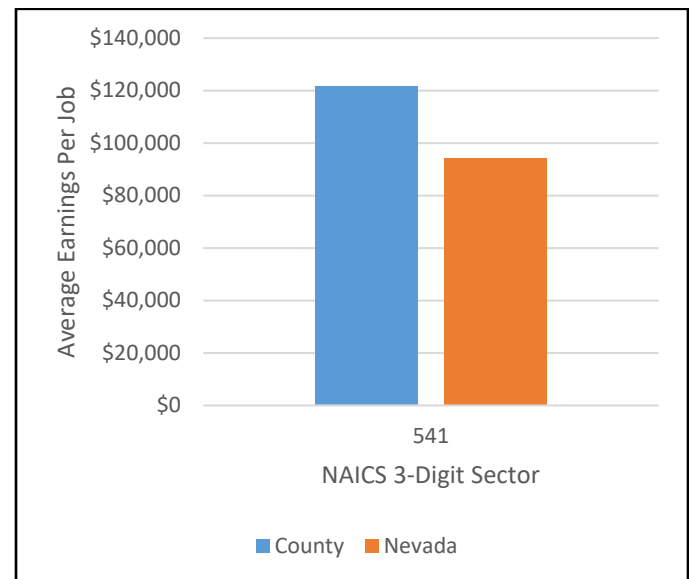


Figure 86. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 55: Management of Companies and Enterprises

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

551: Management of Companies and Enterprises

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

County Breakdown

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector has not changed much for Nye County from 2011 to 2021. Only one job was lost and there is 12 payroll businesses that average \$132,504 per job, which is \$30,000 less when compared to Nevada's average.

The total sales are decent at \$7M, and they mostly come from in-region sales. However, this sector is made by the large imports it receives. Without \$59M in imports, Nye's sector (55) could fail.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$126,302.

Table 92. Nye 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	15	14	12	\$132,504	\$3,963,853

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	\$7,132,300	\$4,645,682	\$2,486,617	\$59,456,720	\$126,302

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

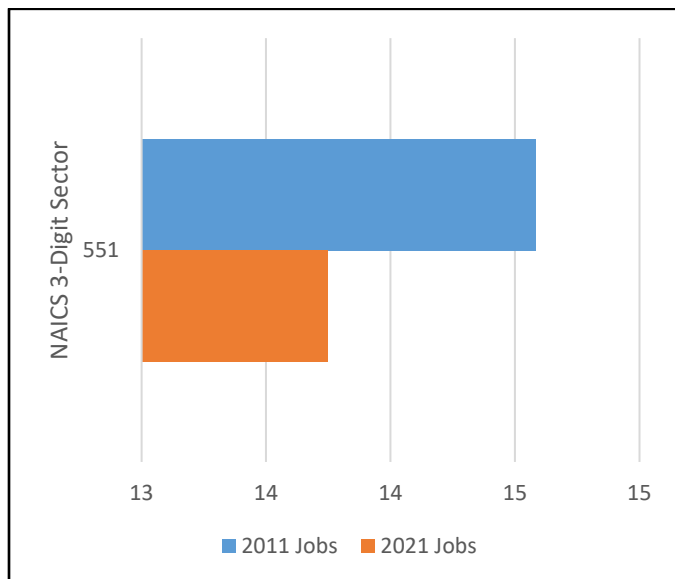
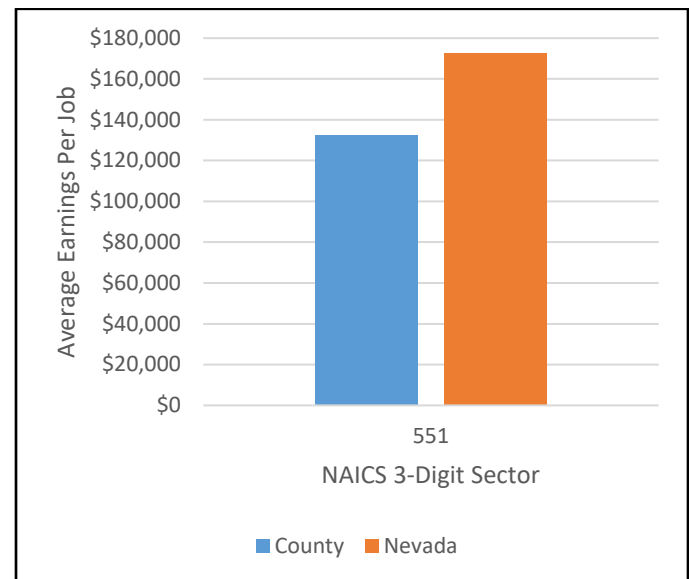


Figure 88. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

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

561: Administrative and Support Services

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

562: Waste Management and Remediation Services

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

County Breakdown

The jobs in this sector have not changed much from 2011 to 2021. There are 52 payroll businesses in this sector in 2021, most of them come from Administrative and Support Services. They also average more earnings per job compared to Nevada, whereas the Waste Management and Remediation Services average less.

The total industry earnings are great as well as the total sales. Most of the sales come from exports from the Administrative and Support Services subsector. The imports are moderate and much lower than the total sales, which is a great sign for the economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$3,276,805.

Table 94. Nye 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	773	782	43	\$82,731	\$69,748,813
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	172	155	9	\$59,018	\$9,644,206

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	\$167,929,259	\$43,114,595	\$124,814,664	\$50,601,702	\$1,990,731
562	\$30,920,466	\$4,016,877	\$26,903,589	\$10,097,652	\$1,286,074

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

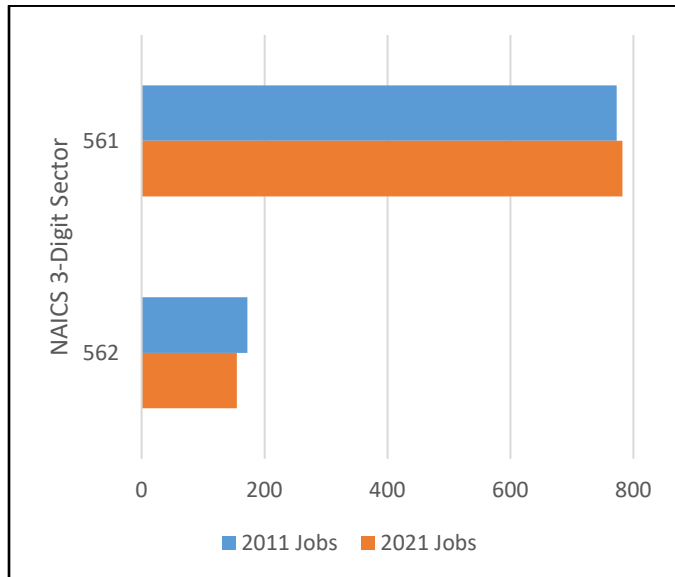
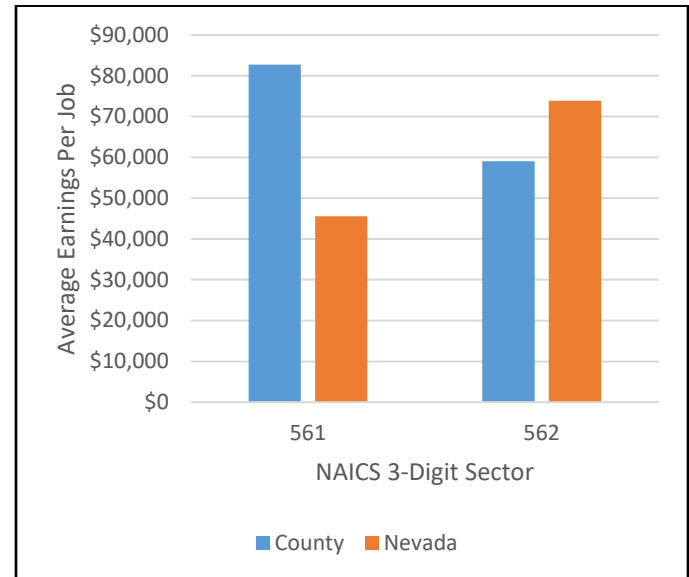


Figure 90. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 61: Educational Services

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students.

611: Educational Services

Industries in the Educational Services subsector provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. The instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

County Breakdown

There has been a decrease of 9 jobs from 2011 to 2021 in the Educational Services sector. There are still 158 jobs and 7 payroll businesses that average \$44,111 per job. This average is \$5,000 less when compared to Nevada's.

The total industry earnings and total sales are decent, but nothing really worth mentioning due to the high imports. The imports are much higher than the sales and earnings, meaning Nye is heavily reliant on them for the Educational Services sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$385,996.

Table 96. Nye 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	167	158	7	\$44,111	\$7,385,951

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	\$12,222,949	\$2,451,078	\$9,771,871	\$33,756,206	\$385,996

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

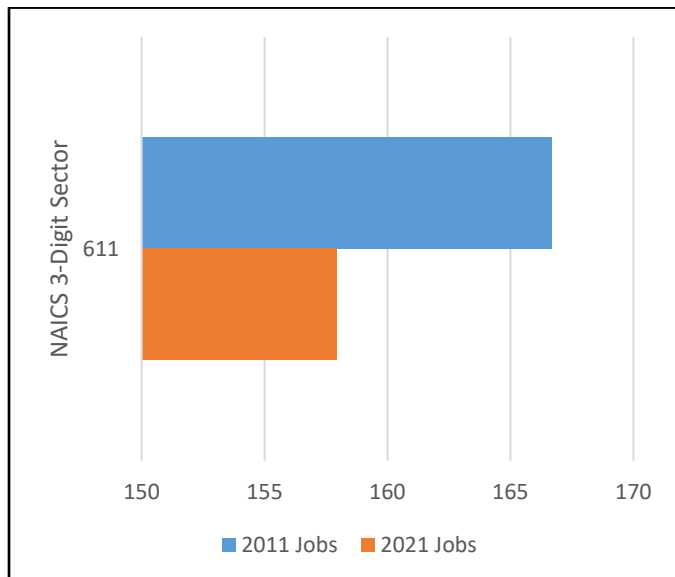
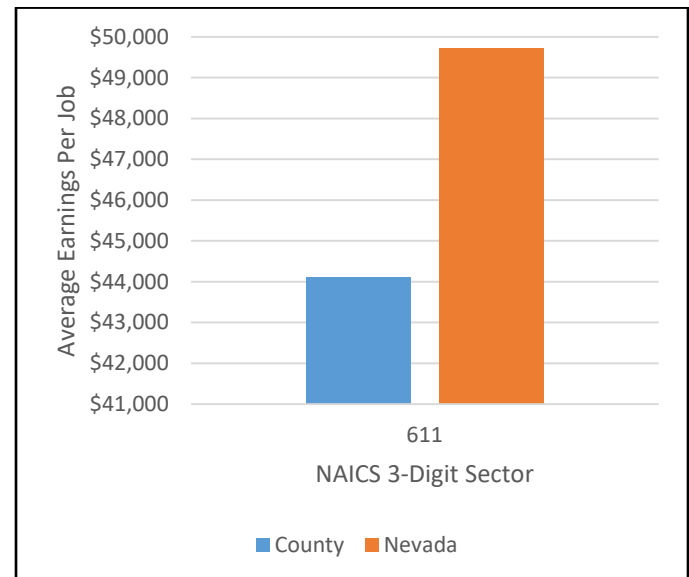


Figure 92. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 62: Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. Establishments in this sector deliver services by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

621: Ambulatory Health Care Services

Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

622: Hospitals

Industries in the Hospitals subsector provide medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity.

623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities

Industries in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. In this subsector, the facilities are a significant part of the production process, and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

624: Social Assistance

Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis.

County Breakdown

This is a very active sector for Nye County, from 2011 to 2021 all subsectors increased in jobs. In 2021 there was a total of 1,168 jobs and 73 payroll businesses. Industry earnings are decent, the most comes from the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector with \$39.7M.

The total sales for this sector are great, most of them come from in-region sales. Although total sales are high, so are the imports. However, the imports aren't too high where it's become a problem. There is still a decent return from the money flowing into this sector, which allows for it to keep running smoothly.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$2,089,571.

Table 98. Nye 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	399	513	55	\$74,332	\$39,720,606
622: Hospitals	230	329	2	\$56,188	\$18,542,270
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	71	136	7	\$44,139	\$6,126,180
624: Social Assistance	137	190	9	\$27,961	\$5,753,294

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	\$65,516,960	\$54,418,797	\$11,098,163	\$73,141,231	\$729,827
622	\$41,022,466	\$30,512,131	\$10,510,335	\$75,569,734	\$797,855
623	\$11,236,477	\$10,105,600	\$1,130,877	\$18,034,414	\$358,335
624	\$13,357,661	\$10,418,253	\$2,939,407	\$17,932,993	\$203,554

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

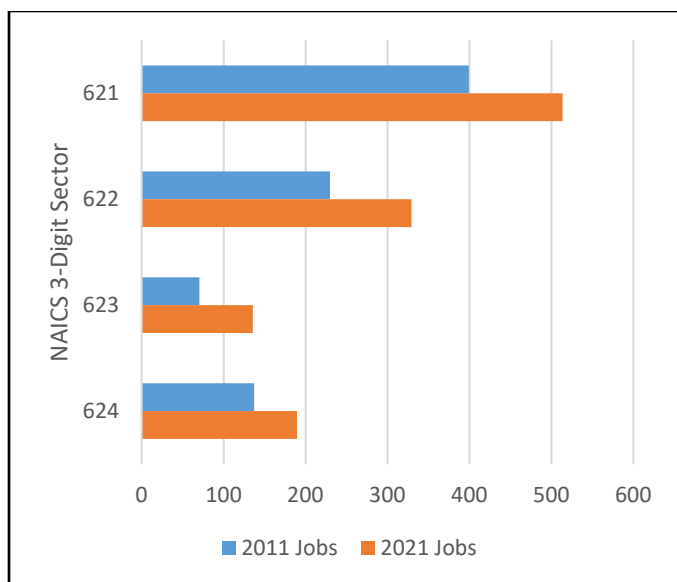
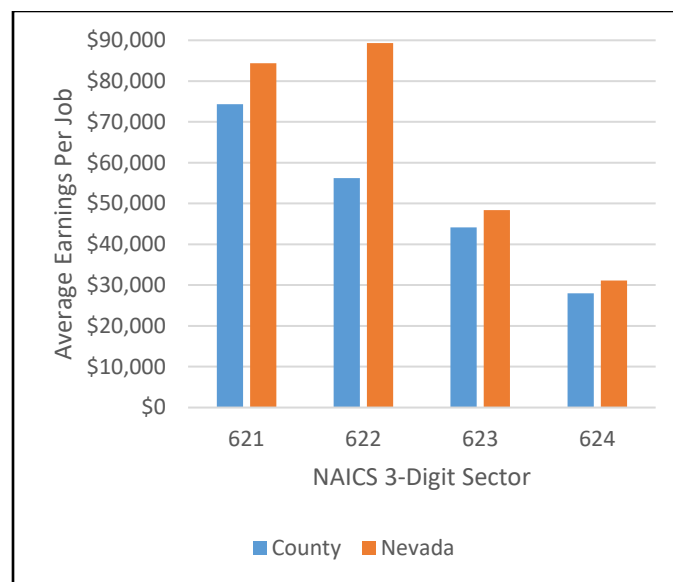


Figure 94. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Only two of the three subsectors are active in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector in Nye County. From 2011 to 2021 jobs have increased in subsector (711), while jobs decreased in subsector (713). There are 20 total payroll businesses, most of which come from the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector. The average earnings per job are less in Nye County when compared to Nevada. However, the total industry earnings are great, which are over \$20M and so are the total sales that are near \$70M.

Most of the sales come from exported sales from the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector. The imports are extremely low for this sector, allowing for healthy cash flow and a stable economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$8,273,217.

Table 100 Nye 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	26	48	2	\$71,199	\$4,146,448
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	520	511	18	\$31,991	\$16,853,087

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	\$6,585,000	\$2,430,463	\$4,154,538	\$5,252,975	\$519,258
712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,512,101	\$0
713	\$63,030,847	\$9,334,761	\$53,696,085	\$4,474,001	\$7,753,959

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

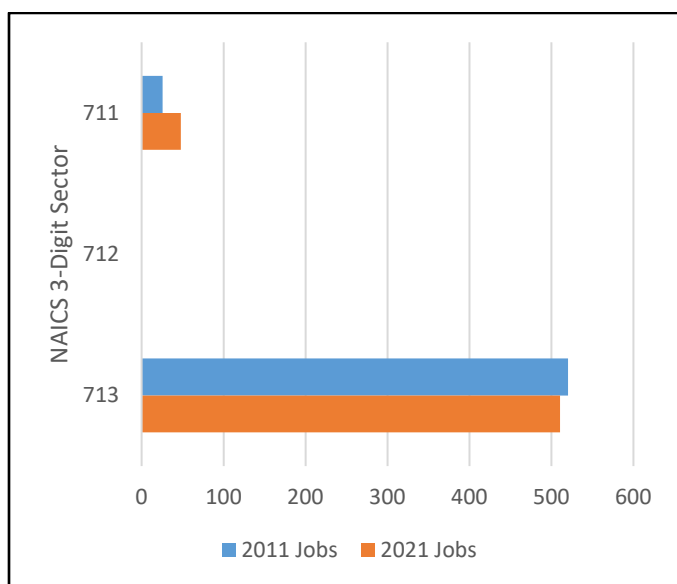
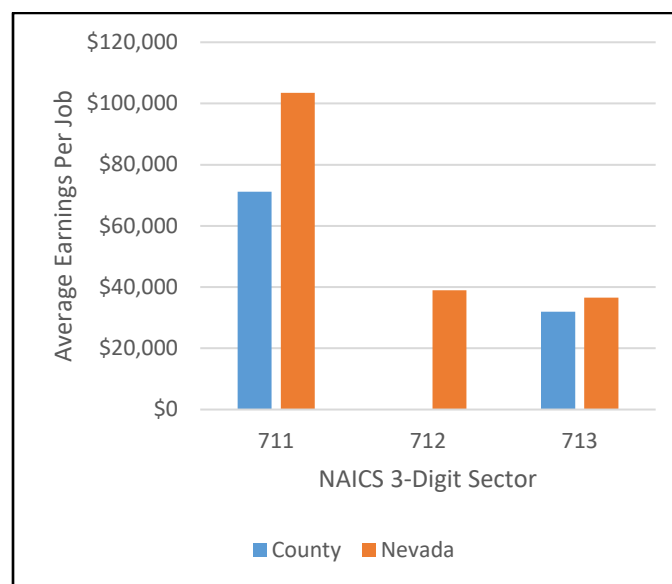


Figure 96 Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The Accommodation and Food Services provides Nye with 1,509 jobs and 88 payroll businesses. This is an increase from the 1,435 jobs previously recorded in 2011, and industry earnings are high over \$42M.

However, the average earnings per job in both subsectors are less than Nevada's average. Imports are low at only \$27M, while total sales are great at over \$123M. There are both great exported and in-region sales, displaying a healthy flow of money in this sector.

Total taxes collected in this sector \$18,620,764.

Table 102. Nye 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	778	701	21	\$30,157	\$23,247,432
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	657	808	67	\$23,070	\$19,246,918

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	\$62,487,240	\$19,018,413	\$43,468,826	\$222,119	\$12,905,193
722	\$61,078,931	\$57,282,755	\$3,796,177	\$27,194,758	\$5,715,571

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

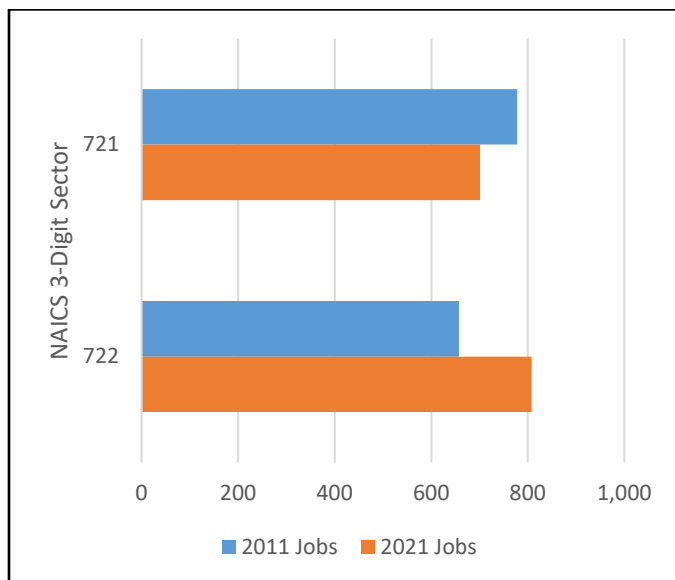
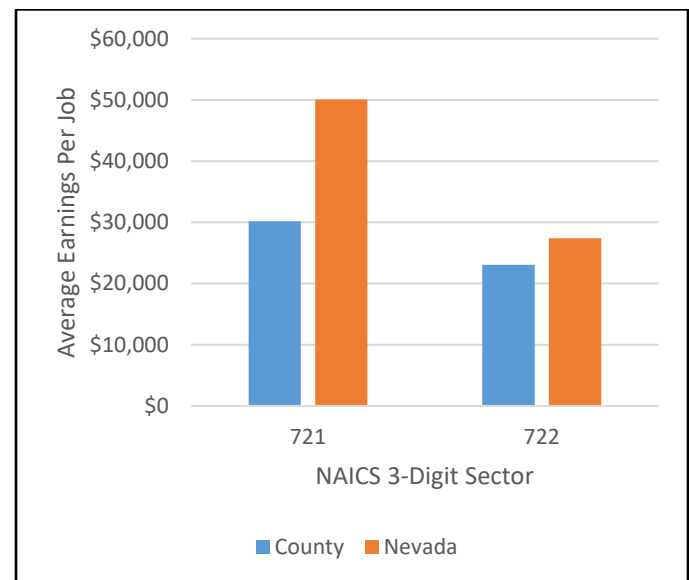


Figure 98. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 81: Other Services (Except Public Administration)

The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

811: Repair and Maintenance

Industries in the Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. These establishments also typically provide general or routine maintenance (i.e., servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and to prevent breakdown and unnecessary repairs.

812: Personal and Laundry Services

Industries in the Personal and Laundry Services subsector group establishments that provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households, and businesses. Services performed include: personal care services; death care services; laundry and dry-cleaning services; and a wide range of other personal services, such as pet care (except veterinary) services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations

Industries in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector group establishments that organize and promote religious activities; support various causes through grantmaking; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members.

814 Private Households

Industries in the Private Households subsector include private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals, such as cooks, maids, butlers, and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers, and other maintenance workers.

County Breakdown

In Nye there are 49 payroll businesses and 659 jobs in the Other Services (Except Public Administration) sector. Total jobs have increased since 2011 by 247 jobs, a majority of the jobs gained came from the Private Households subsector. The average earnings per job are slightly less compared to Nevada.

Total sales are slightly higher than imports, and there is a good distribution between the in region and exported sales. This displays a self-sustaining sector with good money flowing in and out.

Total taxes collected in this sector \$2,562,046.

Table 104. Nye 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	148	183	17	\$51,766	\$11,303,758
812: Personal and Laundry Services	143	146	17	\$30,602	\$6,875,046
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	121	195	13	\$22,696	\$4,534,358
814: Private Households	<10	135	2	\$13,479	\$1,826,099

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	\$22,374,002	\$13,637,139	\$8,736,863	\$4,698,846	\$1,821,824
812	\$12,220,389	\$11,610,996	\$609,393	\$9,173,228	\$554,236
813	\$10,101,753	\$7,194,124	\$2,907,629	\$18,784,171	\$185,986
814	\$1,826,099	\$1,823,100	\$2,999	\$1,325,154	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

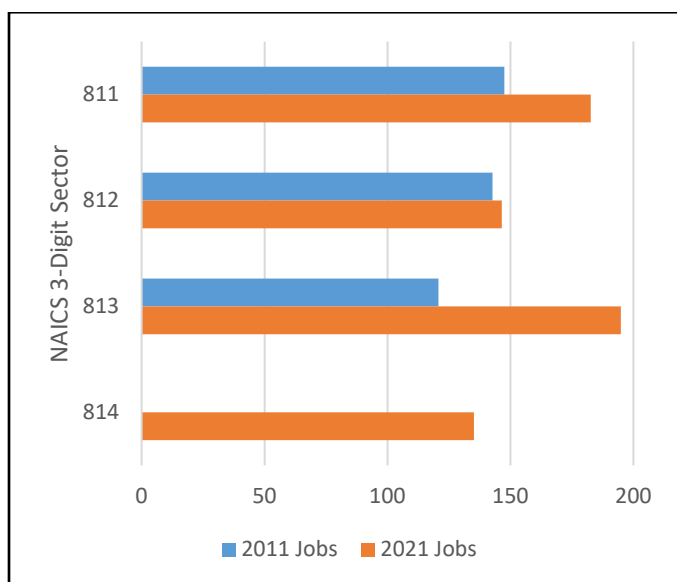
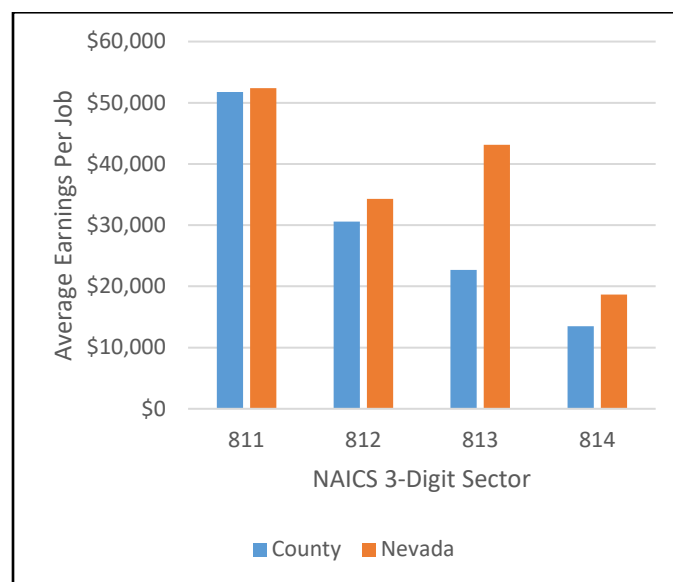


Figure 100. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 90: Public Administration

The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, and provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, government establishments in the Public Administration sector oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Establishments in this sector typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant.

The official NAICS handbook uses NAICS Code 92 – Public Administration. The above definition comes from that. NAICS 90 was created by EMSI to not only simplify the coding process, but also to handle the data similarly to other respected data entities, such as the BEA, CES, and OES.

EMSI's reasoning of the change to code 90:

NAICS is intended to classify an establishment's activity regardless of its ownership (public or private sector) or legal form of organization (proprietorship, partnership, corporation, for-profit, nonprofit, etc.). However, due to the realities of available data, Emsi treats establishments with public and private sector ownership differently. In Emsi data, all establishments in the main NAICS hierarchy are private-sector only — including 611 (Educational Services) and 62 (Health Care and Social Assistance). Thus, Emsi does not use the standard NAICS classification in code 92 (Public Administration). This handling is similar to Current Employment Statistics (CES), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and BEA data sources. QCEW is the major data source that does use code 92, because QCEW includes an "ownership code" (private, federal, state, local) in addition to an industry code.
<https://kb.economicmodeling.com/how-do-ems-naics-differ-from-standard-naics/>

901: Federal Government

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

902: State Government

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

903: Local Government

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

County Breakdown

Given this sector is comprised of the three governments there is a lot of activity that can be seen. This sector by far provides Nye County with the most jobs with a total of 1,992 in 2021 which has increased by 48 from the previous total in 2011. The 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.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$0.

Table 106. Nye 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	309	252	17	\$48,333	\$12,444,867
902: State Government	164	191	17	\$79,017	\$15,167,320
903: Local Government	1,471	1,549	6	\$71,172	\$110,562,296

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	\$106,404,518	\$6,240,719	\$100,163,799	\$551,249,734	\$0
902	\$164,036,474	\$0	\$164,036,474	\$156,787,666	\$0
903	\$257,337,306	\$238,827,496	\$18,509,810	\$16,597,020	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

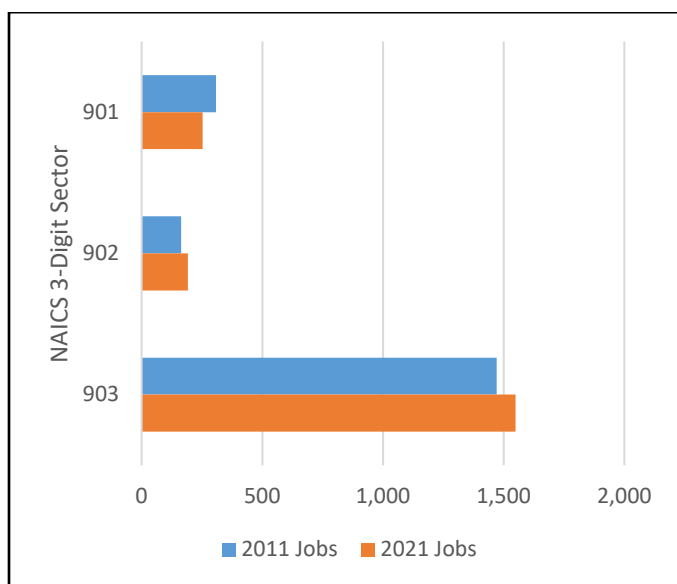
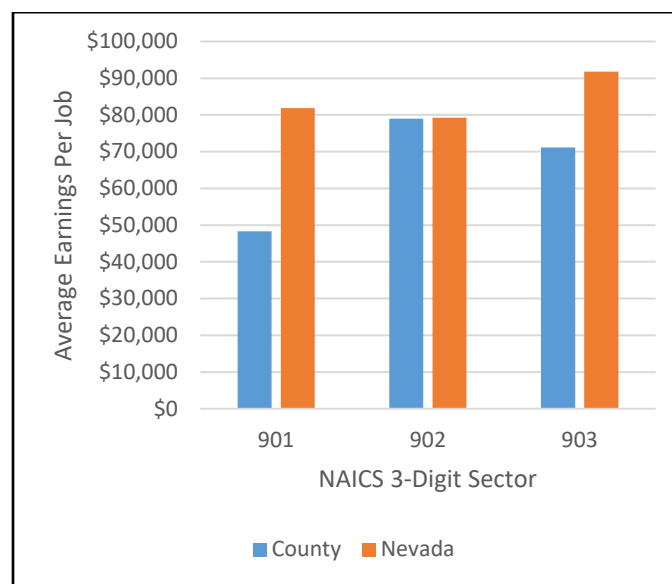


Figure 102. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

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

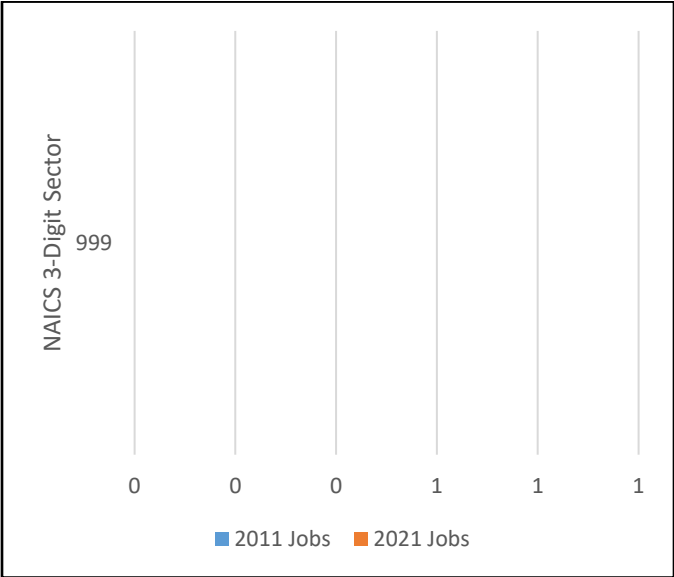
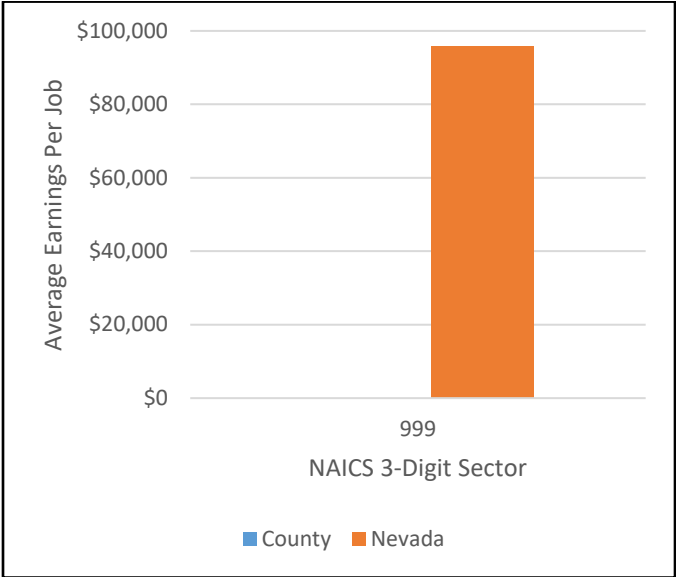


Figure 104. Nye County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

This section includes measures of land use within the county and various fiscal measurements. Under the land portion, measures include: land ownership, land coverage, federal land payments, and the distribution of those payments. Under the fiscal heading, measures include: taxable sales, ad valorem, gaming taxes, and the revenue, expenditure, and balance of the county general fund.

Measures of land use are important for private sector and government parties interested in development or reorganization. Segmented zones such as the residential, business and commercial, industrial, and recreational, require identification of the layout of the land. Furthermore, anything government-based, such as construction involved with roads or utilities, is important for community planning as well as businesses working around new construction.



Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

- Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System
- Nevada Department of Taxation
- Nevada Gaming Control Board
- U.S. Geological Survey

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County Breakdown

Land Management and Coverage: At 59.5% more than half the land in Nye County is managed by the BLM. The US Forest Service manages the second largest piece of land that makes up 15.8% of Nye, followed by the Department of Defense who manages 14.3%. Other Federal and City/County land manage the other significant areas of land in Nye. Almost two-thirds of Nye land is shrubland (60%). Just under one third of Nye is grassland (29.0%). 2.0% of Nye is Forest, and 0.4% is Urban. The remaining 7.0% is classified as Other.

Federal Land Payments: Total federal payments fluctuated from 2003 until 2008, when total federal payments shot up to \$3.4M. Total payments have been over \$3M every year since then. Payments continue to fluctuate over the years, but PILT remains to receive the most while mineral royalties receive the least. Although Mineral Royalties have been receiving the least for the past few years, from 2008-2011 Fish and Wildlife received \$0 in payments. Total Federal Land Payments have increased by more than \$3M from 2003 to 2019. Most of the payments go to the county government, followed by local school districts.

Taxation: The total CTX distribution in Nye County has increased by \$9M from 2010 to 2021. However, the increase wasn't gradual, there was a lot of fluctuation over the eleven years. The distribution throughout the categories has stayed the same for the most part; the only categories that decreased were Liquor and Cigarette taxes. The taxable sales in Nye County have experienced fluctuation from 2006 to 2021. In 2006 taxable sales were at \$675M, they then decreased to a low \$479M in 2010. The sales reached a peak in 2013 at \$948M but they didn't stay there long, taxable sales decreased down to \$557M in 2015. Since then, the taxable sales in Nye have been consistently increasing, in 2021 they are up to \$847M.

Gaming: From 2010 to 2021 the gaming win in Nye County displays waving pattern. It first steadily decreased by \$10M to a low \$51.8M in 2016. After 2016 it started to rise back up again, but there was a large decrease in 2020 caused by the pandemic. However, in 2021 gaming win has increased by nearly \$20M, putting the total higher than where it was in 2010. The percentage fee collection in Nye County has not changed much from 2010 to 2021. There has been minimal fluctuation from 2010 to 2019, but the collections never dropped below \$3M. That was until 2020, when percentage fee collections dropped down to \$1.9M. In 2021, the percentage fee collections are back up to \$4.9M.

Land Management

Definition

Land management is the amount of land managed by entities or individuals.

Why is it important?

Parties from both the government and the private sector are continually interested in obtaining and expanding property. Land use then helps paint a possible picture to all types of development: housing and residential, business and commercial, industrial, recreational, or anything government-based such as construction involved with roads or utilities. The necessary entity may be consulted for further inquiry regarding availability, accuracy, and purchasing, but the land ownership data itself should act as a baseline for further analyses such as GIS mapping.

Table 110. Nye County Land Management, 2021

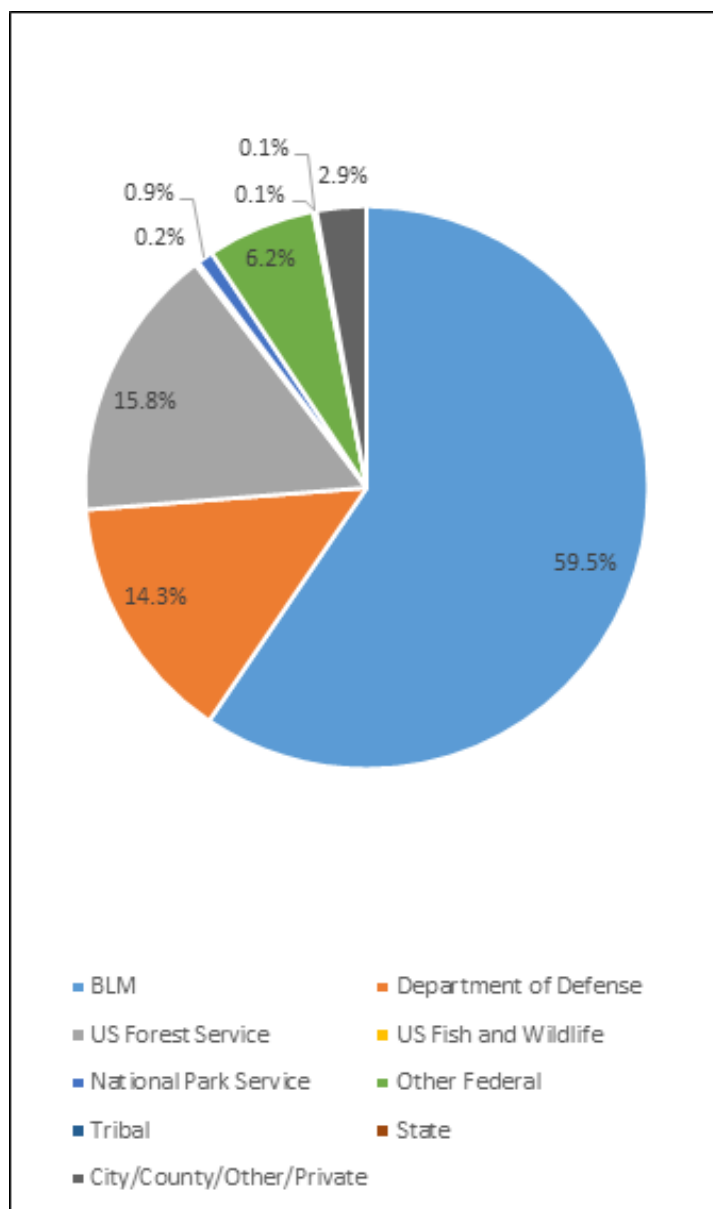
Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	6,924,695	59.5%
Department of Defense	1,665,607	14.3%
US Forest Service	1,843,024	15.8%
US Fish and Wildlife	24,779	0.2%
National Park Service	107,116	0.9%
Other Federal	726,602	6.2%
Tribal	11,289	0.1%
State	10,578	0.1%
City/County/Other/Private	333,407	2.9%
Total Acreage	11,647,097	100.0%

Source: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gap Analysis Project (GAP), 2021, Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) 2.1 Spatial Analysis and Statistics: U.S. Geological Survey data release, <https://doi.org/10.5066/P9KJLB3Q>

County Breakdown

At 59.5% more than half the land in Nye County is managed by the BLM. The US Forest Service manages the second largest piece of land that makes up 15.8% of Nye, followed by the Department of Defense who manages 14.3%. Other Federal and City/County land manage the other significant areas of land in Nye.

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



Land Coverage

Definition

Land coverage is the type of land which makes up the county.

Why is it important?

Land coverage data is useful for companies and government institutions interested in businesses and programs that are dependent on a given type of land. Urban development, for example, may not require an urban land, but might better be performed on grassland or shrubland compared to forest. Along those same lines, forest coverage might be indicative of an all-around more permanent coverage. Tourism also may be affected by the type of land. In any case, land ownership data should be consulted, as well as the individual owners themselves, if further inquiry is necessary. Further analysis, such as that with GIS mapping, should be conducted to get the best scope.

Table 111. Nye County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	Nye
Total Area (Acres)	11,647,102
Forest	2.0%
Grassland	29.0%
Shrubland	60.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.0%
Water	0.0%
Urban	0.4%
Other	7.0%

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

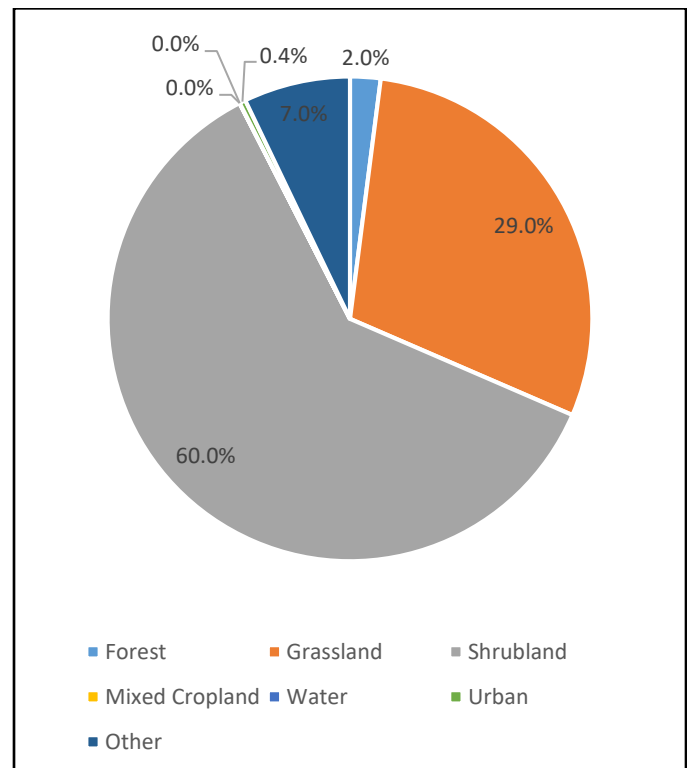


County Breakdown

Almost two-thirds of Nye land is shrubland (60%). Just under one third of Nye is grassland (29.0%). 2.0% of Nye is Forest, and 0.4% is Urban. The remaining 7.0% is classified as Other.

For comparison, Humboldt County is comprised of a near-split of shrubland and grassland. There is a very small percent of mixed cropland, forest, and water. In Lincoln County two-thirds of the land in the county is shrubland. Just over one-fourth of the county is covered in grasslands. Between Shrubland and grassland, 93% of the county is comprised between shrubland and grassland, leaving 3% to forest and 3% to other, with a minimal of 0.3% in urban coverage. Almost two-thirds of Elko County is grassland (60.0%). Over one-third is shrubland (35.0%). The remaining five percent of the county is split into small percentages of forest, mixed cropland, water, and urban.

Figure 106. Nye County Distribution of Land Coverage, 2006



Federal Land Payments

Definition

Federal payments are payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals). For a further definition on fish and wildlife, forest service, mineral royalties, or PILT, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

Why is it important?

Monies for each receiver are for reporting, budgeting, and projecting reasons. Entities might be interested in the abundance of certain county resources (e.g. Minerals).

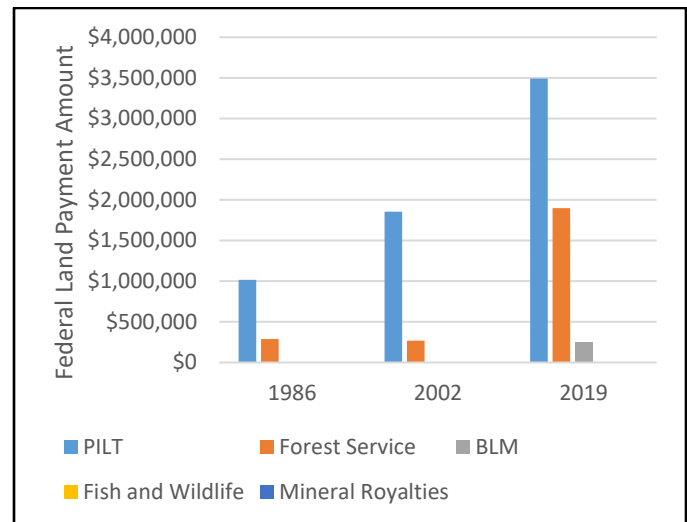
Table 112. Nye County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	Nye
Total Federal Land Payments	\$5,649,114
PILT	61.8%
Forest Service Payments	33.6%
BLM Payments	4.4%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.2%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

Total federal payments fluctuated from 2003 until 2008, when total federal payments shot up to \$3.4M. Total payments have been over \$3M every year since then. Payments continue to fluctuate over the years, but PILT remains to receive the most while mineral royalties receive the least. Although Mineral Royalties have been receiving the least for the past few years, from 2008-2011 Fish and Wildlife received \$0 in payments.

Table 113. Nye County Federal Land Payments by Origin of Payment, 2003 to 2019

Year	PILT	Forest Service	BLM	Fish and Wildlife	Mineral Royalties	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$2,169,714	\$265,857	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,435,571
2004	\$2,179,909	\$263,209	\$65,734	\$0	\$0	\$2,508,852
2005	\$2,238,759	\$260,748	\$52,522	\$0	\$0	\$2,552,029
2006	\$2,276,602	\$253,991	\$53,601	\$29,324	\$2,072	\$2,615,590
2007	\$2,219,516	\$247,557	\$46,448	\$25,973	\$2,776	\$2,542,270
2008	\$3,443,954	\$2,817,917	\$24,137	\$0	\$732,516	\$7,018,524
2009	\$3,572,781	\$2,793,009	\$176,458	\$0	\$16,831	\$6,559,079
2010	\$3,445,271	\$2,476,247	\$179,219	\$0	\$172,759	\$6,273,496
2011	\$3,357,801	\$2,424,611	\$187,106	\$0	\$57,728	\$6,027,246
2012	\$3,382,404	\$2,420,772	\$321,503	\$8,749	\$7,826	\$6,141,254
2013	\$3,250,685	\$2,251,689	\$278,001	\$8,088	\$18,345	\$5,806,808
2014	\$3,471,511	\$2,167,979	\$179,411	\$9,335	\$771	\$5,829,007
2015	\$3,463,351	\$2,128,411	\$178,098	\$8,713	\$195	\$5,778,768
2016	\$3,469,083	\$170,317	\$188,274	\$9,080	\$180	\$3,836,934
2017	\$3,447,116	\$2,081,620	\$276,185	\$10,085	\$175	\$5,815,181
2018	\$3,549,643	\$2,001,458	\$241,811	\$8,010	\$400	\$5,801,322
2019	\$3,491,188	\$1,900,049	\$248,451	\$9,015	\$411	\$5,649,114

Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C. All amounts are shown in 2021 dollars.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments

Definition

Distribution of Federal Land Payments shows the distribution of funds to certain state/local entities. For a further definition on County Government, Grazing Districts, Local School District, Resource Advisory Council, and State Government, please see Appendix A: Glossary.

Why is it important?

The distribution of federal land payments to certain sectors shows how the money is spent. Future projects and remodeling of the government structure is dependent on how effective past projects were funded while budgets were met.

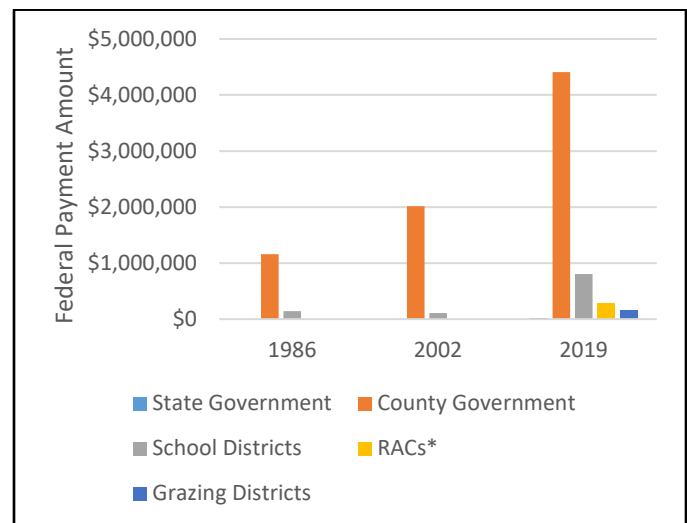
Table 114. Nye County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	Nye
Total Federal Land Payments	\$5,649,114
State Government	0.0%
County Government	78.0%
Local School Districts	14.3%
RACs	5.0%
Grazing Districts	2.6%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

Total Federal Land Payments have increased by more than \$3M from 2003 to 2019. Most of the payments go to the county government, followed by local school districts. The payments have fluctuated over the years, peaking in 2008 with over \$7M in payments, then dropping low in 2016 to only come back up the next year.

Table 115. Nye County Distribution of Federal Land Payments to Local Entities, 2003 to 2019

Year	State Government	County Government	School Districts	RACs*	Grazing Districts	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$0	\$2,329,227	\$106,343	\$0	\$0	\$2,435,570
2004	\$0	\$2,352,916	\$105,283	\$26,321	\$24,330	\$2,508,850
2005	\$0	\$2,410,981	\$110,817	\$0	\$30,231	\$2,552,029
2006	\$0	\$2,479,889	\$107,947	\$0	\$27,756	\$2,615,592
2007	\$0	\$2,395,830	\$99,023	\$24,755	\$22,660	\$2,542,268
2008	\$0	\$5,374,086	\$1,197,614	\$422,687	\$24,137	\$7,018,524
2009	\$0	\$4,791,398	\$1,187,029	\$418,952	\$161,700	\$6,559,079
2010	\$0	\$4,709,164	\$1,052,404	\$371,438	\$140,490	\$6,273,496
2011	\$0	\$4,465,835	\$1,030,459	\$363,691	\$167,258	\$6,027,243
2012	\$114,619	\$4,450,730	\$1,028,828	\$363,116	\$183,960	\$6,141,253
2013	\$18,345	\$4,342,162	\$956,968	\$337,753	\$169,924	\$5,825,152
2014	\$771	\$4,409,230	\$921,390	\$325,197	\$143,356	\$5,799,944
2015	\$195	\$4,416,489	\$904,576	\$319,262	\$138,443	\$5,778,965
2016	\$180	\$3,587,186	\$85,159	\$0	\$164,409	\$3,836,934
2017	\$175	\$4,392,691	\$884,688	\$312,243	\$225,382	\$5,815,179
2018	\$416	\$4,464,994	\$850,620	\$300,219	\$185,075	\$5,801,324
2019	\$409	\$4,406,491	\$807,521	\$285,008	\$149,685	\$5,649,114

Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Washington, D.C.

All amounts are shown in 2021 dollars.

*RACs: Resource Advisory Councils: Funds retained by the federal government to be used on public land projects.

Consolidated Tax Distribution Overview

Many taxes in Nevada are collected at the local level and are remitted to the State of Nevada for distribution. The Consolidated Tax Distribution (commonly referred to as 'CTX') takes six of the most commonly collected taxes at the county and redistributes the funds back to the local level.

The CTX is a complicated process. This document will attempt to explain some high-level aspects of CTX, but should not be considered an in-depth resource. Please contact the Nevada Department of Taxation for guidance.

CTX Beginnings

The CTX was passed in the 1997 Nevada Legislature, SB 254, first taking effect in fiscal year 1999. This combined six major taxes into one revenue source for redistribution.

- Government Services Tax (GST)
- Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT)
- Liquor Tax
- Cigarette Tax
- Supplemental City-County Relief Tax (SCCRT)
- Basic City-County Relief Tax (BCCRT)

CTX collections, allocations, and distributions are regularly changed via bills passed through the Nevada Legislature.

Details may be found in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 360.600 through 360.740.

Sources

Nevada Revised Statutes:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NRS/index.html>

Senate Bill 254, 1997:

https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/69th1997/97bills/SB/SB254_R3.HTM

Consolidated Tax Distribution Explanation Presentation:

<http://www.nvnaco.org/wp-content/uploads/NVDept.ofTaxation-CTXPresentation.pdf>

Department of Taxation FAQs:

https://tax.nv.gov/FAQs/About_Taxes_FAQ_s/

Guinn Center, Alcohol Taxes in Nevada:

https://guinncenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Guinn-Center-Liquor-Tax-Revenue-in-Nevada-July-2020_Brief.pdf

Distribution Types

Each tax type has unique distribution rules and formulas which are applied, however there are three main types of distribution:

- Population-Based
- Point of Origin
- Guaranteed Counties

Population-Based

Population-Based distribution combines all collected taxes of that component and redistributes back to the counties per the ratio of population.

Example: Per the 2020 decennial census, Lyon County had a population of 59,235 with Nevada's total population being 3,104,614. This translates to roughly 1.908%. For those CTX components which are population-based, Lyon County would receive 1.908% of the total Nevada collection. (Actual population used is the number certified by the governor each year.)

Population-based components of the CTX include liquor, cigarette, and part of the BCCRT.

Point of Origin

Point of Origin distribution is the simplest of the methods. It simply takes the amount collected in a county for a component and gives that same amount back to the county.

Point of origin components include the Government Services Tax, Real Property Transfer Tax, and parts of both the BCCRT and SCCRT.

Guaranteed Counties

Guaranteed County distribution is solely used in the SCCRT component. Please see a detailed discussion on the CTX Distribution Details page.

CTX Components

Government Services Tax

The Government Services Tax (GST) is collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles and was previously referred to as the Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax. It is based on the value of the vehicle at time of registration.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin.

Details can be found in NRS 482.180 and 482.181.

Real Property Transfer Tax

The Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT) is the tax paid on real property transfers within each county. Broadly, real property includes the physical land owned and everything permanently attached to it, natural or artificial, and the rights of ownership of real estate.

Examples include mineral rights below the earth's surface, trees growing, and fences and building on the land.

The rate for 14 of the 17 counties for this tax is \$1.95 for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof if the value is over \$100. Washoe and Churchill Counties add \$0.10 to this rate while Clark County adds \$0.60 to the rate.

The **CTX only takes a portion of total RPTT**, equal to \$0.55 per \$500 of value.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin.

Details can be found in NRS 375.

Liquor Tax

Liquor taxes are collected on any beverage over one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. Beers are taxed at \$0.16 per gallon with other alcoholic beverages taxed at rates increasing based on alcohol percentage.

The **CTX only takes a portion of all liquor taxes**, specifically only those beverages at 22% or greater alcohol by volume. From these beverages \$0.50 per gallon is taken and redistributed to the counties.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed to the counties on the basis of population.

Details can be found in NRS 369.173.

Cigarette Tax

Cigarette and tobacco products are taxed by the state. Cigarettes are taxed at a rate of \$1.80 per pack of 20. Other tobacco products are taxed at 30% of wholesale price.

The **CTX only takes a portion of cigarette taxes**, equal to \$0.10 per pack of 20.

The full portion of this CTX component is distributed to the counties on the basis of population.

Details can be found in NRS 370.260.

Basic City-County Relief Tax

The Basic City-County Relief Tax (BCCRT) is one-half of one percentage point of the state's 6.85% sales/use tax rate.

For in-state sales, this CTX component is distributed back to the county of origin. For out-of-state companies, distribution is based on county population.

Supplemental City-County Relief Tax

The Supplemental City-County Relief Tax (SCCRT) is 1.75 percentage points of the state's 6.85% sales/use tax rate.

SCCRT is distributed to the counties on a formula including both guaranteed counties and point-of-origin.

SCCRT is first distributed to the guaranteed counties. The remaining amount is then distributed to the remaining counties based on percentage of the in-state collections.

Details can be found in NRS 377.057.

CTX Distribution Details

Guaranteed Counties

Guaranteed County distribution is only used as part of the SCCRT calculations. A guaranteed county is allocated a set dollar figure to receive each year for that component.

The total guaranteed dollar figure statewide changes year-to-year, based on the lesser of:

1. The previous year's figure and adding a percentage based on a combination of the change of the county population and change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or
2. Average statewide SCCRT collections from the prior two years

Example: If the calculated percentage change including CPI and percent in population were 2% but statewide collections of SCCRT grew 1% over the past two years, then the guaranteed county dollar figure would raise by the lesser amount, 1%.

If a county collects 10% more than the guaranteed distribution amount over a full 12-month period, that county will transition to being a point of origin county, unless a waiver is filed by the county and granted by the Nevada Tax Commission.

As of Fiscal Year 2022 there are eight guaranteed counties: Douglas, Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, and White Pine. Douglas and Lyon Counties will be transitioning to become point of origin counties in FY 2023 after meeting the transition requirements and not filing waivers in early 2022.

SCCRT Distribution Examples

Example 1: In FY 2021 Esmeralda County was guaranteed to receive \$99,974.71 in SCCRT distribution monthly no matter the total amount collected in a single month.

Example 2: In June 2021, Carson City collected \$2,297,235.01 in SCCRT, 2.4466% of the total \$93,895,031.06 collected in-state by the nine point-of-origin counties that month. After accounting for guaranteed counties, out-of-state SCCRT collections, and the general fund commission, Carson City was distributed \$2,716,583.20 (2.4466% of the remaining \$111,035,075.97).

Tier 1 vs Tier 2 Distribution

Once all six components are determined and allocated among the 17 counties the total consolidated tax is distributed. First is the Tier 1 distribution, which is the full allocation to a county's Local Government Tax Distribution account.

Tier 2 distribution is the allocation of the Tier 1 funds to the county and the cities, towns, and special districts within the county.

The amounts to each jurisdiction change from county to county and may change year-to-year based on various formulas

Tier 2 Jurisdictions for Nye County

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

Local Governments:

- Nye County
- Amargosa
- Beatty
- Gabbs
- Manhattan
- Pahrump
- Round Mountain
- Tonopah

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Amargosa Library District
- Beatty Library District
- Pahrump Library District
- Pahrump Swim Pool GID
- Smoky Valley Library District
- Tonopah Library District

Consolidated Tax Distribution

Definition

The Consolidated Tax Distribution takes six common taxes collected in Nevada and redistributes these to the counties. An in-depth explanation of the CTX are in the preceding pages.

Why is it important?

The CTX distribution goes to counties, cities, towns, enterprise districts, and special districts across the state, totaling over \$1 billion statewide annually. The steady nature of the CTX redistribution alleviates issues caused in smaller population counties caused by boom/bust cycles of industry (ex. Mining) and outlier years of high or low tax income.

County Breakdown

The total CTX distribution in Nye County has increased by \$9M from 2010 to 2021. However, the increase wasn't gradual, there was a lot of fluctuation over the eleven years. The distribution throughout the categories has stayed the same for the most part; the only categories that decreased were Liquor and Cigarette taxes.

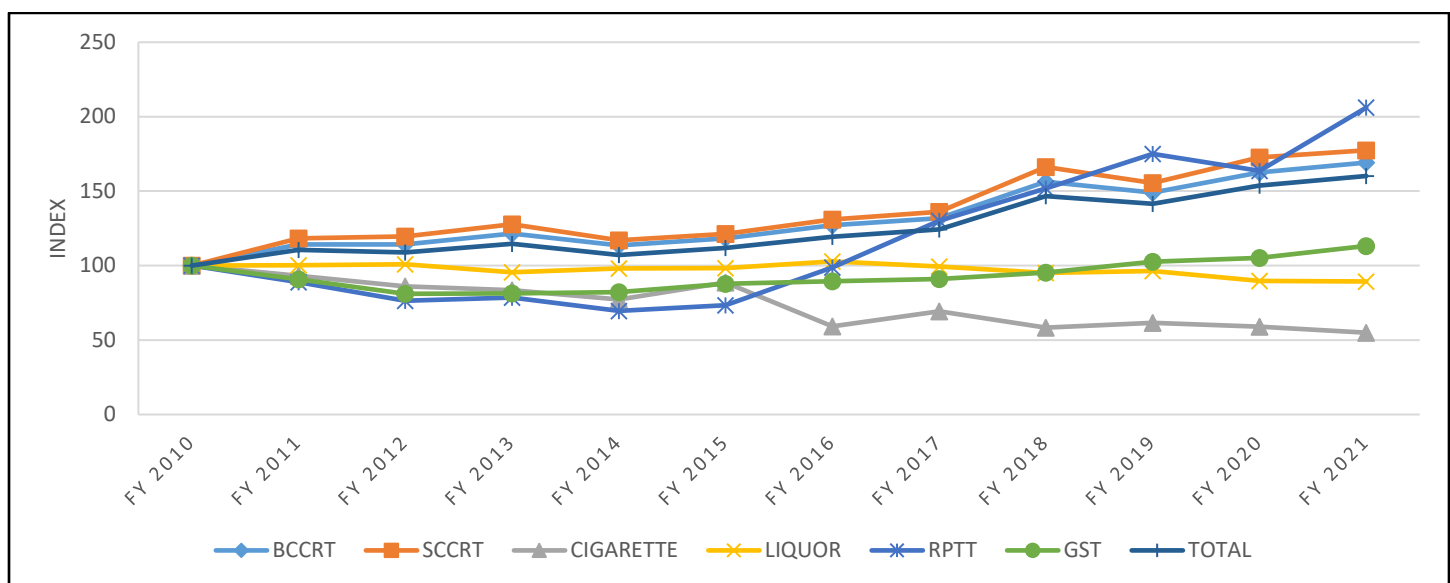
Table 116. Nye County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$2,448,882	\$7,847,217	\$254,512	\$66,303	\$282,250	\$2,960,355	\$13,859,518
FY 2011	\$2,798,338	\$9,289,823	\$237,160	\$66,474	\$250,979	\$2,687,797	\$15,330,571
FY 2012	\$2,798,460	\$9,378,073	\$218,872	\$66,893	\$215,501	\$2,399,539	\$15,077,338
FY 2013	\$2,977,413	\$10,023,512	\$212,501	\$63,271	\$221,620	\$2,405,320	\$15,903,638
FY 2014	\$2,779,031	\$9,187,738	\$196,502	\$65,030	\$196,417	\$2,433,757	\$14,858,474
FY 2015	\$2,894,857	\$9,514,681	\$225,647	\$65,148	\$207,079	\$2,596,734	\$15,504,146
FY 2016	\$3,110,299	\$10,280,879	\$150,702	\$68,173	\$278,922	\$2,651,558	\$16,540,533
FY 2017	\$3,228,488	\$10,683,292	\$176,213	\$65,923	\$367,053	\$2,695,536	\$17,216,505
FY 2018	\$3,826,921	\$13,039,688	\$148,429	\$63,051	\$428,364	\$2,819,305	\$20,325,758
FY 2019	\$3,648,854	\$12,201,369	\$156,706	\$63,888	\$494,044	\$3,039,857	\$19,604,718
FY 2020	\$3,983,445	\$13,543,327	\$149,857	\$59,430	\$461,944	\$3,111,848	\$21,309,851
FY 2021	\$4,143,451	\$13,924,625	\$139,867	\$59,236	\$581,732	\$3,351,480	\$22,200,392

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



Taxable Sales

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The taxable sales in Nye County have experienced fluctuation from 2006 to 2021. In 2006 taxable sales were at \$675M, they then decreased to a low \$479M in 2010. The sales reached a peak in 2013 at \$948M but they didn't stay there long, taxable sales decreased down to \$557M in 2015. Since then, the taxable sales in Nye have been consistently increasing, in 2021 they are up to \$847M.

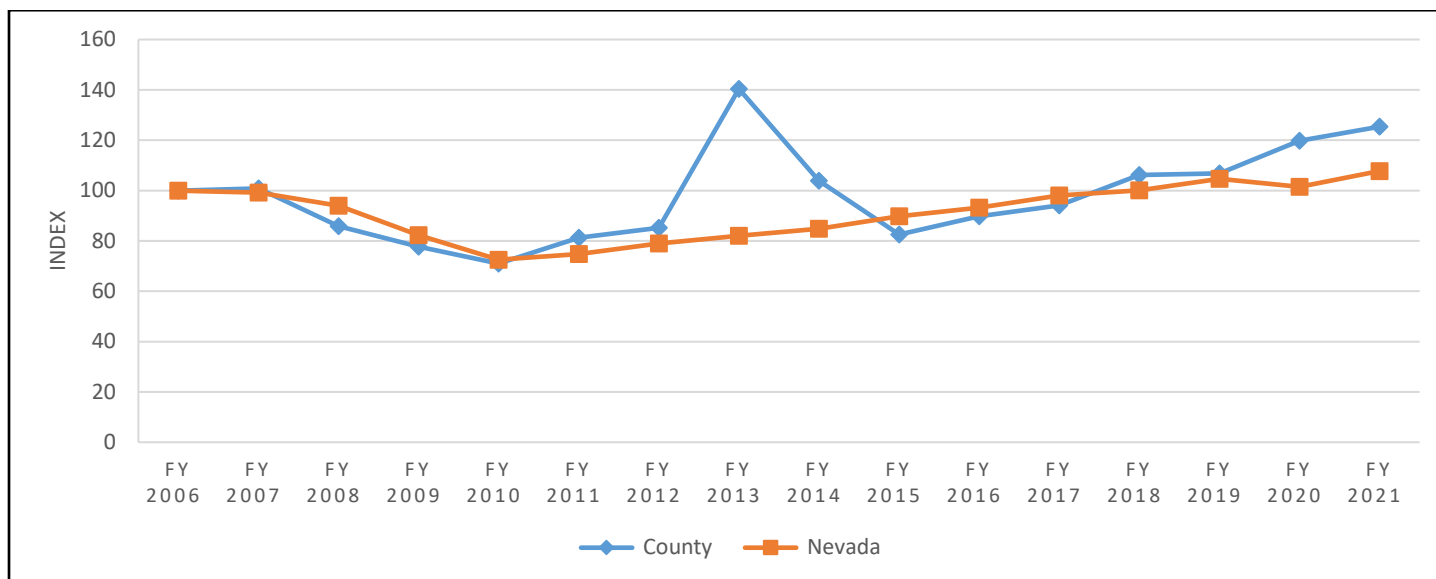
Table 117. Nye County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	\$675,575,298
FY 2007	\$681,407,768
FY 2008	\$579,634,722
FY 2009	\$525,028,678
FY 2010	\$479,682,315
FY 2011	\$549,347,896
FY 2012	\$575,441,129
FY 2013	\$948,384,569
FY 2014	\$701,487,909
FY 2015	\$557,823,954
FY 2016	\$606,763,720
FY 2017	\$635,555,068
FY 2018	\$716,993,014
FY 2019	\$721,265,951
FY 2020	\$809,628,933
FY 2021	\$847,260,107

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



Ad Valorem

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The total assessed valuation in Nye County has experienced change from 2010 to 2021. Following 2010, the total assessed valuation decreased to a low \$1.42M in 2013. After 2013, the total began to consistently rise to \$2.3M in 2020; it decreased slightly in 2021 to \$2.1M, which could be an effect from the pandemic.

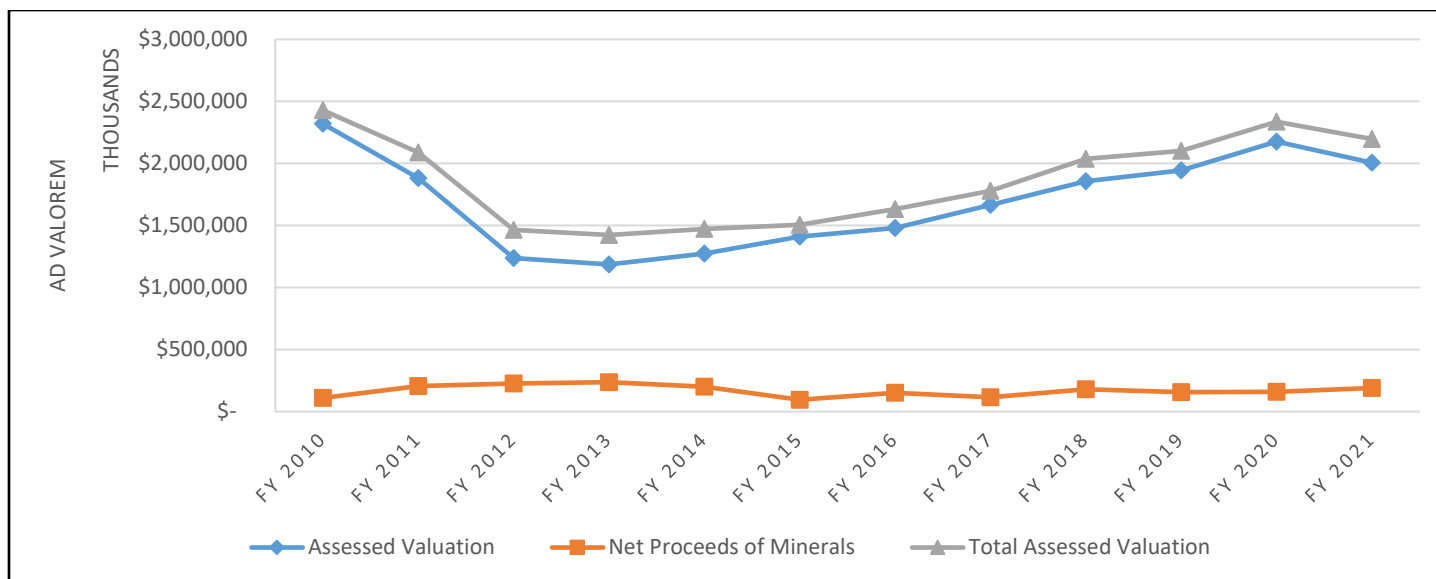
Table 118. Nye County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$2,319,285	\$109,224	\$2,428,510
FY 11	\$1,882,814	\$206,101	\$2,088,914
FY 12	\$1,236,424	\$227,359	\$1,463,783
FY 13	\$1,186,080	\$237,360	\$1,423,440
FY 14	\$1,272,393	\$200,660	\$1,473,053
FY 15	\$1,410,918	\$95,571	\$1,506,489
FY 16	\$1,480,112	\$152,206	\$1,632,319
FY 17	\$1,664,190	\$114,387	\$1,778,577
FY 18	\$1,857,559	\$179,871	\$2,037,430
FY 19	\$1,944,664	\$156,820	\$2,101,485
FY 20	\$2,176,607	\$158,673	\$2,335,280
FY 21	\$2,005,420	\$190,963	\$2,196,383

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

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



Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Nye 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

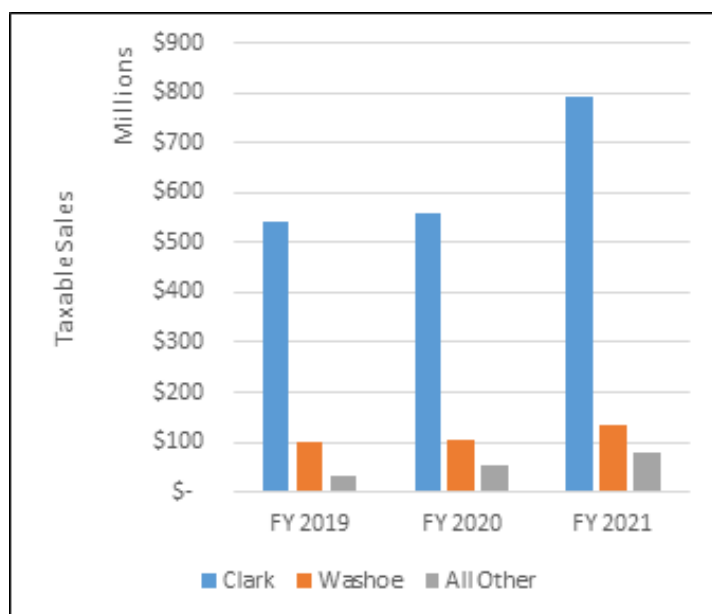
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

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

Figure 112. Nye 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. Nye 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.

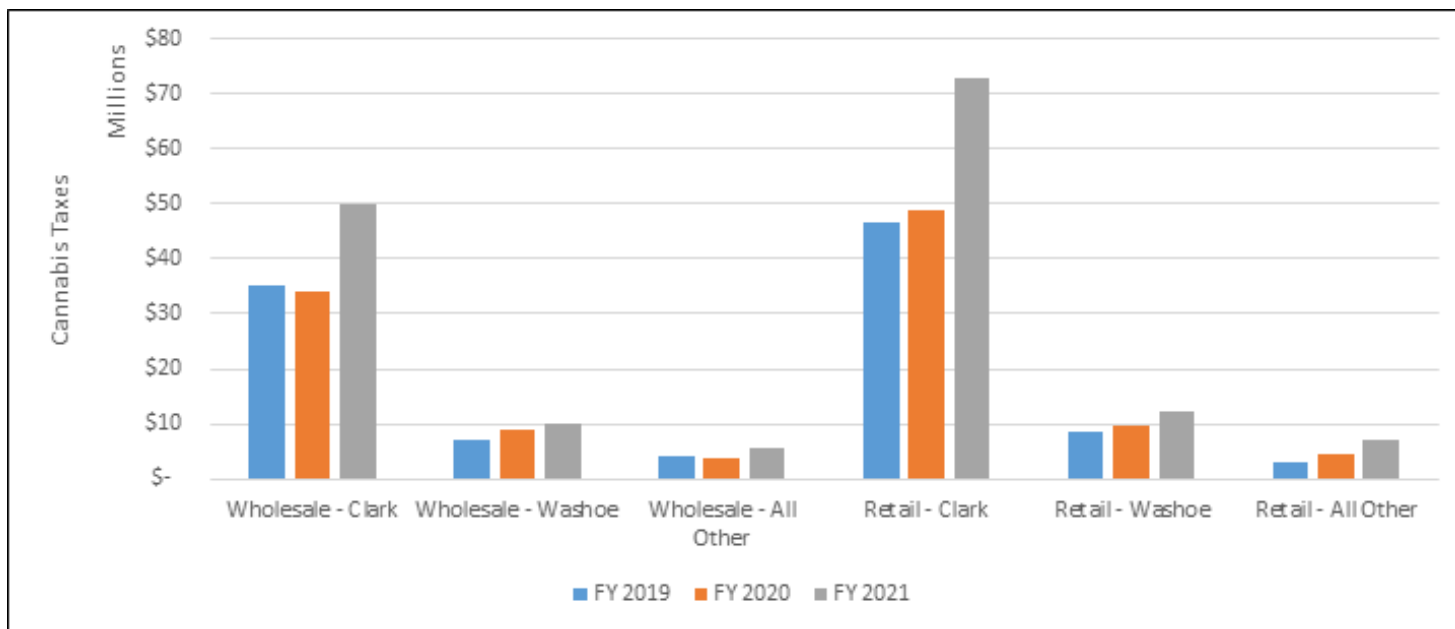
Table 121. Nye County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

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. Nye County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021



Gaming Win

Definition

Total gaming win is the total amount won by gaming establishments on a variety of gaming activities. These include Table, Counter, and Card games, Slot Machines, and Race and Sports Book bets.

Why is it important?

Total gaming win shows the amount of activity in gambling establishments across Nevada. Gaming is possibly Nevada's most known feature worldwide and accounts for approximately one-fourth of all employment across the state.

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2021 the gaming win in Nye County displays waving pattern. It first steadily decreased by \$10M to a low \$51.8M in 2016. After 2016 it started to rise back up again, but there was a large decrease in 2020 caused by the pandemic. However, in 2021 gaming win has increased by nearly \$20M, putting the total higher than where it was in 2010.

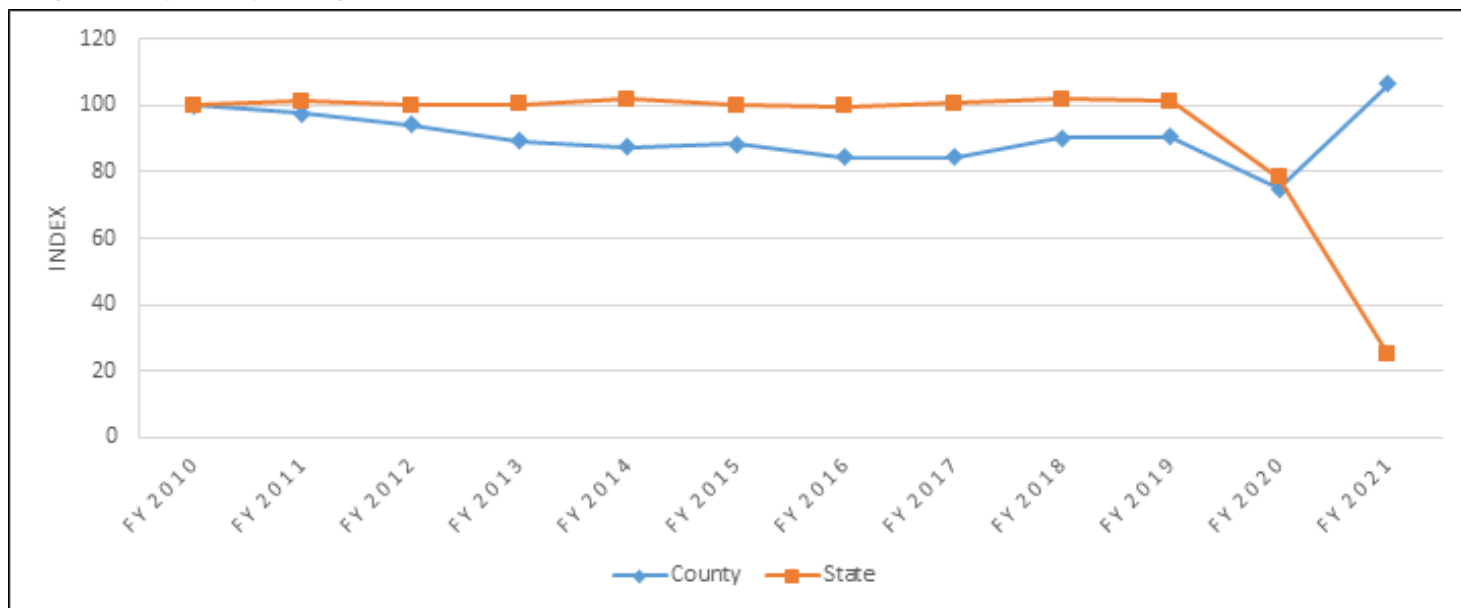
Table 122 Nye County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	\$61,560,773
FY 11	\$60,015,522
FY 12	\$58,021,087
FY 13	\$54,920,876
FY 14	\$53,824,597
FY 15	\$54,439,922
FY 16	\$51,871,128
FY 17	\$51,935,735
FY 18	\$55,450,641
FY 19	\$55,652,942
FY 20	\$46,179,822
FY 21	\$65,544,599

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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



Gaming Taxes

Definition

Gaming taxes, as known as Percentage Fee Collections, are taxes on gambling income, which is any income that is the result of games of chance or wagers on events with uncertain outcomes.

Why is it important?

Gambling taxes indicate gambling activity. This data is especially important in Nevada for its strength in tourism and gambling. When planning to implement or alter casinos, neighboring counties or counties that share similar overall models will find use of the year-to-year trends in gaming taxes.

Table 123. Nye County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$3,685,825
FY 11	\$3,617,650
FY 12	\$3,067,069
FY 13	\$3,233,229
FY 14	\$3,212,277
FY 15	\$3,246,395
FY 16	\$3,041,438
FY 17	\$3,072,760
FY 18	\$3,327,876
FY 19	\$3,309,074
FY 20	\$1,977,565
FY 21	\$4,906,702

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

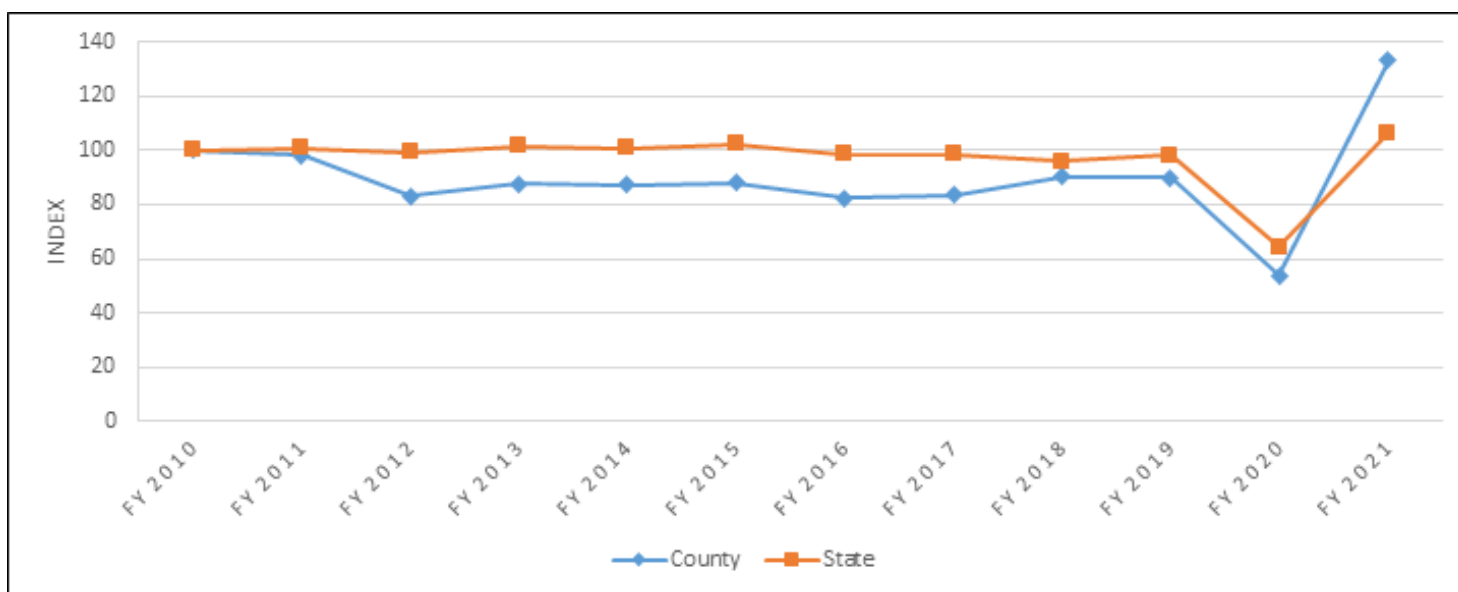
*Shown in 2021 dollars.



County Breakdown

The percentage fee collection in Nye County has not changed much from 2010 to 2021. There has been minimal fluctuation from 2010 to 2019, but the collections never dropped below \$3M. That was until 2020, when percentage fee collections dropped down to \$1.9M. In 2021, the percentage fee collections are back up to \$4.9M.

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



Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments

Definition

The live entertainment tax (LET) is a 9% tax imposed throughout Nevada for live entertainment, defined as any activity provided for pleasure, enjoyment, recreation, relaxation, diversion or other similar purpose by a person or persons who are physically present when providing an activity to a patron or group of patrons who are physically present.

Why is it important?

With Nevada's longstanding history as an entertainment capital, the live entertainment tax can be a major source of revenue. While there are some exclusions to this tax, those are largely athletic events held by a Nevada-based home team. Due to this, most concerts, comedy acts, and more, qualify.

Reporting Entities

LET is collected by both the Gaming Control Board and the Department of Taxation. The Gaming Control Board collects LET from venues within gaming establishments while the Department of Taxation collects LET in all other cases.

Unfortunately, the Department of Taxation does not publish LET data by county, giving only a statewide dollar figure.

Comparing the two statewide totals, those collected by the Gaming Control Board are greater every year. In FY 2019, the last non-pandemic affected totals, the Gaming Control Board collected over \$110 million in LET while the Department of Taxation collected \$27 million (both in 2021 dollars).

Table 124. Nye County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$8,950
FY 11	\$4,495
FY 12	\$3,704
FY 13	\$3,257
FY 14	\$3,571
FY 15	\$2,960
FY 16	\$414
FY 17	\$307
FY 18	\$-
FY 19	\$-
FY 20	\$2,956
FY 21	\$-

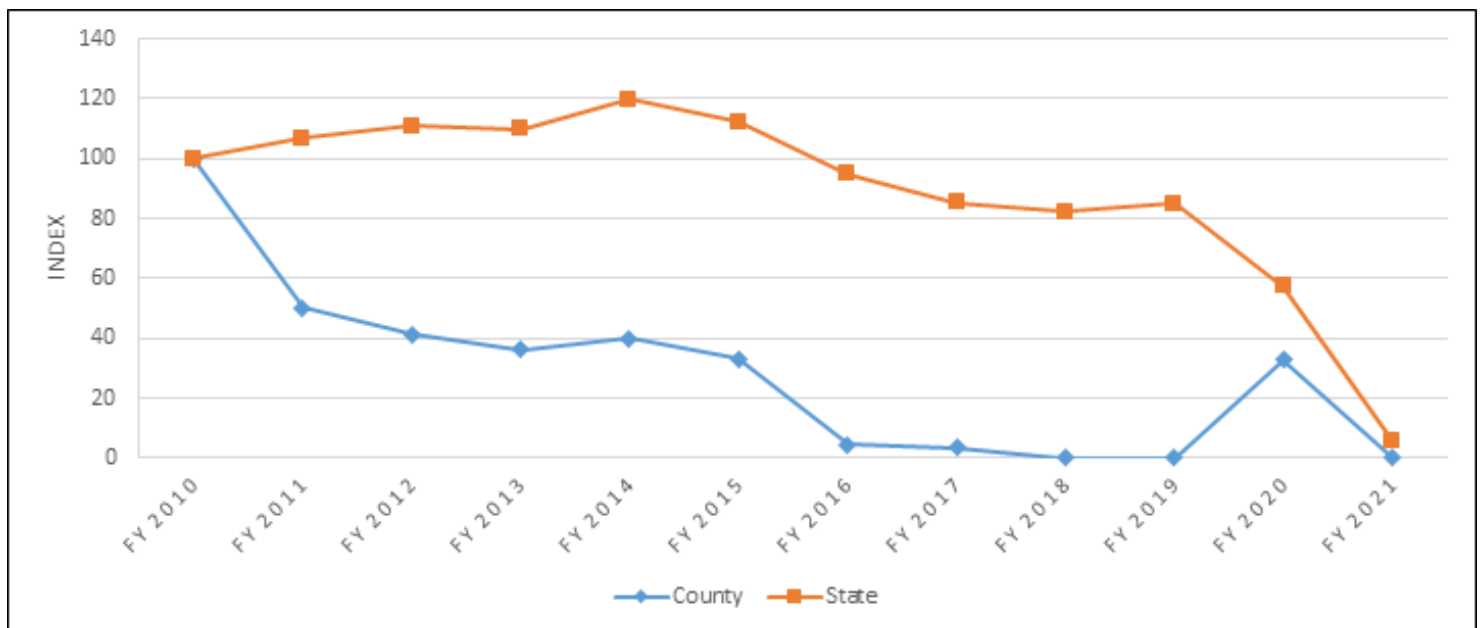
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

The live entertainment taxes in Nye County can be seen decreasing from 2010 to 2021. They started decently high near \$9,000 in 2010, then consistently decreased down to \$0 in 2018. It remained \$0 until 2020 when it jumped up to \$2,956; however, the entertainment taxes fell back to \$0 in 2021.

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



Appendix



Appendix A: Glossary

This document is a collection of primary and secondary data collected by a variety of sources. Some of the terminology, processes, and ways of viewing the data may be foreign to the reader.

You can find definitions of many terms used throughout the report over the next few pages.

Glossary A-C

Accountability Year

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

Ad Valorem

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

Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines

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

Administrator (School District)

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

Asset Mapping

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

Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)

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

Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)

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

Community

People who live within a geographically defined area and who have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. (Mattessich and Monsey 2004: 56¹)

Community Assets

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

Community Capital(s)

Capital is any type of resource capable of producing additional resources. When those resources or assets are invested to create new resources, they become capital (Flora, Flora & Fey 2004²: 9). Community capitals represent assets in all aspects of community life. There are commonly seven community capitals, financial, political, social, human, cultural, natural and built. If successful communities can learn to leverage their capitals in useful ways, they become more vibrant and economically resilient (Flora, Flora & Gasteyer 2015³).

County Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

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

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

³ Flora, C., Flora, J., and Gasteyer, S. (2015) *Rural Communities: Legacy + Change*, 5th Edition. Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group: New York.

Glossary D-F

Demand

Demand is an estimate of the amount of goods and services that all industries require from a given industry, whether domestic or international, in order to remain in operation. The value is calculated based on industry purchases across the nation, measured in terms of sales. Industry wages, taxes, and other values added payments are indirectly part of the demand through the production of the supplying industry.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments

How public land is owned and how that land is used changes how funds are distributed and to which state/local entities.

Dividends (Personal Income)

A form of property income received by shareholders in return for their investment in the equity of a corporation.

Earnings

Remuneration (pay, wages) of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time. The term usually carries a defining word or phrase, such as straight-time average hourly earnings.

Employed

Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons

Engagement (Public Voice)

Engagement is a dynamic relational process that facilitates communication, interaction, involvement and exchange between an organization and a community for a range of societal and organizational outcomes. At its most simple level engagement implies a two-way process involving interaction and listening, with the goal of generating mutual benefit among communities, decision makers and institutions of higher education.

Exported Sales

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers not inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

Exports

Exports show the amount of money that is spent by industries located outside the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located in the region.

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family Income

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over related to the householder.

Federal Land Payments

These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Federal Land Payments: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

Fiscal Year

The State of Nevada fiscal year runs July 1 - June 30. The federal fiscal year runs October 1 - September 30.

Fish and Wildlife (Federal Land Payments)

These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Forest Service (Federal Land Payments)

These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

Free and Reduce Lunch (FRL)

Students who are from households that qualify by income to receive free or reduced-price lunch at their school.

Glossary G-J

Government Social Insurance (Personal Income)

Consists of the contributions or payments for the following government programs: old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (Social Security); hospital insurance (Medicare Part A); supplementary medical insurance (Medicare Parts B and D); unemployment insurance; railroad retirement; veterans' life insurance; and temporary disability insurance.

Graduation Rate

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

Grazing Districts (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

Gross Regional Product measures the final market value of all goods and services produced in a region.

Household

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence

Household Income

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not

Housing Unit

A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Imports

Imports show the amount of money that is spent by all industries located in the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located outside the region. Money leaves the region, and a good or service is brought into the region and consumed. Imports can be foreign or domestic.

Individualized Education Program (IEP)

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

Industry

A group of businesses that produce similar goods and services, and share similar production processes for creating the goods and services they sell. Industries are classified using NAICS codes.

Industry: Non-Service Related

Non-Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 22, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 71, 72, and 81

Industry: Public Administration

Public Administration Industry includes NAICS Sector 90

Industry: Service Related

Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 11, 21, 23, and 31-33

In-Region Sales

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

Instruction Support Funding (School District)

Funding for guidance and counseling, libraries and media, extracurricular activities, student health services, curriculum development, staff development, sabbaticals, program management, therapists, psychologists, evaluators, personal attendants, and social workers

Instructional Funding (School District)

Funding for instructional teachers, substitute teachers, instructional paraprofessionals, pupil-use technology, software, instructional materials, trips and supplies.

Interest (Personal Income)

A form of property income received by the owners of certain kinds of financial assets (such as deposits, debt securities, and loans) in return for their investments in those assets.

Job

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

Glossary L-P

Leadership Funding (School District)

Funding for principals, assistant principals, administrative support, deputies, senior administrators, researchers, program evaluators, superintendents, school board representatives, and legal staff.

Local School District (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values.

Mineral Royalties (Federal Land Payments)

These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Occupation

Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours.

Occupation: High Level Aggregation

The Standard Occupational Classification Manual approves higher-level aggregation of SOC major groups to present data in a more condensed manner. In this report, the High-Level aggregation to six groups is used

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 1

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 11-29

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 2

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 31-39

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 3

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 41-43

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 4

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 45-49

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 5

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 51-53

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 6

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major group: 55

Operations Funding (School District)

Funding for transportation, food service, safety, building upkeep, utilities, building maintenance, data processing, and business operations.

Other Staff (School District)

All persons who are not reported as administrators or teachers, including, without limitation: School counselors, school nurses and other employees (who spend at least 50 percent of their work year providing emotional support, noninstructional guidance or medical support to pupils), Noninstructional support staff, including, without limitation, janitors, school police officers and maintenance staff; and Persons classified by the board of trustees of the school district as professional-technical employees, including, without limitation, technical employees and employees on the professional-technical pay scale.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) (Federal Land Payments)

These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Per Capita Income

Average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area.

Glossary P-R

Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)

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

Personal Income

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

Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence

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

Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)

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

Qualitative Data

Qualitative data is descriptive data that can be observed but difficult to measure. On a conceptual level, qualitative data is concerned with understanding human behavior from an informant's perspective. Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter. *"Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them."* Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2⁴).

Quantitative Data

Quantitative data is information about quantities and therefore numbers. On a conceptual level, quantitative data is concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena and data are collected through measuring things. Quantitative researchers gather data in a numerical form from which can be put into categories, or in rank order or measured in units of measurement. This type of data can be used to construct graphs and tables of raw data (McLeod, 2019⁵).

Rental (Personal Income)

Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment is the net income of persons from the rental of real property (except for the net rental real estate income of partnerships primarily engaged in the real estate business), the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of housing, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources. The rental income of noninsured pension funds is imputed to persons and counted as part of rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.

Resource Advisory Council (RACs) (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343.

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

⁵ McLeod, S.A. (2019, July 30). Qualitative vs. quantitative research. Simply Psychology. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html>

Glossary S-Z

Sales

In input-output modeling, Sales is an industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well. Sales is representative of all four Classes of Worker. For the Retail (44), Wholesale (42), and Transportation (48) sectors, sales to consumers is not included in the final figures. Total sales figures sourced from EMSI in this report follow this logic.

Standard Occupation Code (SOC)

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of 840 detailed occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, detailed occupations are combined to form 461 broad occupations, 97 minor groups, and 23 major groups. Detailed occupations in the SOC with similar job duties, and in some cases skills, education, and/or training, are grouped together.

State Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute.

Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

Consists of employer contributions for government social insurance and employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.

Taxes Paid (NAICS)

Taxes on production and imports with subsidies subtracted.

Teacher (School District)

A person licensed pursuant to chapter 391 of NRS who is classified by the board of trustees of the school district (1) As a teacher and who spends at least 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction or (2) As instructional support staff, who does not hold a supervisory position and who spends not more than 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction to pupils. Such instructional support staff includes, without limitation, librarians and persons who provide instructional support, discipline to pupils

Total Sales

The given industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well.

Unemployed

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job

Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

The remuneration receivable by employees (including corporate officers) from employers for the provision of labor services. It includes commissions, tips, and bonuses; employee gains from exercising stock options; and pay-in-kind. Judicial fees paid to jurors and witnesses are classified as wages and salaries. Wages and salaries are measured before deductions, such as social security contributions, union dues, and voluntary employee contributions to defined contribution pension plans.

Appendix B: Explanation of Process/Terms

This document is a collection of primary and secondary data collected by a variety of sources. Some of the terminology, processes, and ways of viewing the data may be foreign to the reader.

You can find explanations of a few concepts used throughout the report over the next few pages.

Indexing of Data

This report uses both tables and figures to represent the data to the reader. While most of these are straightforward, one commonly used figure throughout the document that may not be as easy to understand are the **figures with indexed data**.

Indexed figures in this report start the data at a common starting point. Here, this is at 100 in the first year of the graph, which is most often at the year 2010. From that point, future years are measured as a ratio against the base year. For instance, say in 'County A' there is a population of 10,000 in 2010 which lowers to 9,000 in 2011 and is raised to 12,000 in 2012. The indexed figure will show a base of 100 in 2010, lower to 90 in 2011, then raises to 120 in 2012.

These numbers are found by using the following formula:

Indexed Value for Current Year = Current Year Value / Base Year Value * 100

In our previous example of 'County A':

2010: $10,000/10,000*100 = 100$

2011: $9,000/10,000*100 = 90$

2012: $12,000/10,000*100 = 120$

Graphing data indexed by a base year makes seeing trends easier and faster. Here we can tell that population dipped from 2010 to 2011 then rose past the 2010 number to a much higher population. While this may seem obvious for a single data source, it becomes less so when a variety of items are being compared to each other.

Let us say that we also have population figures for 'County B' and for the 'State'. In County B the 2010 population was 50,000, 2011 was 49,000 and 2012 was 52,000. For the State, population in 2010 was 600,000, 2011 was 610,000 and 2012 was 700,000

For 'County B' our Indexed Values are:

2010: 100

2011: 98

2012: 104

For the 'State':

2010: 100

2011: 101.7

2012: 116.7

With these values, indexed all to 100 for the same base year of 2010, we can now easily measure the population changes for areas with completely different magnitudes of population.

County A and County B both lost 1,000 total population between 2010 and 2011, however County A lost 10% of its total population while County B lost only 2%. In that same year the State gained 10,000 people, but due to its much higher starting point, it was a gain of under 2%.

Let us now look at the population from 2010 to 2012. County A has gained 2,000. This is the same gain as County B has in the same time period, but both pale in comparison to the 100,000 people the state gained. However, when we look at the indexed data values, another story emerges. County B has a gain of 4% for the population. This is certainly an improvement from 2011 when population was lost. However, when we compare that to County A, it doesn't seem as impressive. County A has an increase of 20% over the time period. This is a substantial change compared to the 4% of County B. And let us not forget about the State. While it gained an amazing 100,000 population over this period, it is only a 16.7% increase in total population, less than County A's growth.

This is the reasoning behind using indexed data for figures/graphs throughout this report. Be it Race and Ethnicity, Housing, or Jobs by Industry, numbers in the same sphere are often needed to be compared, even if those numbers have values of different magnitudes. Indexing of the values allows a quick and easy comparison for the reader.

Inflation Adjustment

Data in this report is shown for a variety of years. As often as possible the data is represented in a way to optimally compare it to previous years. Apples-to-apples so to speak. Dollar figures throughout the document in tables will often be inflated to accomplish this adjustment. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division, annually publishes an implicit price deflator to use for this purpose:

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Using this data, the report modifies dollar amount to show in like terms. If a table has data from 2010 through 2016, the dollar amounts generally will have been adjusted to all show in 2016 dollars. If it shows through 2017, then the table generally shows in 2017 dollars. There is a note below each table with dollar figures represented stating the year the dollar figures are represented as.

This is done to be able to best compare years against each other. In uninflated data, if a county's per capita income went from \$28,000 in 2010 to \$33,000 in 2017, that seems like a very large increase. However, when we review that in data that has been adjusted for inflation, the \$28,000 in 2010 dollars shows as \$31,374 in 2017 dollars. Thus, our per capita income has grown less than \$1,700 in the five-year stretch, with inflation being perceived as responsible for over \$3,300 of the original difference.

Suppressed Data

When data is gathered first-hand by public or government agencies, such as the US Census Bureau or the Bureau of Economic Analysis, suppressions are created to comply with laws and regulations to protect the privacy of the reporting businesses. Suppressed data also may appear in the school district data. Data here may be suppressed by FERPA regulations, or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

These suppressions, or non-disclosed data, show in this report generally as 'Insf. Data' (Insufficient Data), a hyphen, '-', or as less than 10, '<10'. The hyphen implies that there is data, but with it being non-disclosed, we do not have an estimate for it (this is most often seen in wage data for industries). Less than 10 implies that there is a nonzero amount (most often seen as total businesses in a region) that is somewhere between one and nine, inclusive.

Poverty

Definition

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

This definition covers the poverty threshold, but not the poverty guidelines.

There are two different poverty levels?

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

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

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

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

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

This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

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

How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

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

Appendix C: Source Explanations

This appendix gives an in-depth look at the different sources used throughout the creation of this document.

The following sources were used for information throughout the report:

- ❖ American Community Survey (ACS)
- ❖ Economic Modeling Systems International (EMSI)
- ❖ Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
- ❖ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division
- ❖ Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System
- ❖ Nevada Department of Taxation
- ❖ Nevada Gaming Control Board
- ❖ Nevada Report Card
- ❖ United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- ❖ United States Census Bureau
- ❖ United States Geological Survey

American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS is an ongoing survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Per the Census Bureau:

“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”

The Census Bureau started collecting data for the ACS in 2005. At that point they determined to create three separate estimates for use: 1-year estimates; 3-year estimates; and 5-year estimates. The 3-year estimates were discontinued as of 2013.

Data for the 2005 1-year estimates was collected from January through December 2005 and released in 2006. The first 5-year estimates were released for 2009, with data being gathered from January 2005 through December 2009. Future 5-year estimates follow the same formula. The 2012-2016 5-year estimates have data collected January 2012 through December 2016.

In this document, tables and charts sourcing the ACS will often refer to the last year of an ACS 5-year estimate as the heading year. It is important to remember that this data is not a snapshot of the year (or any single point in time) being referenced, but of the Census Bureau’s estimate for the 5-year period.

Why do we use the 5-year estimates rather than the 1-year estimates or point-in-time estimates?

There are two reasons. The first is that the 5-year estimates gives a larger sample size, giving a more accurate representation of the population, even for those areas with larger populations. This will give a smaller margin of error for all data.

The second reason is two-fold. The ACS does not publish 1-year estimates for areas with population less than 65,000. In Nevada, in 2017, only Clark and Washoe Counties report a population of over 65,000. While we could use the 1-year estimates for the reports of those two counties, it is inappropriate (per the Census Bureau) to compare data between the 1-year and 5-year estimates. Thus, if someone wished to compare the data between, say, Clark and Lincoln Counties, it is necessary that the data be consistent throughout the two reports.

The ACS is used throughout the Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics sections of this report.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html>

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2008/acs/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf>

Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)

EMSI is a leader in labor market data and covers more than 99% of the workforce in the United States. Per EMSI, their mission:

“Our mission is to use data to drive economic prosperity. To do this, we inform and connect three critical audiences: people (who are looking for good work), employers (who are looking for good people), and educators (who are looking to build good programs and engage students). Since this vital connection takes place in the context of regional economies, we also work with workforce and economic development organizations laboring to improve economic ecosystems. We are known for our peerless service, our fantastic work-life balance, but above all—our deep commitment to our clients. We are blessed to work alongside such dedicated, passionate customers as we build a stronger economy.”

While they are headquartered in Idaho, EMSI serves clients throughout the U.S., Canada, UK, and Australia.

Their traditional labor market information uses dozens of government data sources with over 18 billion data points. Job posting analytics surveys hundreds of millions of online job postings and their compensation data observes over 40 million individual compensation observations. These data sources include federal government entities, government entities from all 50 states, and a variety of trusted private organizations.

EMSI data is used in this report throughout the Economic Characteristics and NAICS sections, being the main source for Industry and Occupation data.

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/>

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/data-sources/>

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

Esri is considered the world leader in GIS (geographic information system) technologies.

Per Esri:

“Esri was founded to help solve some of the world’s most difficult problems. We do so by supporting our users’ important work with a commitment to science, sustainability, community, education, research, and positive change.”

Esri’s mapping and analytics give access to demographic data in 137 countries with over 75% of Fortune 500 companies using Esri software.

Esri provides its own data and 5-year projections and uses the information from federal government and private industry sources.

Esri data is used in this report in maps and in various demographic areas.

<https://www.esri.com/en-us/home>

http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/G164052_US-DataFactSheet_WEB.pdf

Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

FRED is a database maintained by the Research division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Research Division. They have over 500,000 time-series from 87 different sources for the public to use. Per the St. Louis Fed website:

“The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is the center of the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve System. This District includes Arkansas, eastern Missouri, southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Mississippi.

The Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is responsible for advising the Bank president on matters of economic policy. The Division monitors the economic and financial literature and produces research in the areas of money and banking, macroeconomics, and international and regional economics.

A diverse group of Bank publications allows the Research Division to address quickly changing economic trends, explore the relevance of historical and current data for economic policy, and expand the understanding of issues relevant to the Eighth District and beyond.

The Research Division also furnishes its working papers to provide insight into current Bank interests and developing theories and to stimulate discussion.

This site offers a wealth of economic data and information to promote economic education and enhance economic research. The widely used database FRED is updated regularly and allows 24/7 access to regional and national financial and economic data.”

The biggest use of the FRED in this report is their measuring of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Their CPI and inflation formulae are used throughout this report to calculate inflated dollar figures in most, if not all, sections.

<https://research.stlouisfed.org/>

Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions. Per Headwaters Economics' website:

“Headwaters Economics provides original and effective research to help people and organizations develop solutions to some of the most urgent and important issues that communities face. ... Headwaters Economics works with community leaders, landowners, public land managers, elected officials, and business owners. Our goal is to give these partners credible information to help them identify, understand, and solve problems.”

In this report Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (EPS) is used. The EPS pulls data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, and many other sources and puts it in easy to read and use reports.

The sourcing below each table referencing Headwaters Economics data in this report also shows the sourcing of where the EPS obtained the data from. This can often be a mouthful, such as with the following example from the 'Land Cover' table previously found in this report:

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)

This states that Headwaters Economics reported this data via their Economic Profile System, with original sourcing from the U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program PADUS version 1.4.

EPS data is most often used in the Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics section of this report.

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/about/>

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/>

United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

The BEA is an agency of the Department of Commerce of the United States federal government. Per the BEA website:

Mission

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner.

Vision

To be the world's most respected producer of economic accounts.

Core Values of BEA

- *Integrity: Maintaining the sterling reputation of BEA and its statistics.*
- *Quality: Producing timely, relevant, and accurate statistics.*
- *Excellence: Fostering staff excellence and recognizing and rewarding employee contributions.*
- *Responsiveness: Providing customers with the programs and services they need.*
- *Innovation: Using technology and new methodologies to meet measurement challenges.”*

The BEA is part of the Department’s Economics and Statistics Administration and provides a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy.

In this report we use the BEA’s interactive data portal to find regional data, especially for Personal Income. You can find this data in the Economic Characteristics section of the report.

<https://www.bea.gov/index.htm>

United States Census Bureau

The first census was taken in 1790 and, as required by the U.S. Constitution, has taken place every ten years thereafter. In 1902 the Census Office was placed within the Department of the Interior and in 1903 officially came known as the Bureau of the Census.

The Census Bureau is the federal government’s largest statistical agency. Per the Census Bureau, their mission:

“The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation’s leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.

We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly.

We are guided on this mission by scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers.”

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

- Decennial Census – Population and housing count every 10 years
- Economic Census – Measure of the nation’s economy every 5 years
- Census of Governments – Data on the 90,000 state/local governments every 5 years

The Census Bureau also surveys the population on an ongoing basis, with the most well-known example being the American Community Survey (ACS).

These censuses and surveys are used to create hundreds of reports and the data is also accessible through the Census Bureau’s data tools and apps.

<https://www.census.gov/en.html>

United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

The U.S. Geological Survey was created in 1879 and is the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior.

The Gap Analysis Project (GAP) is an element of the U.S. Geological Survey. Their mission:

“The Gap Analysis Project mission is to provide state, regional, and national biodiversity assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species, aquatic species, and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this information to land management activities. Species and habitat distribution models are used to conduct a biodiversity assessment for species across the U.S. The goal of GAP is to keep common species common by identifying species and plant communities that are not adequately represented in the existing conservation lands network. By providing these data, land managers and policy makers can make better-informed decisions when identifying priority areas for conservation.”

To implement the mission, GAP partners in the development of four core datasets:

1. A detailed map of the terrestrial ecosystems of the United States;
2. Maps of predicted habitat distributions for the terrestrial vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Distribution models for aquatic species
4. The Protected Areas Database of the U.S.

<https://www.usgs.gov/programs/gap-analysis-project/about>

State and Local Agencies

Many state, county, and city government organizations were used while creating this document.

We thank these entities for having data available to the public for use in reports such as this.

Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

<https://detr.nv.gov/>
<http://nevadaworkforce.com/>

Nevada Department of Taxation

<https://tax.nv.gov/>

Nevada Demographer’s Office

<https://www.nvdemography.org/>

Nevada Gaming Control Board

<https://gaming.nv.gov/>

Nevada Report Card

<http://nevadareportcard.com/di/>

Various county budget and fiscal planning departments and assessor’s offices

Appendix D: Photo Credits

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

School District Staffing:

Photo by Roman Mager on Unsplash.com

Average Class Size:

Image by Wokandapix from Pixabay.com

Graduation:

Photo by Cole Keister on Unsplash.com

Gaming Taxes

Photo shot by Cerqueira on Unsplash.com

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Chris Blackwell

Econ. Char., Per Capita Income

Mikayla De La Rosa

Social Char., Unemployment

Dusty Domina

Housing Age Comparison

Stormy Ingersoll

Total Jobs, Land Use and Fiscal Char.

Nicole McComas

Land Use and Fiscal Char., Appendix

Cheryl McCormick

Population, Gender

Jennifer Riendeau

Demo. Char.

M L Robinson

Personal Income, Land Coverage

Mary Schoeck

Preface, Age Comparison, Housing Age, Poverty, Below

