EXTENSION
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Technical Report
UCED/CARES Act 2021-30
Updated August 2022

Nevada Economic Assessment Project
Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Churchill County

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

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Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-30

Thomas R. Harris, Director
University Center for Economic Development
University of Nevada, Reno
Department of Economics
Mail Stop 204
Reno, Nevada 89557
Phone: (775) 784-1681

UCED
University of Nevada, Reno
University of Nevada, Reno Extension
Department of Resource Economics

Nevada Economic Assessment Project
Socioeconomic Baseline Report
Churchill County, Nevada

Buddy Borden

Community and Economic Development Extension Specialist
University of Nevada, Reno Extension

Joseph Lednicky

Economist II
University of Nevada, Reno Extension

Marlene Rebori, Ph.D.

Professor, Community and Organizational Development Specialist
University of Nevada, Reno Extension

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Preface

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

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

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

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

EXTENSION
College of Agriculture,
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

University of Nevada, Reno Extension
8050 Paradise Rd., Ste 100
Las Vegas, NV 89123

Extension.unr.edu/NEAP

EconDev@unr.edu

Buddy Borden
702-257-5505

Joe Lednicky
702-948-5971

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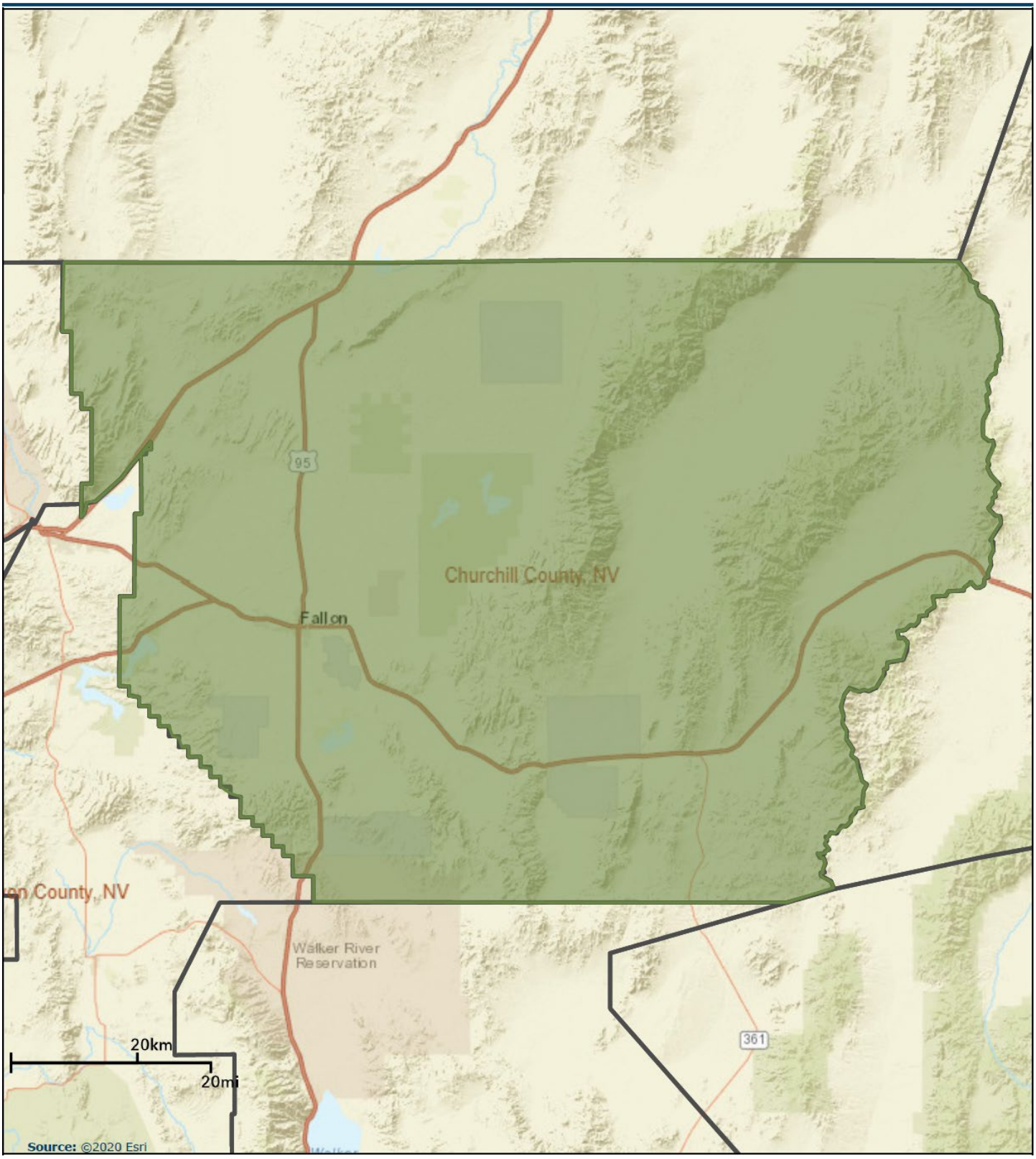

95
Churchill County, NV
Fallon
Walker River
Reservation
361
20km
20mi
Source: ©2020 Esri

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

Churchill County, Nevada is uniquely located. East of California, Reno, and Carson City, Churchill spans 5,024 square miles encompassing mountains, valleys, ranges, lakes, channels, and ponds. All throughout the county's west side and center you can find many bodies of water, ranging from Lahontan Reservoir to the marsh area of Little Mallard Pond. The mountains lie further east, past the county seat of Fallon. Perhaps most telling of Churchill's unique positioning, is the route of Highway 50, which comes into Churchill from popular Lake Tahoe, passes through Fallon, and then goes on to run through the rest of Nevada as "The Loneliest Road in America," leaving Churchill in the middle, with access to the rural and the urban.

Fairview Peak Nevada Marker

History

Churchill was founded in 1861 as one of Nevada's original counties. In Churchill's earliest years, the boundaries changed several times. In 1864, the boundary between Lyon and Churchill was established, and in 1869 part of Humboldt was ceded to Churchill.[1] The county seat has also changed, from Bucklands, to La Plata, to Stillwater, and then in 1904 (some sources say 1903 to Fallon, which remains Churchill's county seat today.[2] Accordingly, many attempts were made in the 19th century to eliminate Churchill as a county, due to its small population,[3] until this 1904 move to Fallon helped Churchill's cause. To this day, the Fallon Metropolitan Statistical Area comprises most of the county's population.

Western mining history relates that in the early days of the county, settlers headed towards California for gold had to cross Nevada by two main routes, both of which went through Churchill.[4] At the time, in the early 1860s, the hot, dry areas were not inviting, and deposits remain undiscovered. Soon enough, discoveries nearby in Tonopah, Nye, and Esmeralda led to a spillover of prospectors into Churchill. Although 1904 production records are incomplete, "the value of gold mined from 1890 to 1903 was estimated at $32,300, or 1,600 ounces."

Churchill County Courthouse

The U.S. Data Repository provides the full text of the *History of Nevada* by Thompson and West, and, as a chapter, the History of Churchill County (1881). Here the historians examine all aspects of Churchill's beginnings, such as early emigrants; initial boundary-setting; the first mining districts; and original impressions, like the theory that county's many bodies of water ran to the ocean through subterranean channels. The historical account even includes detailed biographical sketches of the county's earliest citizens, including a superintendent of public schools, a county commissioner, a district attorney (Lemuel Allen, overall representative man who stopped the above mentioned attempts to eliminate Churchill as county), and a state senator.

In the same vein of biographical accounts, the Nevada Women's History Project has compiled biographies of Nevada women that have played critical roles since the state's founding. A biography of note, especially here in this current report, is Mary Daisy Allen's, daughter of the above mentioned Lemuel Allen. In her service to the State Assembly, she was the chair of the State Institutions Committee, and a co-sponsor to the Amend Public Highways act, which was approved in 1925.

The Churchill County Museum acts as the county's historical hub. Their mission is to "collect, preserve, exhibit and share those artifacts, photographs and documents that serve to illustrate the story of humans and nature in Churchill County." In addition to these historical resources, there are hundreds of geological studies being conducted on Churchill to this day (and various other reports, like the 2020 Fallon Transportation Plan), as well as published books on the history of Churchill available online and through several university library databases. Here are a few noteworthy books:

> "The History of Churchill County, Nevada" M.A. Thesis by by Buel F Enyeart, 1928.
>
> "The Story of Wonder, Churchill County Nevada," by Hugh A Shamberger, Geological Survey, Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1974, Nevada Historical Press, 1974.
>
> "Pioneer History of Life in Churchill County, Nevada" by Cecyl Allen Johnson, Oral History Project Reno, University of Nevada, Reno Library, 1970.

Landscape and Climate

As hinted to in the introduction, Churchill's landscape is unique. Thompson and West describe it as "peculiar. [Churchill's] sinks, sloughs, lakes, salt beds and alkali flats have long attracted the attention of travelers" (Source 1, p. 359). In January, the county's average minimum temperature is 28° F, and in July the average maximum is 100° F. Annual snowfall averages around 6 inches. Churchill's climate is extremely dry, like much of Nevada.

Lahontan Reservoir

There are many sights to see in Churchill, and things to do for residents and travelers. The Sand Mountain Recreation Area is a sand dune and designated off-highway vehicle fee site located east of Fallon. The sand mountain itself, the dune's largest feature, is around 3.5 miles long, one mile wide, and 600 feet in height, "making it the largest single dune in the Great Basin." On the west side of Fallon lies Lahontan State Recreation Area, which includes the area around the Lahontan reservoir where folks camp, picnic, boat, fish, and hunt. More on the historical-adventure side there's Lovelock Cave, the archeological find and landmark. In her day, Northern Paiute author Sarah Winnemucca wrote of the famous myth re-told of the sighted red-haired cannibal giants being driven back into Lovelock Cave. As Richard Moreno with Nevada Appeal points out, "Even ignoring the giants, the cave has an interesting backstory."[5] He goes on to point out that in 1911, two goldminers, Hart and Pugh, mined bat guano before encountering human mummified bodies and many Native American artifacts, furtherly uncovered by L.L. Loud and Mark Harrington from the University of California. To this day, Lovelock Cave is open to visit, together with the Lovelock Cave Days event. Nevertheless, the Bureau of Land Management has a guide to a safe, self-guided tour.

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

Churchill County Website

Churchill County Extension Office

Churchill is packed with points of interest: Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Cold Springs, Carson Lake, Grimes Point Archaeological Area, and the Hidden Cave, to name some more. For art and culture appreciation, Churchill has the Oats Park Arts Center, and the Churchill County Library. Historical buildings stand tall in Churchill, such as the Robert. L Douglass House with its Queen Anne architecture and the neo-classical Churchill County Courthouse. Lastly, some well-renowned restaurants have made a name in Churchill, such as Julio's Mexican Italian, Susie's BBQ, and The Courtyard Café & Bakery.[6]

Community

Year-round in Churchill, family-friendly events are hosted that bring together the county as community. In Fallon, for example, there's the New Year's 5K Fun Run; Tractors and Truffles which mixes ranching, farming, vineyard facilities, and theatre; an all-out rodeo event in the DeGolyer Bucking Horse and Bull Bash; the 4th of July Parade; and the monster truck, dirt track racing, drag racing Octane Fest. On the natural side, in May and June tens of thousands of birds stop in Fallon for migration, making for a birdwatching haven. Community activity in Churchill is evidenced by the frequent events and comings-together. The school district, which is transparent like no other county in its district strategic plan.

Churchill County Welcome Area

These hearty events are coordinated by the local social and governmental groups like Churchill County 4-H, Churchill County Social Services, the Churchill County Sherriff's office, and the county itself. The Parks & Recreation Department, for example, works closely with the community to host events and keep citizens updated on what's new in Churchill. For 2020 this included COVID-19 updates, the Churchill County Parks and Recreation program (CARE) that helps children learn in out-of-school hours, and week-to-week events such as the Dust Devil Triathlon and Drive Thru Community Day, both in August. At the same time, the Public Works Planning & Zoning Department helps with regulations, licensing, and protection, on the county's grounds where the events take place. All around in Churchill there's a helping hand. From the Concerts in the Park to the Fallon Cantaloupe Festival and Country Fair, and from Lattin Farms to Middlegate, it's clear that Churchill is an interconnected and active community that takes its unique location and runs with it.

Sources Cited in this Cultural Overview:

1. U.S. Data Repository - History
2. Genealogy Trails
3. Churchill Wikipedia (not furtherly sourced)
4. Western Mining History
5. Lovelock Cave Article
6. Visit Fallon

*

The NEAP is an on-going project that greatly benefits from community input. The authors wish to express that If any information here on the county is inaccurate or any impertinent information is missing, an email may be sent to econdev@unr.edu with information, additions, or edits.

*

Other Sources Used in this Cultural Overview:

- Churchill County, Nevada - Wikipedia
- District Strategic Plan - Churchill County School District
- Churchill County, NV - Official Website
- Churchill County Library, Fallon, Nevada
- Churchill County Museum and Archives
- Parks & Recreation | Churchill County, NV
- Public Works, Planning & Zoning Department | Churchill County
- 2020 Transportation Plan, Fallon
- Things to do in Churchill County - Google
- Churchill County Seats | ONE
- History of Churchill County from History of Nevada, 1881, Thompson and West, Chapter 41. U.S. Data Repository, Nevada Records, USGenNet Inc.
- Churchill County Museum & Archives | Facebook
- Churchill County, Nevada Genealogy and History
- Mary Daisy Allen Williams White – Nevada Women's History Project
- History of the Museum – Churchill County Museum and Archives
- Churchill County, NV Weather - USA.com™
- Sand Mountain Recreation Area | Bureau of Land Management
- Lahontan State Recreation Area | State Parks
- Visit Fallon
- Middlegate Nevada | Middlegate Station
- Food And Family Fun | Lattin Farms | United States
-

Demographic Characteristics

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

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

Demographic Characteristics

Data in this section is sourced from:

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

This Section Contains:

County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:

The total Churchill County population has decreased by 1.4% from 2010-2020. The largest slide came from 2010-2014. This was followed by slight decreases in 2016 and 2017 and then a 2.5 increase in 2020.

Gender distribution in Churchill County has seen a 2.7 percentage point increase in male population while the female population has seen a 2.7 percentage point decrease from the years 2010-2020.

Median age for Churchill County has seen little change from 2010-2020 with an increase of 2.1 years. The most notable changes in age can be found in the under 19 category (-3.8 percentage points) along with the 65 and older (+4.6 percentage points).

Churchill County has seen a small but steady increase of both Hispanic (+2.9 percentage points) and Black (+1.1 percentage points) community members from 2010-2020.

Households, Families, and Housing:

Churchill has seen an increase of both Households and in the number of Families from 2010-2020. Households has seen a 13.3% increase while Families have grown by 11.3% over this same time period.

Median housing unit value for Churchill County saw a decrease year over year from 2010-2014. This was followed by a three-year increase from 2016-2020.

Veteran Demographics:

The veteran population in Churchill county has seen a 7.6 percentage point decrease from 2010-2020 as a whole. While most age ranges have seen a decline especially those between 18-34, the 65-74 age range has seen a 7.6% decrease in Churchill county.

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 total Churchill County population has decreased by 1.4% from 2010-2020. The largest slide came from 2010-2014. This was followed by slight decreases in 2016 and 2017 and then a 2.5 increase in 2020.

Figure 1. Churchill County Population, 2010 to 2020

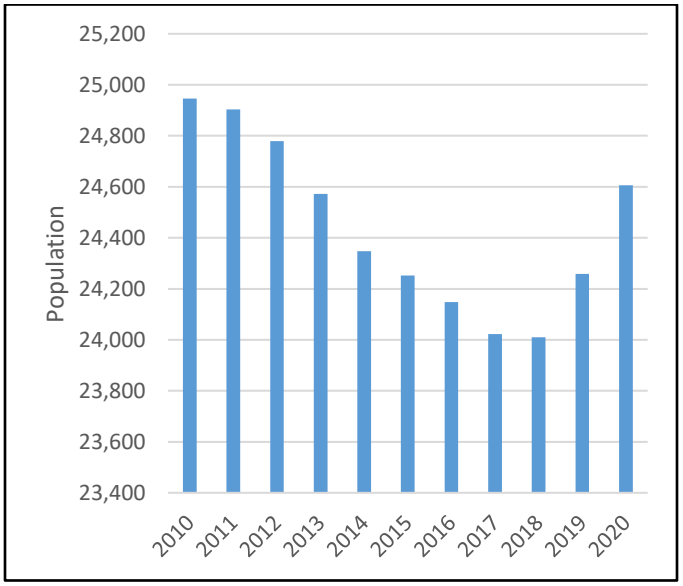
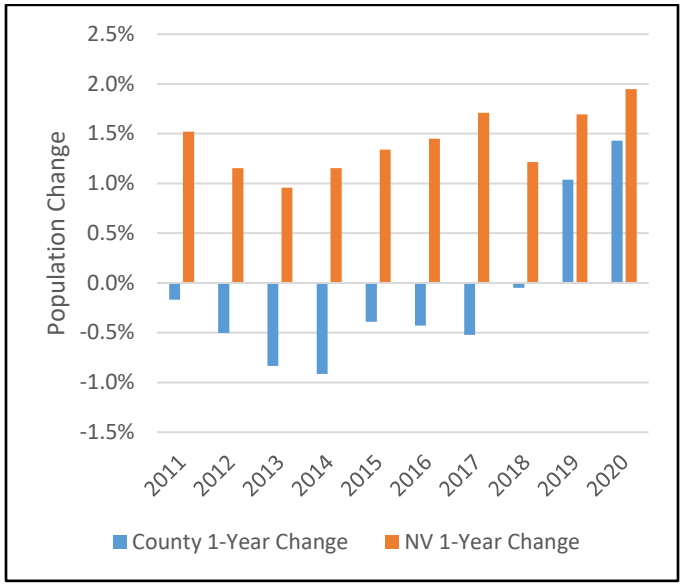


Table 1. Churchill County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Population	Churchill 2-Year Change	Nevada 2-Year Change
2010	24,946	-	-
2012	24,779	-0.7%	2.7%
2014	24,347	-1.7%	2.1%
2016	24,148	-0.8%	2.8%
2018	24,010	-0.6%	2.9%
2020	24,606	2.5%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		-1.4%	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 Churchill County vs. State Comparison, One-Year Population Change, 2011 to 2020



Gender

Definition

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

Why is it important?

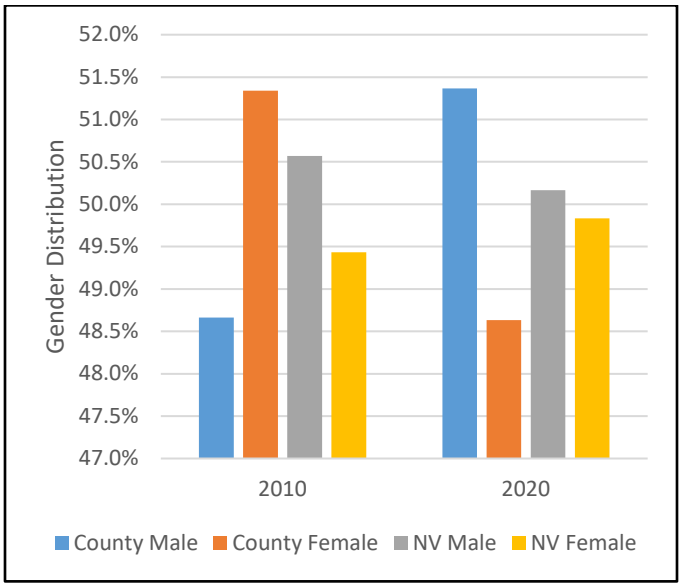
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Churchill County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Male	Churchill Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	48.7%	51.3%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	49.9%	50.1%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	50.2%	49.8%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	50.9%	49.1%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	50.6%	49.4%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	51.4%	48.6%	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 Churchill County vs State Comparison, Gender, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

Gender distribution in Churchill County has seen a 2.7 percentage point increase in male population while the female population has seen a 2.7 percentage point decrease from the years 2010-2020. While male population has increased within the county, the state has seen a decrease in male population.

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. Churchill County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	38.4	35.9
2012	39.2	36.3
2014	39.0	36.9
2016	38.8	37.5
2018	39.5	37.9
2020	40.5	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

Median age for Churchill County has seen little change from 2010-2020 with an increase of 2.1 years. The most notable changes in age can be found in the under 19 category (-3.8 percentage points) along with the 65 and older (+4.6 percentage points).

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

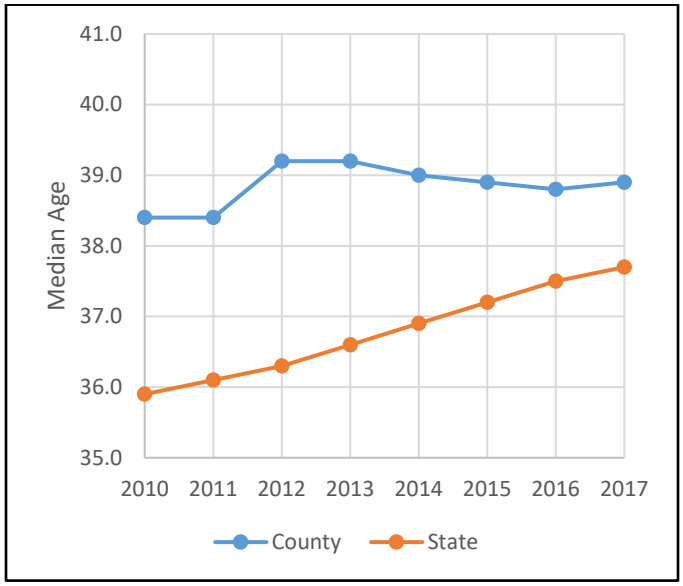
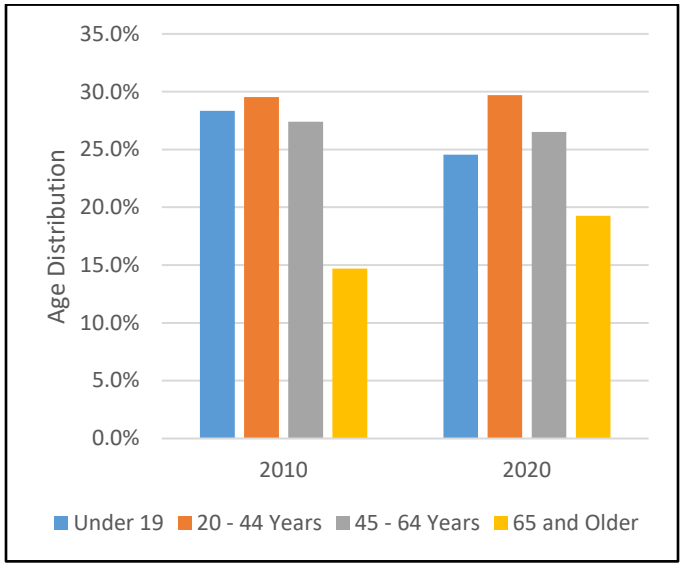


Table 4. Churchill County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	28.3%	29.5%	27.4%	14.7%
2012	27.5%	29.7%	27.1%	15.7%
2014	26.3%	30.2%	26.8%	16.7%
2016	25.5%	30.3%	26.8%	17.5%
2018	24.9%	29.6%	27.0%	18.5%
2020	24.5%	29.7%	26.5%	19.3%

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

Figure 5. Churchill 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

Churchill County has seen a small but steady increase of both Hispanic (+2.9 percentage points) and Black (+1.1 percentage points) community members from 2010-2020. While these populations have increased, the White population has seen a decrease of 4.9 percentage points during this same time period. This group made up 72.3% of the population in 2020.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	77.2%	11.5%	1.5%	3.7%	6.2%
2012	76.0%	12.3%	1.7%	4.5%	5.5%
2014	75.1%	12.8%	2.1%	4.5%	5.5%
2016	74.5%	12.9%	2.3%	4.3%	5.9%
2018	73.7%	13.6%	2.4%	4.0%	6.4%
2020	72.3%	14.4%	2.6%	4.4%	6.3%

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

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

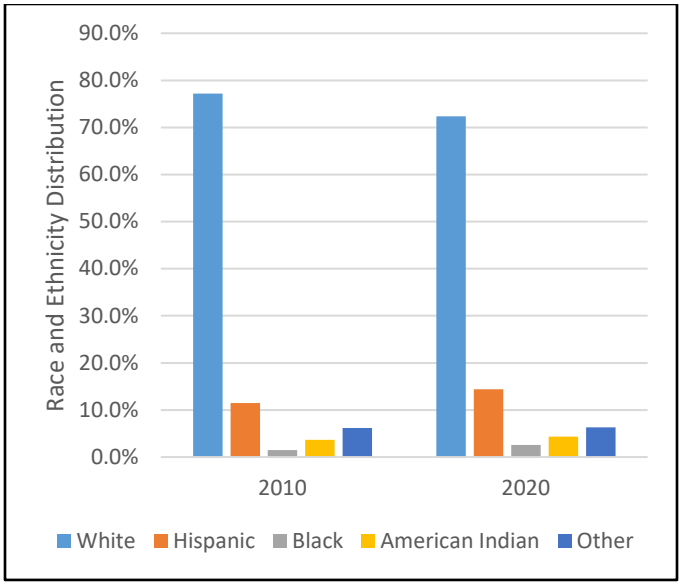
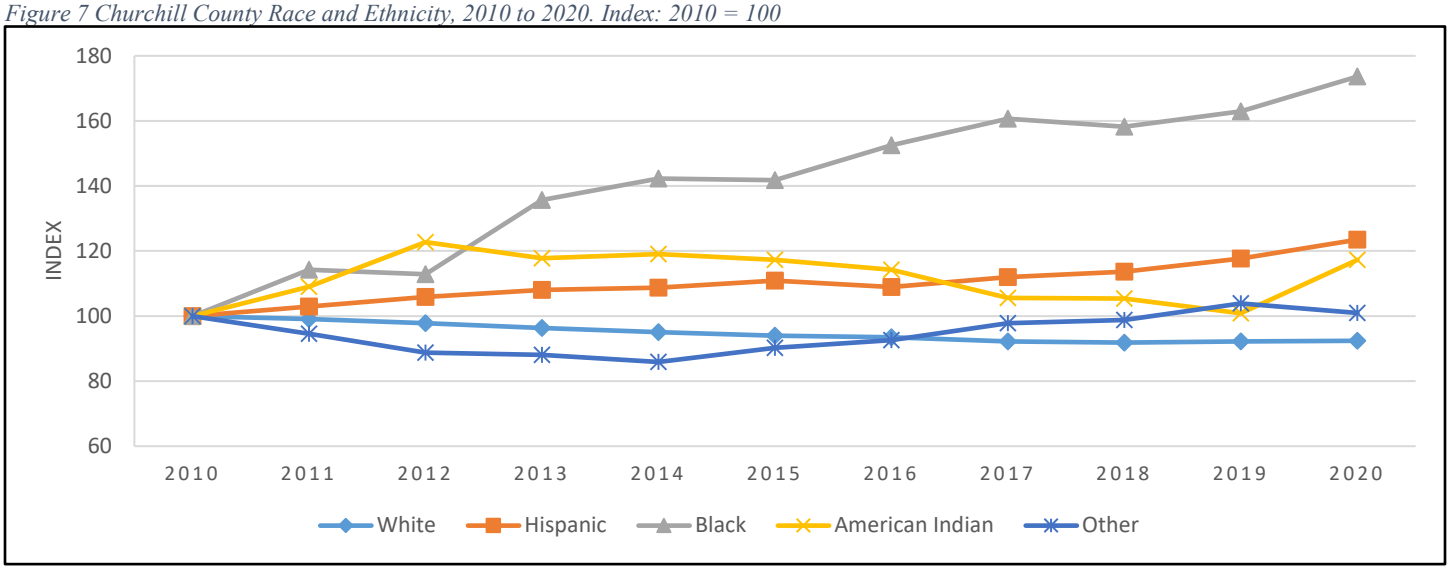


Figure 7 Churchill County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



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. Churchill County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Households	Churchill 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	8,801		
2012	9,221	4.2%	0.6%
2014	9,431	1.9%	0.7%
2016	9,491	0.2%	1.4%
2018	9,819	0.9%	2.3%
2020	9,972	0.3%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		13.3%	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. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

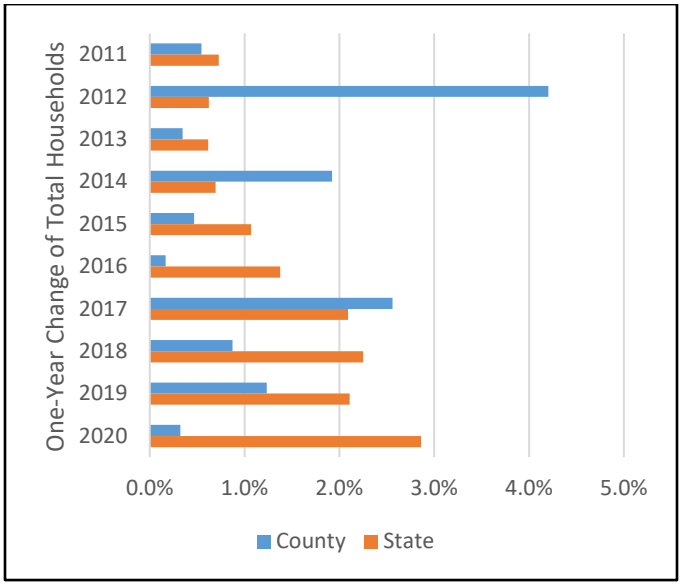
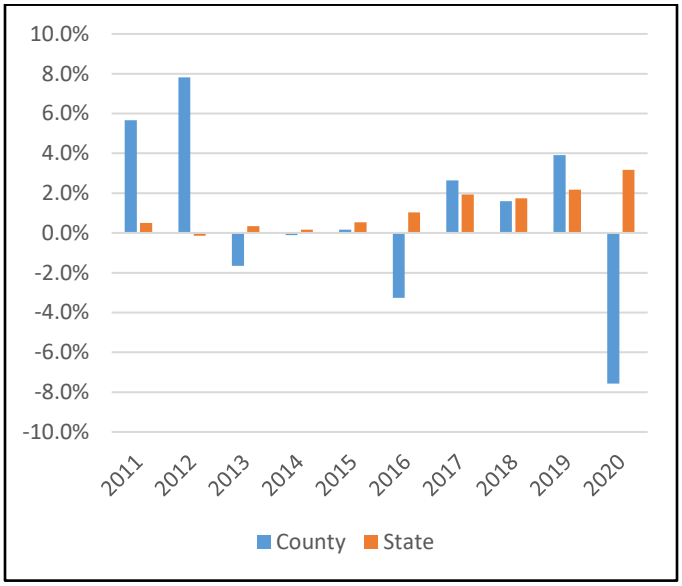


Figure 9. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



County Breakdown

Churchill has seen an increase of both Households and in the number of Families from 2010-2020. Households has seen a 13.3% increase while Families have grown by 11.3% over this same time period. 2012 showed the biggest growth by for one year in both Households and Families.

Table 7. Churchill County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Families	Churchill 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	5,592		
2012	6,371	7.8%	-0.1%
2014	6,259	-0.1%	0.2%
2016	6,065	-3.3%	1.0%
2018	6,324	1.6%	1.7%
2020	6,074	-7.6%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		11.3%	4.4%

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

Housing

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Median housing unit value for Churchill County saw a decrease year over year from 2010-2014. This was followed by a three year increase from 2016-2020. The state trend in regards to median housing unit value followed the exact pattern seen in Churchill county during this ten-year span.

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

Year	Churchill Median	Nevada Median
2010	$227,191	$306,702
2012	$184,948	$220,528
2014	$162,695	$187,622
2016	$175,034	$212,526
2018	$185,681	$258,524
2020	$206,505	$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. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

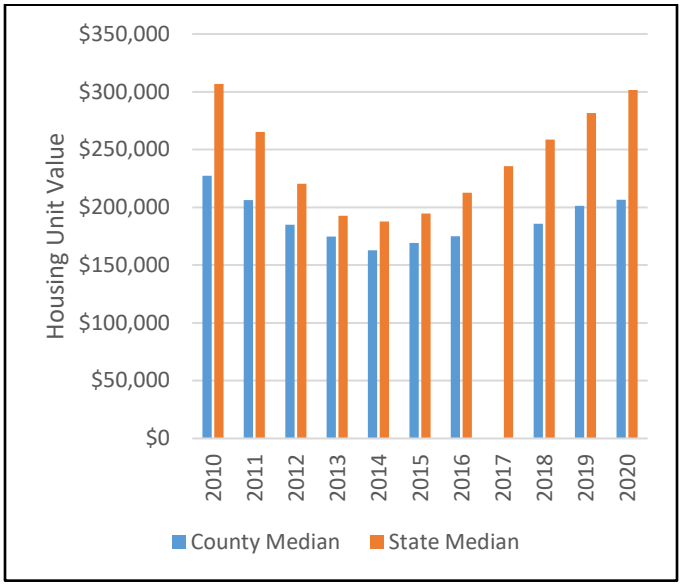


Table 9 Churchill County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	5,676	7.7%	8.4%	16.2%	23.9%	20.3%	19.0%	3.7%	0.7%
2012	5,893	8.9%	14.1%	21.5%	23.1%	18.4%	10.5%	2.6%	0.9%
2014	5,688	12.9%	19.5%	19.5%	21.8%	15.3%	8.8%	1.4%	0.8%
2016	5,759	11.9%	17.0%	16.7%	21.9%	18.4%	11.8%	1.7%	0.7%
2018	6,456	10.7%	12.3%	15.0%	21.5%	22.8%	14.3%	2.9%	0.6%
2020	6,837	10.3%	8.9%	8.2%	23.2%	28.5%	16.5%	3.4%	1.0%

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

Housing Occupancy

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Housing occupancy in Churchill County has an upward trend from the years 2010-2020. Occupancy has seen a 8.9 percentage point increase while vacancy has seen the same decrease during this span. The most notable year of change came from 2012 with a 3.5 percentage point increase.

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

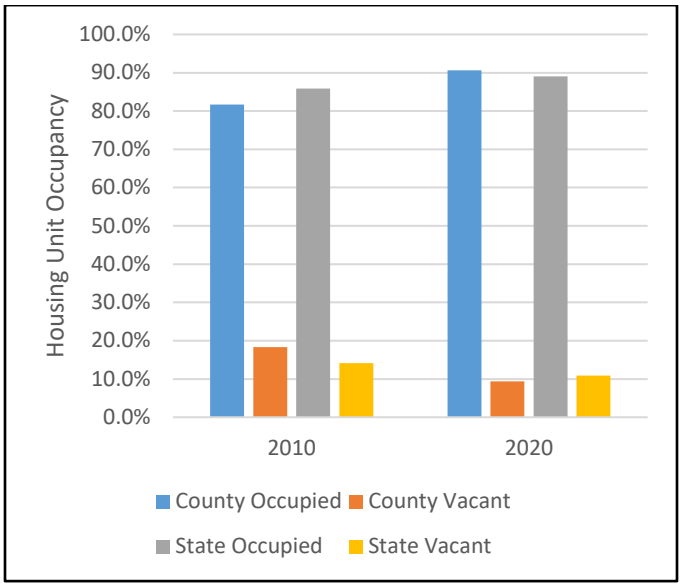
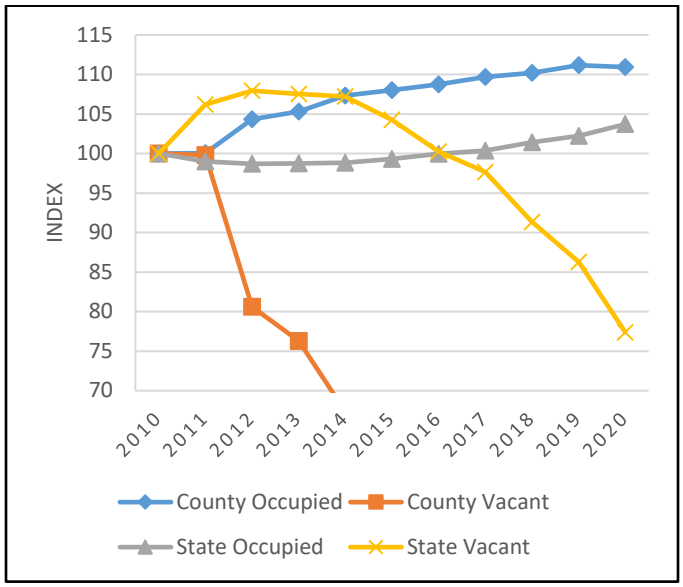


Table 10. Churchill County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Occupied HH	Churchill Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	81.7%	18.3%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	85.2%	14.8%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	87.7%	12.3%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	88.8%	11.2%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	90.0%	10.0%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	90.6%	9.4%	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. Churchill 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 Churchill County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

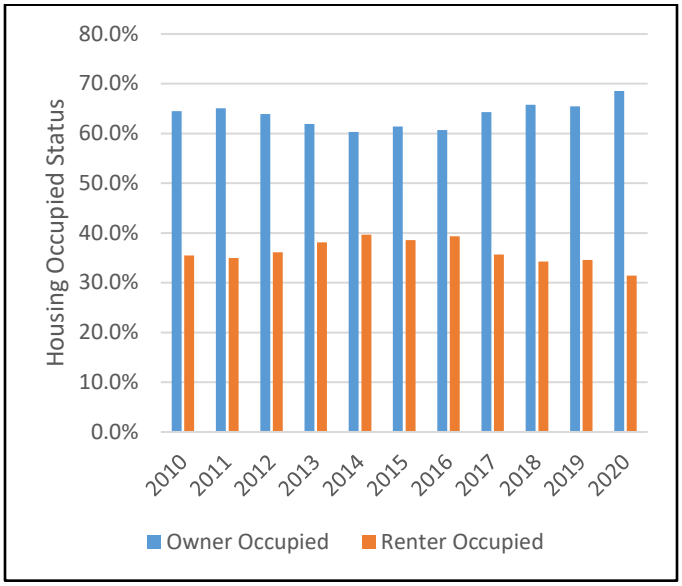


Table 11. Churchill County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	8,801	64.5%	35.5%
2012	9,221	63.9%	36.1%
2014	9,431	60.3%	39.7%
2016	9,491	60.7%	39.3%
2018	9,819	65.8%	34.2%
2020	9,972	68.6%	31.4%

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

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

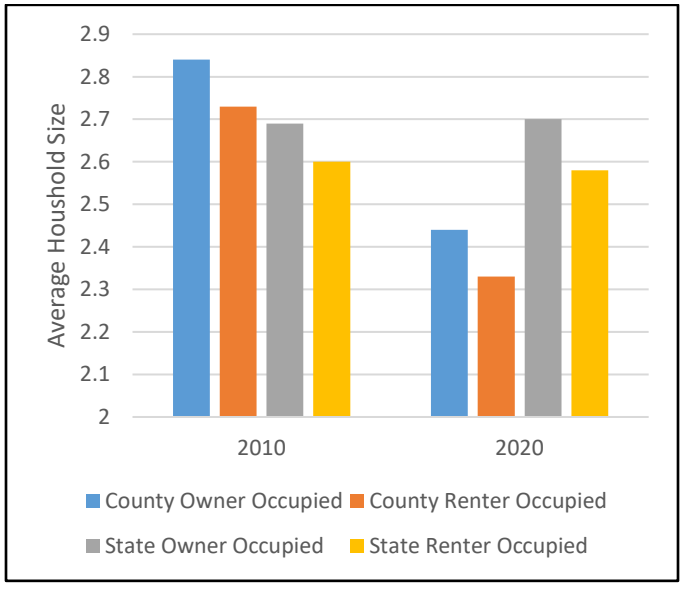
Year	Churchill Owner Occ. HH Size	Churchill Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.84	2.73	2.69	2.60
2012	2.63	2.67	2.69	2.68
2014	2.52	2.57	2.71	2.71
2016	2.45	2.57	2.72	2.72
2018	2.37	2.42	2.72	2.64
2020	2.44	2.33	2.70	2.58

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

County Breakdown

There had been a small shift in renter occupied homes in Churchill county from 2010-2020. This number saw a 4.4 percentage point decrease during this span. While numbers increased during the first 6 years, 2018 saw numbers decrease back down to 34.2%. Household size has seen a small decrease in both owner-occupied and renter occupied homes.

Figure 14 Churchill County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



Housing Structure Type

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Single Unit homes have seen the largest change for the county from 2010 to 2020 with over a six percentage-point increase. With this growth there was a decline in the 2-4 unit category along with the mobile home/RV category. There has been little change to the 5-19 unit category with a decline of only 1.9 percentage-points.

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

Year	Single Unit	2- to 4- Units	5- to 19- Units	20+ Units	Mobile Home, RV, etc.
2010	64.1%	11.1%	4.2%	1.6%	18.9%
2012	66.3%	9.5%	3.4%	1.6%	19.3%
2014	70.2%	6.7%	3.9%	1.9%	17.2%
2016	72.3%	5.8%	3.1%	3.1%	15.8%
2018	72.9%	5.9%	3.2%	3.1%	14.9%
2020	70.4%	7.2%	2.3%	3.1%	17.0%

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

Figure 15 Churchill County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

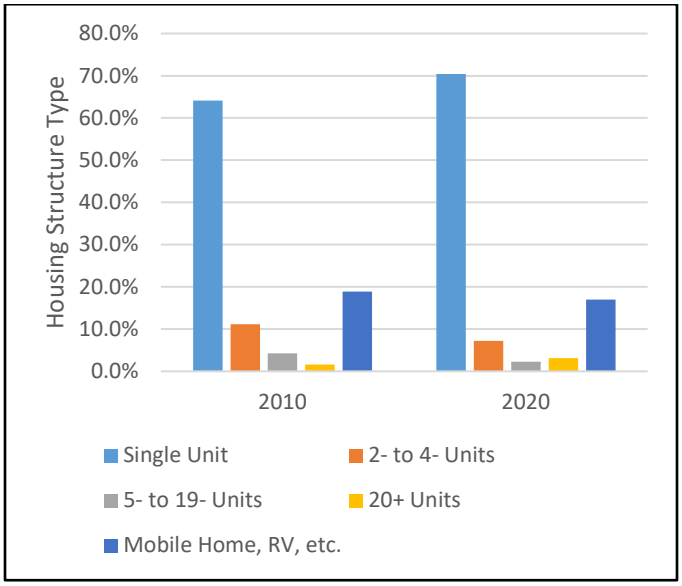
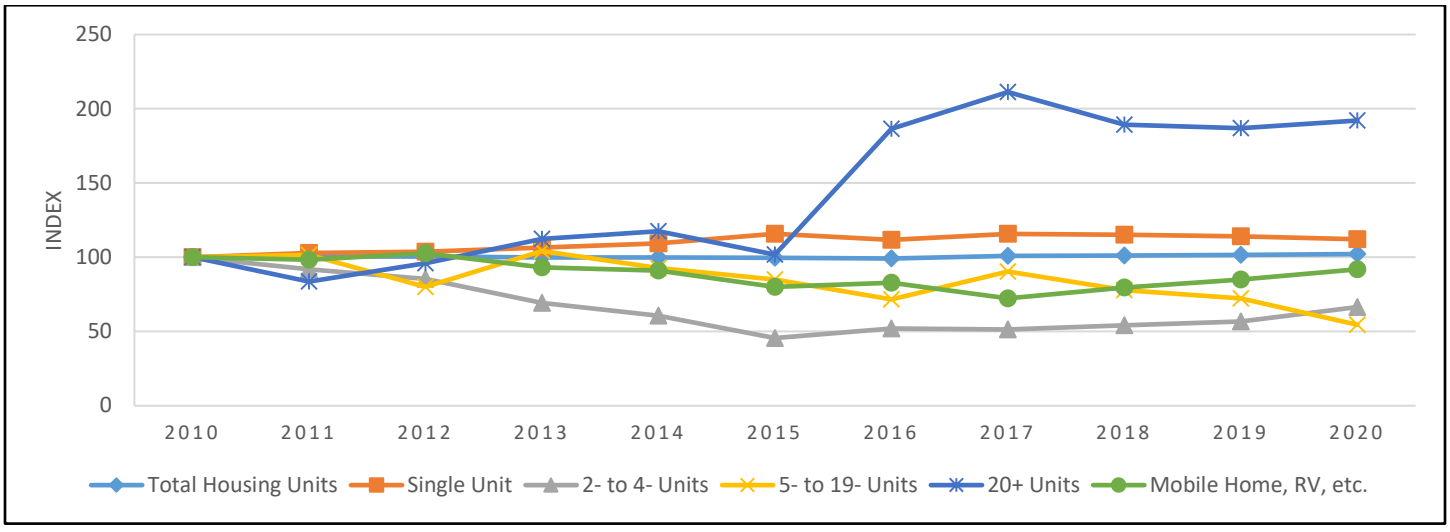


Figure 16 Churchill County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



Housing Age

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

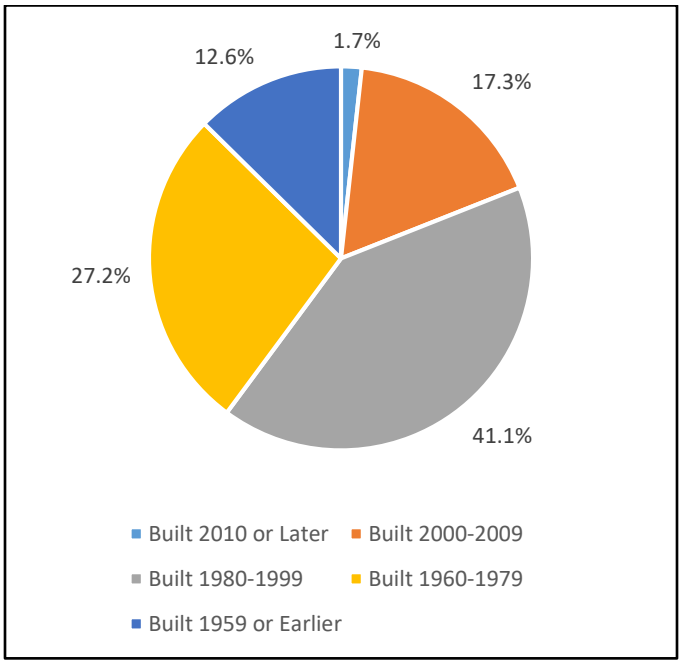
There has been little shift in the Housing Age Distribution for Churchill County from 2012-2020. The most noticeable and largest changes are the increase of 4.9% in the built 1960-1979 category as well as the decrease of 1.8% in the built 1959 or earlier group. These increases and decreases could be attributed to an adjustment in records. No new homes were built from 2012-2014, but from 2016-2018, the new homes category increased by 1.1% in Churchill County.

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

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.0%	17.6%	45.7%	22.3%	14.4%
2014	0.0%	19.7%	41.4%	25.3%	13.6%
2016	0.3%	18.9%	43.8%	25.3%	11.7%
2018	0.8%	19.2%	43.8%	25.7%	10.5%
2020	1.7%	17.3%	41.1%	27.2%	12.6%

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

Figure 17. Churchill County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



Veteran Demographics

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The veteran population in Churchill county has seen a 7.6 percentage point decrease from 2010-2020 as a whole. While most age ranges have seen a decline especially those between 18-34, the 65-74 age range has seen a 7.6% decrease in Churchill county. A notable increase can be found in the 35-54 veteran population as they have seen a 36.6% increase which is over double the change in the same population throughout the state.

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

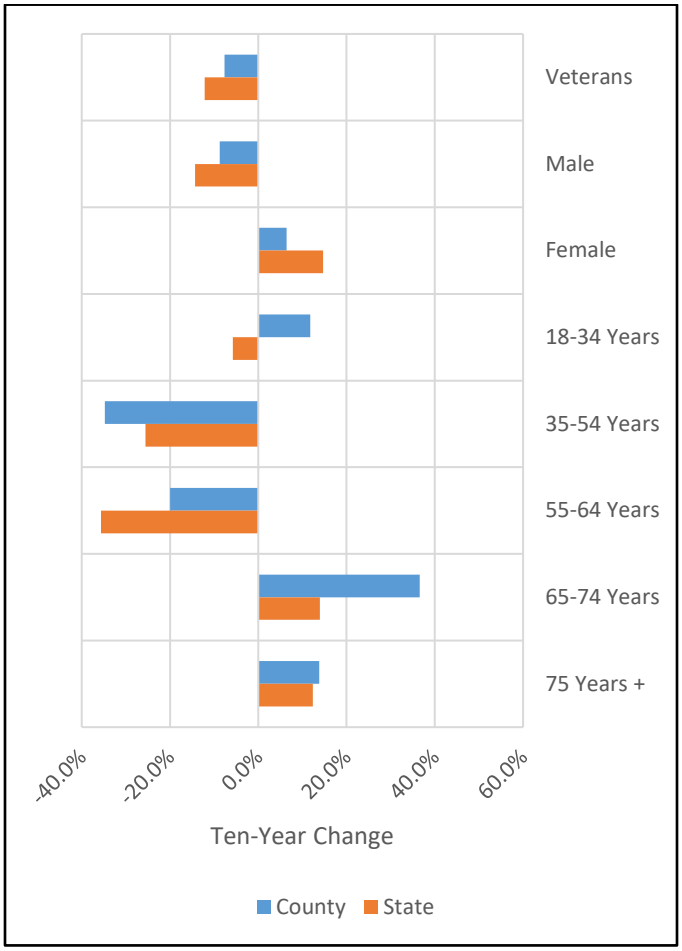


Table 15. Churchill County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Churchill		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Churchill	Nevada	Churchill	Nevada
Veteran Population	3,384	3,126			-7.6%	-12.1%
					-8.8%	-14.3%
Male	3,130	2,856	91.4%	90.3%	6.4%	14.7%
Female	254	270	8.6%	9.7%	11.8%	-5.8%
					-34.8%	-25.6%
18 to 34 Years Old	342	382	12.9%	8.7%	-20.0%	-35.6%
35 to 54 Years Old	1,076	702	23.7%	23.5%	36.6%	14.0%
55 to 64 Years Old	964	772	26.1%	18.9%	13.8%	12.3%
65 to 74 Years Old	572	781	26.4%	26.6%	-7.6%	-12.1%
75 Years and Older	430	489	16.5%	20.9%	-8.8%	-14.3%

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

This Section Contains:

County Breakdown

Educational Attainment:

Churchill County has seen ups and downs in regards to individuals with Bachelor's degrees or higher from 2010-2020. From 2010-2020 there was a steady decrease bottoming out at 14.4% and then a steady increase from 2014-2020 maxing out at 18.7%.

Veteran educational attainment has seen decreases in certain groups while increasing strongly in others from 2010-2020. Veterans with less than a high school diploma has dropped off greatly (-54.7%) which is a positive.

Poverty:

Churchill County saw an increase in the number of its members living below the 1.0 poverty level from 2013-2020. The only sectors that saw decreases was in 1.25 to 1.50 poverty level and .50 to 1.00 poverty level.

The veteran population in Churchill County living below the poverty line from 2013-2016 held steady at 5.4% which was roughly 1/3 of non-veterans living in poverty within the county.

School Districts:

From 2011-2021 Churchill County saw a steady decline in school enrollment year-to-year, with enrollment getting as low as 3,200. The state saw an opposite trend, seeing a year over year increase from 2011-2021.

Churchill County has seen a dip in the White population during the span of 2011-2021 in their schools while during this same period the Hispanic population has grown.

Average class size across subjects have fluctuated slightly over the years. A noticeable decrease can be seen between the years 2016-2017 in math classes which saw a 4 student per class decrease over this time period.

Educational Attainment

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Churchill County has seen ups and downs in regards to individuals with Bachelor's degrees or higher from 2010-2020. From 2010-2020 there was a steady decrease bottoming out at 14.4% and then a steady increase from 2014-2020 maxing out at 18.7%. Individuals with less than a high school diploma has seen a small decrease (-5.3 percentage points) during this seven- year span.

Table 16 Churchill County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill < H.S.	Churchill Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	12.3%	18.1%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	10.7%	16.6%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	12.3%	14.4%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	10.6%	16.6%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	9.1%	17.5%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	7.0%	18.7%	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 Churchill County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

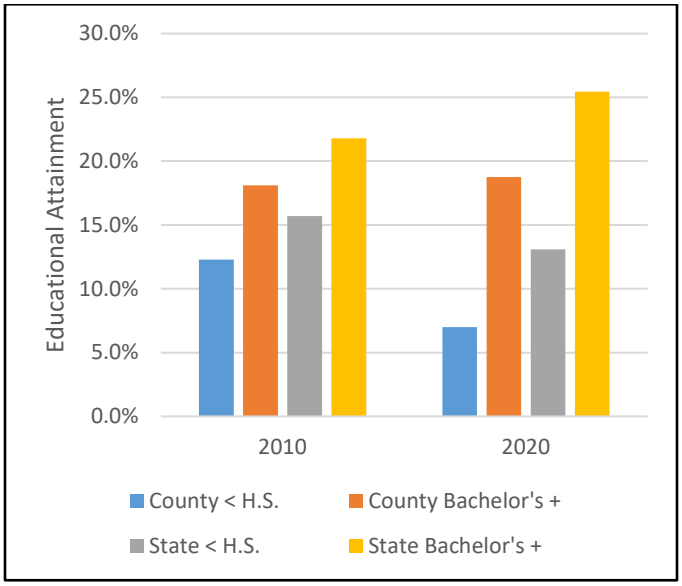


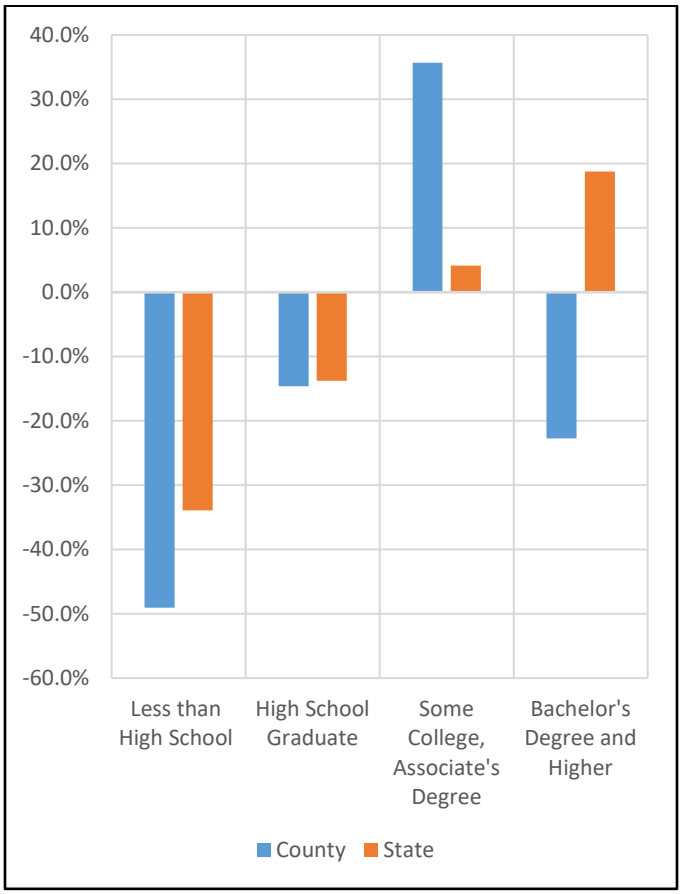
Table 17 Churchill County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	16,407	3.8%	8.5%	35.8%	27.0%	6.7%	11.5%	6.6%
2012	16,399	3.2%	7.5%	34.8%	31.8%	6.0%	10.1%	6.5%
2014	16,178	3.9%	8.4%	33.6%	31.0%	8.7%	9.3%	5.1%
2016	16,346	4.1%	6.5%	33.3%	28.8%	10.7%	11.7%	4.9%
2018	16,466	4.1%	5.0%	32.4%	30.2%	10.9%	12.2%	5.3%
2020	16,823	3.4%	3.6%	29.2%	33.8%	11.3%	13.6%	5.2%

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 Churchill 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

Veteran educational attainment has seen decreases in certain groups while increasing strongly in others from 2010-2020. Veterans with less than a high school diploma has dropped off greatly (-54.7%) which is a positive. As there has been a drop in the total number of veterans in Churchill County there has also been a drop in those with high school diplomas only (-24.1%) and those populations with Bachelor's degrees or higher (-31.2%). The largest group is the Some College/Associate's Degree population. Although this group was the largest, there was a less than 21% change from 2010-2020.

Table 18 Churchill County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Churchill		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Churchill	Nevada	Churchill	Nevada
Veteran Population	3,384	3,010			-7.6%	-12.1%
Less than High School	298	135	4.5%	4.3%	-49.0%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	1,188	902	30.0%	24.4%	-14.6%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	1,286	1,552	51.6%	43.7%	35.7%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	613	421	14.0%	27.5%	-22.7%	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**:

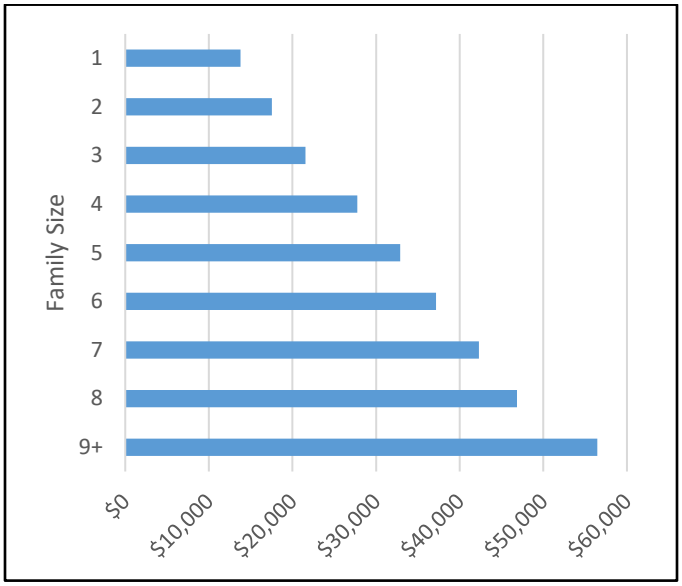
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is 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	Eight+
One person									
Under age 65	14,097								
Aged 65 and older	12,996								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65	18,145	18,677							
Householder aged 65+	16,379	18,606							
Three people	21,196	21,811	21,831						
Four people	27,949	28,406	27,479	27,575					
Five people	33,705	34,195	33,148	32,338	31,843				
Six people	38,767	38,921	38,119	37,350	36,207	35,529			
Seven people	44,606	44,885	43,925	43,255	42,009	40,554	38,958		
Eight people	49,888	50,329	49,423	48,629	47,503	46,073	44,585	44,207	
Nine people or more	60,012	60,303	59,501	58,828	57,722	56,201	54,826	54,485	52,386

Source: United States Census Bureau

Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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

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

Some of the Federal Programs that use the Poverty Guidelines:

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

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

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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

Poverty in Nevada

This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

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

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

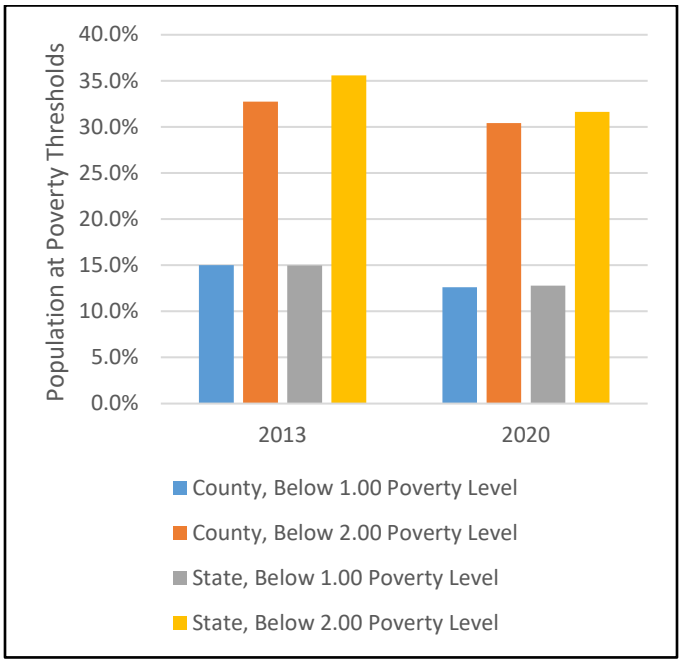


Table 22. Churchill County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Churchill Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Churchill Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	15.0%	32.8%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	16.9%	35.8%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	15.9%	36.1%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	16.3%	37.9%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	13.8%	34.3%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	12.8%	32.4%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	13.2%	33.3%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	12.6%	30.4%	12.8%	31.6%

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

County Breakdown

Churchill County saw an increase in the number of its members living below the 1.0 poverty level from 2013-2020. The only sectors that saw decreases was in 1.25 to 1.50 poverty level and .50 to 1.00 poverty level.

Table 23. Churchill 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	24,131	4.1%	10.9%	6.0%	4.1%	5.3%	2.3%
2014	23,977	5.3%	11.5%	4.9%	4.8%	6.6%	2.6%
2015	23,873	6.2%	9.7%	4.9%	4.6%	8.4%	2.3%
2016	23,686	7.5%	8.8%	5.7%	4.0%	8.4%	3.6%
2017	23,519	7.3%	6.5%	4.6%	3.8%	8.0%	4.0%
2018	23,483	7.0%	5.8%	4.4%	3.6%	8.0%	3.6%
2019	23,695	6.8%	6.4%	5.5%	3.9%	7.4%	3.3%
2020	23,989	6.2%	6.4%	6.2%	3.0%	5.8%	2.9%

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

Veteran Poverty

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

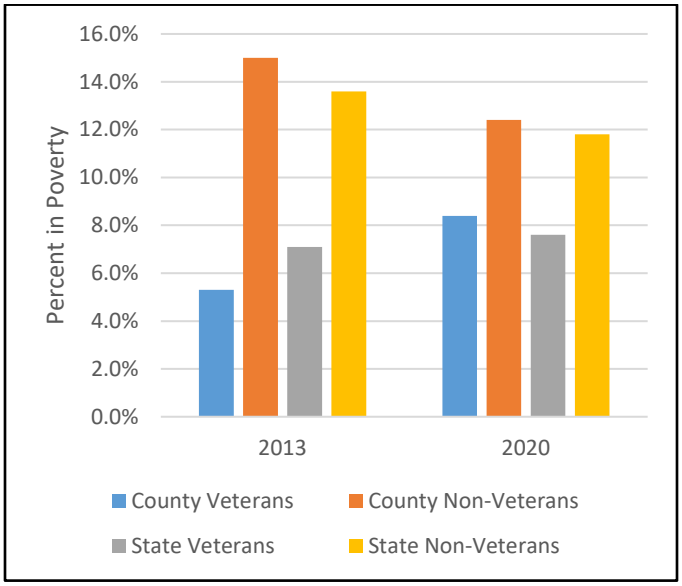
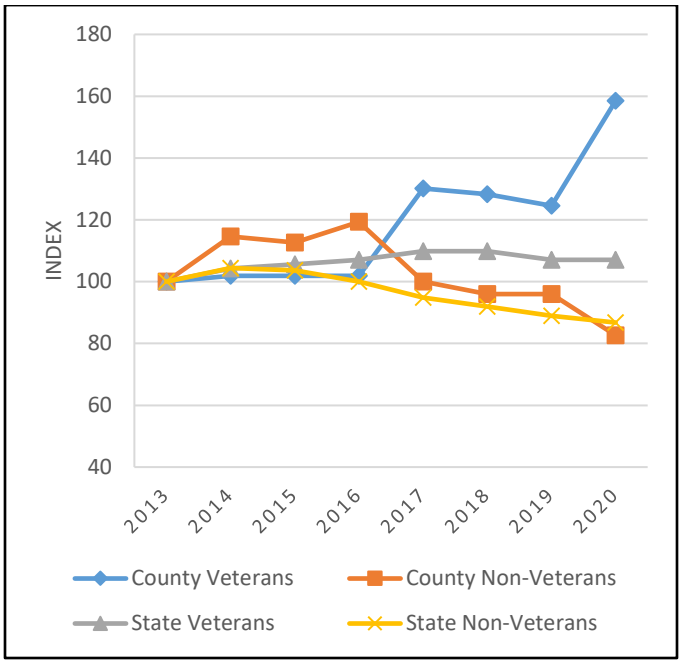


Figure 24. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



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 Churchill County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Churchill Veterans	Churchill Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	5.3%	15.0%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	5.4%	17.2%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	5.4%	16.9%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	5.4%	17.9%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	6.9%	15.0%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	6.8%	14.4%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	6.6%	14.4%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	8.4%	12.4%	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 veteran population in Churchill County living below the poverty line from 2013-2016 held steady at 5.4% which was roughly 1/3 of non-veterans living in poverty within the county. While it held steady for roughly four years, in 2020 it jumped to 8.4% for the county and slightly rose to 7.6% for the state.

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

Accountability Year	Churchill	Nevada
2010-2011	4,168	437,057
2012-2013	3,740	445,381
2014-2015	3,488	459,095
2016-2017	3,196	473,647
2018-2019	3,396	492,638
2020-2021	3,200	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

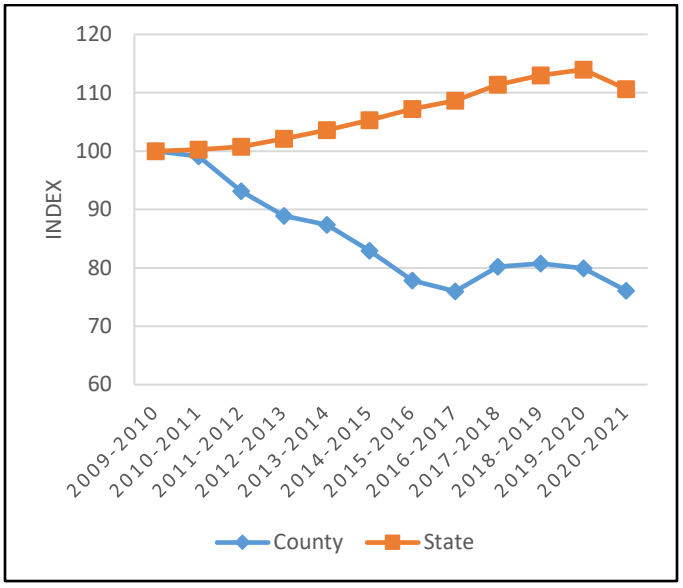
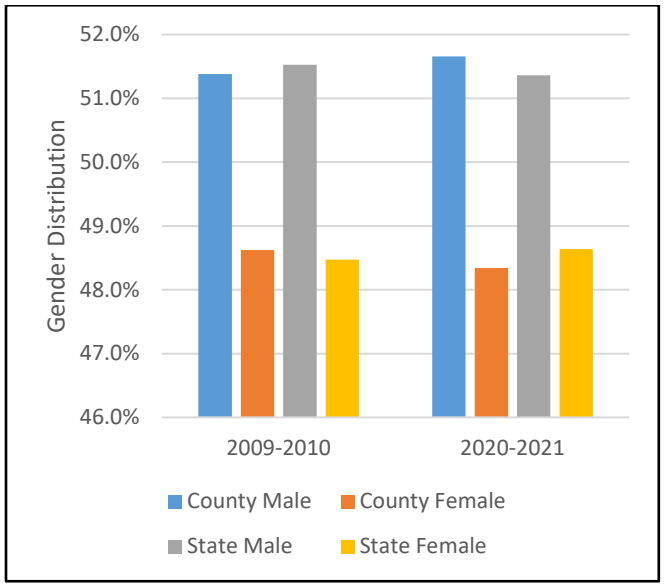


Table 26. Churchill County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	51.4%	48.6%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	51.9%	48.1%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	52.4%	47.6%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	52.0%	48.0%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	52.3%	47.7%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.7%	48.3%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



County Breakdown

From 2011-2021 Churchill County saw a steady decline in school enrollment year-to-year, with enrollment getting as low as 3,200. The state saw an opposite trend, seeing a year over year increase from 2011-2021. The male to female breakdown during the years 2011-2021 has seen an increase of 0.3 percentage points for male students enrolled in Churchill County schools.

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

Churchill County has seen a dip in the White population during the span of 2011-2021 in their schools while during this same period the Hispanic population has grown. The White population has dipped by 6.9 percentage points and the Hispanic population is up 6.8 percentage points. No other group has seen significant change during these years.

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

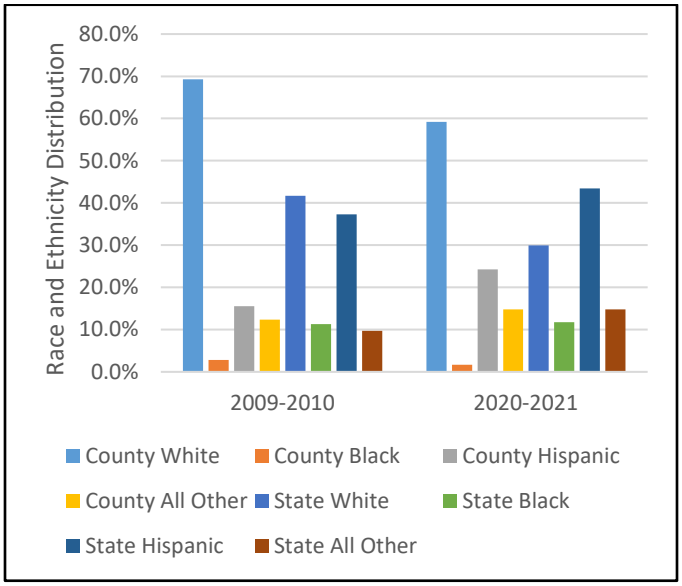


Table 27. Churchill County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	66.1%	2.4%	17.5%	14.0%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	64.8%	1.8%	19.3%	14.1%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	62.6%	1.5%	21.0%	14.9%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	61.9%	1.6%	21.8%	14.8%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	60.3%	1.7%	23.8%	14.3%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	59.2%	1.7%	24.3%	14.8%	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 Churchill County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	14.3%	10.8%
2012-2013	14.0%	11.0%
2014-2015	15.6%	11.8%
2016-2017	15.2%	12.2%
2018-2019	15.5%	12.2%
2020-2021	16.4%	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. Churchill County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

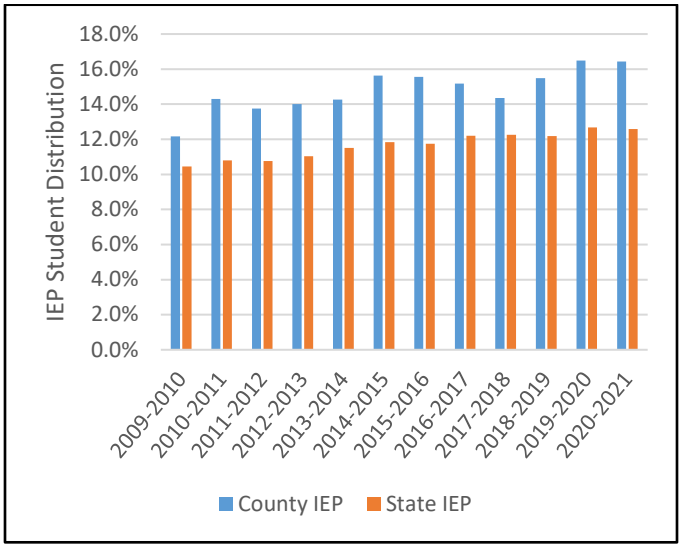
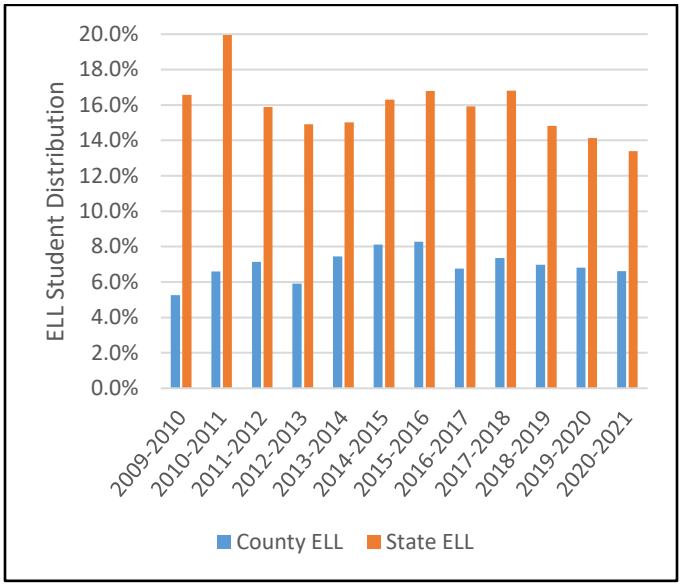


Table 29 Churchill County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	6.6%	20.0%
2012-2013	5.9%	14.9%
2014-2015	8.1%	16.3%
2016-2017	6.8%	15.9%
2018-2019	7.0%	14.8%
2020-2021	6.6%	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 Churchill County vs State Comparison, School District English Language Learner Population, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



County Breakdown

Churchill County English language learners (ELL) saw an increase in this category from 2011-2015, but since has seen a decrease settling at 6.6% of students in 2021. Students with Individual Education Programs (IEPs) saw an increase from 2011-2021 of about 2 percentage points and since then has settled at around 16.4% of county students falling into this category.

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

Accountability Year	Churchill FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	45.4%	47.9%
2012-2013	41.5%	49.9%
2014-2015	48.5%	53.2%
2016-2017	49.4%	60.7%
2018-2019	46.8%	61.2%
2020-2021	100.0%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

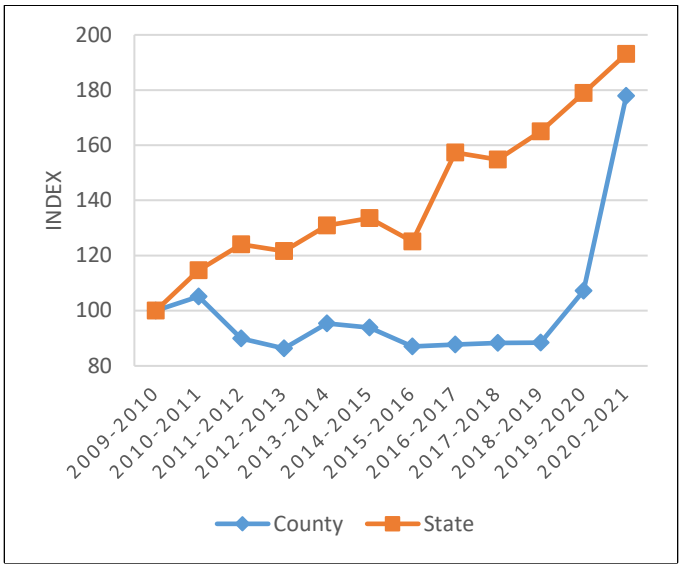


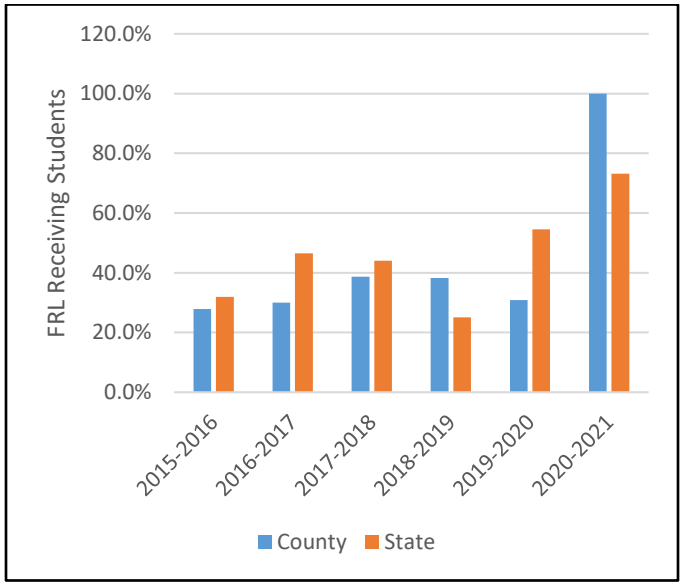
Table 31. Churchill County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	27.9%	31.9%
2016-2017	30.0%	46.5%
2017-2018	38.7%	44.0%
2018-2019	38.3%	25.1%
2019-2020	30.8%	54.5%
2020-2021	100.0%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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



County Breakdown

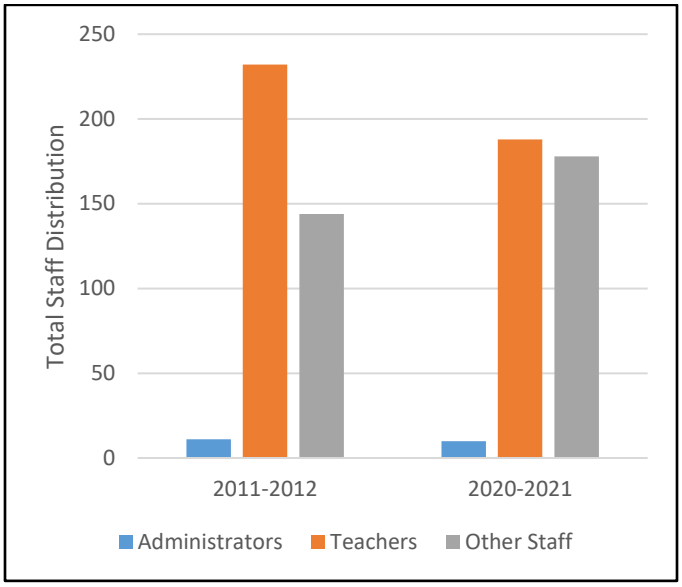
Those eligible, and those receiving free and reduced lunch have both seen an increase from 2011-2021. While those who were eligible peaked in 2021 at 100% those who were actually receiving also peaked in 2021 at 100%. In comparison to the state as a whole Churchill County has a large jump, just like the state where the state increased by 48.1% and Churchill County increased by 61.7%.

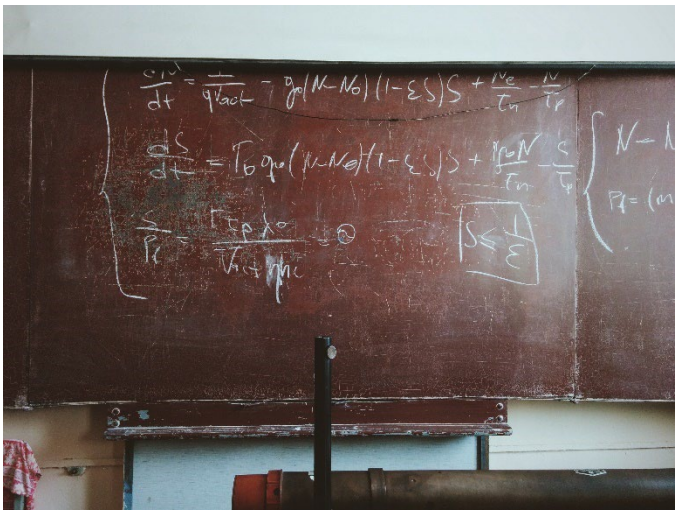
School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	11	232	144
2012-2013	33	308	129
2013-2014	11	225	223
2014-2015	10	222	214
2015-2016	10	215	214
2016-2017	10	186	197
2017-2018	10	190	188
2018-2019	12	187	195
2019-2020	11	198	192
2020-2021	10	188	178

Figure 32. Churchill 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

Between the 11-12 and 12-13 school years, Churchill County added 83 employees across all staff positions, bringing the School District to 470 employees. There was then a drop off of 11 employees in the 13-14 school year, followed by continued decreases of overall staffing through the 20-21 school year, to a total of 376 employees.

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.

County Breakdown

Outside of the years 2015-2016 where the ratio increased largely up to 35 and 2018-2019 where the ratio decreased down to 16, Student Teacher Ratios have stayed quite steady for Churchill County. Most years have seen a between 21-24 student to teacher ratio.

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

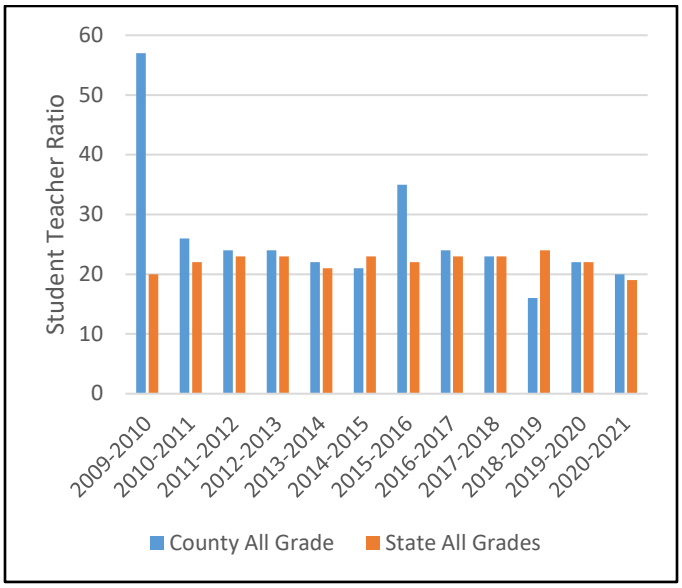


Table 33 Churchill County Student Teacher Ratio, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill All	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Nevada All	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
2010-2011	26	20	23	24	25	27	29	24	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	24	29	23	21	20	26	22	0	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	21	21	22	21	25	24	26	26	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	24	23	23	22	24	25	26	0	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	16	20	21	21	21	23	24	14	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	20	20	18	18	20	24	23	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

Average class size across subjects have fluctuated slightly over the years. A noticeable decrease can be seen between the years 2016-2017 in math classes which saw a 4 student per class decrease over this time period. Social Studies courses from 2012-2013 to 2018-2019 also saw the same decrease of 25 students.

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

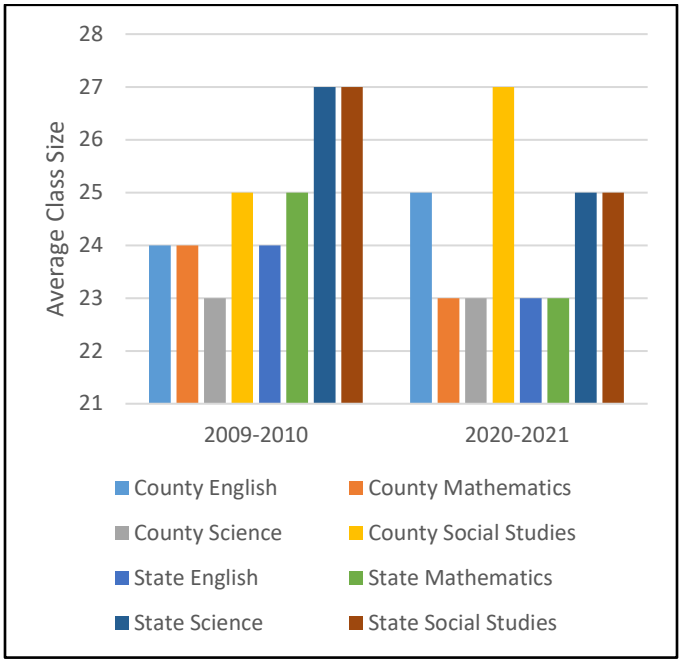


Table 34. Churchill County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Churchill				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	25	23	23	27	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	23	22	25	26	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	23	24	24	26	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	20	20	20	22	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	25	20	0	0	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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

While the state has seen a total overall graduation rate increase year after year between 2015-2021, Churchill County has seen some ups and downs. Dropping 7.5 percentage points down to 59.7 in 2016 this is the low over this timeframe. This low was met with a large jump of 13.6 percentage points in 2017 up to 73.3%. The following year saw another small increase but was met with a small decrease for the class of 2019 which was 72.9% about 11 percentage points below the state average. The most recent year of 2021 showed the highest graduation rate at 79.9% of graduating students.

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

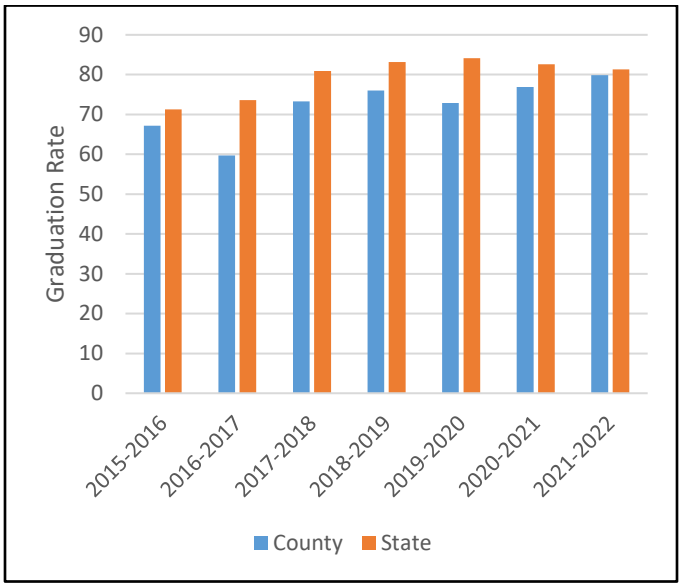


Table 35. Churchill County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Churchill Total Students	Churchill Total Graduates	Churchill Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	**2014-2015**	311	209	67.2	71.3
2016-2017	**2015-2016**	335	200	59.7	73.6
2017-2018	**2016-2017**	273	200	73.3	80.9
2018-2019	**2017-2018**	254	193	76	83.2
2019-2020	**2018-2019**	292	213	72.9	84.1
2020-2021	**2019-2020**	251	193	76.9	82.6
2021-2022	**2020-2021**	219	175	79.9	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 Churchill County vs State Comparison, Per Pupil Total Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years

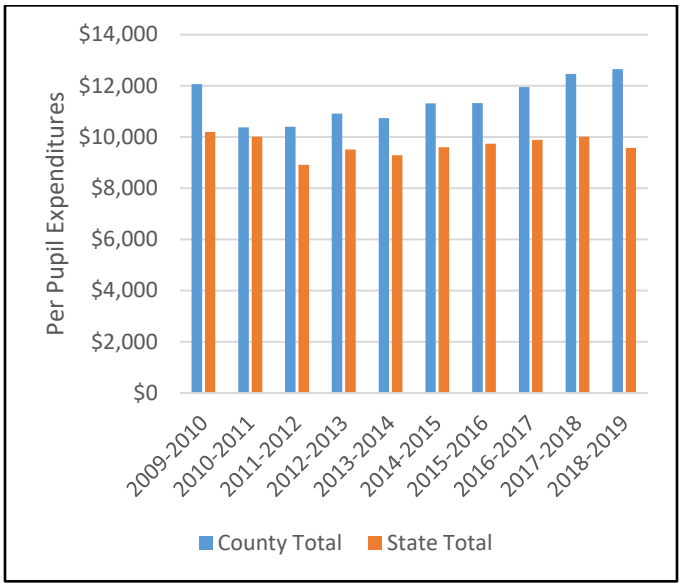
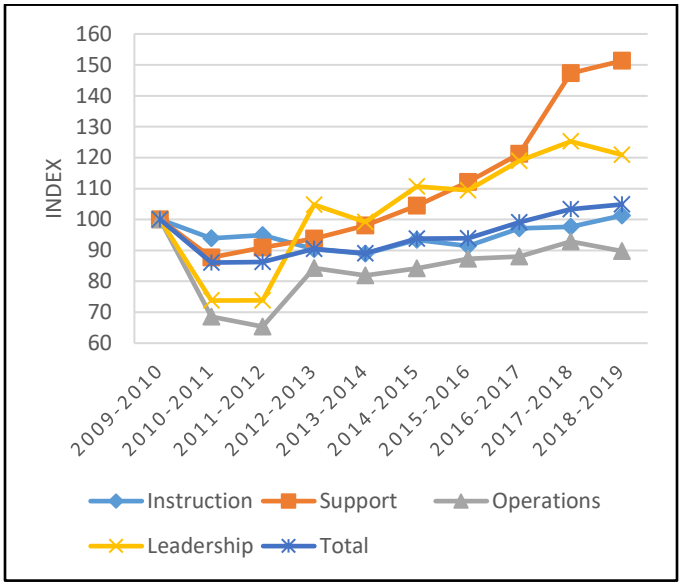


Figure 37 Churchill County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



County Breakdown

Although Churchill County has seen graduation rates that are below the rest of the state, as a whole Per Pupil Expenditure is higher. Per Pupil spending was nearly 24% higher in the county than in the state in 2019 with previous years also hovering around this number.

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

Accountability Year	Churchill Instruction	Support	Operations	Leadership	Total Expenditure	Nevada 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:

County Breakdown

Household and Family Income:

Both median and mean household incomes within the county have seen a drop-off from the years 2010-2020 with the biggest dip coming in 2014.

Unemployment and Labor Force:

Unemployment in Churchill County saw a steady decrease year-to-year during the years 2010-2019. As of 2020 unemployment within the county was 5.6%.

While the labor force numbers for the county show nearly the same number in 2010 as they do in 2020 there were small increases and decreases along the way.

Industry:

Construction and manufacturing industries in Churchill County have seen the largest amount of growth from 2010-2021, manufacturing nearly doubling during this span. Another industry that has seen growth is retail, adding over 100 jobs during these years.

Occupation:

Few occupations in Churchill County have seen much growth or decline. The most notable shifts can be found in the Construction/Extraction, Production, and Military categories all seeing increases and Office and Admin and Food Preparation seeing decreases.

Commuter Inflow/Outflow:

Commuting inflow and outflow saw a steady increase of Inbound Commuters and Outbound Commuters from 2010-2021.

Per Capita and Personal Income:

Per Capita income in Churchill County increased from 2010-2012 but from 2014-2016 decreased steadily. This decrease was nearly $2,000 over these years.

Personal income has seen a rise in every category across the board, from overall to each individual category assessed by the U.S. Bureau of Economics in the years 2010 to 2020.

Gross Regional Product:

Gross Regional Product of Churchill County is heavily reliant on Government and Public Admin. funds, making up just over 66% of the total GRP. Manufacturing and Transportation round out the top three sectors which add to the total number of $1.4 billion for 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

Both median and mean household incomes within the county have seen a drop-off from the years 2010-2020 with the biggest dip coming in 2014. The median household income has dipped right around $4,000 while the mean has seen a near $500 dip. These numbers follow similar trends seen in the rest of the state. Both Churchill County and Nevada have seen a significant dip in household incomes.

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

Year	Churchill Median	Churchill Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	$62,254	$72,113	$67,235	$87,006
2012	$63,003	$73,915	$62,477	$81,760
2014	$51,868	$65,570	$58,616	$77,868
2016	$50,323	$65,617	$58,893	$78,593
2018	$54,941	$69,697	$61,429	$82,462
2020	$58,518	$71,778	$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 Churchill County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

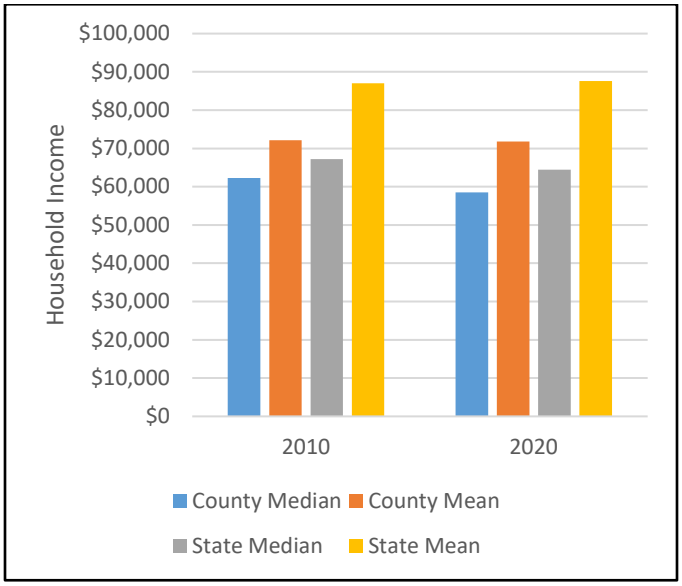


Table 38. Churchill County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,000 - $14,999	$15,000 - $24,999	$25,000 - $34,999	$35,000 - $49,999	$50,000 - $74,999	$75,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $149,999	$150,000 or more
2010	6.4%	5.7%	8.6%	11.1%	15.8%	23.5%	15.2%	9.7%	4.0%
2012	6.3%	4.5%	8.7%	9.2%	17.0%	22.1%	15.0%	11.5%	5.7%
2014	6.6%	5.3%	11.6%	13.4%	18.7%	16.4%	10.6%	13.6%	3.8%
2016	9.2%	4.3%	9.9%	14.3%	16.3%	16.6%	11.2%	14.0%	4.2%
2018	7.3%	4.6%	8.5%	12.1%	16.1%	16.6%	13.6%	14.2%	7.1%
2020	4.0%	5.0%	10.9%	12.7%	12.8%	15.5%	16.5%	15.2%	7.3%

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

Family median and mean incomes in the county have seen a similar drop-off as mentioned on the previous page. There are a couple unique differences in the two groups. While the family saw its biggest income increase in 2018 of 12k and the household only experienced an increase of 4.6k Incomes held steady from 2014-2016 but saw a significant increase up to 2020.

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

Year	Churchill Median	Churchill Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	$76,735	$85,542	$77,723	$97,596
2012	$73,119	$84,509	$72,534	$91,881
2014	$57,862	$73,677	$68,582	$87,917
2016	$58,349	$74,530	$69,357	$89,482
2018	$70,500	$80,819	$73,270	$94,682
2020	$73,904	$84,881	$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. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

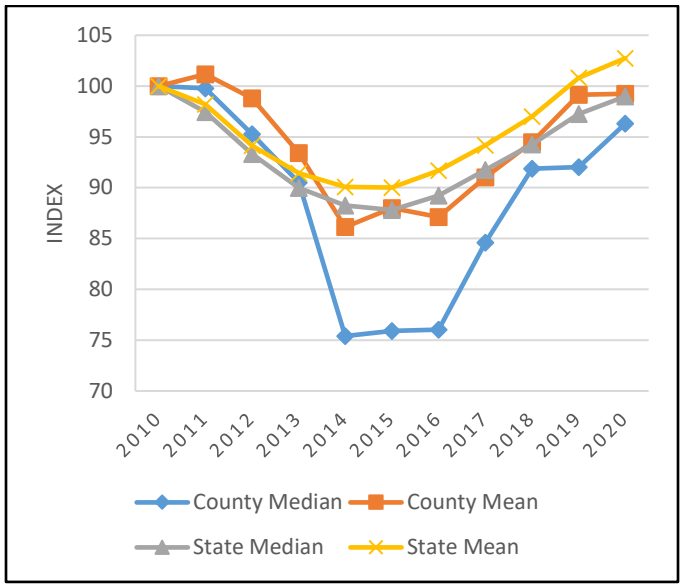


Table 40. Churchill County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than $10,000	$10,000 - $14,999	$15,000 - $24,999	$25,000 - $34,999	$35,000 - $49,999	$50,000 - $74,999	$75,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $149,999	$150,000 or more
2010	3.3%	2.9%	7.2%	9.5%	13.1%	24.8%	19.8%	13.2%	6.1%
2012	4.1%	2.5%	7.9%	7.4%	15.2%	23.1%	18.4%	13.2%	8.2%
2014	4.1%	3.2%	10.8%	10.9%	18.9%	17.9%	14.1%	14.8%	5.3%
2016	6.6%	1.5%	9.3%	12.9%	16.9%	16.9%	13.0%	17.1%	5.7%
2018	4.8%	2.5%	6.1%	11.7%	14.9%	14.9%	17.8%	18.0%	9.4%
2020	3.3%	2.8%	10.0%	9.2%	11.1%	14.8%	17.7%	20.7%	10.4%

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. Churchill County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

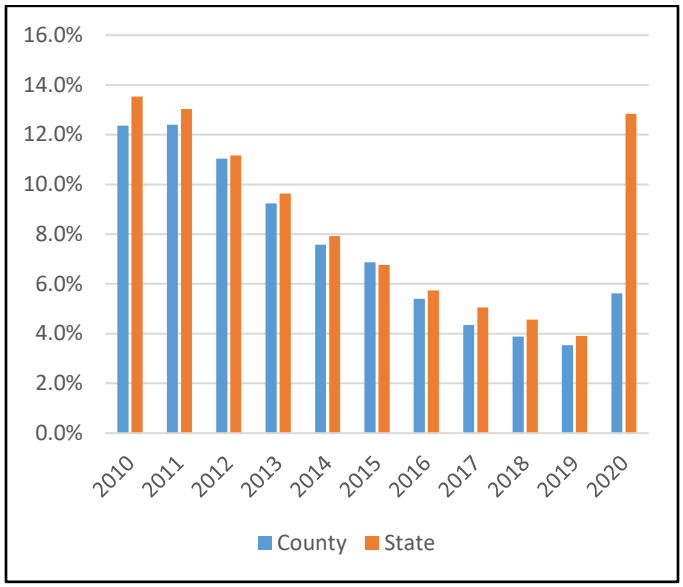
Year	Churchill Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	12.4%	13.5%
2011	12.4%	13.0%
2012	11.0%	11.2%
2013	9.2%	9.6%
2014	7.6%	7.9%
2015	6.9%	6.8%
2016	5.4%	5.7%
2017	4.3%	5.1%
2018	3.9%	4.6%
2019	3.5%	3.9%
2020	5.6%	12.8%

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

County Breakdown

Unemployment in Churchill County saw a steady decrease year-to-year during the years 2010-2019. As of 2020 unemployment within the county was 5.6%. Both the state and the county saw the same trend from 2010-2020.

Figure 40. Churchill 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

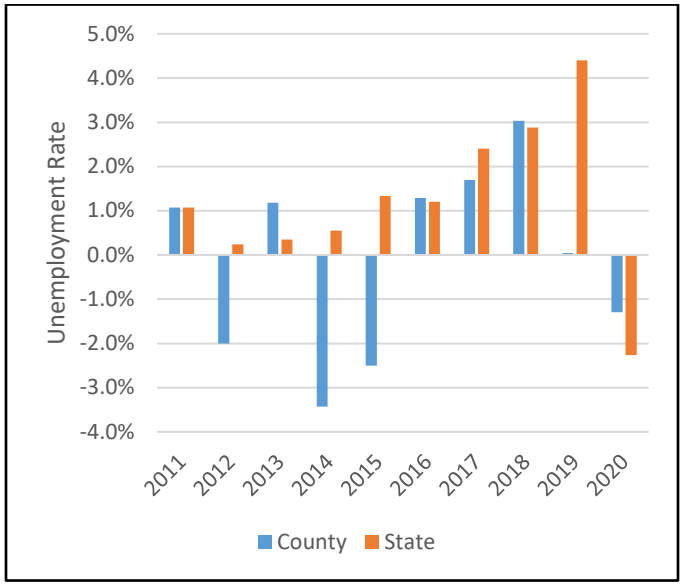
While the labor force numbers for the county show nearly the same number in 2010 as they do in 2020 there were small increases and decreases along the way. The numbers in Churchill County decreased steadily from 2010-2015 all the way to 10,567 but saw a steady increase from 2016-2020.

Table 42. Churchill County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Churchill Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Churchill Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	11,199	1,358,580		
2011	11,319	1,373,117	1.1%	1.1%
2012	11,092	1,376,384	-2.0%	0.2%
2013	11,223	1,381,160	1.2%	0.3%
2014	10,838	1,388,771	-3.4%	0.6%
2015	10,567	1,407,273	-2.5%	1.3%
2016	10,703	1,424,145	1.3%	1.2%
2017	10,884	1,458,347	1.7%	2.4%
2018	11,214	1,500,379	3.0%	2.9%
2019	11,219	1,566,381	0.0%	4.4%
2020	11,074	1,530,873	-1.3%	-2.3%

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

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



Total Jobs

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Total number of jobs in Churchill County has seen small growth from 2010-2021. There was a steady decrease from 2010-2014 bottoming out at 9,363 jobs, met with a steady increase from 2015-2021, reaching its highest total at 10,704 during the year 2021.

Figure 42. Churchill County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

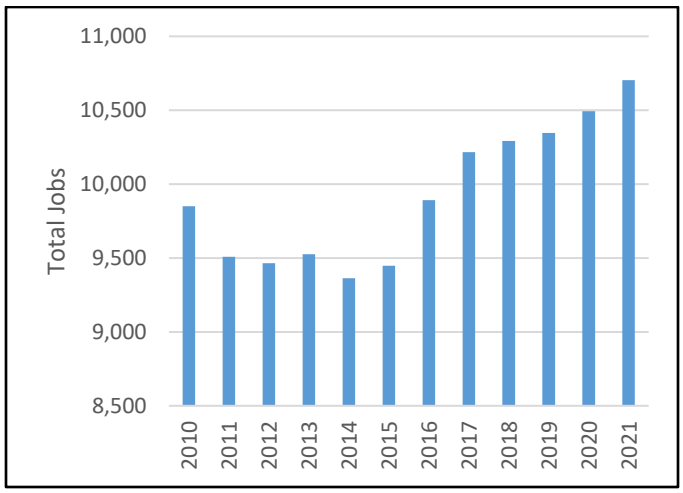
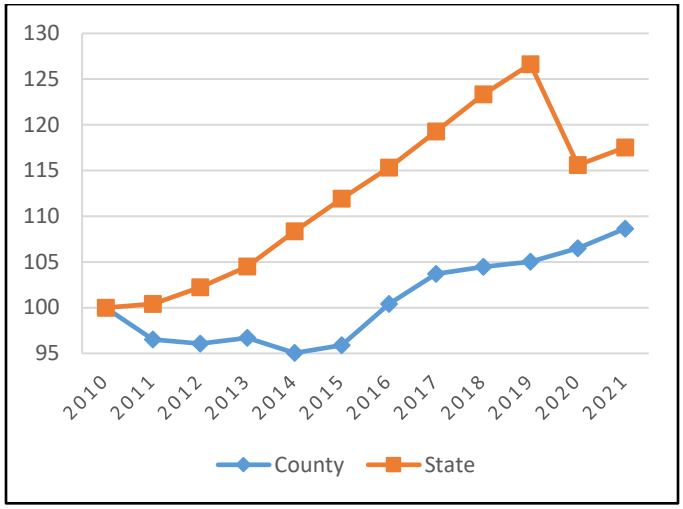


Table 43 Churchill County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Churchill Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	9,851	1,228,521
2011	9,508	1,233,316
2012	9,465	1,255,940
2013	9,527	1,283,927
2014	9,363	1,331,350
2015	9,448	1,375,190
2016	9,892	1,416,815
2017	10,217	1,465,501
2018	10,291	1,514,988
2019	10,347	1,555,766
2020	10,493	1,420,265
2021	10,704	1,443,840

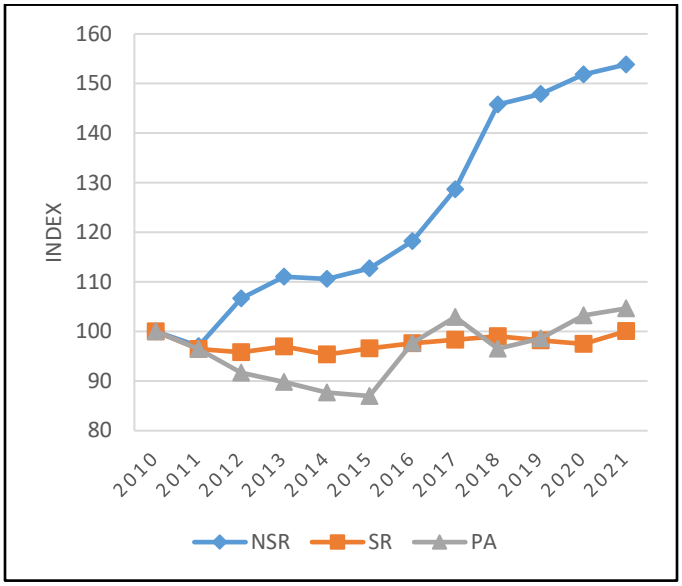
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

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



Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Churchill 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

Construction and manufacturing industries in Churchill County have seen the largest amount of growth from 2010-2021, manufacturing nearly doubling during this span. Another industry that has seen growth is retail, adding over 100 jobs during these years. The largest numbers of jobs lost can be found in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry from 2010-2021 seeing a decrease of nearly 70 positions. Also notable, the Educational Services industry has doubled over this period.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Churchill		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	507	545	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	<10	51	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	111	78	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	523	876	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	288	556	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	167	144	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	942	1091	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	743	781	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	120	82	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	167	135	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	148	129	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	237	324	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	<10	<10	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	532	431	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	38	63	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	968	902	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	374	319	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	643	723	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	390	382	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	2,944	3081	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	<10	690	16,300

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

Average Earnings per Worker by Industry

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

2021	Churchill	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	$38,916	$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	$66,280	$121,597
22: Utilities	$168,932	$168,561
23: Construction	$71,781	$77,575
31: Manufacturing	$92,970	$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	$44,473	$97,417
44: Retail Trade	$39,078	$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	$102,107	$60,034
51: Information	$45,466	$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	$67,619	$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	$44,757	$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	$82,724	$94,189
55: Management of Companies	-	$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	$56,012	$46,719
61: Educational Services	$48,401	$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	$65,586	$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	$31,633	$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	$21,889	$38,971
81: Other Services	$25,200	$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	$78,923	$86,683
99: Unclassified Industry	-	$95,921

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

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

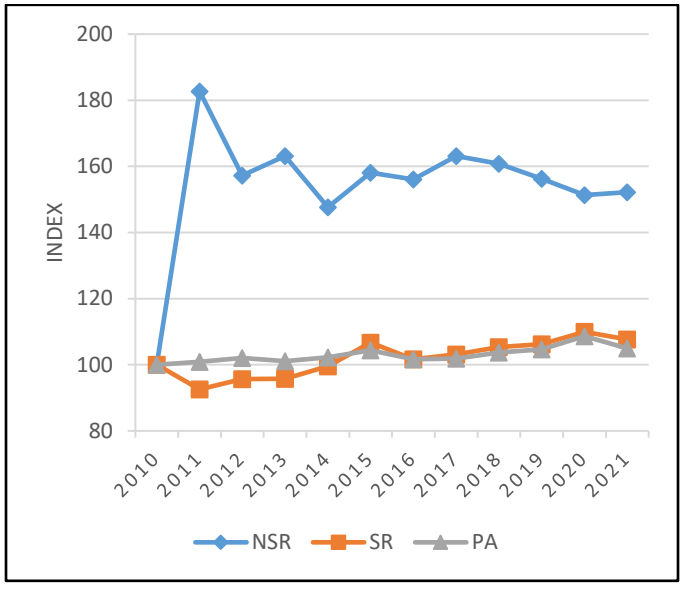
Year	Churchill Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	$59,902	$62,329
2011	$59,454	$60,733
2012	$60,620	$60,517
2013	$59,737	$59,922
2014	$59,702	$60,803
2015	$61,186	$61,963
2016	$60,657	$62,957
2017	$62,177	$62,976
2018	$63,587	$63,604
2019	$63,773	$64,662
2020	$66,169	$69,292
2021	$64,748	$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

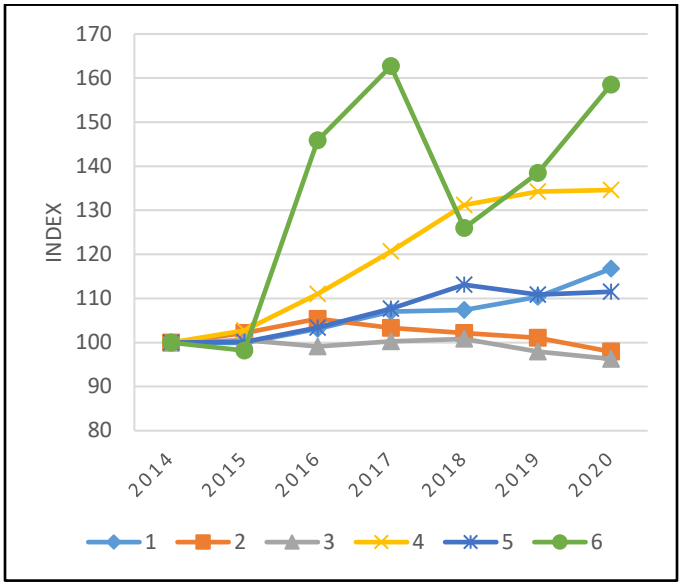
Churchill County Average Earnings per Worker stayed quite steady from 2010 to 2016 but has seen a year-by-year increase from 2016-2021 with an over $4,000 increase during this time. This trend continues with the state as well, with the state of Nevada increasing by about $6,000 over the same time period.

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



Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Churchill 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

Few occupations in Churchill County have seen much growth or decline. The most notable shifts can be found in the Construction/Extraction, Production, and Military categories all seeing increases and Office and Admin and Food Preparation seeing decreases.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Churchill		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	605	761	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	290	375	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	105	110	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	85	124	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	153	186	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	129	159	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	48	44	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	475	540	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	87	92	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	454	442	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	286	326	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	301	316	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	782	768	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	351	287	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	281	264	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	839	829	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	1,082	1,021	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	240	259	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	337	740	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	801	857	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	463	480	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	804	933	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	366	579	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

Many workers in Churchill County see similar pay rates to their Nevadan counterparts with some notable exceptions. Those working in the Legal sector see just over $5 less per hour in comparison to the state as a whole. Another area Churchill County runs behind is Management careers with individuals earning over $11 less per hour. With a few notable areas that run behind there are many areas where Churchill County pays at a higher rate. Some very noticeable areas include Installation/Maint./Repair, Production, and Transportation and Material Moving all ranging around $7 above those in the rest of the state as a whole.

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

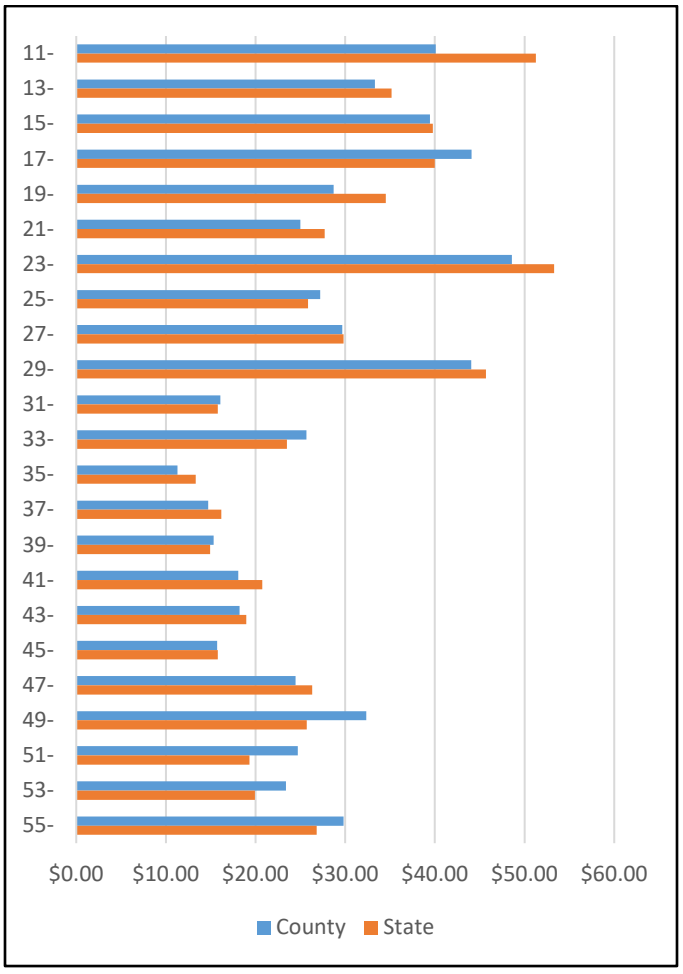


Table 48. Churchill County Avg. Hourly Earnings by Occupation, 2020

	Churchill	Nevada
11-Management	$40.09	$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	$33.31	$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	$39.45	$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	$44.09	$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	$28.69	$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	$25.00	$27.71
23-Legal	$48.57	$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	$27.19	$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	$29.66	$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	$44.04	$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	$16.07	$15.80
33-Protective Service	$25.66	$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	$11.30	$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	$14.72	$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	$15.31	$14.94
41-Sales and Related	$18.06	$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	$18.21	$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	$15.71	$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	$24.46	$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	$32.36	$25.70
51-Production	$24.71	$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	$23.38	$19.94
55-Military	$29.80	$26.82
99-Unclassified	$0.00	$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	$25.34	$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.

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. Churchill County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	1,913	3,578	-1,664
2011	2,122	3,669	-1,547
2012	2,290	3,541	-1,251
2013	2,312	3,783	-1,471
2014	2,152	3,931	-1,780
2015	1,937	4,115	-2,179
2016	2,087	4,124	-2,037
2017	2,230	5,002	-2,772
2018	2,261	5,202	-2,941
2019	2,273	5,347	-3,075
2020	2,296	5,205	-2,908
2021	2,347	5,298	-2,951

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

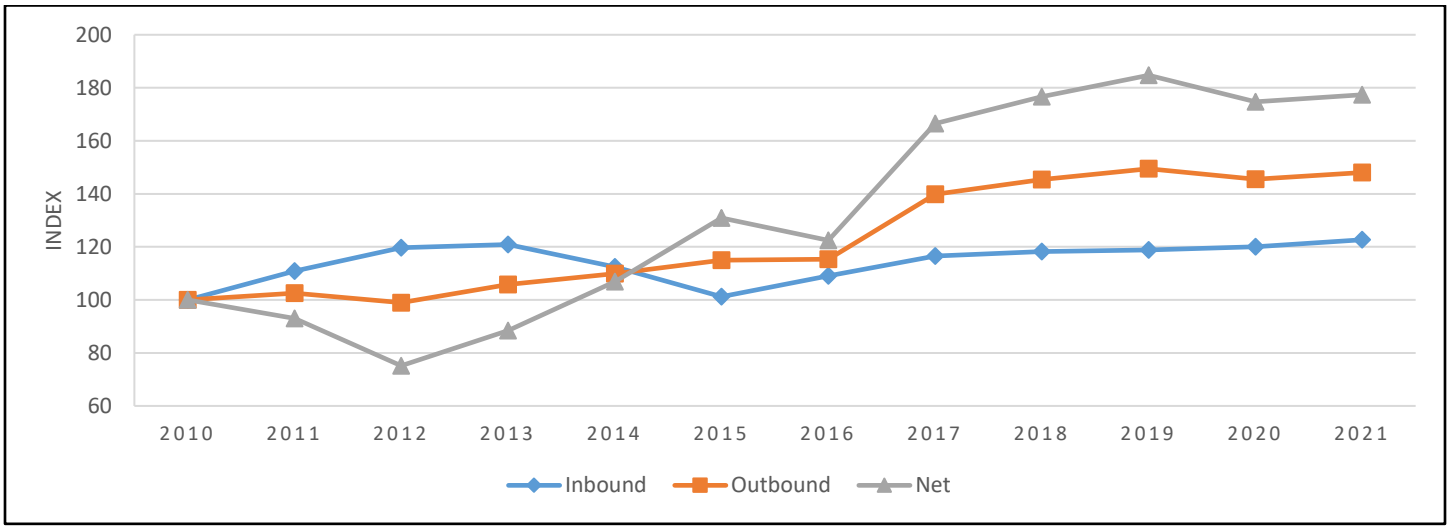
Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Commuting inflow and outflow saw a steady increase of Inbound Commuters and Outbound Commuters from 2010-2021. Meanwhile, Net commuters has continued to decrease over the same time period because of Outbound Commuters being much larger than Inbound Commuters.

Figure 48. Churchill 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?

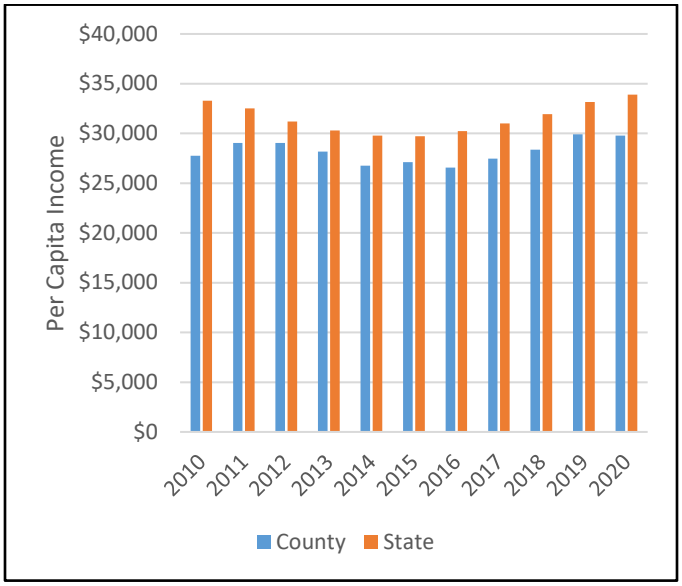
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth.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

Year	Churchill Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	$27,747	$33,287
2012	$29,035	$31,194
2014	$26,749	$29,771
2016	$26,567	$30,229
2018	$28,376	$31,954
2020	$29,770	$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.

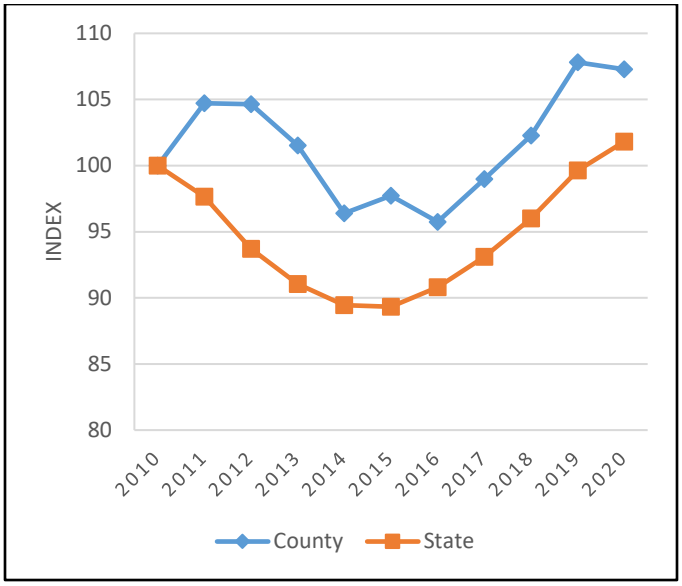
Figure 49. Churchill County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

Per Capita income in Churchill County increased from 2010-2012 but from 2014-2016 decreased steadily. This decrease was nearly $2,000 over these years. The state as a whole saw a similar trend and, like the state, Churchill County had a good bump in the year 2018 and 2020 up to $29,770.

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



Personal Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

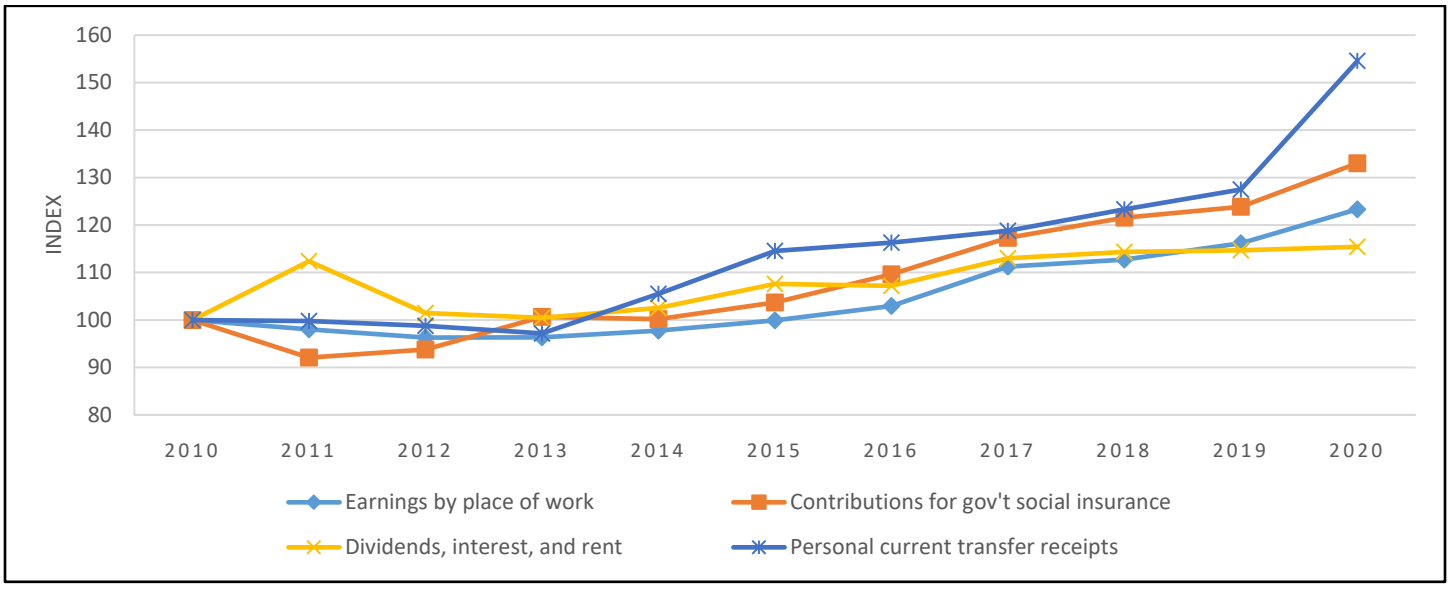
Personal income has seen a rise in every category across the board, from overall to each individual category assessed by the U.S. Bureau of Economics in the years 2010 to 2020.

Table 51. Churchill County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	$1,007,451	$1,319,423
Earnings by place of work*	$665,892	$821,236
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	$67,889	$90,307
Employee/self-employed contributions*	$34,200	$46,829
Employer contributions*	$33,689	$43,478
Adjustment for residence*	-$2,130	$22,725
Net earnings by place of residence	$595,873	$753,654
Dividends, interest, and rent*	$179,693	$207,388
Personal current transfer receipts*	$231,884	$358,382

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

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



Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Churchill County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	$665,892	$821,236
Wages and salaries	$452,251	$547,059
Supplements to wages and salaries	$148,269	$168,831
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	$114,580	$125,353
Employer contributions for government social insurance	$33,689	$43,478
Proprietors' income	$65,373	$105,346
Farm proprietors' income	$4,813	$34,744
Nonfarm proprietors' income	$60,560	$70,602

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

Definition

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

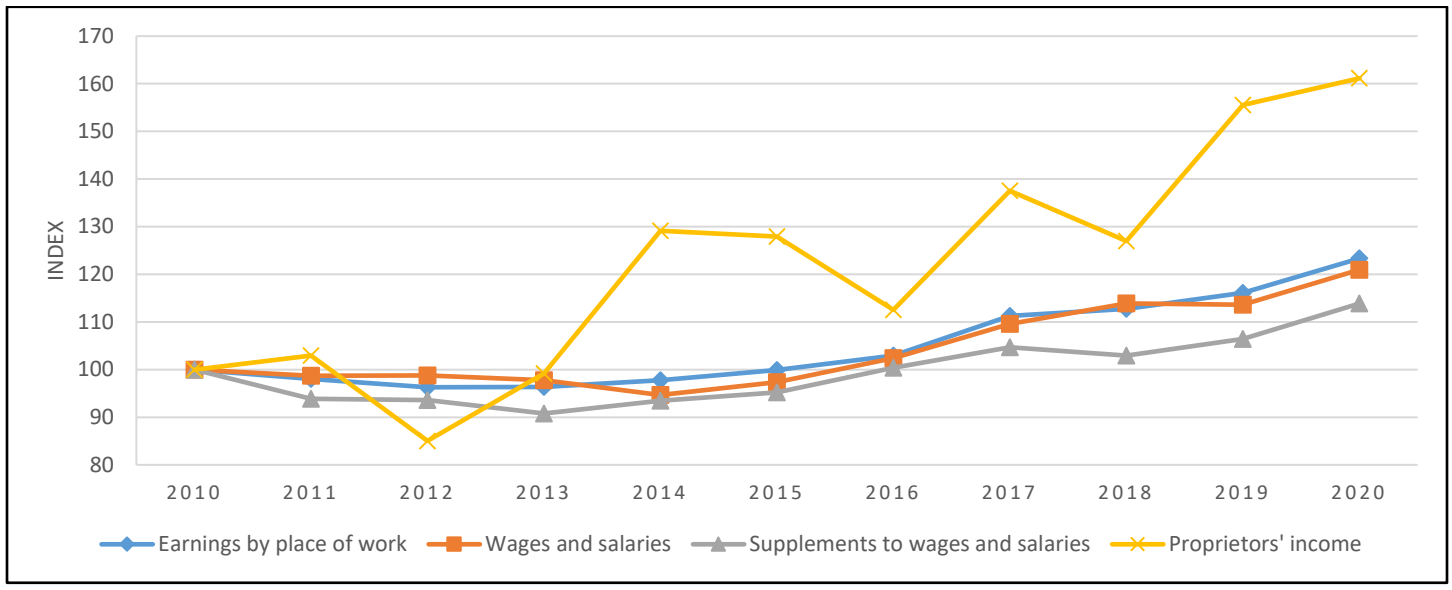
Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Earnings by place of work in Churchill County has increased from 2010-2020. This can be seen most notably in wages and salaries over this ten-year span, and all other categories increased to some degree over the ten-year window. Nonfarm proprietor incomes have jumped over $10 million during this timeframe.

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

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	$55,290,459
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	$1,717,105
22: Utilities	$54,413,830
23: Construction	$85,881,624
31: Manufacturing	$121,737,302
42: Wholesale Trade	$17,606,505
44: Retail Trade	$80,219,776
48: Transportation and Warehousing	$104,404,245
51: Information	$10,929,353
52: Finance and Insurance	$23,810,364
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$23,400,149
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	$35,458,148
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	$968,881
56: Administrative and Support	$36,822,454
61: Educational Services	$3,459,581
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	$70,487,954
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$28,235,432
72: Accommodation and Food Services	$31,254,667
81: Other Services	$15,498,655
90: Government and Public Administration	$459,494,519
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

Gross Regional Product of Churchill County is heavily reliant on Government and Public Admin. funds, making up just over 66% of the total GRP. Manufacturing and Transportation round out the top three sectors which add to the total number of $1.4 billion for the county.

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

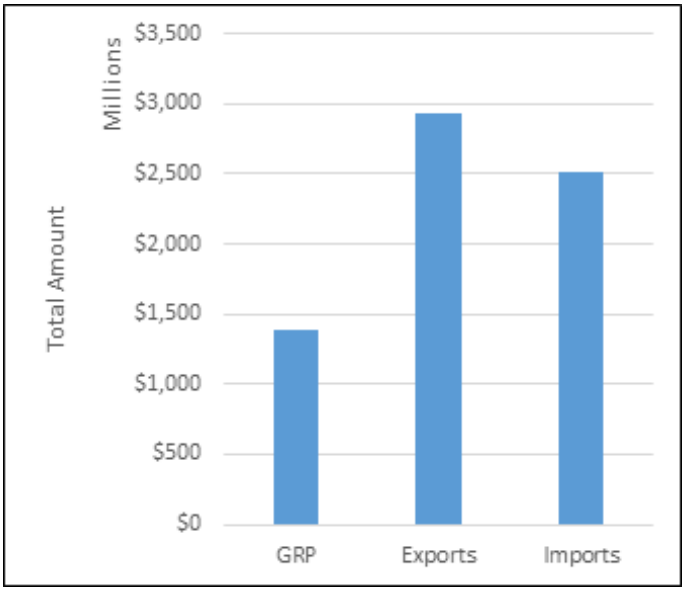
	Churchill
Total GRP	$1,391,391,706
Exports	$2,930,577,537
Imports	$2,509,376,186

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. Churchill 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:

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:

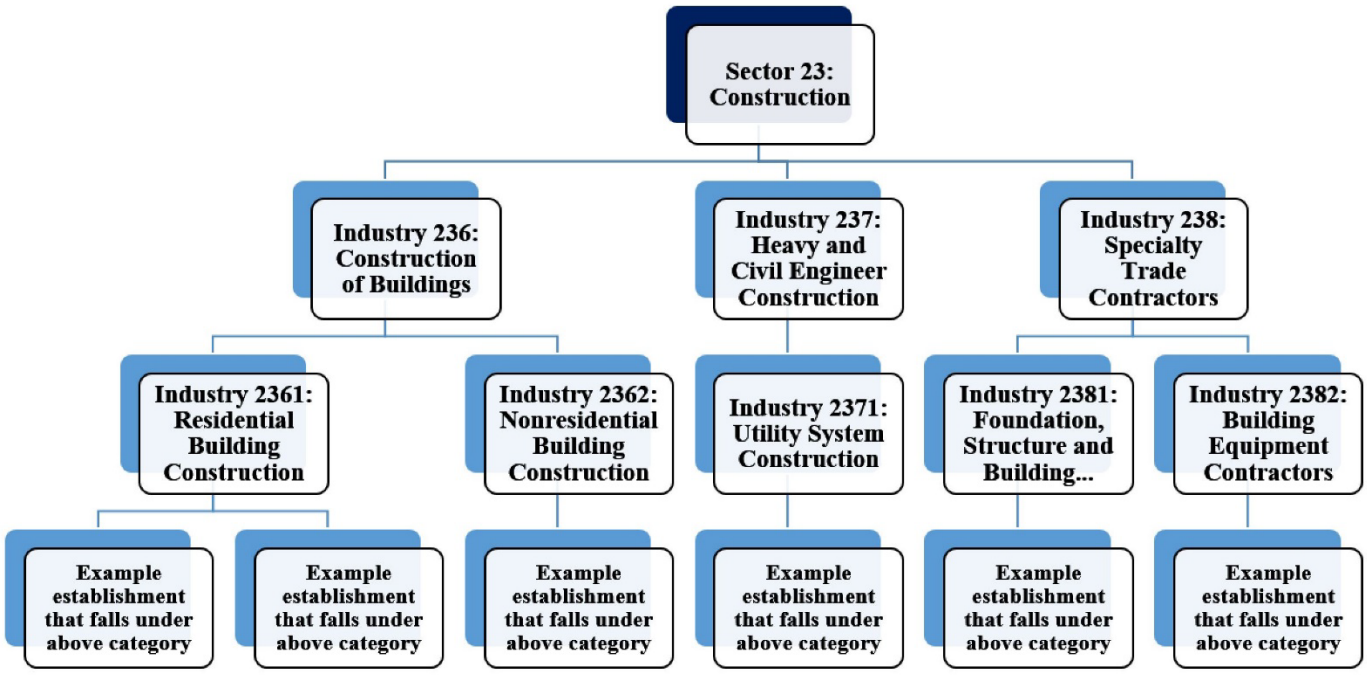
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	901: Federal Government	1,750
2	903: Local Government	1,180
3	488: Support Activities for Transportation	662
4	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	634
5	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	444
6	561: Administrative and Support Services	395
7	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	381
8	622: Hospitals	360
9	452: General Merchandise Stores	348
10	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	324
11	236: Construction of Buildings	304
12	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	297
13	623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	226
14	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	222
15	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	189

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:

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	221: Utilities	$168,932
2	488: Support Activities for Transportation	$109,082
3	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$109,015
4	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	$107,299
5	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	$104,047
6	339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	$98,758
7	622: Hospitals	$88,327
8	312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	$87,060
9	902: State Government	$86,621
10	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$82,724
11	321: Wood Product Manufacturing	$82,140
12	901: Federal Government	$81,364
13	903: Local Government	$74,323
14	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	$73,649
15	311: Food Manufacturing	$72,878

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	901: Federal Government	$1,658,444,436
2	903: Local Government	$223,342,301
3	488: Support Activities for Transportation	$185,798,996
4	902: State Government	$145,263,980
5	311: Food Manufacturing	$120,959,819
6	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	$109,156,843
7	221: Utilities	$86,491,720
8	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$77,308,106
9	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	$77,173,376
10	622: Hospitals	$70,441,264
11	561: Admin, Support Services	$65,221,439
12	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	$58,970,753
13	236: Construction of Buildings	$53,926,417
14	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$51,724,896
15	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	$49,861,070

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	$501,853,792
2	902: State Government	$243,957,792
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$183,557,983
4	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	$95,113,185
5	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	$83,089,686
6	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	$72,723,491
7	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	$68,425,963
8	311: Food Manufacturing	$67,418,077
9	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	$61,881,585
10	517: Telecommunications	$49,995,086
11	561: Administrative and Support Services	$48,323,235
12	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	$46,343,809
13	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	$44,616,378
14	523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related	$40,225,385
15	325: Chemical Manufacturing	$37,369,008

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	901: Federal Government	$1,655,593,168
2	488: Support Activities for Transportation	$176,707,957
3	902: State Government	$145,263,980
4	311: Food Manufacturing	$112,092,827
5	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	$84,952,039
6	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$74,277,375
7	221: Utilities	$67,211,884
8	903: Local Government	$57,970,110
9	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	$57,089,167
10	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	$38,625,065
11	561: Administrative and Support Services	$36,739,473
12	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	$36,249,960
13	111: Crop Production	$30,527,954
14	236: Construction of Buildings	$29,993,626
15	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	$28,838,983

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

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting Industry (Sector 11) overall has seen a small increase in total number of jobs which have all come from the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector This field makes up the vast majority of industry sales at just shy of $147 million which is heavily exported outside of the county.

Crop Production and Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry have both seen an increase in total jobs from 2010-2021 and round out the top two and three spots in Sector 11 for total sales. Crop Production like Animal Production and Aquaculture see a large number of total sales being exported outside of the county.

Table 60 Churchill 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	45	80	9	$42,876	$8,905,447
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	299	381	20	$41,255	$25,904,562
113: Forestry and Logging	0	0	0	$0	$408,445
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	<10	0	0	$0	$38,896
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	50	84	1	$24,453	$2,402,817

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	$34,784,485	$4,256,531	$30,527,954	$9,097,724	$783,406
112	$109,156,843	$24,204,804	$84,952,039	$22,087,223	$3,860,335
113	$921,058	$92,071	$828,987	$5,428	$34,740
114	$88,897	$62,211	$26,686	$215,139	$12,989
115	$2,837,792	$1,613,029	$1,224,763	$2,220,279	$58,434

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

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

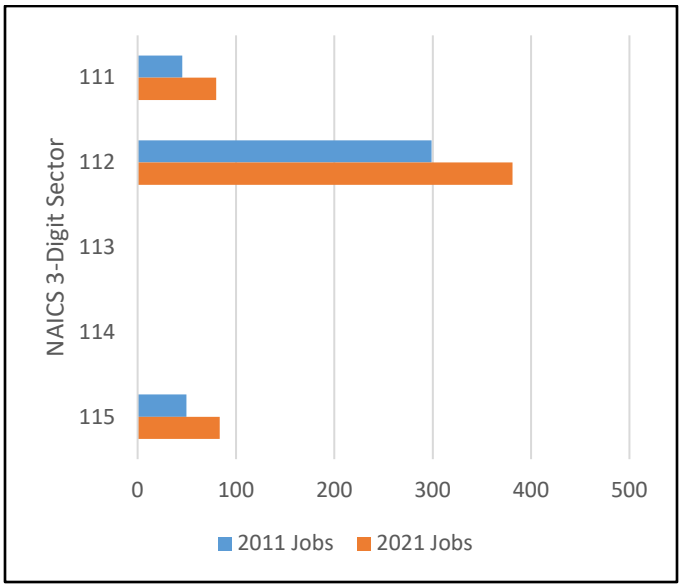
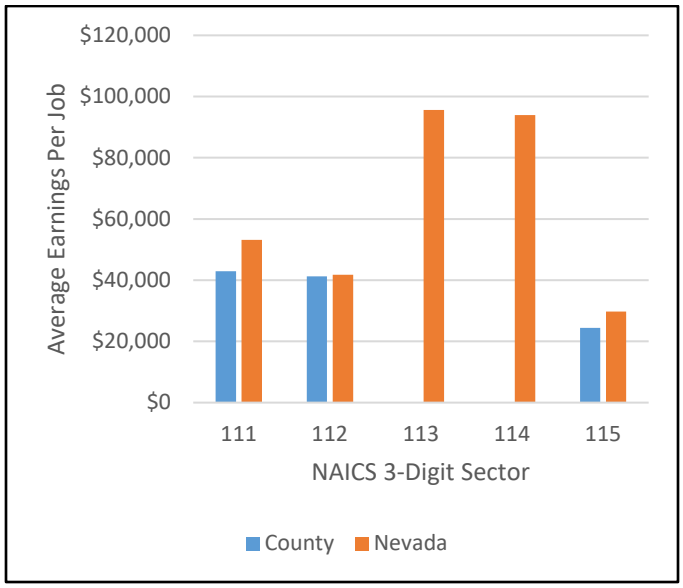


Figure 56 Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs in Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (Sector 21) for Churchill County have seen little movement outside of Support Activities for Mining which went from 46 in 2010 to less than 10 in 2021.

Total sales in Sector 21 are heavily focused in the Support Activities for Mining subsector making up about 75%. Exported sales make up the largest percentage of this and total $3.9 million for the year 2021. The Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector imports the largest total in Sector 21 at $11 million dollars as of 2021. Both Oil and Gas Extraction and Support Activities for Mining combined sit at around $7.1 million in exports as well.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
211: Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	$0	$92,867
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	46	<10	1	Insf. Data	$274,840
213: Support Activities for Mining	12	48	4	$66,229	$3,207,510

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	$631,543	$279,191	$352,352	$4,505,516	$111,734
212	$1,097,122	$470,213	$626,909	$11,037,384	$71,172
213	$7,007,466	$3,087,948	$3,919,518	$2,611,378	$372,864

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

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

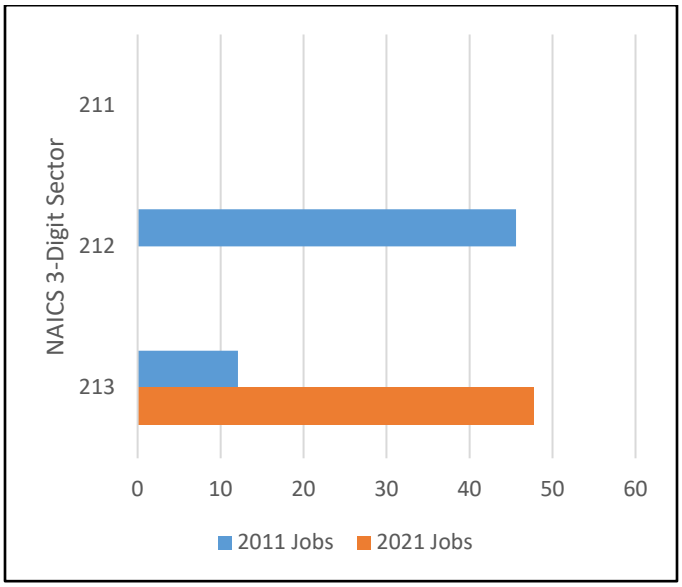
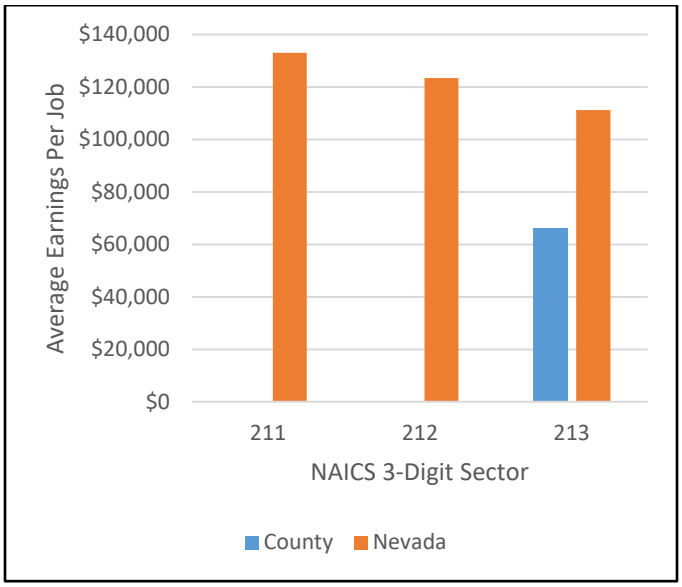


Figure 58. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Churchill County saw a 12 position decrease in Utilities jobs from 2010-2021. As there had been a large decrease in the overall number of jobs in this area, Utilities maintained the highest average earnings per job in the county by a sufficient amount.

Exports made up the majority of Utilities total sales at just over $67 million. Notably in the county imports of Utilities sat just over $20 million dollars in the year 2021.

Table 64. Churchill 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	90	78	6	$168,932	$13,577,347

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	$86,491,720	$19,279,837	$67,211,884	$20,443,412	$12,315,559

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

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

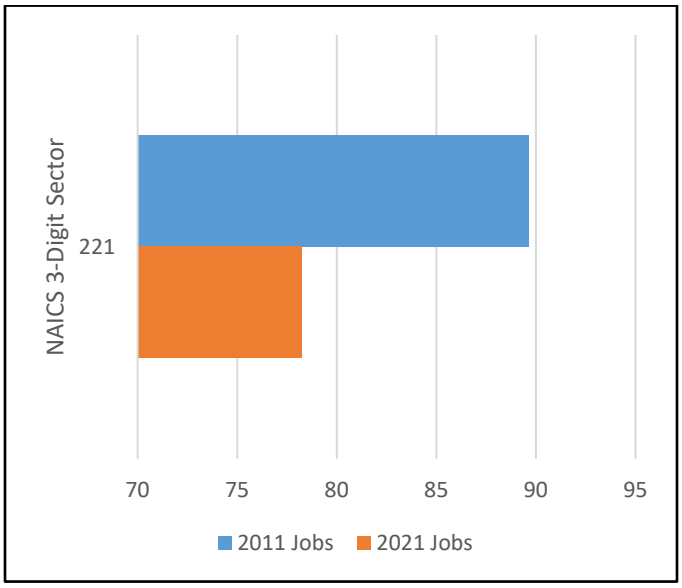
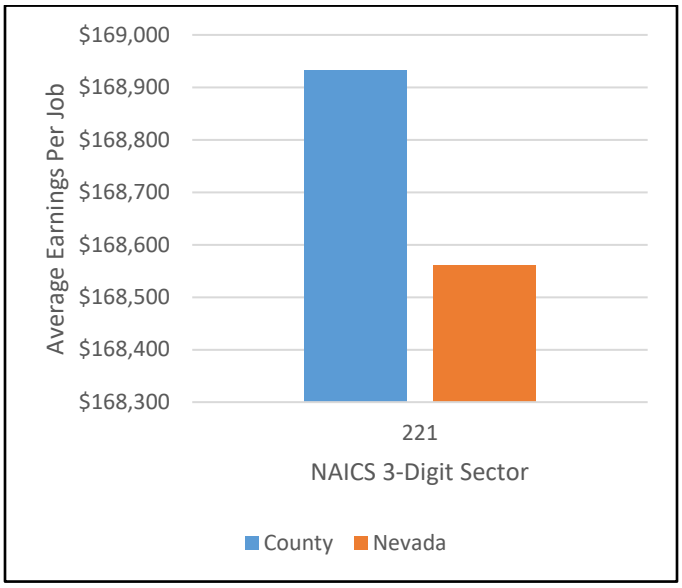


Figure 60. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 23: Construction

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

236: Construction of Buildings

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

237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

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

238: Specialty Trade Contractors

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

County Breakdown

Construction (Sector 23) total jobs saw an increase from 2010-2021 most notably those in the Construction of Buildings and Specialty Trade Contracting. Although these two areas have grown during this time period their average earnings sat slightly below the rest of the state. Meanwhile those working in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction earned about $35,000 per year more than those in the state as whole working similar jobs.

All three notable subsectors exported heavily outside of the county as well as sold in-region at a similar pace minus Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction which exported much more than it sold in county. Although the county imported Construction across all areas, Specialty Trade Contracting imported about three times as much as the other two aforementioned fields combined. With a large number of imports in this subsector it is a potential opportunity to grow within the County.

Table 66. Churchill 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	89	304	20	$67,843	$21,159,942
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	139	128	6	$104,047	$14,260,984
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	278	444	35	$65,156	$30,237,085

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	$53,926,417	$23,932,792	$29,993,626	$9,157,837	$403,512
237	$36,445,115	$7,606,131	$28,838,983	$12,587,080	$282,703
238	$77,173,376	$40,923,415	$36,249,960	$44,616,378	$585,180

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

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

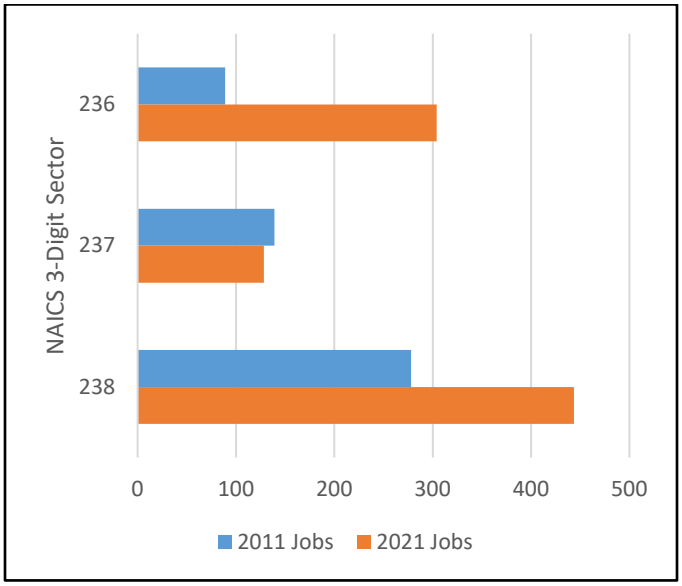
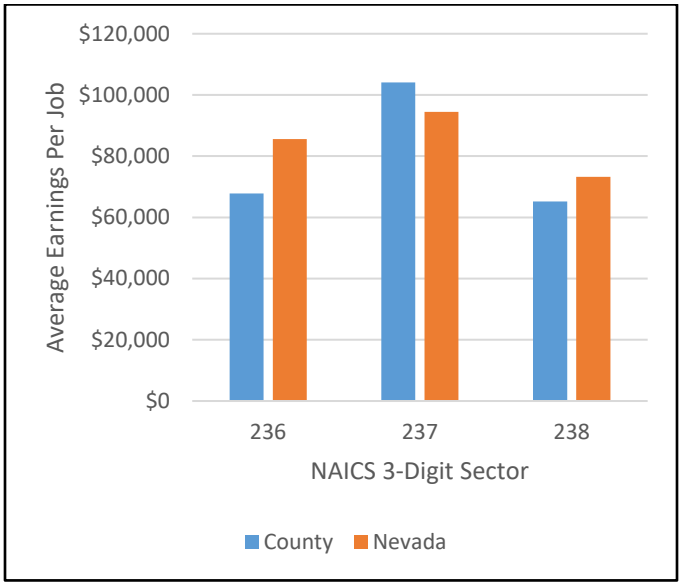


Figure 62. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Food Manufacturing makes up about all of the Sector 31 jobs as of 2021. Exported sales is over $112 million in the Food Manufacturing subsector while imports in this same category sit just over $67 million. Another key import is Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing with a total just over $11 million in 2021 while total sales in this category is $17.6M.

Table 68. Churchill 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	0	107	4	$72,878	$7,811,118
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	0	14	1	$87,060	$1,207,699
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	$0	$11,428
314: Textile Product Mills	0	0	0	$0	$0
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$17,913
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	<10	0	0	$0	$0

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	$120,959,819	$8,866,992	$112,092,827	$67,418,077	$1,415,678
312	$17,650,893	$2,296,826	$15,354,067	$11,284,787	$4,905,777
313	$42,826	$24,225	$18,600	$976,524	$677
314	$0	$0	$0	$1,861,533	$0
315	$33,885	$25,515	$8,370	$721,414	$575
316	$0	$0	$0	$443,577	$0

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

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

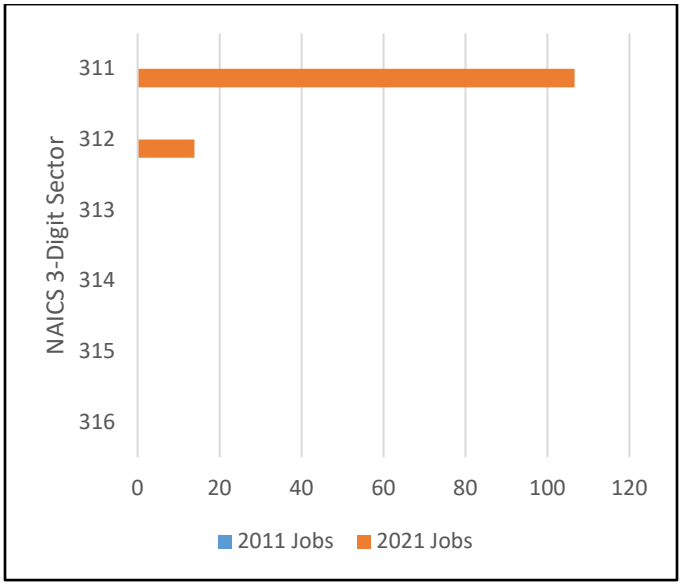
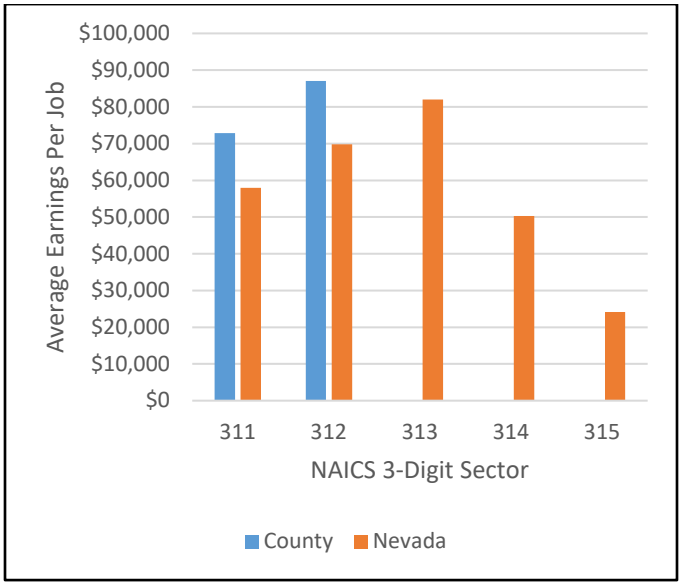


Figure 64. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

As it pertains to total jobs in Manufacturing (Sector 32) Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing makes up the largest chunk of these. This number is 87 total jobs while every other subsector is less than 10except for Wood Product Manufacturing which has 47 positions.

Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing makes up the majority of total sales for all of Sector 32 at about $30 million for 2021. Exports for this sector can be found most heavily in the subsectors Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing along with Chemical Manufacturing. Both imported over $25 million each in 2021 while combined their total sales were about $4.6 million. There is a large discrepancy between these two numbers with imports being about ten times higher than total sales.

Table 70. Churchill 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	47	1	$82,140	$3,853,491
322: Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$21,212
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$140,660
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$585,490
325: Chemical Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$226,517
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	<10	0	0	$0	$0
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	95	87	4	$73,649	$6,380,605

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	$14,533,169	$770,673	$13,762,495	$7,859,761	$129,283
322	$104,331	$42,605	$61,726	$12,370,183	$1,430
323	$445,727	$23,333	$422,394	$4,307,763	$7,708
324	$3,455,094	$661,376	$2,793,717	$27,621,236	$46,681
325	$1,140,878	$140,767	$1,000,112	$37,369,008	$34,239
326	$0	$0	$0	$14,761,116	$0
327	$30,227,378	$3,670,058	$26,557,320	$8,687,647	$445,799

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

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

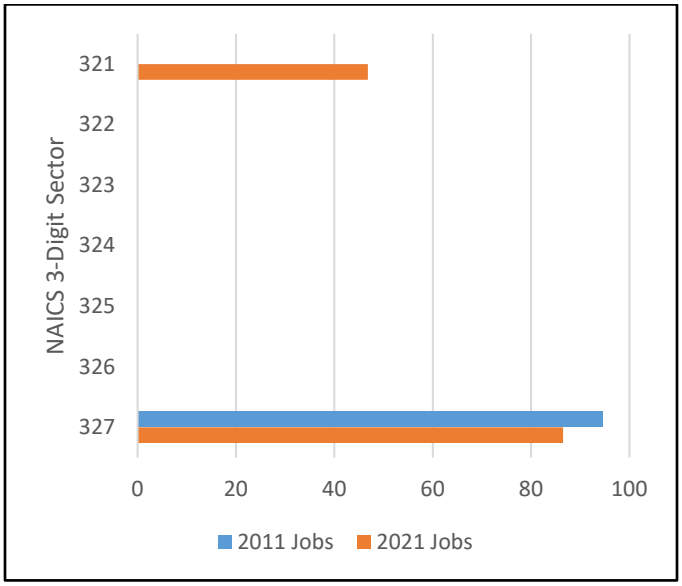
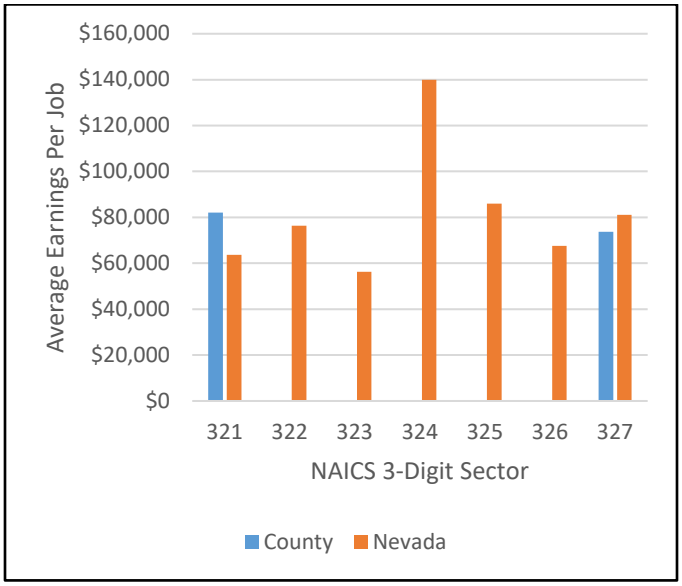


Figure 66. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing and Miscellaneous Manufacturing have over tripled in total jobs while Primary Metal Manufacturing has almost been cut in half between 2010-2021.

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. Churchill 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	80	59	2	$107,299	$6,302,492
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	61	189	2	$109,015	$20,684,822
333: Machinery Manufacturing	10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$291,724
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$562,835
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	0	0	0	$0	$0
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	20	0	0	$0	$65,665
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	<10	0	0	$0	$86,563
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	28	40	2	$98,758	$3,976,124

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	$58,970,753	$1,881,586	$57,089,167	$25,672,919	$883,042
332	$77,308,106	$3,030,731	$74,277,375	$28,935,242	$975,116
333	$641,121	$24,060	$617,061	$21,467,900	$7,484
334	$1,464,234	$84,276	$1,379,958	$35,542,614	$33,336
335	$0	$0	$0	$8,379,689	$0
336	$258,615	$142,322	$116,293	$95,113,185	$4,197
337	$219,411	$14,655	$204,756	$4,927,024	$1,814
339	$10,921,841	$283,350	$10,638,491	$11,051,591	$127,960

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

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

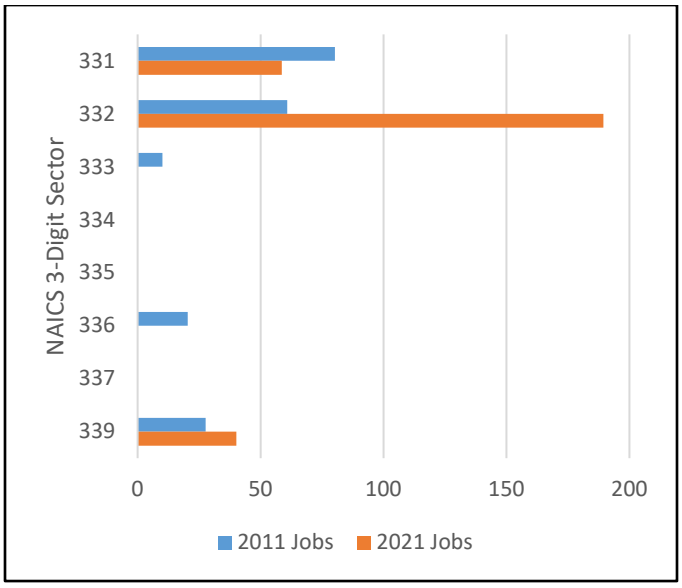
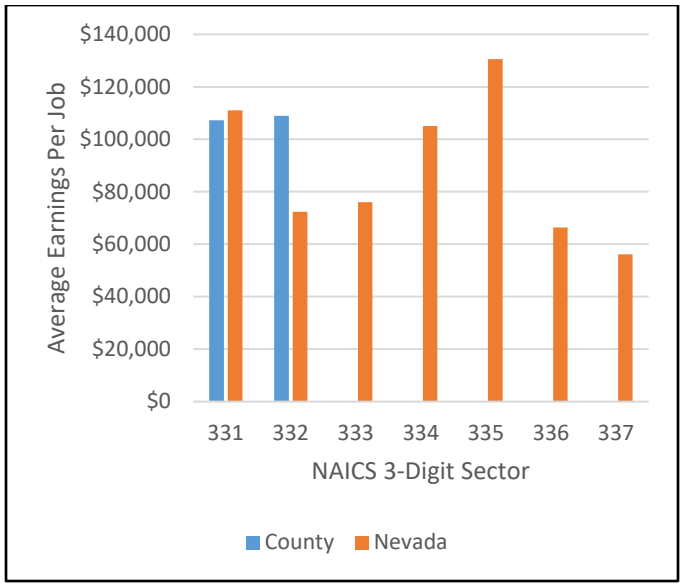


Figure 68. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Wholesale Trade (Sector 42) jobs have slightly dropped from 2010-2021. With a decrease in the Nondurable Goods field the limited change overall was filled by Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers positions that were created. Individuals who work in Sector 42 can expect to make about half of what others in the state make on average.

Churchill County sees Durable Good Wholesalers do more business outside of the county while Nondurable Goods Wholesalers do more work inside of the region. It is important to point out that Imports for both Durable and Nondurable goods are about 4-5 times the amount of total sales at $83M and $72M respectively.

Table 74. Churchill 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	90	85	10	$47,222	$4,135,844
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	83	51	10	$37,955	$2,382,525
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	$523,201

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	$12,890,436	$3,646,710	$9,243,727	$83,089,686	$881,189
424	$13,975,638	$9,424,475	$4,551,163	$72,723,491	$4,476,605
425	$610,942	$129,028	$481,914	$5,081,731	$3,574

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

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

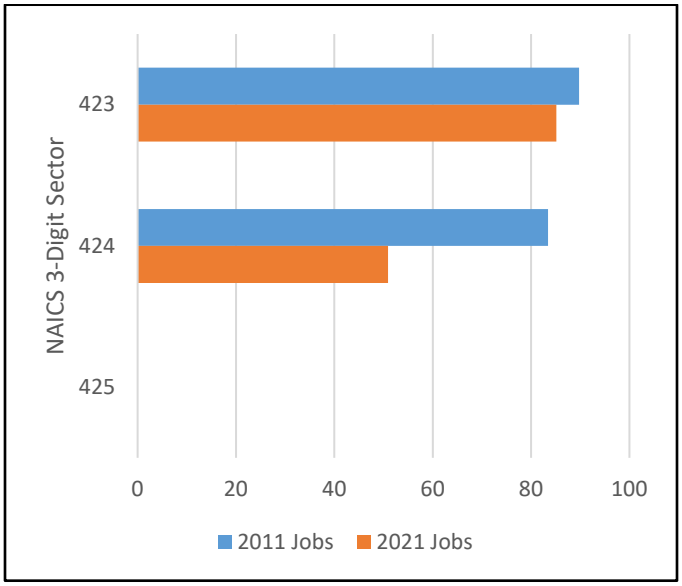
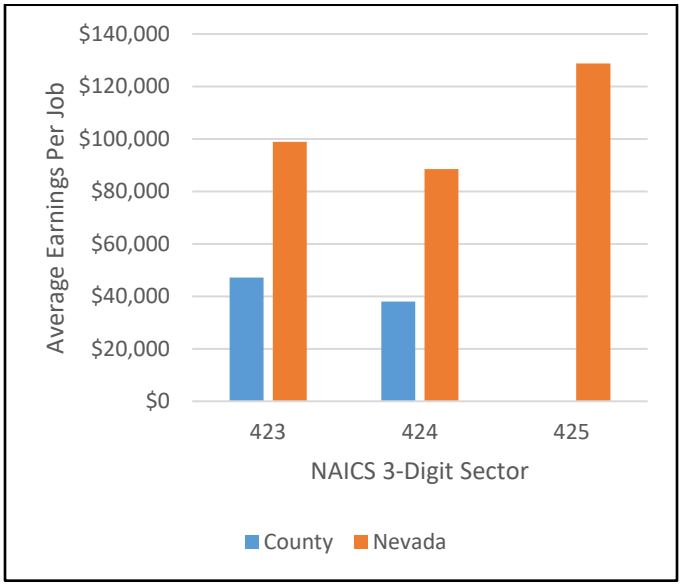


Figure 70. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade

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

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

441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers

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

442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores

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

443: Electronics and Appliance Stores

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

444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers

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

445: Food and Beverage Stores

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

446: Health and Personal Care Stores

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

447: Gasoline Stations

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

448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores

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

County Breakdown

Every field in Retail has seen growth in their total number of jobs outside of Health and Personal Care Stores. Imports and Exports were fairy even overall with the highest total sales coming from Building Material and Garden Equipment.

Table 76. Churchill 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	118	128	9	$58,595	$7,609,608
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	28	28	3	$42,855	$1,249,178
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	35	50	4	$59,600	$3,051,132
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	132	187	8	$42,207	$7,927,986
445: Food and Beverage Stores	135	142	8	$31,228	$4,573,040
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	46	34	5	$48,709	$1,823,085
447: Gasoline Stations	70	69	8	$29,587	$2,451,438
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$494,231

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	$19,547,585	$3,589,943	$15,957,642	$22,674,333	$2,950,922
442	$3,035,369	$255,696	$2,779,673	$4,079,339	$407,737
443	$7,373,447	$570,291	$6,803,155	$4,664,339	$972,205
444	$23,693,472	$1,696,471	$21,997,001	$13,363,166	$4,432,268
445	$11,636,844	$1,745,891	$9,890,953	$19,359,338	$1,416,101
446	$4,086,442	$939,855	$3,146,587	$8,192,987	$323,220
447	$12,048,701	$4,493,737	$7,554,964	$6,540,407	$2,008,704
448	$1,907,208	$428,796	$1,478,412	$10,064,312	$240,166

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

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

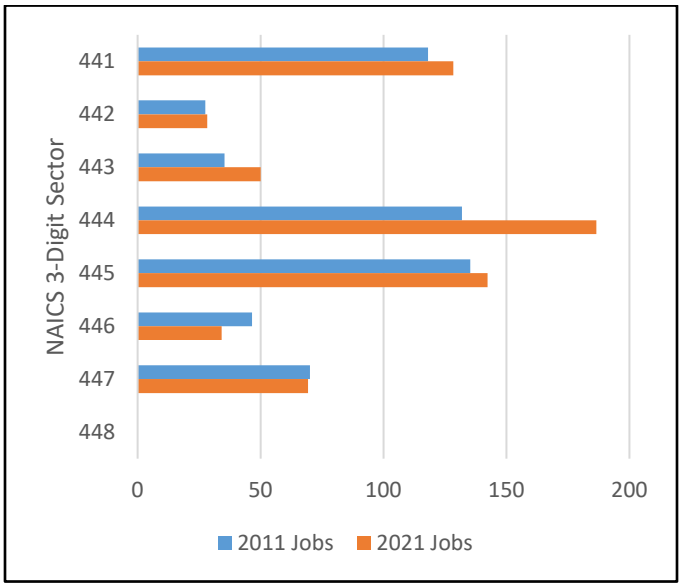
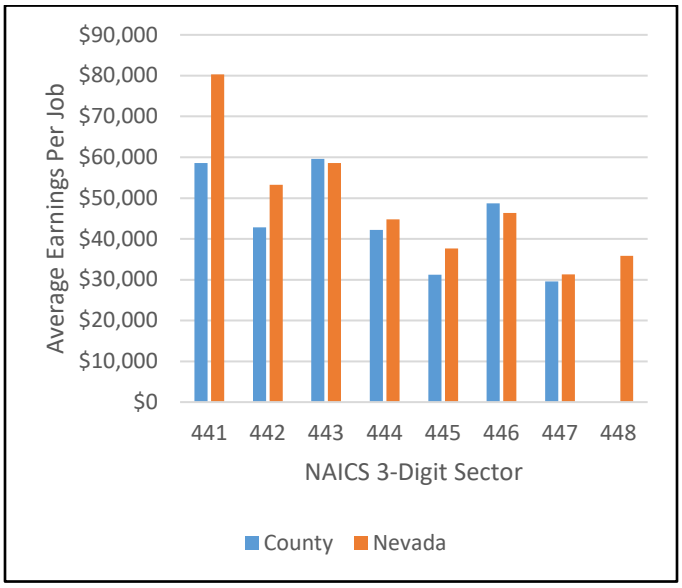


Figure 72. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs in Sector 45 have increased in all fields outside of Nonstore Retailers which has seen a 87% decrease from 2010-2021. Miscellaneous Store Retailers have almost doubled their total jobs as have Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores.

Much of Sector 45's total sales falls into the General Merchandise Stores category at 35M and exports came up to 26M. As General Merchandise Stores make up the largest number in about every category Nonstore Retailers make up the largest total in the Imports making up about half of the total number which sits at around $22 million. With import numbers pushing $22 million this is an opportunity for Nonstore Retailers to grow within the county.

Table 78. Churchill 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	17	26	4	$27,775	$748,471
452: General Merchandise Stores	204	348	3	$35,912	$12,518,826
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	36	59	8	$15,967	$1,795,679
454: Nonstore Retailers	104	13	2	$38,474	$1,249,273

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	$1,826,399	$255,363	$1,571,036	$3,002,314	$247,909
452	$35,368,643	$9,081,570	$26,287,073	$11,747,340	$7,480,648
453	$4,354,654	$697,755	$3,656,899	$7,325,546	$581,019
454	$5,452,757	$2,264,171	$3,188,586	$22,510,007	$370,861

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

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

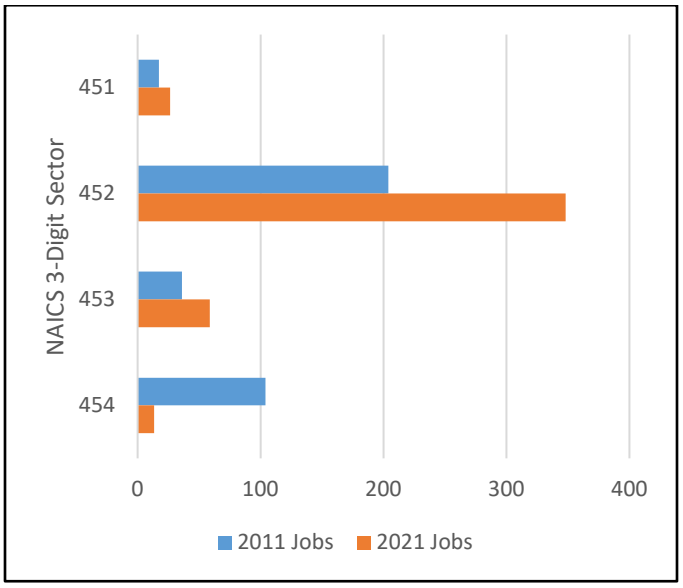
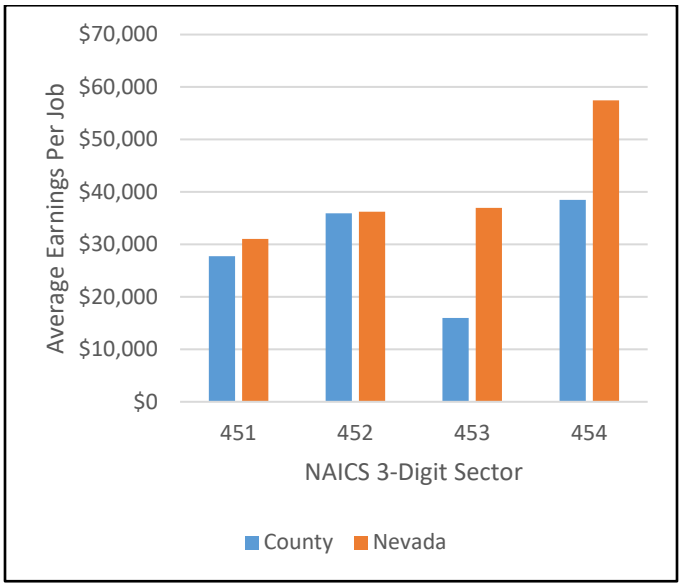


Figure 74. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The overwhelming majority of Transportation and Warehousing (Sector 48) total sales can be found in Support Activities for Transportation in the year 2021. Churchill County also saw its biggest in-region sales come from Truck Transportation while its biggest Exported Sales came from Support Activities for Transportation.

As far as total jobs are concerned, the subsector Support Activities for Transportation makes up about 90% of all roles. The other notable subsector as it relates to total jobs is Truck Transportation making up about 8%.

Table 80 Churchill 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	<10	0	Insf. Data	$545,750
482: Rail Transportation	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$469,027
483: Water Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$226,888
484: Truck Transportation	84	61	11	$69,231	$7,927,066
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	$1,135,276
486: Pipeline Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$43,760
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	$0	$12,646
488: Support Activities for Transportation	609	662	18	$109,082	$72,785,222

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	$1,510,830	$545,518	$965,312	$9,314,279	$162,970
482	$1,588,413	$783,426	$804,988	$4,926,050	$54,748
483	$1,137,403	$699,944	$437,459	$2,649,370	$42,604
484	$20,796,747	$12,795,483	$8,001,264	$22,123,066	$330,788
485	$2,059,914	$1,738,288	$321,627	$2,455,764	$63,750
486	$310,952	$160,483	$150,469	$2,206,000	$26,299
487	$32,203	$31,396	$807	$435,254	$349
488	$185,798,996	$9,091,039	$176,707,957	$19,749,233	$2,129,988

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

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

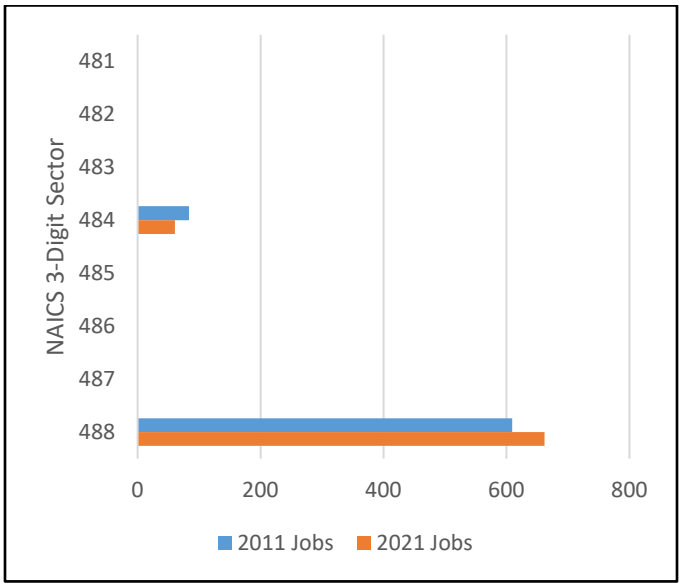
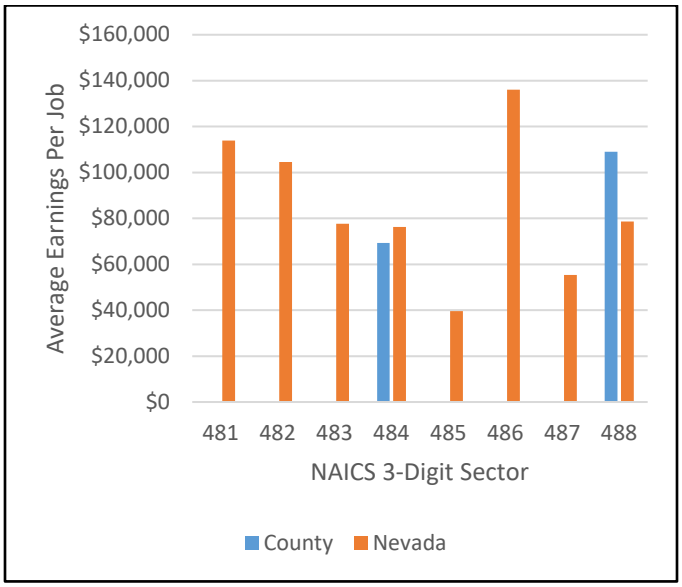


Figure 76. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

For Sector 49 Couriers and Messengers make up almost all of the total jobs and payroll businesses in Churchill County. As of 2021 there were no Postal Service positions nor any in the Warehousing and Storage fields. Those working in Sector 49 could expect to paid similarly to others working in this area throughout the state.

Churchill County imported just over of $9 million in the Warehousing and Storage field while importing just over $3 million in the Couriers and Messengers field.

Table 82. Churchill 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	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	$110,152
492: Couriers and Messengers	27	41	2	$59,127	$2,777,241
493: Warehousing and Storage	<10	0	0	$0	$109,898

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
491	$169,999	$90,869	$79,130	$1,561	$0
492	$5,916,999	$1,603,511	$4,313,488	$3,235,107	$83,197
493	$222,932	$140,756	$82,176	$9,010,209	$1,839

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

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

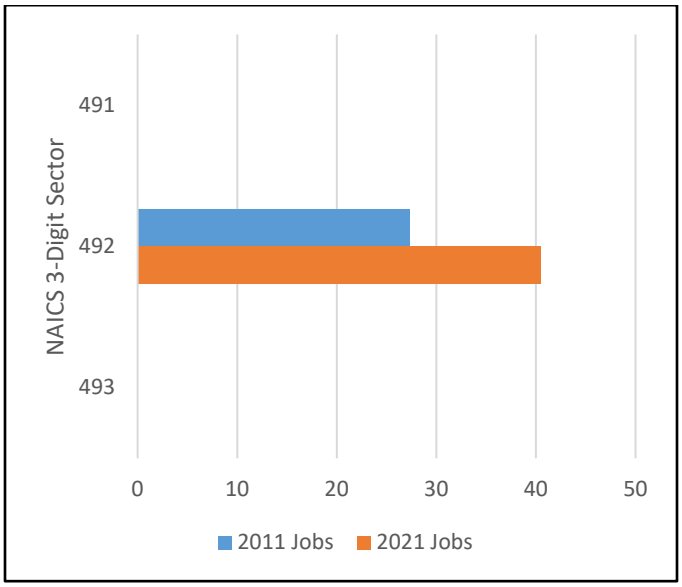
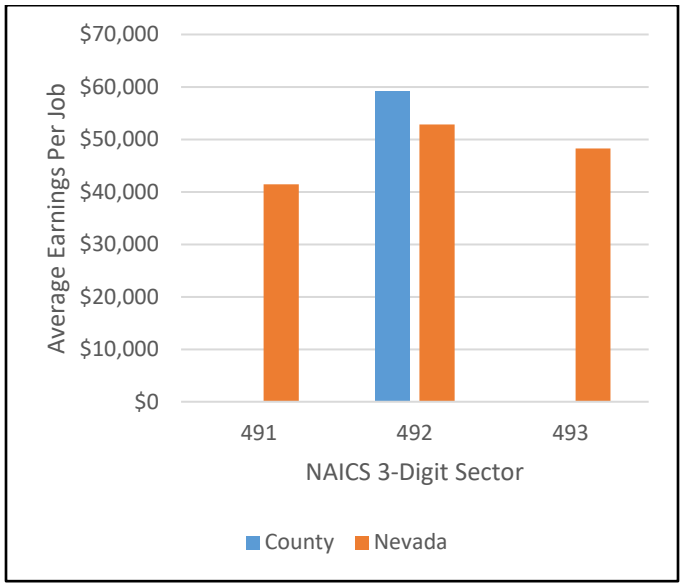


Figure 78. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Information (Sector 51) total sales falls most heavily into two categories for the year 2021; Telecommunications along with Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services. Along with total sales Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services made up the largest percentage of jobs in Sector 5. As of 2021 sector 51 only has 5 payroll businesses located within the county.

As it relates to imports Churchill County relied heavily on outside sources for Sector 51 services in 2021. This total number is approx. $146.6 million in comparison to total sales which sits around $18 million. Of the approx. $147 million, $49.9 million can be found in the Telecommunications space.

Table 84. Churchill 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)	50	<10	2	Insf. Data	$534,846
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	$166,354
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	29	<10	0	Insf. Data	$155,387
517: Telecommunications	<10	14	1	$41,021	$596,383
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	16	62	2	$42,203	$2,740,758
519: Other Information Services	0	0	0	$0	$21,545

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	$1,584,882	$786,665	$798,217	$30,509,309	$29,887
512	$567,805	$289,877	$277,928	$6,865,880	$25,921
515	$804,948	$168,466	$636,482	$9,370,095	$9,449
517	$3,891,675	$1,025,138	$2,866,537	$49,995,086	$268,195
518	$10,549,301	$9,548,501	$1,000,800	$26,933,622	$157,259
519	$85,044	$34,812	$50,232	$23,419,258	$898

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

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

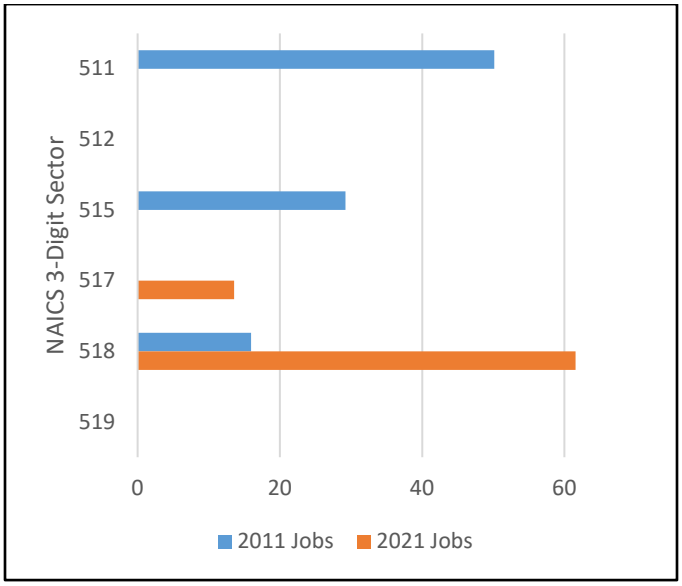
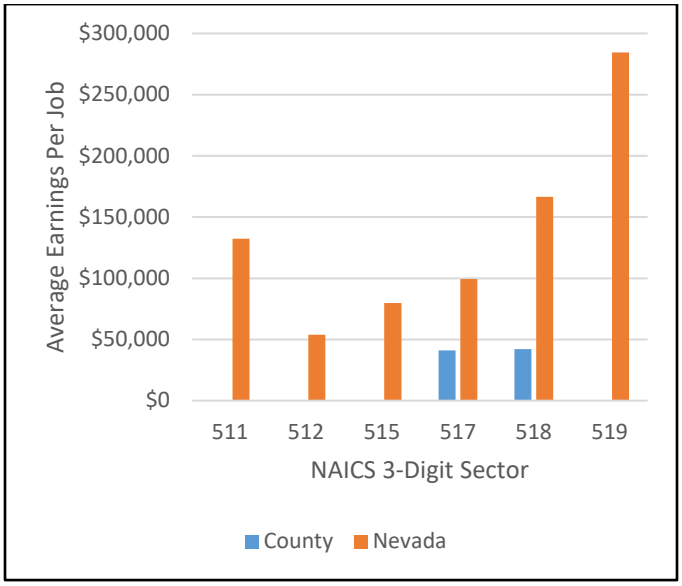


Figure 80. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs in Finance and Insurance (Sector 52) saw a downturn of 30 positions from 2010-2021. As it relates to the rest of the state one could expect to make less if working in this particular sector during this time. About 2/3 of the total sales in Sector 52 can be found in Credit Intermediation and Related Activities which is split evenly in both in-region sales and exported sales. Insurance Carriers and Related Activities made up just over of $12 million in total sales which $10.7 million of that was in-region.

Churchill County imported heavily in Sector 52 with just shy of $161.5 million spent in 2021. Insurance Carriers and Related Services make up approx. $61 million in imports which is the largest total for a single subsector.

Table 86. Churchill 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	104	86	20	$68,335	$6,302,867
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	<10	<10	4	Insf. Data	$1,850,143
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	55	43	9	$59,106	$3,555,359
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	0	0	0	$0	$673,729

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

Table 87. Churchill 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	$559,066	$0
522	$20,442,544	$9,940,021	$10,502,523	$46,343,809	$489,853
523	$4,004,417	$1,642,506	$2,361,911	$40,225,385	$41,199
524	$12,400,209	$10,778,531	$1,621,678	$61,881,585	$138,788
525	$2,343,618	$1,896,615	$447,003	$12,770,506	$9,153

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

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

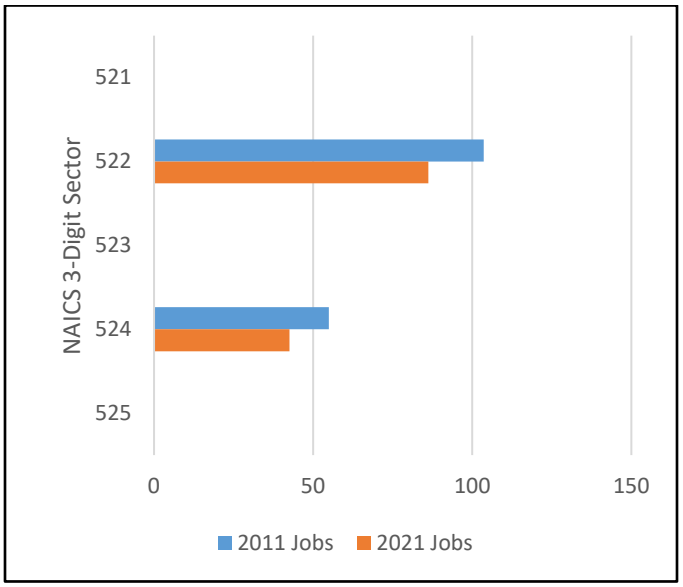
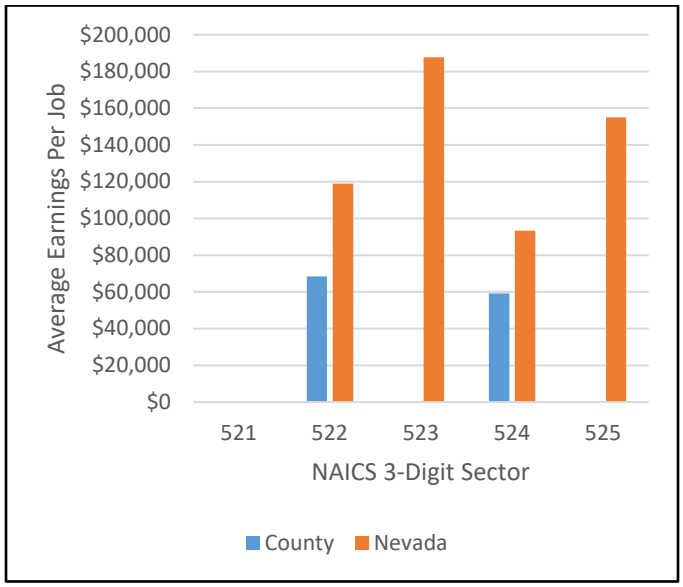


Figure 82. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Real Estate and Leasing (Sector 53) saw a 11 position decrease in total jobs from 2010-2021. Real Estate drove total sales, jobs, and industry earnings for Sector 53 in Churchill for the year 2021. As this subsector leads just about all categories it is important to point out of the $48 million in total sales Real Estate brought in, $40 million was done inside the county.

As it was previously mentioned Real Estate lead all categories which includes imports. Of the $39 million Churchill County exports in Sector 53, $28 million of that is done in the Real Estate field. This is followed by $7 million in the Rental and Leasing Services space.

Table 88. Churchill 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	126	115	20	$43,236	$14,222,007
532: Rental and Leasing Services	<10	13	4	$57,944	$1,580,049
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	$0	$0

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	$47,986,148	$40,223,408	$7,762,740	$28,838,948	$2,103,019
532	$6,355,439	$4,537,086	$1,818,353	$7,044,216	$708,360
533	$0	$0	$0	$4,277,291	$0

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

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

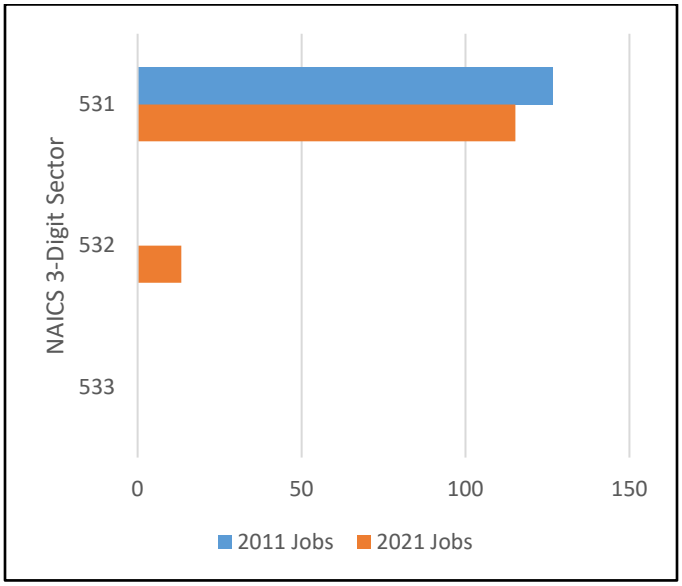
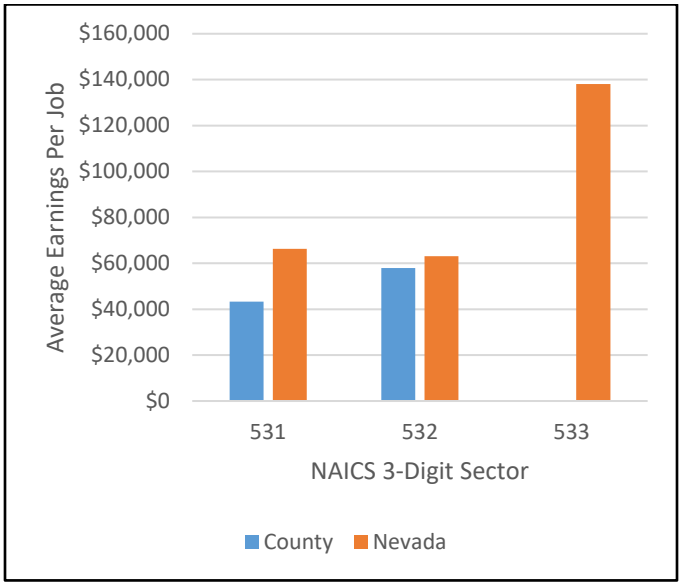


Figure 84. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Service jobs increased by 97 jobs from 2010-2021 (this is the only Sector 54 subsector in the county). When considering total sales this subsector did just over $51 million in 2021 with $34 million of that done in-region. On average someone working in this field can expect to make $82,724 annually which is just below the average for the state.

Imports for Sector 54 sit at $183.5 million for the year 2021 which is over double the total sales in the subsector.

Table 90. Churchill 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	227	324	47	$82,724	$29,361,507

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	$51,724,896	$34,627,377	$17,097,519	$183,557,983	$930,335

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

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

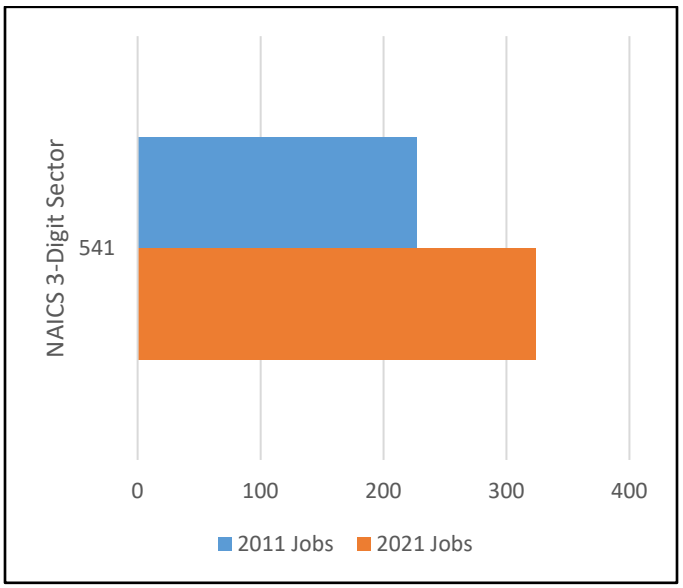
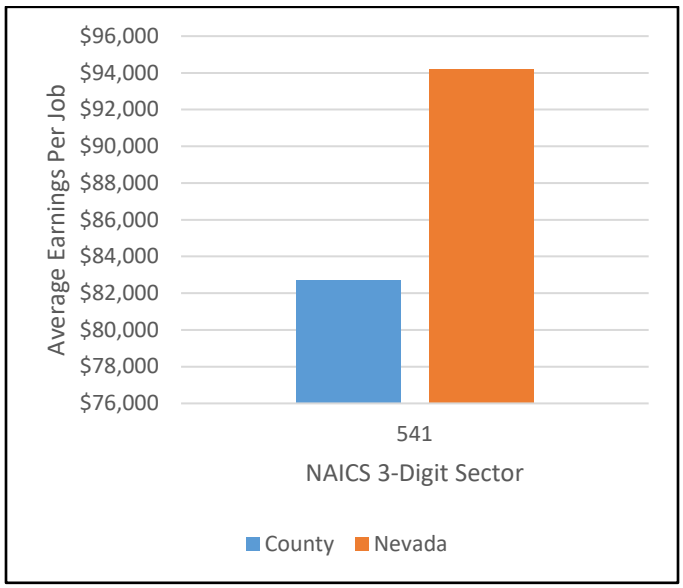


Figure 86. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Although total job data was suppressed, Churchill County had five payroll businesses falling in the Sector 55 category all of which fell under the Management of Companies and Enterprises subsector. Of the $1.6 million in total sales $868k of that is exported sales in the year 2021.

In 2018 Churchill County relied heavily on imports in Sector 55 with $31 million spent on services related to the Management of Companies and Enterprises. This is an opportunity for growth within the county.

Table 92. Churchill 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	<10	<10	5	Insf. Data	$890,286

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	$1,601,922	$733,510	$868,413	$31,789,105	$28,368

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

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

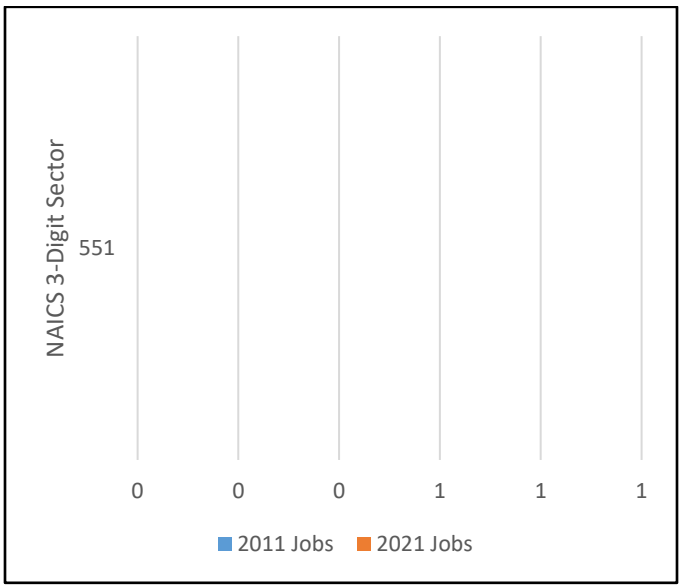
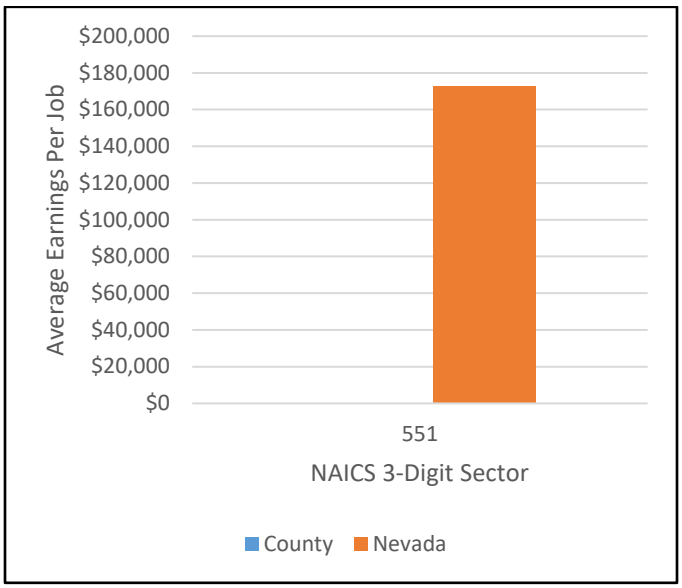


Figure 88. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Administrative and Support Services lost about 22% of its total jobs from 2010-2021 while Waste Management and Remediation Services has nearly quadrupled in the same timeframe. Admin. and Support Services makes up $65 million of the $70 million in total sales for the county in the year 2021 as it relates to Sector 56. These sales are split evenly for in-region and exported sales. An individual working in Admin. and Support Services could expect to do much better than their counterpart in the state for average earnings while someone working in Waste Management and Remediation Services could expect to earn a wage lower than those doing similar work throughout the state.

Of the $51 million spent on imports in Sector 56, $48 million of that is spent in the Admin. and Support Services subsector.

Table 94. Churchill 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	509	395	34	$56,665	$24,416,216
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	<10	36	5	$48,876	$1,768,130

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	$65,221,439	$28,481,966	$36,739,473	$48,323,235	$613,676
562	$5,612,290	$3,926,535	$1,685,754	$3,724,754	$230,779

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

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

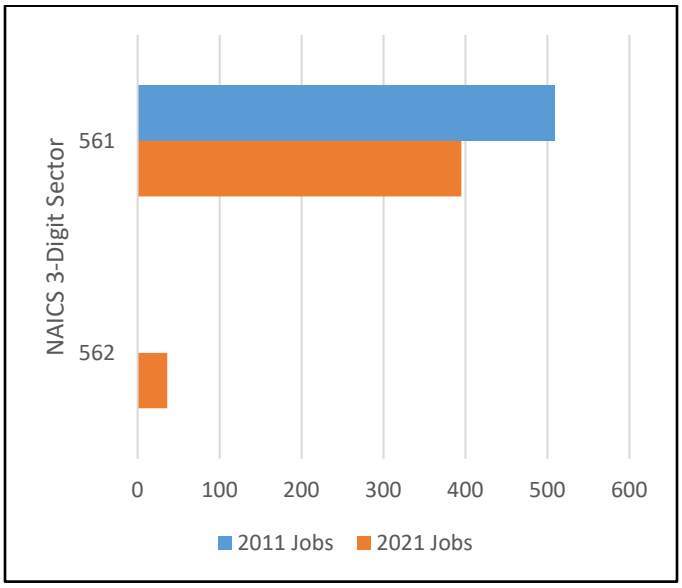
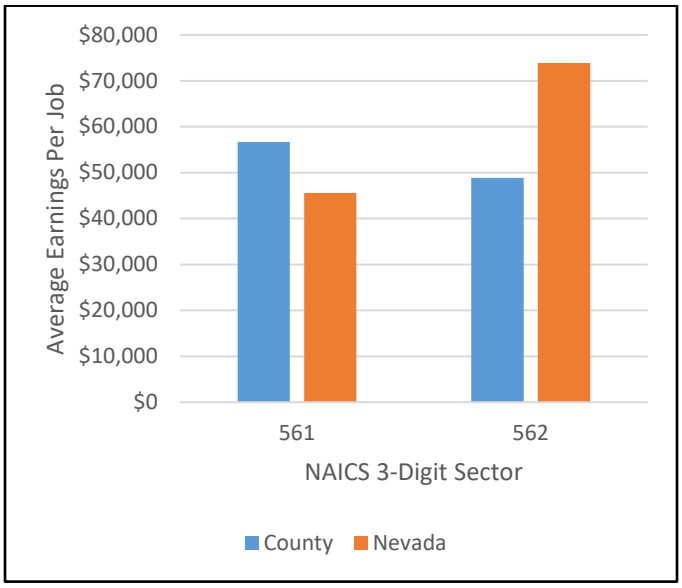


Figure 90. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Educational Services positions tripled from 2010-2021 in Churchill County. This is the only subsector with information available in Sector 61. With $4.5 million in total sales, $3.2 million of this is in-region.

Although this subsector has grown significantly, imports still remain much higher than total sales sitting at $24 million for the year 2021. With the difference between the total sales and imports there looks to be a growth opportunity within the county in Sector 61.

Table 96. Churchill 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	47	63	3	$48,401	$3,309,766

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	$4,464,237	$3,163,718	$1,300,519	$24,345,102	$98,512

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

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

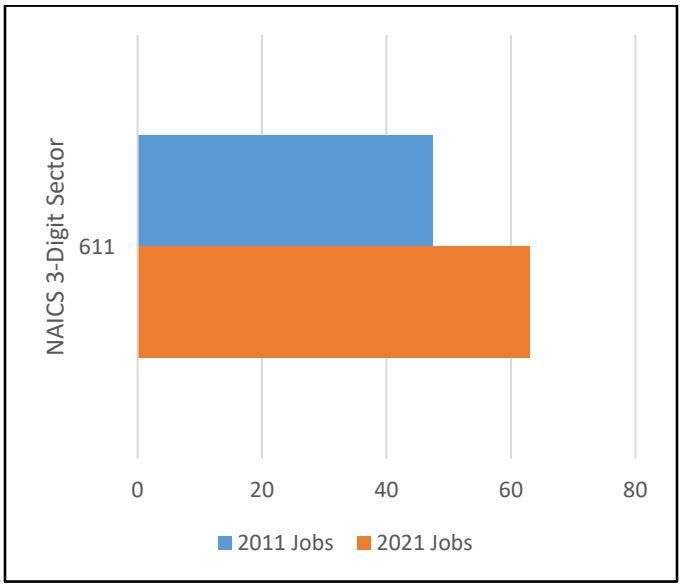
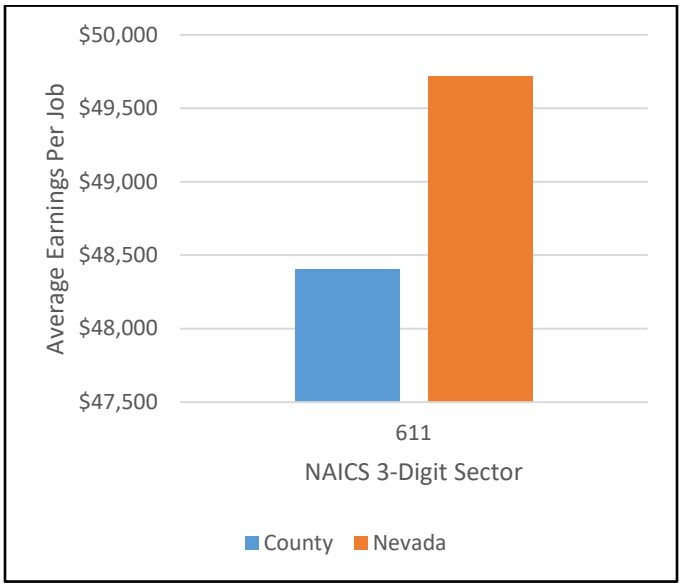


Figure 92. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Social Assistance (Sector 62) jobs saw a decrease from 2010-2021.Ambulatory, Hospitals and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities saw an increase in total jobs during these same years. Total sales in this sector sat just over $110 million in 2021 with Hospitals making up $70 million of that. Ambulatory Health Care Services brought in just shy of $28 million with Nursing and Residential Care Facilities bringing in $16.5 million. Of the near $110 million in total sales about $100 million of that is in-region.

Although total sales are large in Sector 62, so are imports, falling just shy of $95 million with $68 million of that coming from Ambulatory Health Care Services. Social Assistance imports come in second with $15 million in the year 2021.

Table 98. Churchill 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	189	222	32	$70,622	$17,321,805
622: Hospitals	319	360	1	$88,327	$31,841,715
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	196	226	4	$39,984	$9,373,060
624: Social Assistance	184	95	6	$28,294	$3,509,252

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	$28,193,458	$18,841,409	$9,352,049	$68,425,963	$322,068
622	$70,441,264	$67,666,377	$2,774,887	$5,026,039	$1,369,635
623	$16,575,060	$11,620,088	$4,954,972	$8,216,418	$486,624
624	$5,351,430	$4,343,968	$1,007,462	$15,182,230	$45,870

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

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

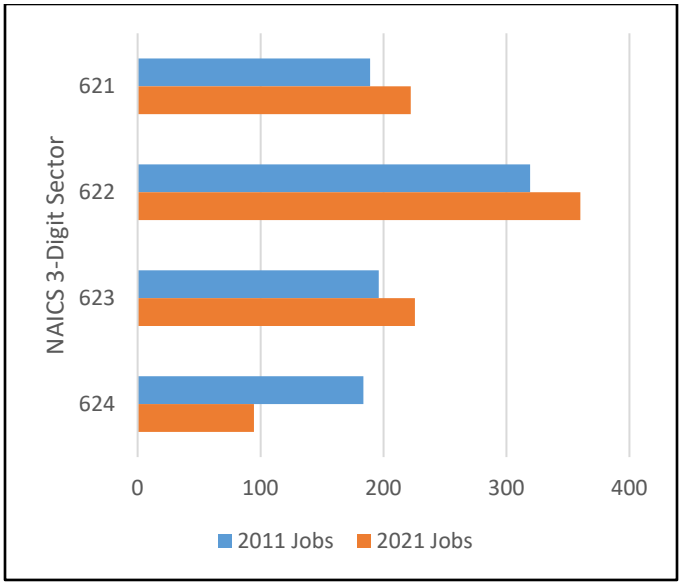
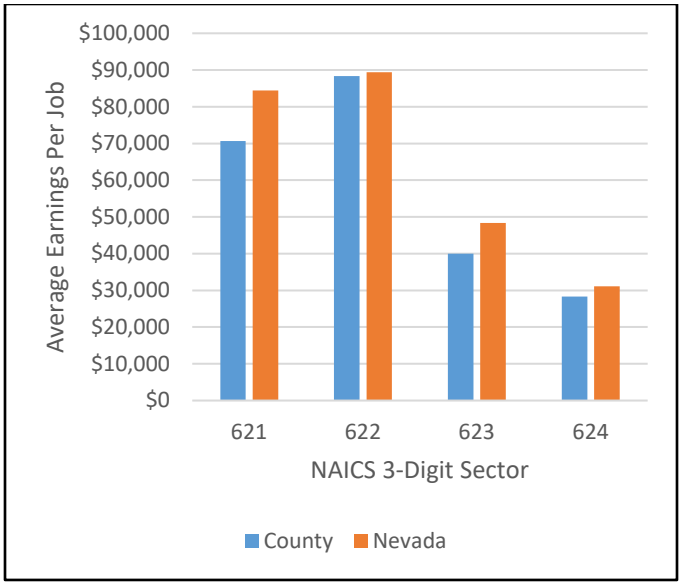


Figure 94. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (Sector 71) has seen a slight increase of 57 total jobs from 2010-2021. All but one of these positions can be found in the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector. Total sales for this sector came heavily from Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries making up $44 million of the $45 million brought in. Of the $45 million in total sales $39 million of that was found in the exported sales category.

Imports for Sector 71 total $11.6 million with $5.8 million of that coming from the Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries subsector. For the subsector Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation $5.4 million was paid in taxes.

Table 100 Churchill 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	25	22	0	$31,217	$850,217
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	0	0	0	$0	$0
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	351	297	19	$31,663	$9,645,647

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	$1,136,877	$586,211	$550,666	$5,887,546	$64,858
712	$0	$0	$0	$1,053,894	$0
713	$44,189,129	$5,564,064	$38,625,065	$4,856,134	$5,474,916

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

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

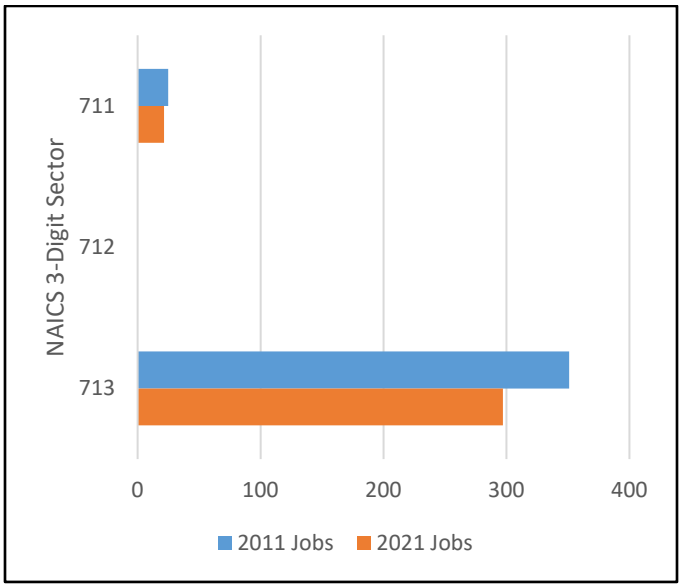
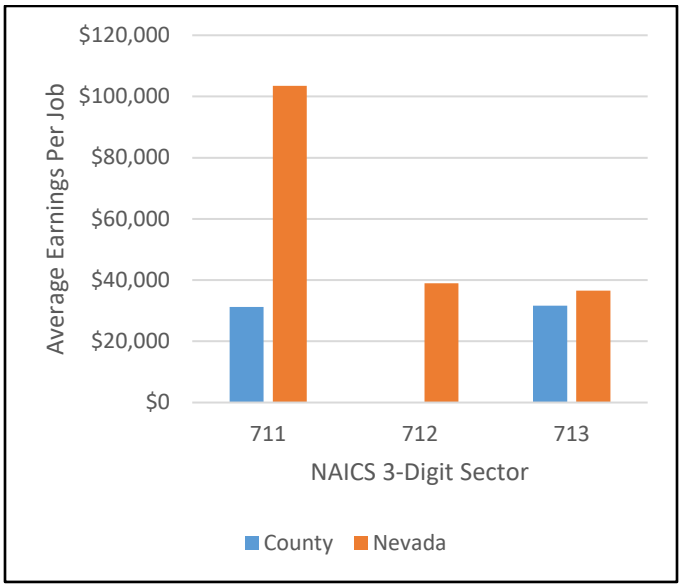


Figure 96 Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Food Services and Drinking Places have seen a very small increase in total jobs while the Accommodation subsector has seen an increase of 79 positions from 2010-2021. Those working in Accommodation roles can expect to make half of what others in the state make on average. Total sales in Sector 72 sat around $59.6 million for the year 2021 with Food Services and Drinking Places making up $49.8 million of that. In-region sales for this particular subsector are $43.1 million.

Imports for Sector 72 total $20.4 million with $14 million of that coming from Food Services and Drinking Places the other portion coming from Accommodation. Lodging and short-term accommodations fall into this subsector and with just shy of $6 million in imports is a possible opportunity for local business.

Table 102. Churchill 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	76	89	11	$21,465	$3,597,377
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	555	634	44	$21,948	$14,485,038

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	$9,871,727	$6,700,865	$3,170,862	$6,161,800	$2,112,497
722	$49,861,070	$43,134,336	$6,726,734	$14,350,111	$4,763,315

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

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

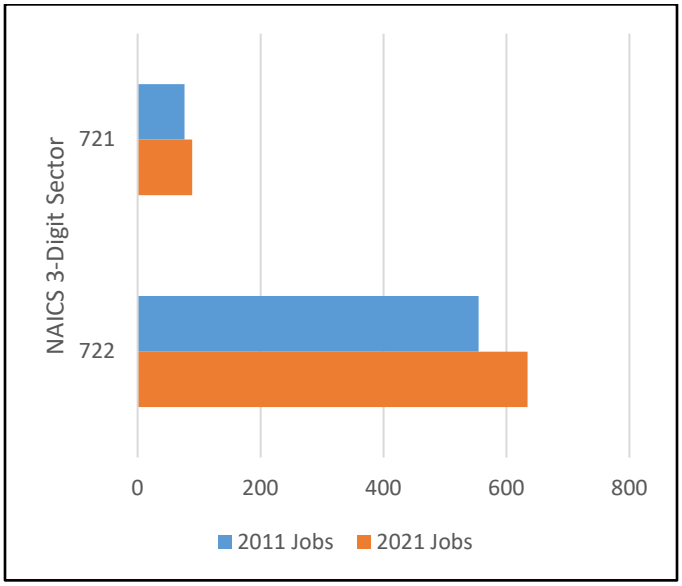
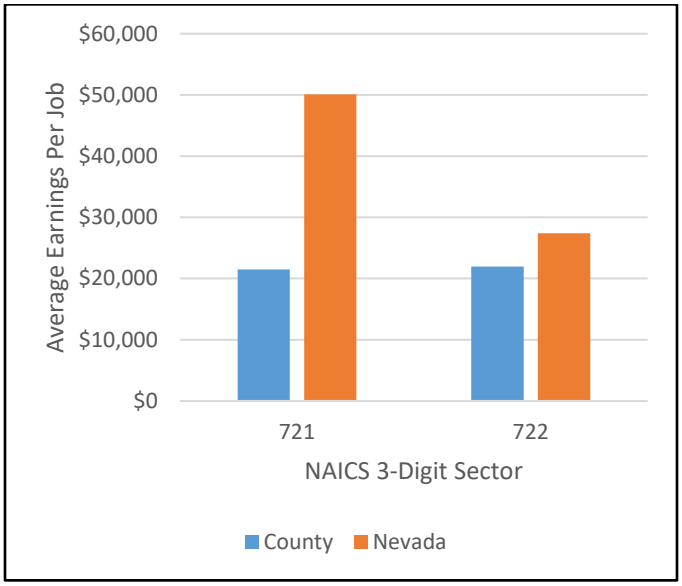


Figure 98. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Other Services (Sector 81) total jobs have increased in all subsectors outside of Repair and Maintenance which has seen a dip of 7 total jobs from 2010-2021. Private Household jobs have seen the largest increase from less than 30 to 66 in the year 2021. An individual working in Sector 81 could expect to make less than those in the rest of the state on average across the board. Total sales in this sector sat at $26.5 million with approx. $21 million of that in in-region sales.

Imports for Churchill County in Sector 81 sat around $29.4 million for the year 2021 with $12 million of that coming from the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector. This area was followed closely by Personal and Laundry Services which imported over $8 million.

Table 104. Churchill 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	118	111	21	$37,091	$5,843,827
812: Personal and Laundry Services	76	77	10	$30,008	$4,773,383
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	123	128	12	$18,807	$2,508,908
814: Private Households	30	66	3	$11,829	$780,136

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	$11,547,213	$8,779,750	$2,767,463	$7,445,374	$1,005,761
812	$7,985,674	$7,055,777	$929,897	$7,905,281	$352,664
813	$6,145,456	$4,720,701	$1,424,755	$12,703,503	$66,184
814	$780,136	$752,604	$27,532	$1,407,788	$0

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

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

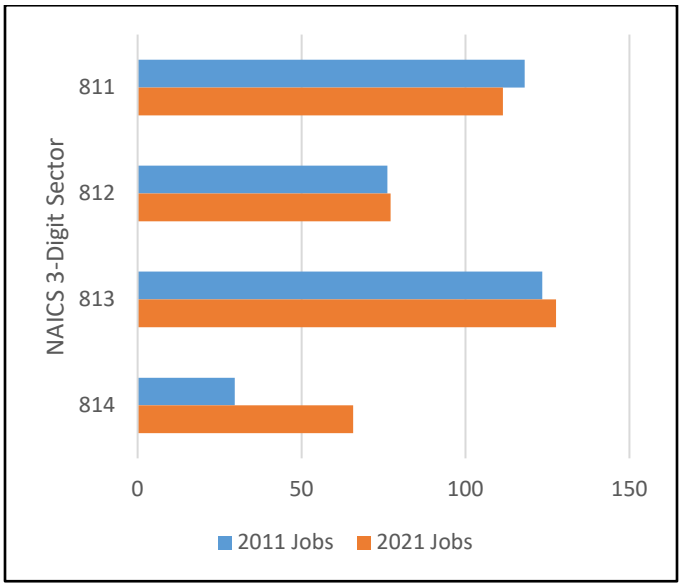
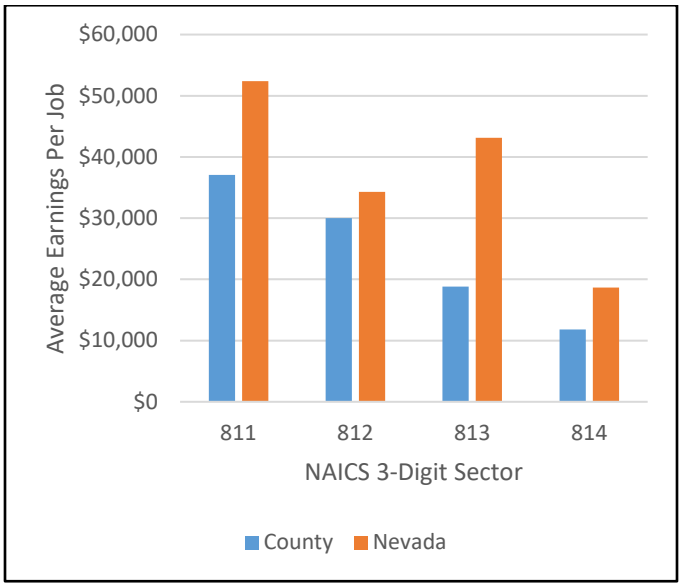


Figure 100. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

901: Federal Government

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

902: State Government

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

903: Local Government

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

County Breakdown

Public Admin. jobs make up the largest employment opportunity in Churchill County despite the dip in Local Government positions from 2010-2021. With approx.. 3000 total positions this is about 25% of all jobs in the county. Total sales for Sector 90 were approx. $2 billion in 2021 with $1.6B of that coming from the Federal Government.

Imports were also quite high in Sector 90 for Churchill County sitting at around $770 million in the year 2021 with $500 million of that coming from the Federal Government. State Government imports were $244 million.

Table 106. Churchill 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	1,527	1,750	15	$81,364	$144,607,401
902: State Government	117	150	17	$86,621	$13,061,143
903: Local Government	1,197	1,180	18	$74,323	$87,856,831

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	$1,658,444,436	$2,851,267	$1,655,593,168	$501,853,792	$0
902	$145,263,980	$0	$145,263,980	$243,957,792	$0
903	$223,342,301	$165,372,191	$57,970,110	$28,286,486	$0

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

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

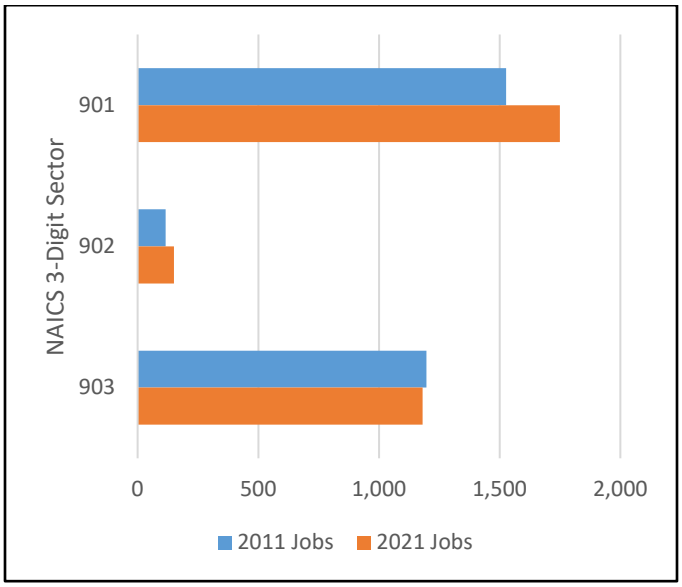
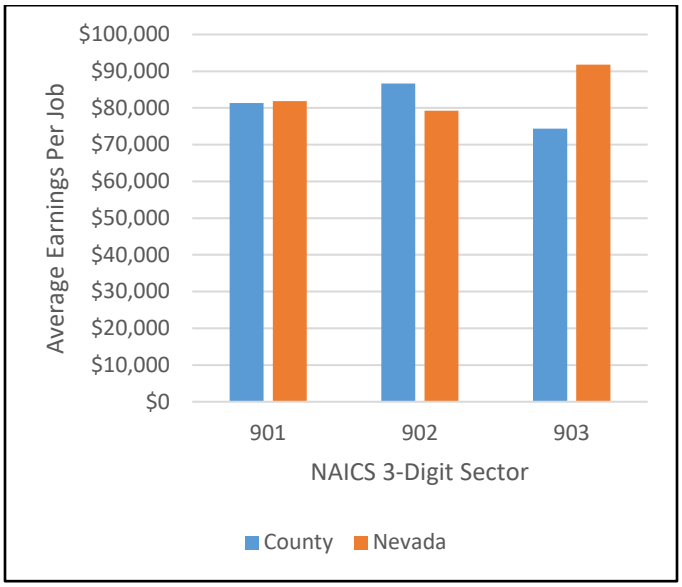


Figure 102. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In 2018, there were no unclassified industries in Churchill County.

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

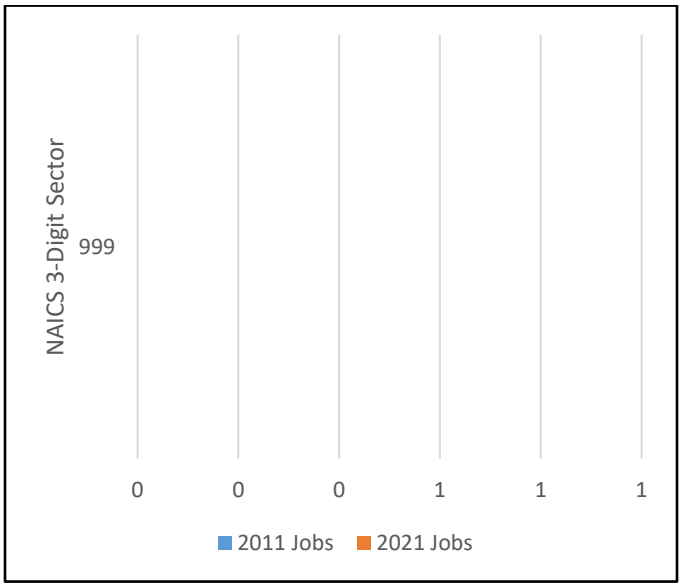
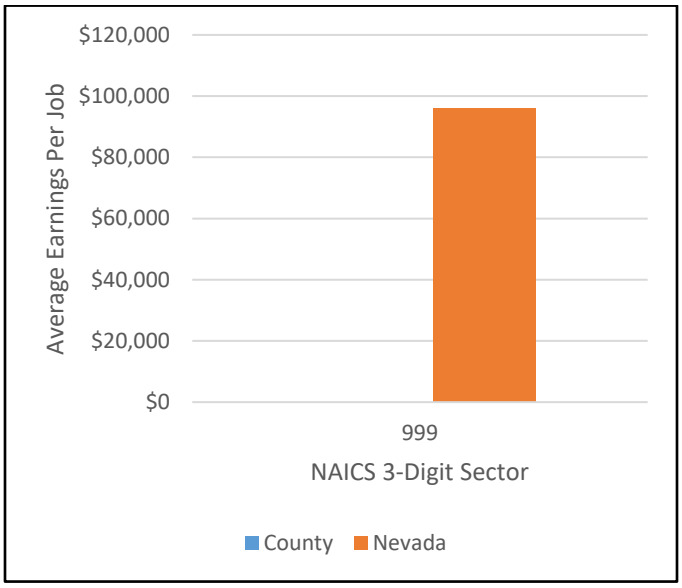


Figure 104. Churchill County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

This Section Contains:

County Breakdown

Land Management and Coverage:

Land management is comprised mostly from BLM managed land (62.1%). City/ County/ Other/Private is the other sector that holds a large portion of land (24.5%).

Land coverage in Churchill County is focused in three main areas with the largest being Shrubland which makes up 42% of all lands.

Federal Land Payments:

Total Federal Land Payments in Churchill County fall heavily into the PILT category. As Churchill County is largely made up of Federal Lands this would then be no surprise this number sits at 63.9%.

Taxation:

Consolidated Tax Distribution has most of its total as a result of SCCRT which accounts for more than half of the total CTX. The other major contributors are BCCRT and GST, which like all the sectors making up total CTX have seen a rise from 2010-2021 except for Cigarette and Liquor seeing moderate decreases.

Churchill County saw its highest years of Taxable Sales in 2013 and 2019. Following 2013 the county saw a sharp drop-off of nearly 150 million dollars in 2014 to $283 million which is a sixteen year low leading back to 2006

Gaming:

Gaming win in Churchill County has seen little fluctuation from 2010-2021. The one exception being in 2020 where there was a 20% decrease followed by a 38% increase the following year in 2021.

Gaming taxes for Churchill County have experience year over year decreases from 2010-2014 and then stayed fairly consistent around 4.5M.

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. Churchill County Land Management, 2021

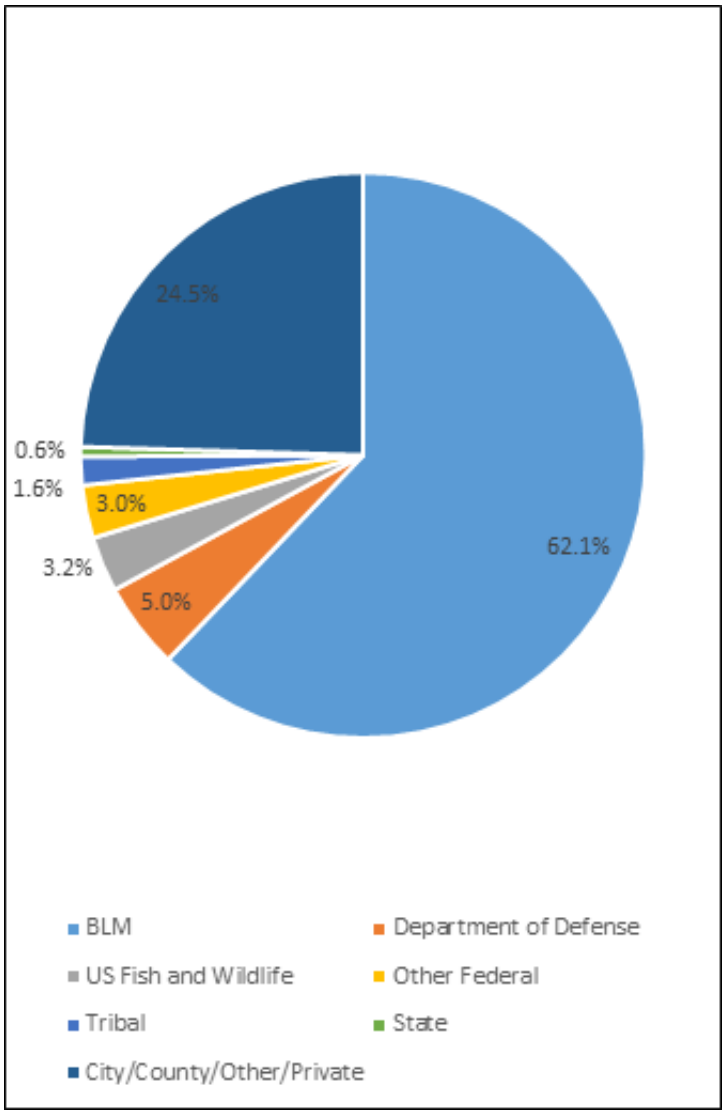
Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	1,998,056	62.1%
Department of Defense	159,762	5.0%
US Forest Service	0	0.0%
US Fish and Wildlife	101,800	3.2%
National Park Service	0	0.0%
Other Federal	97,320	3.0%
Tribal	52,218	1.6%
State	17,865	0.6%
City/County/Other/Private	788,419	24.5%
Total Acreage	3,215,440	100.0%

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

Land management is comprised mostly from BLM managed land (62.1%). City/ County/ Other/Private is the other sector that holds a large portion of land (24.5%). The other sectors managing land in Churchill County are Department of Defense (5.0%), Us Fish and Wildlife (3.2%), Tribal (1.6%) and State (0.6%).

Figure 105. Churchill 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. Churchill County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

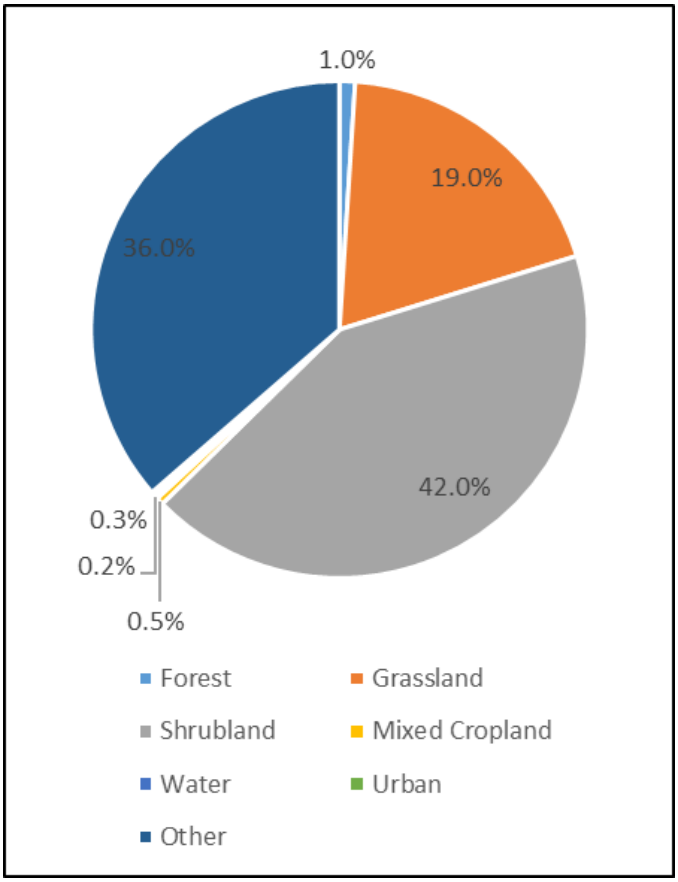
	2006
Total Area (Acres)	3,215,467
Forest	1.0%
Grassland	19.0%
Shrubland	42.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.5%
Water	0.2%
Urban	0.3%
Other	36.0%

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

Land coverage in Churchill County is focused in three main areas with the largest being Shrubland which makes up 42% of all lands. The second largest category is the "Other" which includes barren lands (deserts, salt flats, sand dunes, mines, and quarries) and makes up 36% of county lands. Finally, the third largest category is Grasslands which makes up 19% of the county.

Figure 106. Churchill 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?

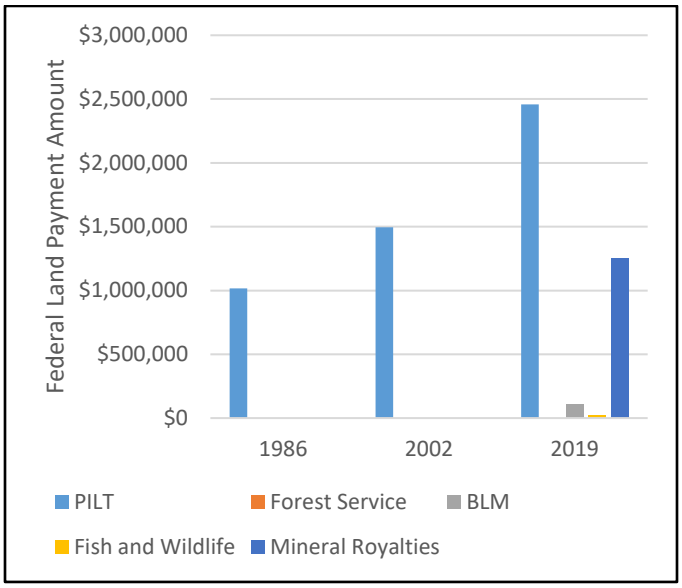
Monies for each receiver are for reporting, budgeting, and projecting reasons. Entities might be interested in the abundance of certain county resources (e.g. Minerals).

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

	2019
Total Federal Land Payments	$3,846,736
PILT	63.9%
Forest Service Payments	0.0%
BLM Payments	2.8%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	32.6%

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

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



County Breakdown

Total Federal Land Payments in Churchill County fall heavily into the PILT category. As Churchill County is largely made up of Federal Lands this would then be no surprise this number sits at 63.9%.

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

Year	PILT	Forest Service	BLM	Fish and Wildlife	Mineral Royalties	Total Federal Payment
2003	$1,676,058	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,676,058
2004	$1,684,029	$0	$13,056	$0	$0	$1,697,085
2005	$1,704,429	$0	$17,922	$0	$0	$1,722,351
2006	$1,635,148	$0	$32,469	$50,385	$1,154,219	$2,872,221
2007	$1,502,447	$0	$19,763	$44,041	$824,763	$2,391,014
2008	$2,472,016	$0	$6,655	$0	$1,729,152	$4,207,823
2009	$2,543,626	$0	$102,036	$0	$5,247,166	$7,892,828
2010	$2,560,539	$0	$77,248	$0	$2,958,996	$5,596,783
2011	$2,462,190	$0	$117,279	$0	$1,051,096	$3,630,565
2012	$2,510,636	$0	$107,007	$21,796	$1,084,779	$3,724,218
2013	$2,357,044	$0	$70,269	$20,149	$612,607	$3,060,069
2014	$2,483,554	$0	$56,745	$23,255	$658,327	$3,221,881
2015	$2,448,190	$0	$63,326	$21,708	$598,828	$3,132,052
2016	$2,470,215	$0	$119,363	$22,621	$491,039	$3,103,238
2017	$2,471,050	$0	$122,518	$25,124	$570,230	$3,188,922
2018	$2,452,832	$0	$93,556	$20,737	$713,726	$3,280,851
2019	$2,459,572	$0	$109,342	$23,341	$1,254,481	$3,846,736

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?

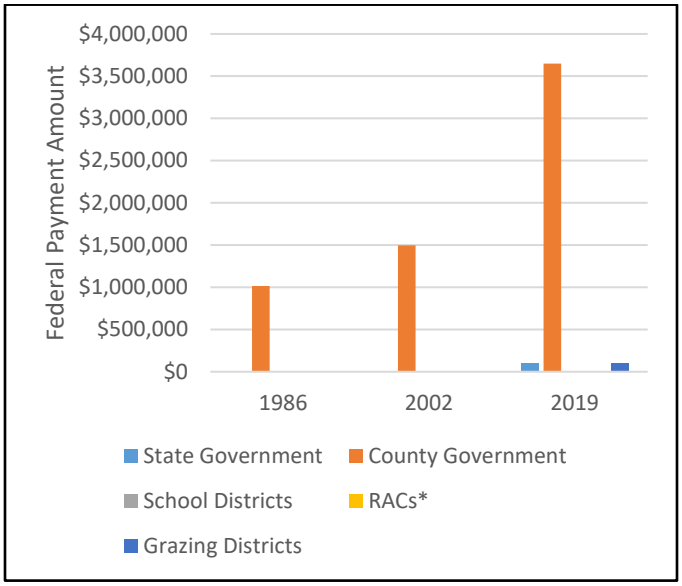
The distribution of federal land payments to certain sectors shows how the money is spent. Future projects and remodeling of the government structure is dependent on how effective past projects were funded while budgets were met.

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

	2019
Total Federal Land Payments	$3,846,736
State Government	2.6%
County Government	94.8%
Local School Districts	0.0%
RACs	0.0%
Grazing Districts	2.6%

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

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



County Breakdown

Maxing out in 2009, Total Payments hit $7.9 million. There was a decrease in 2010 and again in 2011 down to about $3.6 million where it hovered for five years.

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

Year	State Government	County Government	School Districts	RACs*	Grazing Districts	Total Federal Payment
2003	$0	$1,676,058	$0	$0	$0	$1,676,058
2004	$0	$1,686,599	$0	$0	$10,488	$1,697,087
2005	$0	$1,713,007	$0	$0	$9,343	$1,722,350
2006	$0	$2,859,801	$0	$0	$12,421	$2,872,222
2007	$0	$2,381,585	$0	$0	$9,430	$2,391,015
2008	$0	$4,201,169	$0	$0	$6,655	$4,207,824
2009	$0	$7,810,063	$0	$0	$82,765	$7,892,828
2010	$0	$5,527,383	$0	$0	$69,399	$5,596,782
2011	$0	$3,548,269	$0	$0	$82,294	$3,630,563
2012	$19,103	$3,624,218	$0	$0	$80,896	$3,724,217
2013	$612,607	$2,998,458	$0	$0	$61,611	$3,672,676
2014	$658,327	$3,168,030	$0	$0	$45,730	$3,872,087
2015	$598,828	$3,073,627	$0	$0	$58,426	$3,730,881
2016	$491,039	$2,531,622	$0	$0	$80,577	$3,103,238
2017	$94,737	$2,980,278	$0	$0	$113,906	$3,188,921
2018	$93,646	$3,104,959	$0	$0	$82,245	$3,280,850
2019	$99,665	$3,647,905	$0	$0	$99,167	$3,846,737

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 Tranfer Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 375.

Liquor Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 369.173.

Cigarette Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 370.260.

Basic City-County Relief Tax

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

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

Supplemental City-County Relief Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 377.057.

CTX Distribution Details

Guaranteed Counties

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCCRT Distribution Examples

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

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

Tier 1 vs Tier 2 Distribution

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

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

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

Tier 2 Jurisdictions for Churchill County

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

Local Governments:

- Churchill County
- Fallon

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Carson-Truckee Water Conservancy
- Churchill Mosquito Abatement GID

Consolidated Tax Distribution

Definition

The Consolidated Tax Distribution takes six common taxes collected in Nevada and redistributes these to the counties. An in-depth explanation of the CTX are in the preceding pages.

Why is it important?

The CTX distribution goes to counties, cities, towns, enterprise districts, and special districts across the state, totaling over $1 billion statewide annually. The steady nature of the CTX redistribution alleviates issues caused in smaller population counties caused by boom/bust cycles of industry (ex. Mining) and outlier years of high or low tax income.

County Breakdown

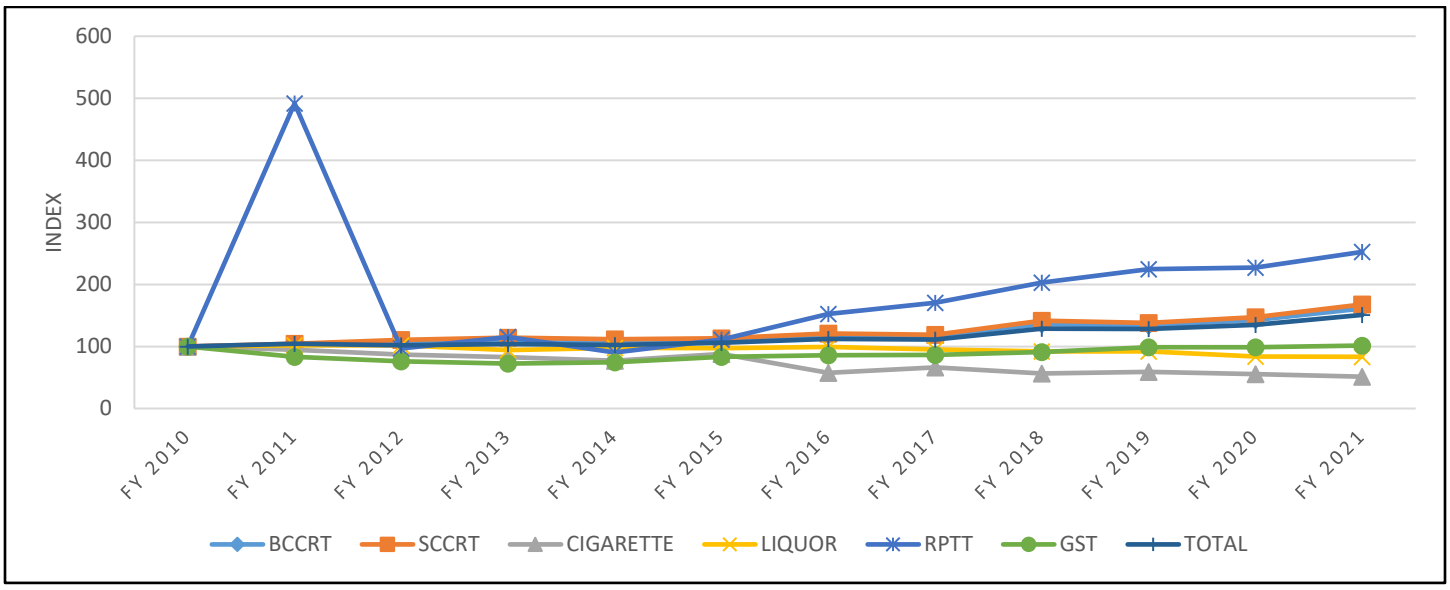
Consolidated Tax Distribution has most of its total as a result of SCCRT which accounts for more than half of the total CTX. The other major contributors are BCCRT and GST, which like all the sectors making up total CTX have seen a rise from 2010-2021 except for Cigarette and Liquor seeing moderate decreases.

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

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	$1,323,613	$4,206,908	$145,385	$37,888	$88,206	$1,550,947	$7,352,946
FY 2011	$1,370,967	$4,392,948	$137,420	$38,518	$433,683	$1,294,099	$7,667,635
FY 2012	$1,414,846	$4,660,423	$126,346	$38,584	$85,071	$1,179,941	$7,505,212
FY 2013	$1,458,968	$4,807,462	$119,997	$35,728	$101,734	$1,122,966	$7,646,855
FY 2014	$1,440,161	$4,688,265	$111,968	$37,055	$79,646	$1,158,995	$7,516,090
FY 2015	$1,475,362	$4,757,198	$127,687	$36,865	$98,157	$1,289,713	$7,784,981
FY 2016	$1,563,632	$5,081,197	$83,225	$37,648	$134,327	$1,334,296	$8,234,325
FY 2017	$1,551,544	$5,003,864	$96,145	$35,969	$150,173	$1,342,895	$8,180,590
FY 2018	$1,796,977	$5,960,797	$81,995	$34,831	$178,777	$1,409,663	$9,463,040
FY 2019	$1,773,968	$5,795,998	$85,757	$34,963	$198,095	$1,535,268	$9,424,049
FY 2020	$1,886,268	$6,195,037	$80,252	$31,826	$200,222	$1,527,648	$9,921,253
FY 2021	$2,132,435	$7,058,976	$74,538	$31,568	$222,665	$1,574,044	$11,094,227

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

Figure 109 Churchill 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

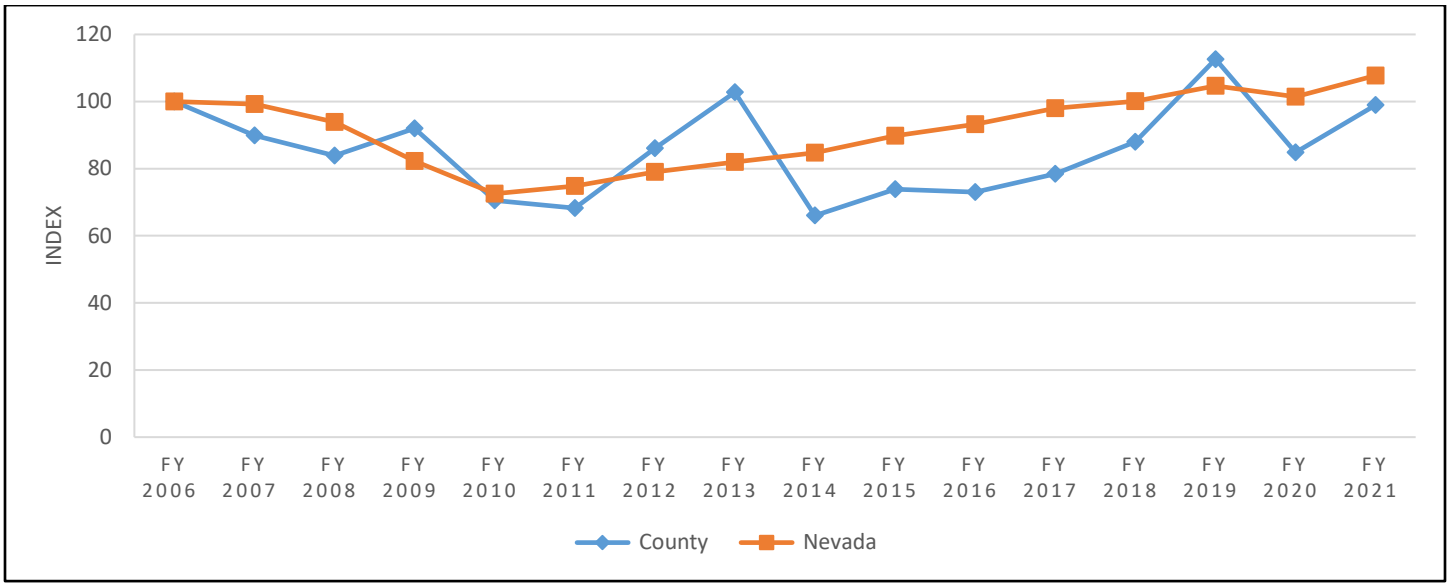
Churchill County saw its highest years of Taxable Sales in 2013 and 2019. Following 2013 the county saw a sharp drop-off of nearly 150 million dollars in 2014 to $283 million which is a sixteen year low leading back to 2006. From 2014-2019 Churchill saw an uptick maxing out at $483 million in 2019.

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

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	$429,697,320
FY 2007	$386,399,373
FY 2008	$360,561,951
FY 2009	$395,103,317
FY 2010	$303,150,891
FY 2011	$293,141,328
FY 2012	$369,882,718
FY 2013	$441,744,451
FY 2014	$283,706,246
FY 2015	$317,603,811
FY 2016	$313,905,401
FY 2017	$336,909,931
FY 2018	$377,942,869
FY 2019	$483,975,149
FY 2020	$364,741,193
FY 2021	$425,134,171

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

Figure 110. Churchill 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

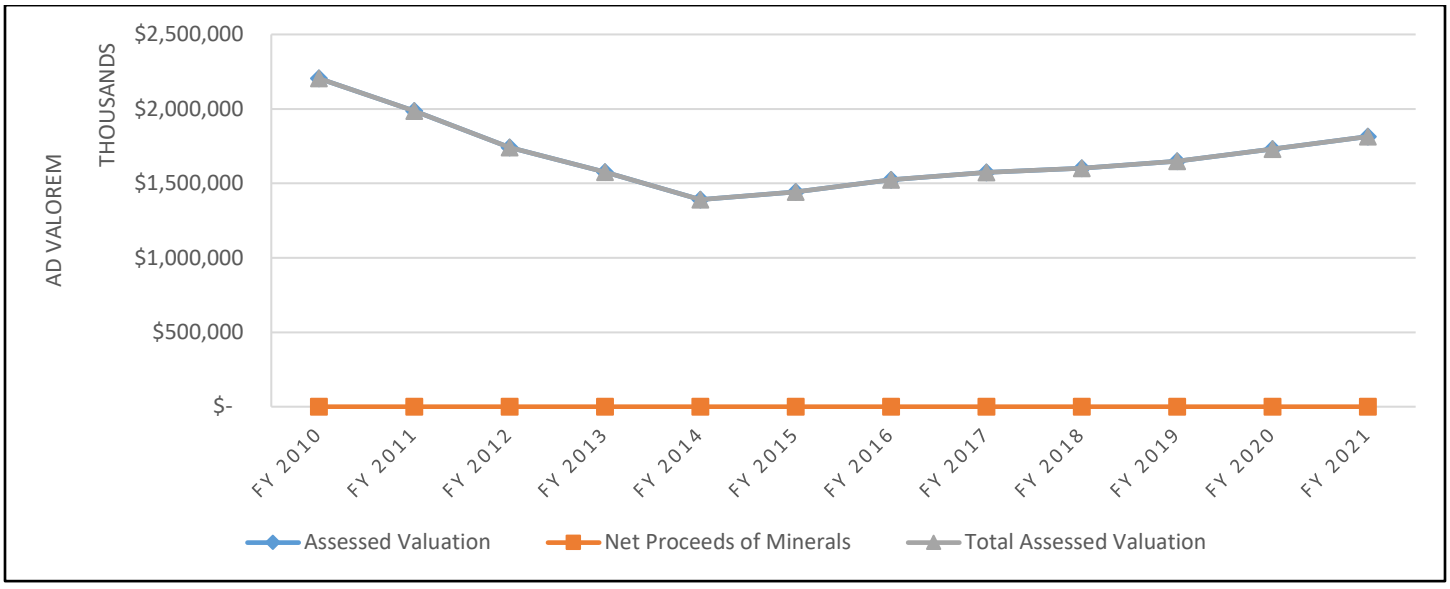
The year 2010 saw Ad Valorem sit at $2.2B million and in 2021 this number sat at $1.8B. There were two notable changes, one a large increase and the other a large decrease. From 2010 to 2014 there was a near $800 million decrease in Ad Valorem which took the total to $1.4B. From 2015 to 2021 there was a increase of about $400 million that took the total up to $1.8B.

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

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	$2,204,430	$-	$2,204,430
FY 11	$1,986,519	$-	$1,986,519
FY 12	$1,740,167	$-	$1,740,167
FY 13	$1,574,965	$-	$1,574,965
FY 14	$1,390,888	$-	$1,390,888
FY 15	$1,441,715	$-	$1,441,715
FY 16	$1,523,406	$-	$1,523,406
FY 17	$1,574,234	$-	$1,574,234
FY 18	$1,601,959	$-	$1,601,959
FY 19	$1,648,410	$-	$1,648,410
FY 20	$1,731,136	$-	$1,731,136
FY 21	$1,814,812	$-	$1,814,812

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

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



Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Churchill County Cannabis Taxable Sales, FY 2019 to FY 2021

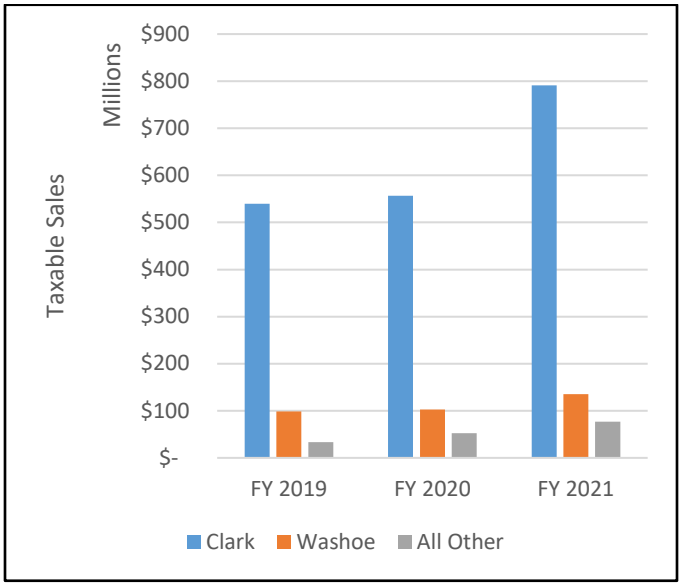
Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
FY 19	$539,769	$98,631	$33,203
FY 20	$556,865	$102,522	$52,118
FY 21	$791,100	$135,327	$77,041

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

County Breakdown

Cannabis Taxable sales for Churchill County fall in to the All Other category. All sectors of Cannabis taxable sales have seen significant increases over the three year period where data has been collected, with the All Other category more than doubling.

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



Definition

Cannabis taxable sales includes sales of adult-use cannabis, medical cannabis, tangible personal property transferred for value, and all other amounts subject to Sales or Use Tax, as reported by licensed cannabis establishments.

Cannabis taxation is reported by county only for those regions with three or more reporting entities to protect taxpayer information. Due to this only Clark and Washoe Counties are reported separately.

Why is it important?

Cannabis has both recreational and medical uses. Cannabis sales has seen a meteoric rise in its short amount of time of legalization. Indoor agriculture has been one of Nevada's fastest growing sectors as well. When comparing 2015 (pre-legalization) to 2022, total jobs in crop production have nearly tripled across Nevada.

Legalization of Marijuana in Nevada

The earliest medical marijuana legalization initiatives took place in 2000 and 2001, however those laws did not have a provision for patients to obtain medical marijuana other than by growing it themselves. In 2013, the Legislature approved SB 374 authorizing the first medical marijuana establishments, which took effect on April 1, 2014.

In 2016, Nevada voters approved Ballot Question 2 resulting in legalization of the purchase, possession, and consumption of recreational marijuana, taking effect January 1, 2017. Nevada became the eighth state to legalize recreational marijuana.

See NRS 453 and 678 for more details regarding medical marijuana and recreational cannabis respectively.

Cannabis Taxation

Definition

Cannabis is taxed at two separate rates. At the wholesale level, cannabis is taxed at a 15% rate, which includes adult-use recreational cannabis as well as medical marijuana. At a retail level, adult-use recreational cannabis is taxed at a 10% rate.

Cannabis taxation is reported by county only for those regions with three or more reporting entities, to protect taxpayer information. Due to this only Clark and Washoe Counties are reported separately.

Why is it important?

Originally the 15% wholesale tax was directed to be deposited into the state Distributive School Account (DSA). In 2019 SB 545 was signed directing both the wholesale 15% tax and the 10% retail tax to be directed into the DSA.

County Breakdown

Cannabis Taxation has seen the same trend as Cannabis Taxable Sales where all three sectors have seen steady increases year over year for the three-year window. Churchill County once again falls into the All Other categories that has seen its retail taxes almost triple over the three-year window.

Table 120. Churchill 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

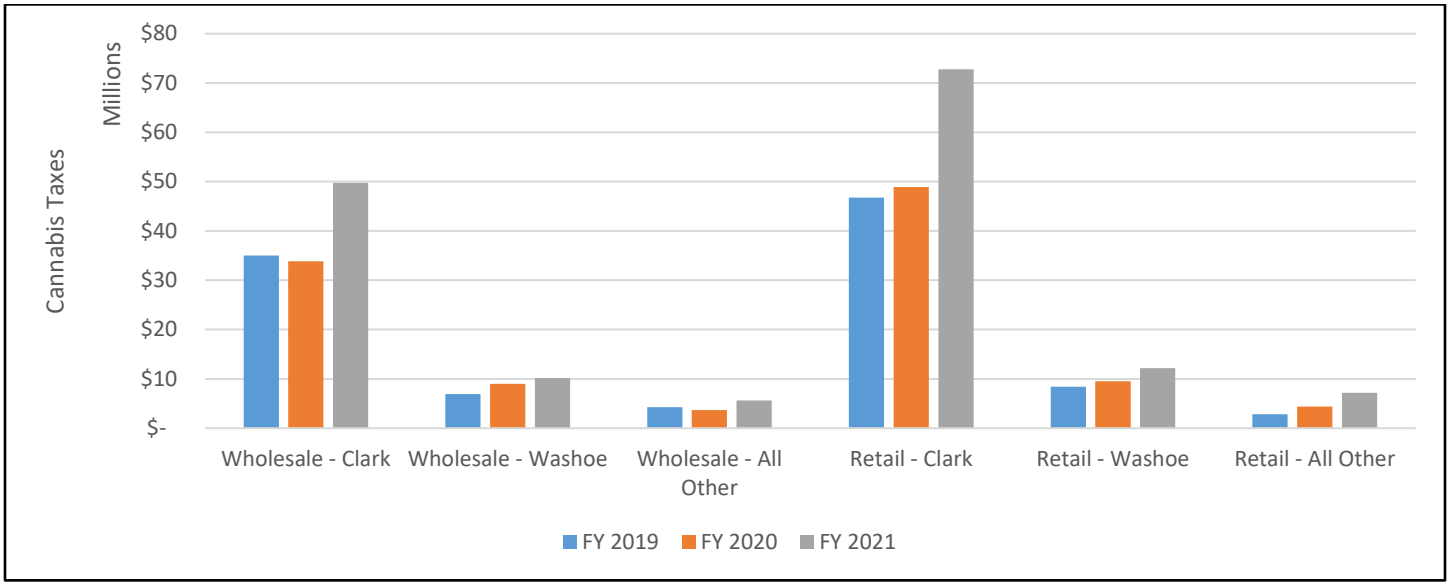
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation
**Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.*

Table 121. Churchill 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. Churchill County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021



EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Biotechnology & Natural Resources

Gaming Win

Definition

Total gaming win is the total amount won by gaming establishments on a variety of gaming activities. These include Table, Counter, and Card games, Slot Machines, and Race and Sports Book bets.

Why is it important?

Total gaming win shows the amount of activity in gambling establishments across Nevada. Gaming is possibly Nevada's most known feature worldwide and accounts for approximately one-fourth of all employment across the state.

County Breakdown

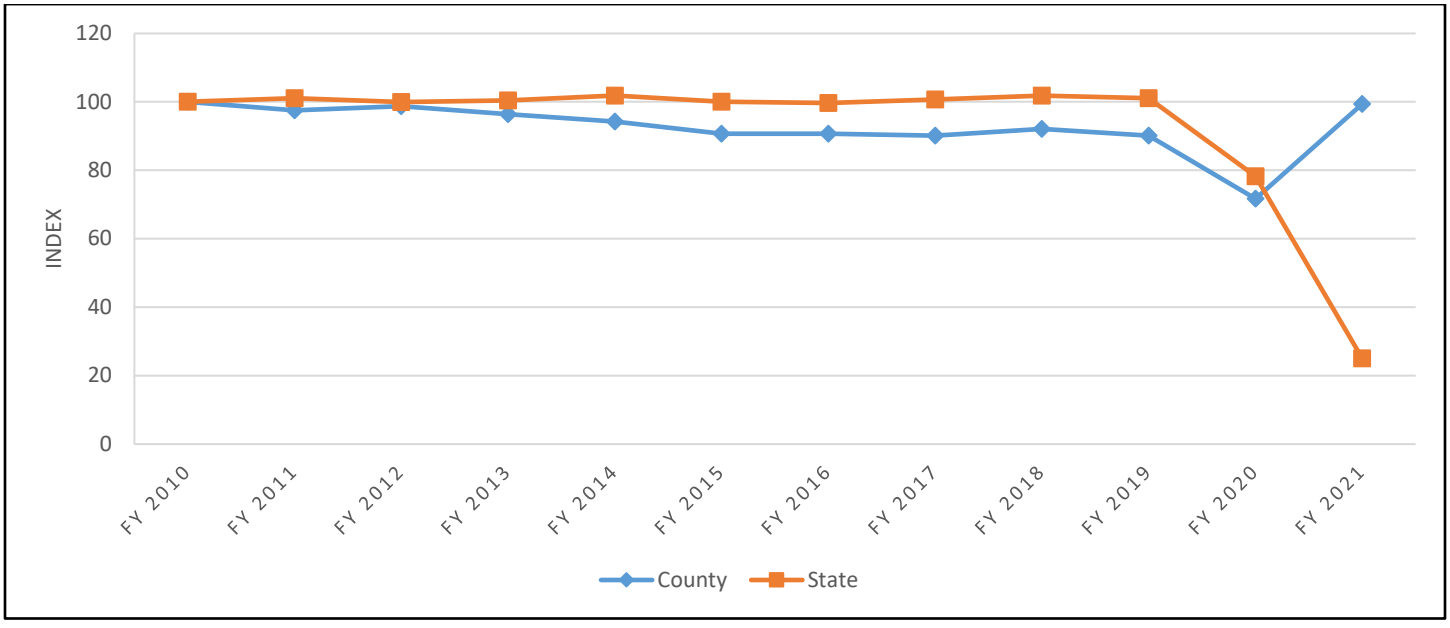
Gaming win in Churchill County has seen little fluctuation from 2010-2021. The one exception being in 2020 where there was a 20% decrease followed by a 38% increase the following year in 2021. The highest total for Gaming win came in 2010 at 24.5M.

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

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	$24,544,162
FY 11	$23,942,972
FY 12	$24,238,776
FY 13	$23,653,312
FY 14	$23,132,945
FY 15	$22,249,068
FY 16	$22,253,123
FY 17	$22,122,371
FY 18	$22,604,089
FY 19	$22,114,655
FY 20	$17,596,589
FY 21	$24,383,497

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

Figure 114. Churchill 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. Churchill County Percentage Fee Collections, FY 2010 to FY 2021

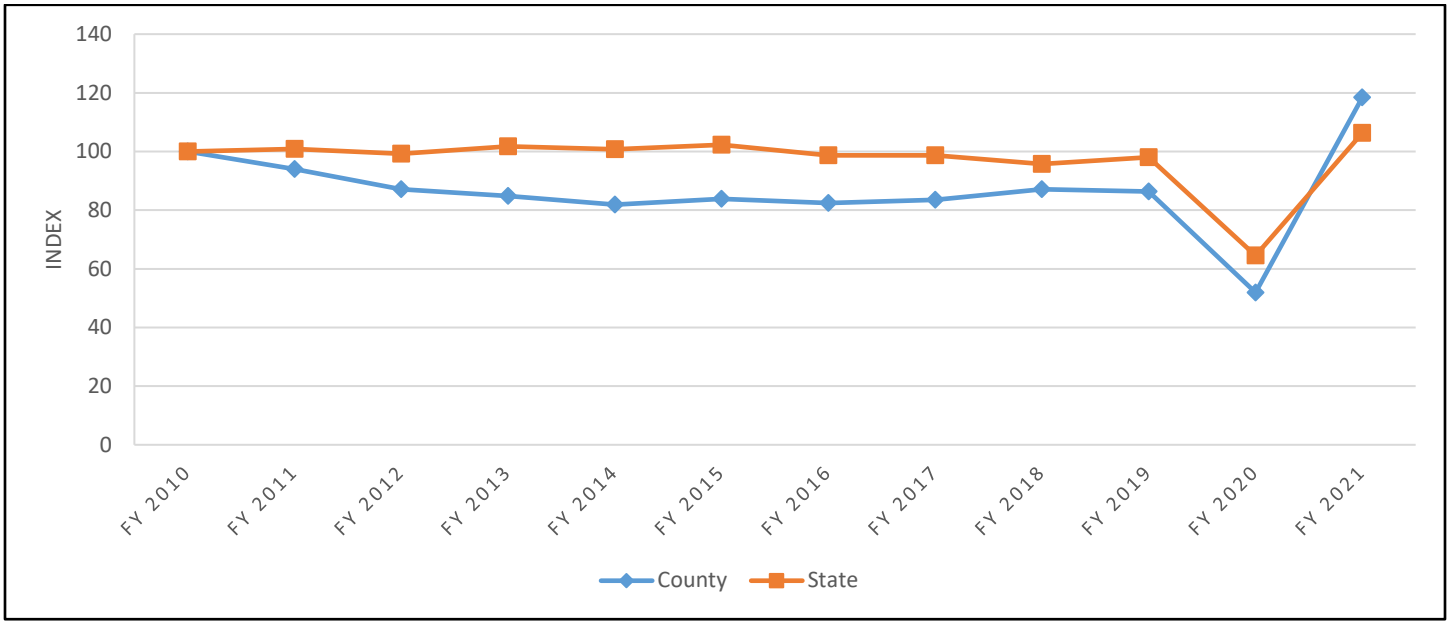
Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	$5,484,019
FY 11	$5,155,539
FY 12	$4,776,264
FY 13	$4,653,690
FY 14	$4,488,043
FY 15	$4,600,281
FY 16	$4,522,512
FY 17	$4,579,287
FY 18	$4,777,449
FY 19	$4,737,409
FY 20	$2,847,284
FY 21	$6,492,090

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

County Breakdown

Gaming taxes for Churchill County have experience year over year decreases from 2010-2014 and then stayed fairly consistent around 4.5M. 2020 showed a large decrease down to 2.8M but was then followed by percentage fee collections almost tripling in 2021.

Figure 115. Churchill 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. Churchill County Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments, FY 2010 to FY 2021

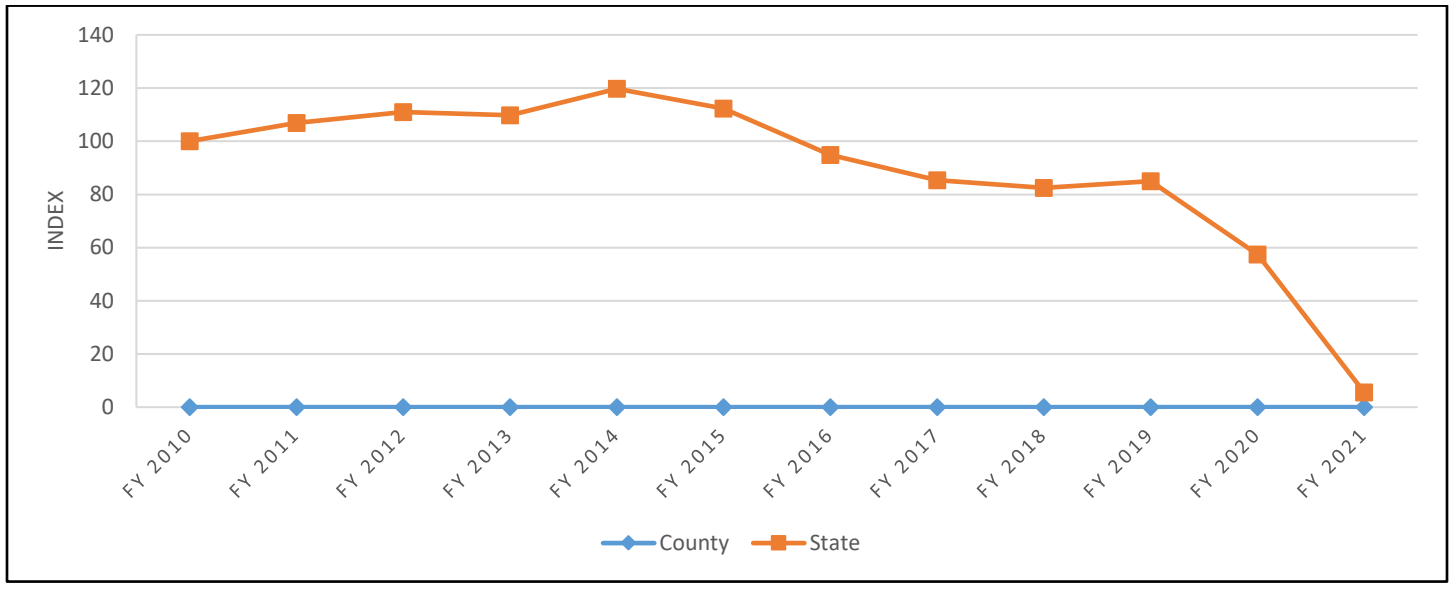
Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	$-
FY 11	$-
FY 12	$-
FY 13	$-
FY 14	$-
FY 15	$20
FY 16	$17
FY 17	$-
FY 18	$-
FY 19	$-
FY 20	$-
FY 21	$-

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

County Breakdown

Live Entertainment Taxes saw very little activity in Churchill County, only registering $20 in 2015 and $17 in 2016. All other years had no Live Entertainment Taxes collected through the years 2010-2021.

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



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Appendix

Appendix A: Glossary

This document is a collection of primary and secondary data collected by a variety of sources. Some of the terminology, processes, and ways of viewing the data may be foreign to the reader.

You can find definitions of many terms used throughout the report over the next few pages.

Glossary A-C

Accountability Year

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

Ad Valorem

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

Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines

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

Administrator (School District)

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

Asset Mapping

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

Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)

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

Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)

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

Community

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

Community Assets

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

Community Capital(s)

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

County Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

[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 (1994:2[4]).

Quantitative Data

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

Rental (Personal Income)

Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment is the net income of persons from the rental of real property (except for the net rental real estate income of partnerships primarily engaged in the real estate business), the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of housing, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources. The rental income of noninsured pension funds is imputed to persons and counted as part of rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.

Resource Advisory Council (RACs) (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343.

[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 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 and comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy.

In this report we use the BEA's interactive data portal to find regional data, especially for Personal Income. You can find this data in the Economic Characteristics section of the report.

https://www.bea.gov/index.htm

United States Census Bureau

The first census was taken in 1790 and, as required by the U.S. Constitution, has taken place every ten years thereafter. In 1902 the Census Office was placed within the Department of the Interior and in 1903 officially came known as the Bureau of the Census.

The Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. Per the Census Bureau, their mission:

"The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.

We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly.

We are guided on this mission by scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers."

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

- Decennial Census – Population and housing count every 10 years
- Economic Census – Measure of the nation's economy every 5 years
- Census of Governments – Data on the 90,000 state/local governments every 5 years

The Census Bureau also surveys the population on an ongoing basis, with the most well-known example being the American Community Survey (ACS).

These censuses and surveys are used to create hundreds of reports and the data is also accessible through the Census Bureau's data tools and apps.

https://www.census.gov/en.html

United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

The U.S. Geological Survey was created in 1879 and is the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior.

The Gap Analysis Project (GAP) is an element of the U.S. Geological Survey. Their mission:

"*The Gap Analysis Project mission is to provide state, regional, and national biodiversity assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species, aquatic species, and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this information to land management activities. Species and habitat distribution models are used to conduct a biodiversity assessment for species across the U.S. The goal of GAP is to keep common species common by identifying species and plant communities that are not adequately represented in the existing conservation lands network. By providing these data, land managers and policy makers can make better-informed decisions when identifying priority areas for conservation."*

To implement the mission, GAP partners in the development of four core datasets:

1. A detailed map of the terrestrial ecosystems of the United States;
2. Maps of predicted habitat distributions for the terrestrial vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Distribution models for aquatic species
4. The Protected Areas Database of the U.S.

https://www.usgs.gov/programs/gap-analysis-project/about

State and Local Agencies

Many state, county, and city government organizations were used while creating this document.

We thank these entities for having data available to the public for use in reports such as this.

Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

https://detr.nv.gov/
http://nevadaworkforce.com/

Nevada Department of Taxation

https://tax.nv.gov/

Nevada Demographer's Office

https://www.nvdemography.org/

Nevada Gaming Control Board

https://gaming.nv.gov/

Nevada Report Card

http://nevadareportcard.com/di/

Various county budget and fiscal planning departments and assessor's offices

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

General Fund Balance:
Image by Janine Bolon from Pixabay.com

County Courthouse Photo Courtesy of Nevada Association of Counties, showing on Appendix page A-1.

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Churchill County: Preface; Cultural Overview; Poverty Guidelines; School District Race and Ethnicity; Total Jobs; Per Capita Income; Personal Income

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Alvis Hendley through NoeHill Travels: Cultural Overview; Intro pages to Demographic, Social, Economic, and Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics sections; Unemployment; Photo Credits (this page)

Photos on the following page courtesy of Travel Nevada: Population; Gender

Photos on the following pages courtesy of US Navy: Housing Age; Personal Income-Earnings Breakdown; Land Coverage