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Technical Report
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Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Pershing County



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

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Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-41

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Preface

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

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

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



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



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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

Introduction

Pershing County was founded in 1919, and is the last county established in Nevada. Within the 6,000 square miles that makeup Pershing, one will find a wide range of geographical features, such as mountains, lakes, rivers, and beautiful flatlands. The county is home to 6,661 (DETR, 2017), with a large portion of those folks residing in the largest city and county seat of Lovelock. Located about an hour and a half northeast of Reno, Interstate 80 will take you directly through the middle of Pershing running southwest to northeast. The 2018 book, *Pershing County: 100 Years* describes Pershing County as “rich in history, scenic wonders, close-knit communities, a diverse economy, and an even more diverse population.”

History

Pershing County is Nevada’s youngest county, not counting Carson City. Pershing’s territory was formed from Humboldt County, and much of Pershing’s early history is intertwined with Humboldt’s. For example, anyone interested in genealogical tracing through Pershing is recommended to visit Humboldt’s archives (see [Genealogy Trails](#)). The longstanding rivalry with Humboldt in Pershing’s early days inspired the County Commission to the 1921 construction of the Pershing County Courthouse. This building, with its Roman Pantheon design, aimed to outdo its neighbor’s buildings, and to this day remains in its original construction. It is the place point of Nevada Historical Marker 17.

Before Pershing’s founding and the construction of the courthouse, its to-be county seat [Lovelock](#) was a favored resting place for settlers and miners on their way through Nevada. Soon enough, in 1868, well after mining had become integral to the surrounding area, the Central Pacific Railroad was built, running through Lovelock. By 1900, there was a school, churches, and a business district. By 1919, with an increasing community, Pershing was formed. To this day, Lovelock remains a small, residential, agricultural and mining town.

In September 2018, approaching the centennial celebration founding of Pershing, a book was released titled *Pershing County: 100 Years*. Its purpose is to tell the story of Pershing from the point of view of the citizens who know it best. [Baobab Press](#) describes the book as follows:

The four contributors, all with deep roots in Pershing County, offer an engaging account of the county’s settlement, which spans many millennia from the wandering hunter-gatherers of ancient times to more recent arrivals from Europe, China, and

Latin America. Here are stories of mining booms, ghost towns, and bustling twenty-first-century mines; Native Americans and pioneers; community leaders, ranchers, and eccentrics, and the development of Lovelock, the county’s administrative seat and one of the most charming and livable small towns in the West.

This book is highly recommended to anyone who wants to know Pershing’s history. Other recommendations include Hugh Shamberger’s “The story of Seven Troughs” and “The story of Rochester,” which focus more on Pershing’s mining history.

Landscape and Climate

Climate in Pershing is quite dry, offering on average just 8 inches of rain each year. This is well below the national average of 38 inches. Similar to rainfall, Pershing sees well below the national average of snowfall at only 11 inches per year. When it comes to sun, the county offers on average 228 sunny days each year. Many of these days in the summer months bring very warm temperatures. Average highs in July are around 95 degrees.

85% of lands fall into the shrubland and grassland categories. These lands are characterized by large open areas with few trees and areas dominated by shrubs, herbs, and other geophytes; both are considered warm and dry (National Geographic, 2020). With an average elevation of around 4,000 ft, Pershing sits well above sea level. Of the 6,037 square miles that is Pershing County, only 31 square miles (0.5%) of those are water (Community Resources, n.d.). Water in the north can be found near the Rye Patch State Recreation Area. This area consists of the upper and lower Pitt-Taylor Reservoirs along with the Rye Patch Reservoir. To the south, Humboldt and Toulon Lakes provide water sources to the county, while the Humboldt River runs across Pershing bottom to top.

Community and Events

In regards to community events and outdoor recreation, Pershing County is rich in opportunities. Typically held the last weekend in July, the Lovelock Frontier Days are a three-day event with live music, games for all ages, and a parade. Also held in Lovelock, the Sean Miller Memorial Ranch Rodeo runs in late May and includes team roping, tie down roping, and big loop cow roping.

For outdoor recreation and fresh air, citizens and visitors seek out the Humboldt Range for hikes. These hikes run from

Imlay in the north, to the junction in the West Humboldt Range in the south. The Humboldt Range is home to Star Peak, which is the highest point in Pershing. Other outdoor recreation activities include hunting for turkeys, pheasants, chuckers, big horn sheep, and mountain lions. ATV and UTV riding is also popular in Pershing, and riders can visit the Dun Glen trails located just northeast of Imlay and Mill City.

Those seeking some history and unique finds in Pershing can visit one of the nine ghost towns such as Star City or Farrell. Most famously, visitors themselves attending Burning Man, one of the state's unique events that takes place each year within Pershing County. Located in the Black Rock Desert, this event brings in over 70,000 people from around the world and is generally held the week prior to Labor Day.

In addition to seasonal and annual events, Pershing County remains close-knit and yet self-reliant through general community involvement. This is evidenced by the local organizations that help bring the community together: the Pershing County Commission, the Pershing County Law Enforcement Association, the Pershing County Economic Development Authority, Pershing County Nevada 4-H, and more. Every week, the Pershing County Community Center is hosting a new event, and Pershing citizens are involving themselves in their cross-county community.

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

[Pershing County Website](#)

[Pershing County Extension Office](#)

Sources for this Cultural Overview:

1. **[National Geographic Grassland Biomes](#)**
2. **[Pershing County Community Resources](#)**
3. **[Pershing County Genealogy and Local History](#)**
4. **[Pershing County Genealogy](#)**
5. **[History of Lovelock](#)**
6. **[Pershing County: 100 Years](#)**

Demographic Characteristics

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

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



Demographic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity: The population in Pershing County has decreased from 2010 to 2020. The gender distribution in Pershing in 2020 is mostly male at 64.1% and 35.9% female. It has remained like this from 2010 to 2020 with very minimal fluctuation, the male population has never been below 64% in the ten years. The Pershing Median Age has risen slightly from 40.0 in 2010 to 42.6 in 2020. The rise in age has not been gradual, there has been minimal fluctuation over the years. Pershing County has remained mostly white from 2010 to 2020 at over 60%. However, the white population can be seen consistently decreasing over the years going from 68.6% to 64.4%. More diversity can be seen being brought into Pershing.

Households, Families, and Housing: Not much has changed for the households in Pershing County from 2010 to 2020. They have only increased by 1.5% over the ten years, however, there has been fluctuation. Pershing County's total families have decreased by 11.1% over the same ten-year span. The large decrease came in 2016 when families decreased by 8.3%. However, families can be seen starting to increase again in 2018-2020. The Pershing Housing median has decreased from \$162,279 in 2010 to \$118,834 in 2020. The decrease had been gradual following a high in 2011, there was a slight uptick after 2018 that could suggest potential future growth.

Veteran Demographics: The veteran population in Pershing County has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 37.1%. While the total number of veterans decreased, the female veteran population managed to increase from only 7 to 51. Despite the female increase, the veteran population is 91% male and 9% female. Most of the veterans in Pershing County are 65 to 74 years old at 27.2%, followed by those aged 35 to 54 years old with 23.1%.

Population

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The population in Pershing County has decreased from 2010 to 2020. The population began to slowly rise after 2010, it then hit a high in 2013. Following 2013, the population began to gradually decrease, hitting a low in 2020 with 6,591. This is completely opposite of Nevada, where the population has continually increased over the ten years by 15.1%.

Figure 1. Pershing County Population, 2010 to 2020

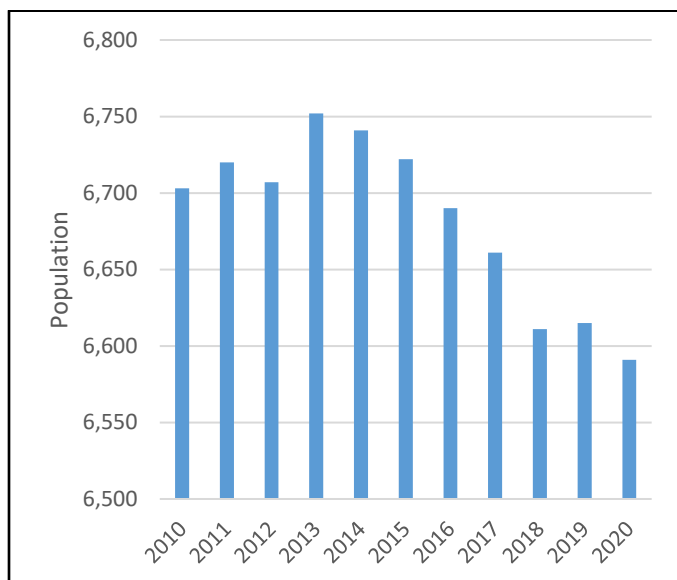
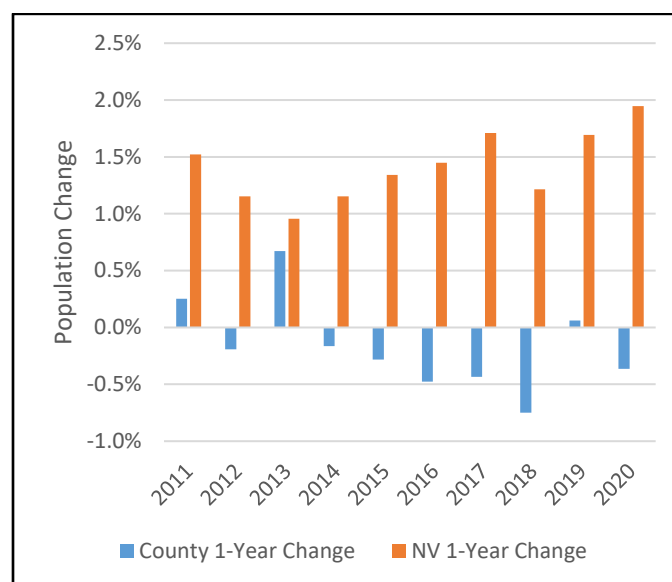


Table 1. Pershing County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Population	Pershing 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	6,703	-	-
2012	6,707	0.1%	2.7%
2014	6,741	0.5%	2.1%
2016	6,690	-0.8%	2.8%
2018	6,611	-1.2%	2.9%
2020	6,591	-0.3%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		-1.7%	15.1%

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

Figure 2 Pershing 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?

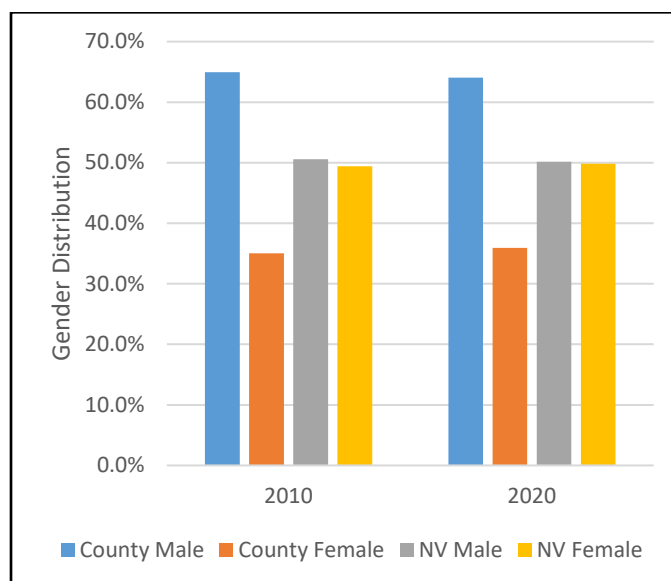
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Pershing County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Male	Pershing Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	65.0%	35.0%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	65.2%	34.8%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	64.0%	36.0%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	65.2%	34.8%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	64.8%	35.2%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	64.1%	35.9%	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 Pershing County vs State Comparison, Gender, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

The gender distribution in Pershing in 2020 is mostly male at 64.1% and 35.9% female. It has remained like this from 2010 to 2020 with very minimal fluctuation, the male population has never been below 64% in the ten years. The male population is the majority in Nevada as well, however the ratio of males to females is nearly 50/50.



Age

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 3. Pershing County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	40.0	35.9
2012	39.9	36.3
2014	41.3	36.9
2016	41.3	37.5
2018	43.4	37.9
2020	42.6	38.2

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

County Breakdown

The Pershing Median Age has risen slightly from 40.0 in 2010 to 42.6 in 2020. The rise in age has not been gradual, there has been minimal fluctuation over the years. The median age first decreased in 2012 before increasing to 43.4 in 2018, then it decreased again in 2020. When compared to Nevada the median age in 2020 is about 4 years older in Pershing County.

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

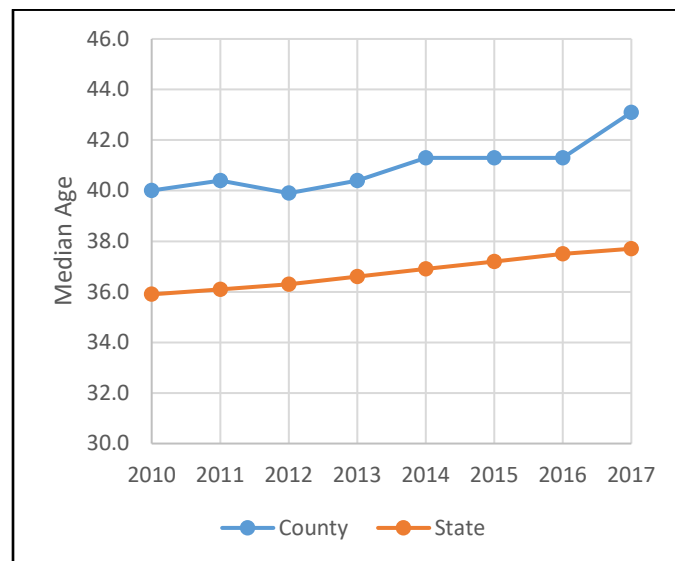
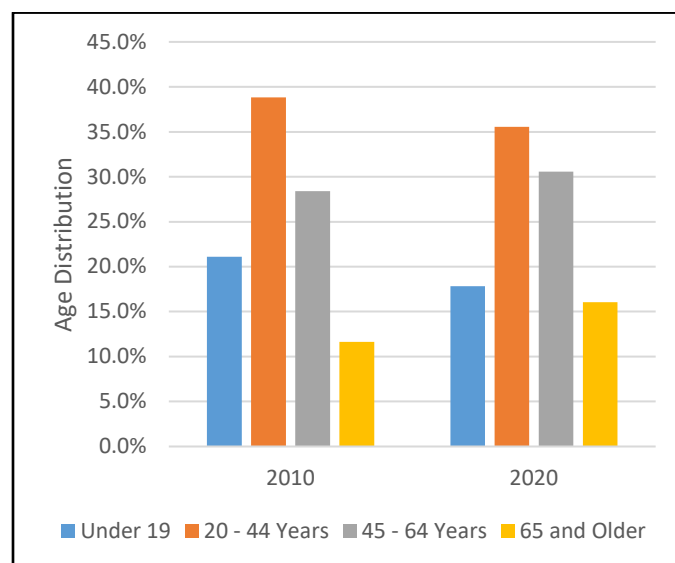


Table 4. Pershing County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	21.1%	38.8%	28.4%	11.7%
2012	20.6%	37.2%	29.3%	12.9%
2014	19.9%	37.2%	29.0%	13.9%
2016	18.7%	37.9%	28.6%	14.8%
2018	18.3%	35.3%	30.4%	16.0%
2020	17.8%	35.6%	30.6%	16.1%

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

Figure 5. Pershing 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

Pershing County has remained mostly white from 2010 to 2020 at over 60%. However, the white population can be seen consistently decreasing over the years going from 68.6% to 64.4%. More diversity can be seen being brought into Pershing with the Hispanic community growing from 21.1% to 24.5%, and the American Indian's increased as well. The black community was the only race to experience a decrease over the ten years.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	68.6%	21.1%	4.8%	1.8%	3.7%
2012	67.8%	22.5%	4.1%	2.7%	2.9%
2014	67.3%	22.7%	3.9%	4.0%	2.1%
2016	66.2%	23.6%	4.8%	2.2%	3.1%
2018	65.6%	24.2%	4.2%	2.9%	3.0%
2020	64.4%	24.5%	3.2%	2.5%	5.4%

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

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

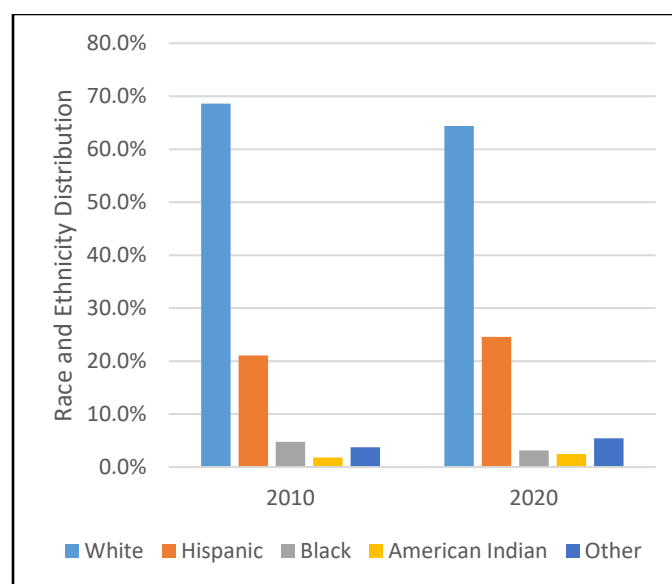
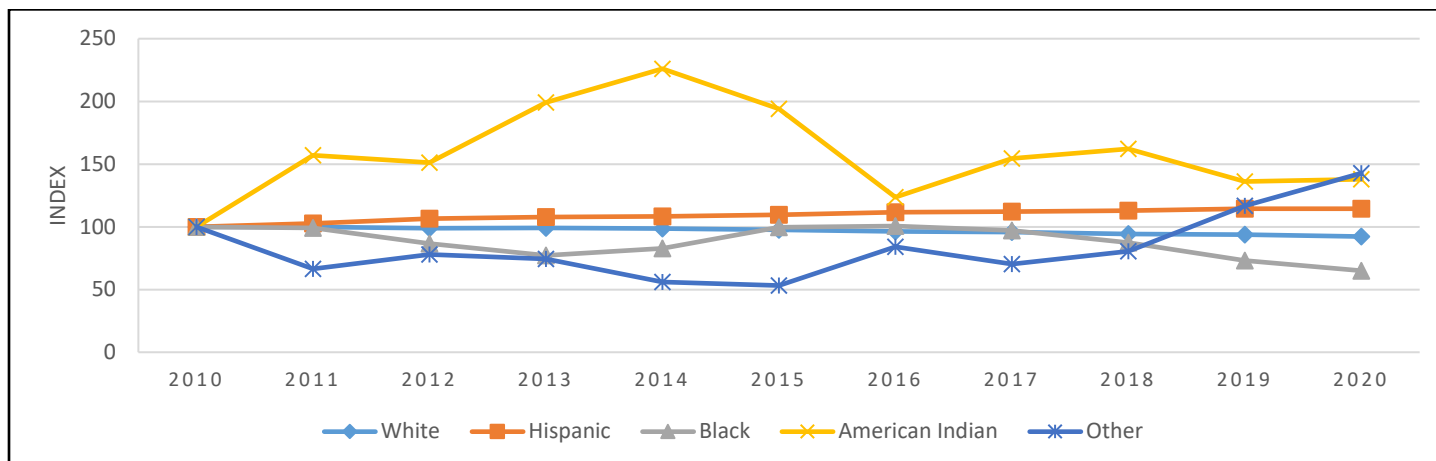


Figure 7 Pershing County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



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. Pershing County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Households	Pershing 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,980		
2012	2,062	0.0%	0.6%
2014	2,111	1.0%	0.7%
2016	2,016	-3.2%	1.4%
2018	1,933	-4.2%	2.3%
2020	2,009	3.1%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		1.5%	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. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

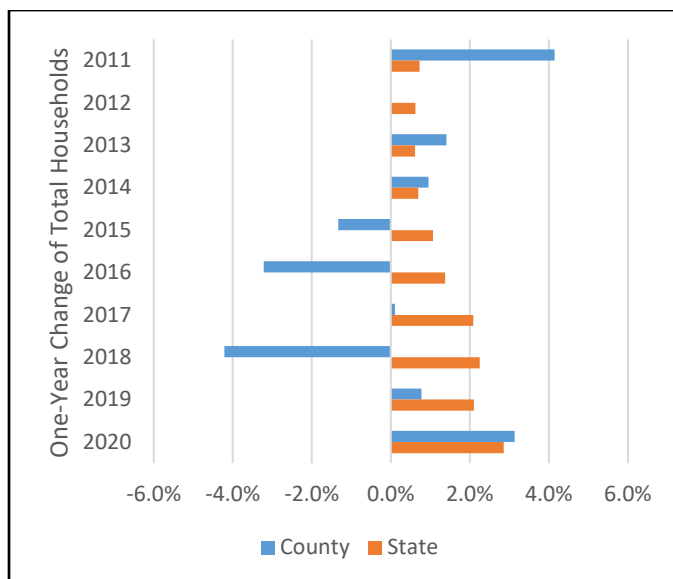
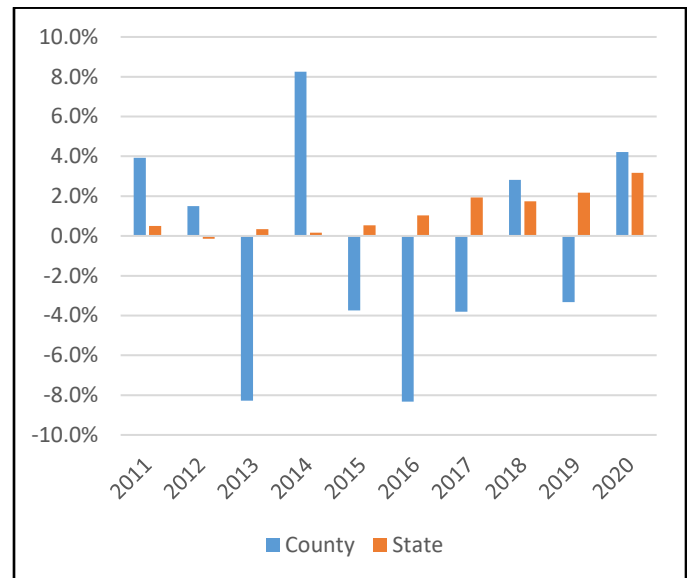


Figure 9. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



County Breakdown

Not much has changed for the households in Pershing County from 2010 to 2020. They have only increased by 1.5% over the ten years, however, there has been fluctuation. The largest change can be seen in 2018 when households decreased by 4.2%, they then increased 3.1% the next year. This fluctuation from 2010-2020 is much different compared to Nevada's households gradual increase over 15%.

Pershing County's total families have decreased by 11.1% over the same ten-year span. The large decrease came in 2016 when families decreased by 8.3%. However, families can be seen starting to increase again in 2018-2020. Like the total households, Nevada's families have consistently increased over the ten years by 4.4%.

Table 7. Pershing County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Families	Pershing 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,478		
2012	1,559	1.5%	-0.1%
2014	1,548	8.3%	0.2%
2016	1,366	-8.3%	1.0%
2018	1,351	2.8%	1.7%
2020	1,361	4.2%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		-11.1%	4.4%

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

Housing

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The Pershing Housing median has decreased from \$162,279 in 2010 to \$118,834 in 2020. The decrease had been gradual following a high in 2011, there was a slight uptick after 2018 that could suggest potential future growth. The housing median in Nevada shows a V-shaped pattern over the ten years from 2010 to 2020. The housing median was at \$306,702 for Nevada in 2010, it then consistently decreased to a low \$187,622 in 2014. After hitting the low, the housing median began to consistently rise back up to the \$300,000 mark.

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

Year	Pershing Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$162,279	\$306,702
2012	\$157,801	\$220,528
2014	\$134,625	\$187,622
2016	\$116,579	\$212,526
2018	\$107,505	\$258,524
2020	\$118,834	\$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. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

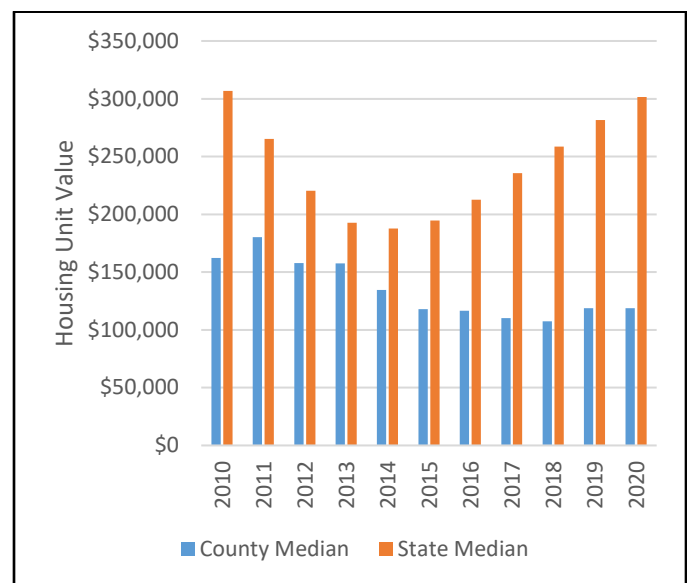


Table 9 Pershing County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Owner-Occupied Units	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or More
2010	1,395	13.6%	21.6%	20.9%	20.9%	14.0%	5.8%	3.2%	0.0%
2012	1,394	11.8%	22.0%	21.4%	17.0%	11.9%	12.8%	1.8%	1.4%
2014	1,396	13.5%	23.6%	25.7%	12.2%	10.9%	12.9%	0.4%	0.9%
2016	1,355	17.9%	28.9%	23.4%	12.5%	10.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.8%
2018	1,423	19.5%	30.0%	21.9%	12.2%	12.4%	3.1%	0.7%	0.4%
2020	1,363	14.7%	29.0%	18.4%	16.2%	15.6%	2.8%	3.0%	0.2%

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

Housing Occupancy

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The housing occupancy in Pershing County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020. Although there has been fluctuation throughout the years, housing occupancy in 2020 finds itself where it was in 2010 with 80% occupied and 20% vacant. The largest change over the years was in 2014, when there was 86.9% occupied and 13.1% vacant. This differs from Nevada's housing occupancy, where occupied households consistently increased causing vacant homes to decrease. Nevada's housing occupancy is 90% occupied and 10% vacant in 2020.

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

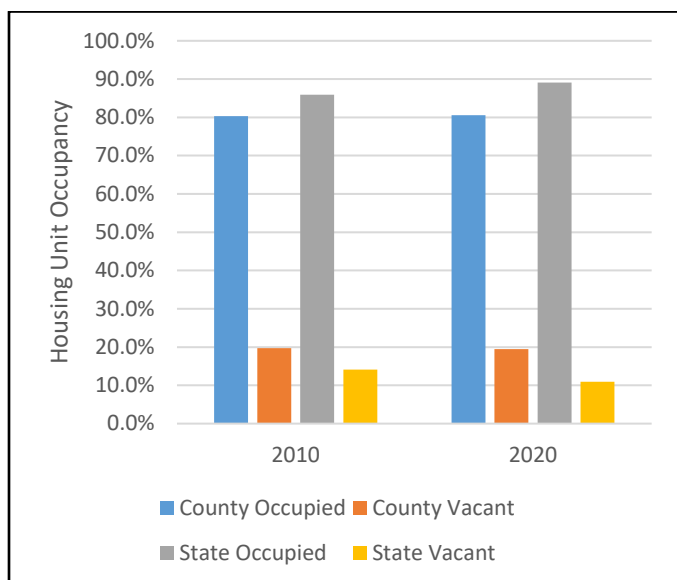
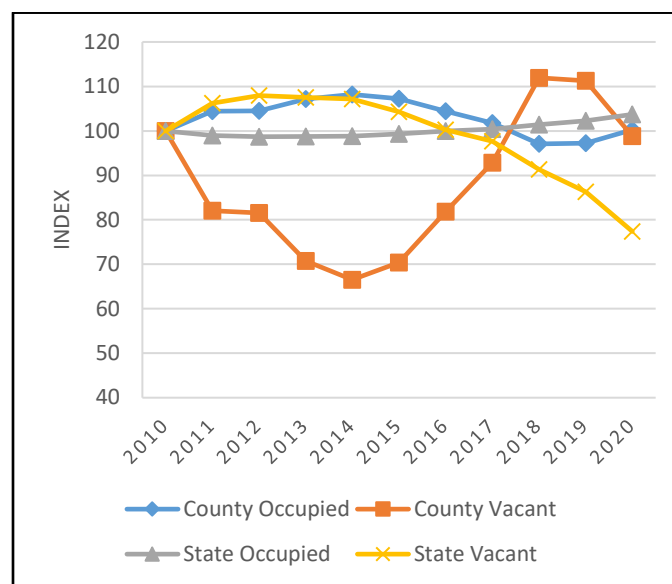


Table 10. Pershing County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Occupied HH	Pershing Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	80.3%	19.7%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	84.0%	16.0%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	86.9%	13.1%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	83.9%	16.1%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	78.0%	22.0%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	80.6%	19.4%	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. Pershing 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 Pershing County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

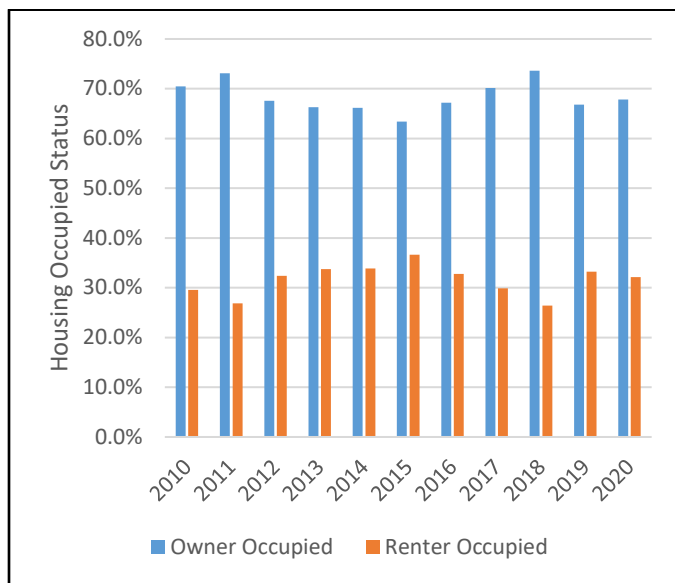


Table 11. Pershing County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	1,980	70.5%	29.5%
2012	2,062	67.6%	32.4%
2014	2,111	66.1%	33.9%
2016	2,016	67.2%	32.8%
2018	1,933	73.6%	26.4%
2020	2,009	67.8%	32.2%

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

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

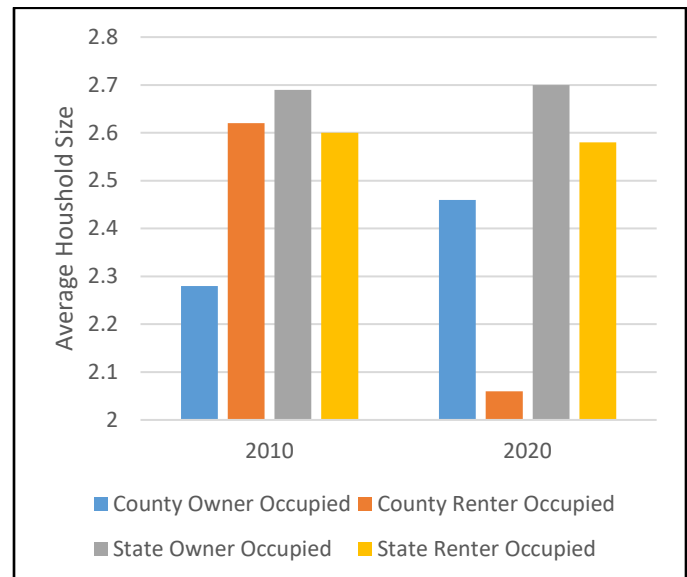
Year	Pershing Owner Occ. HH Size	Pershing Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.28	2.62	2.69	2.60
2012	2.17	2.76	2.69	2.68
2014	2.23	2.43	2.71	2.71
2016	2.23	2.46	2.72	2.72
2018	2.37	2.58	2.72	2.64
2020	2.46	2.06	2.70	2.58

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

County Breakdown

The number of occupied housing units in Pershing have increased from 1,980 in 2010 to 2,009 in 2020. While the change has not been by much, the owner vs. renter ratio has changed. Owner occupied units have decreased from 70.5% in 2010 to 67.8% in 2020. While the owner occupied decreased it conversely caused the renter occupied units to rise to 32.2%. The average household size in Pershing County has not changed much from 2010 to 2020. The owner-occupied household size has increased slightly from 2.28 to 2.46 and renter-occupied household size decreased from 2.76 to 2.06.

Figure 14 Pershing 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

In 2020 the housing in Pershing County is mostly Mobile Homes, RV's, etc. at 44.3%, followed closely by Single Units with 43.4%. Single Units used to be over 50%, which made them Pershing's clear housing leader from 2010 to 2018. Mobile Home's, RV's, etc. had always been close behind, it wasn't until 2020 that they became the majority. All other housing units are not too prevalent in Pershing, none are over 6%.

Table 13. Pershing 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	53.6%	4.0%	6.0%	0.6%	35.9%
2012	60.3%	4.1%	5.3%	0.0%	30.4%
2014	58.7%	6.4%	6.3%	0.4%	28.2%
2016	51.4%	4.3%	6.5%	0.8%	37.0%
2018	47.2%	4.3%	6.1%	0.9%	41.6%
2020	43.4%	5.7%	4.0%	2.6%	44.3%

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

Figure 15 Pershing County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

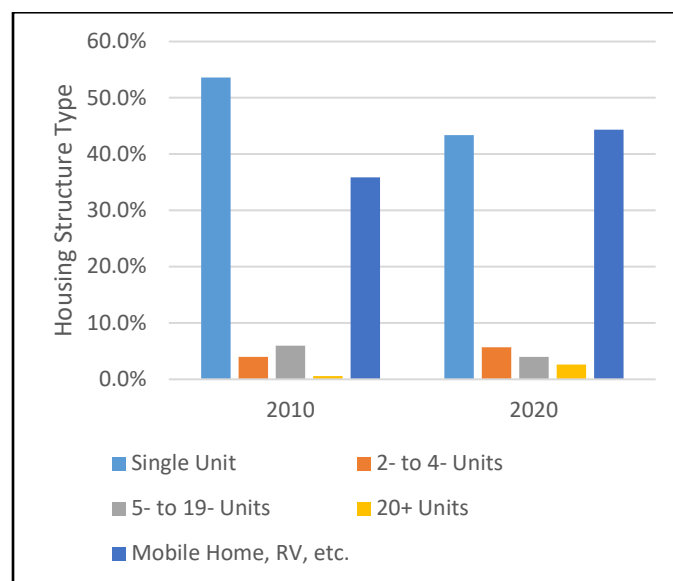
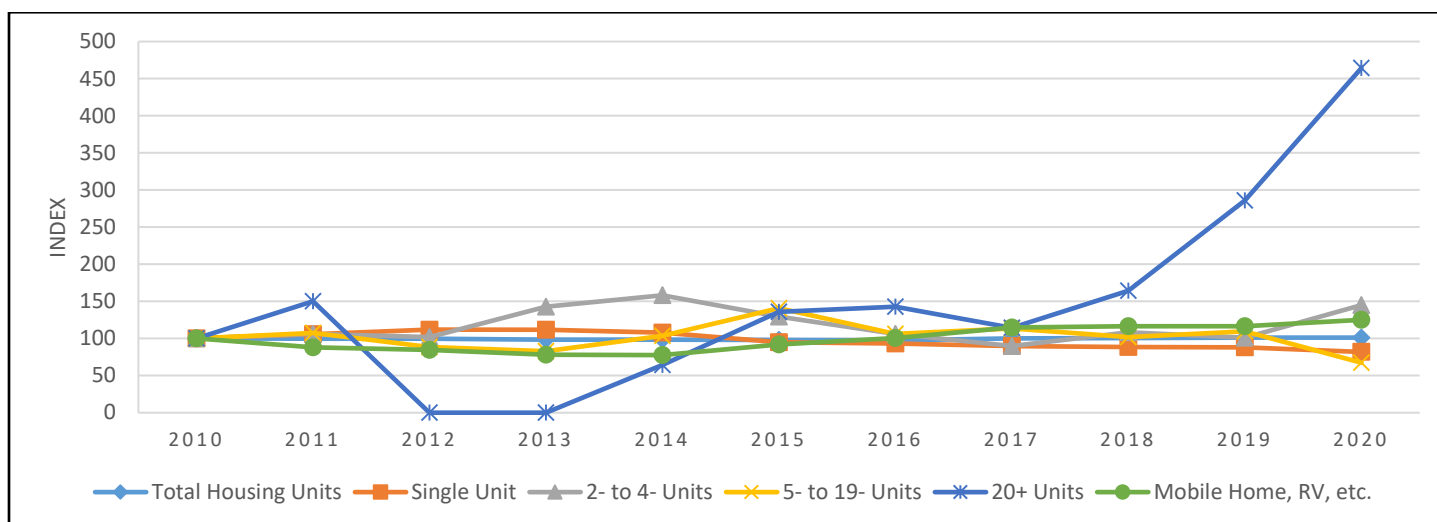


Figure 16 Pershing County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



Housing Age

Definition

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

Why is it important?

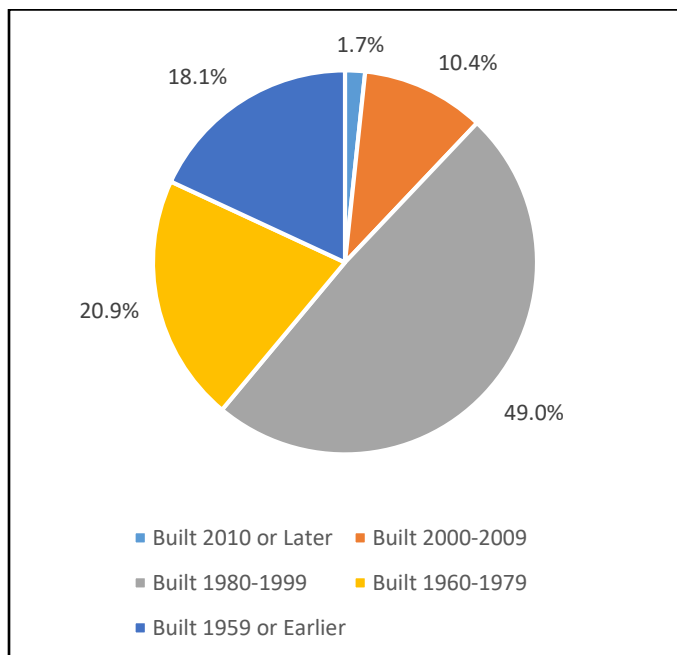
Housing age is an indicator of the general age of the community, and thus an indicator of the community's culture. It shows overall progress and development. A strong presence of newer homes indicates expansion and growth.

Table 14. Pershing 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%	7.6%	48.3%	19.3%	24.8%
2014	0.3%	6.1%	48.3%	20.7%	24.5%
2016	0.5%	6.6%	42.7%	28.1%	22.1%
2018	0.6%	10.1%	47.2%	23.1%	19.0%
2020	1.7%	10.4%	49.0%	20.9%	18.1%

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

Figure 17. Pershing County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



County Breakdown

In 2020 nearly half of the homes in Pershing County (49.0%) were built 1980-1999, followed by homes built in 1960-1979 with 20.9%. The housing age distribution has been like from 2012 to 2020, however changes can start to be seen. Homes built from 2000-2009 have increased 3% while homes built 2010 or later increased 1% as well. While it may seem like these aren't big increases but when people buy homes, they are usually committed for at least 10 years. These new homes and new people moving into Pershing are sure to stay.



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 Pershing County has decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 37.1%. While the total number of veterans decreased, the female veteran population managed to increase from only 7 to 51. Despite the female increase, the veteran population is 91% male and 9% female. Most of the veterans in Pershing County are 65 to 74 years old at 27.2%, followed by those aged 35 to 54 years old with 23.1%.

Nevada's veteran population decreased as well, but only by 12.1%. Like Pershing though, Nevada's female veteran population still managed to increase by 14.7%. The age distribution is the same for Nevada as Pershing's. Most of the veterans are 65 to 75 years old with 26.6%, followed by 35 to 54 year old veterans with 23.5%.

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

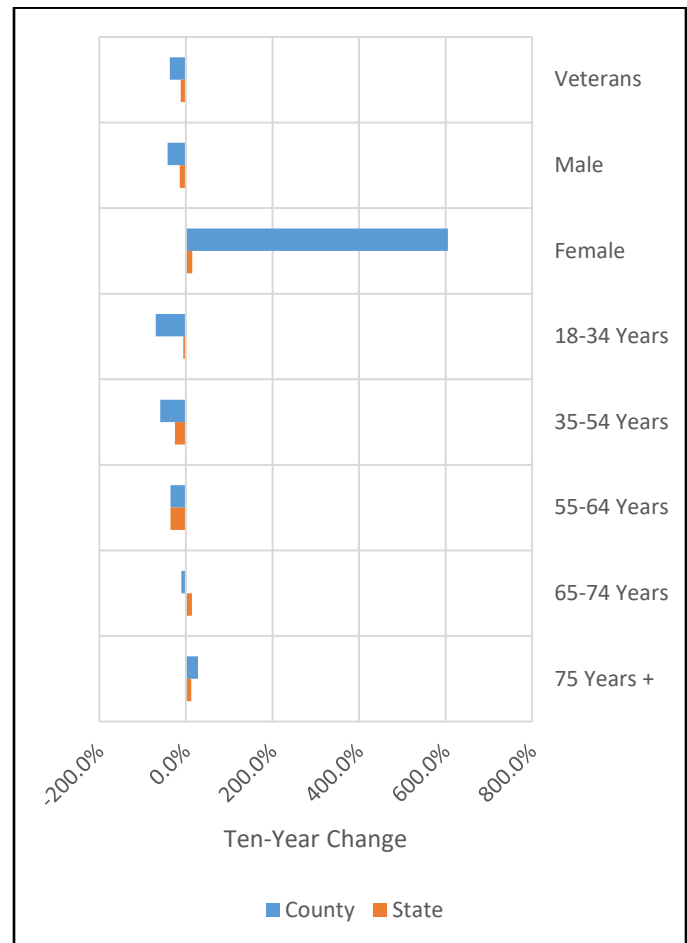


Table 15. Pershing County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Pershing		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Pershing	Nevada	Pershing	Nevada
Veteran Population	904	569			-37.1%	-12.1%
Male	897	518	91.0%	90.3%	-42.2%	-14.3%
Female	7	51	9.0%	9.7%	605.2%	14.7%
18 to 34 Years Old	63	19	2.9%	8.7%	-70.0%	-5.8%
35 to 54 Years Old	369	150	23.1%	23.5%	-59.3%	-25.6%
55 to 64 Years Old	201	129	19.9%	18.9%	-35.7%	-35.6%
65 to 74 Years Old	197	176	27.2%	26.6%	-10.7%	14.0%
75 Years and Older	74	95	14.7%	20.9%	28.2%	12.3%

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

Social Characteristics

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

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



Social Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

County Breakdown

Educational Attainment: The educational attainment levels in Pershing County have seen improvement from 2010 to 2020. High school graduates have increased alongside all other higher education degrees, except for bachelor’s degrees. Not only have those with a higher degree increased, those with an education level equivalent to less than 12th grade have decreased. It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Pershing because total veterans decreased by 37.1%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 335 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 148 less high school graduates.

Poverty: The poverty percentage in Pershing County has decreased from 2013 to 2020, for both the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line. The largest decrease comes from those who fall below the 1.00 poverty line, where there was a steady decrease from 18.0% in 2013 to 9.6% in 2020. Pershing County veteran poverty percentages have decreased from 2013 to 2020. While there’s only a 1% difference from 2010-2020, veteran poverty spiked in 2015 to 22.3%. Following 2015 the veteran poverty began to decrease down to 10.3% in 2020.

School Districts: The school district population in Pershing County has slightly decreased from 2010 to 2021. The population fluctuated up and down over the years, that had an average of about 660 students. The population is mostly male at 52.7% in 2021, the male population has remained over 50% from 2010 to 2021. The school district population in Pershing County in 2020 is mostly White at 46.7%, followed by the Hispanic community with 34.7%. The black community has the lowest population, only making up 1.1% of the school population. Despite having the lowest percentage in 2020, the black community has increased from 2010 to 2020. The remaining 17.5% comes from all other races, which also saw an increase. The school district staffing in Pershing County has not changed much from 2011 to 2020. Both administrators and teachers have hovered around the same numbers for the nine years. The student teacher ratios in Pershing County have fluctuated throughout each grade from 2010 to 2020, but the all-grade average has not changed by much. It has stayed around 19 students for every 1 teacher over the ten years. Per pupil expenditures have steadily been increasing in Pershing County from 2010 to 2019. Starting at \$10,381 in 2010, expenditures have increased to \$12,649 in 2019.

This Section Contains:

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Educational Attainment

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The educational attainment levels in Pershing County have seen improvement from 2010 to 2020. High school graduates have increased alongside all other higher education degrees, except for bachelor's degrees. Not only have those with a higher degree increased, those with an education level equivalent to less than 12th grade have decreased. The largest decrease comes from those with an education level less than 9th grade. This is a great sign for Pershing, as it becomes home to more educated people it is likely to have more opportunity for growth.

Table 16 Pershing County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing < H.S.	Pershing Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	20.6%	12.4%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	19.6%	11.0%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	21.4%	11.8%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	21.7%	11.0%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	18.3%	14.8%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	17.5%	10.3%	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 Pershing County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

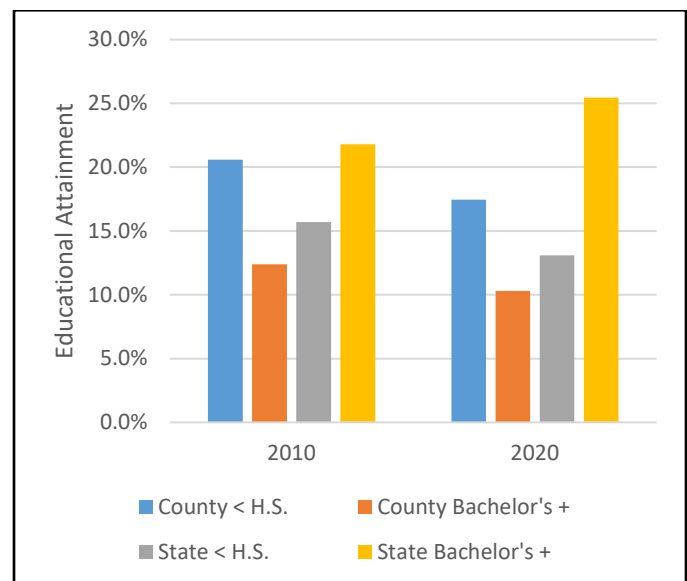


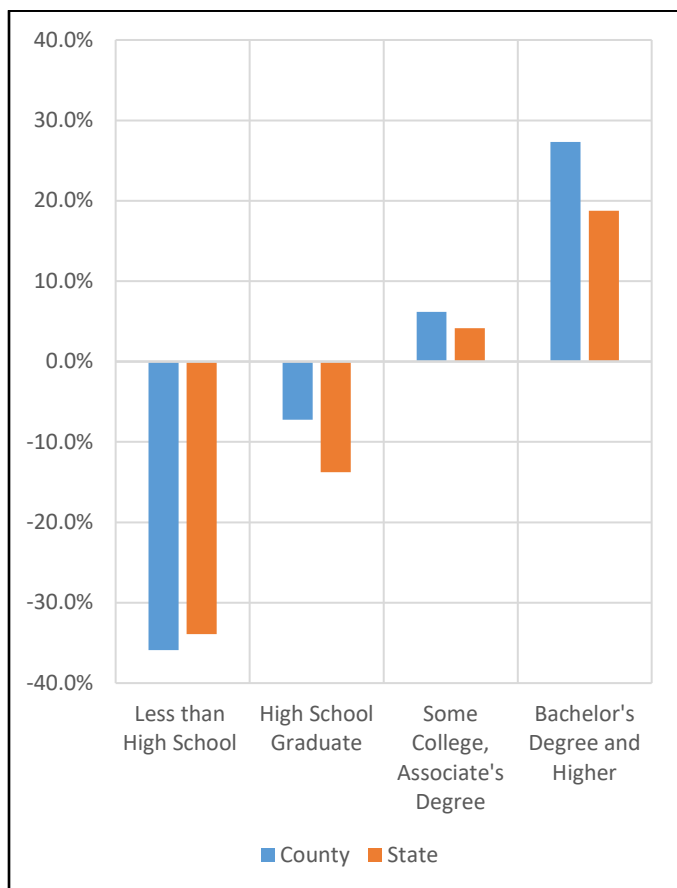
Table 17 Pershing County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	5,109	6.5%	14.1%	35.4%	24.8%	6.8%	8.8%	3.6%
2012	4,985	5.5%	14.1%	38.2%	25.1%	6.2%	8.1%	2.9%
2014	5,037	7.0%	14.4%	35.1%	25.9%	5.7%	7.2%	4.6%
2016	5,013	9.3%	12.4%	35.1%	24.0%	8.1%	6.4%	4.6%
2018	5,159	7.9%	10.4%	33.7%	25.2%	8.0%	7.8%	7.0%
2020	5,143	4.4%	13.1%	41.1%	24.3%	6.9%	4.5%	5.9%

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

Veteran Educational Attainment

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



Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Pershing because total veterans decreased by 37.1%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 335 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 148 less high school graduates. However, most veterans still have an education level of some college, associate's degree. This is noteworthy because despite the change in veteran population, more than half have an education level equivalent to college or higher.

Table 18 Pershing County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Pershing		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Pershing	Nevada	Pershing	Nevada
Veteran Population	904	569			-37.1%	-12.1%
Less than High School	77	31	5.4%	4.3%	-35.9%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	356	208	36.6%	24.4%	-7.2%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	356	238	41.8%	43.7%	6.2%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	115	92	16.2%	27.5%	27.3%	18.7%

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

Poverty Threshold

Definition

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

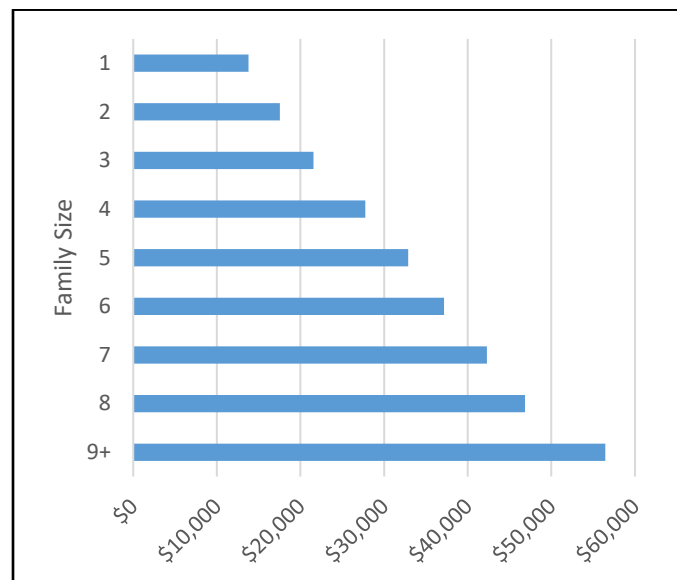
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is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

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

There are two different poverty levels?

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: United States Census Bureau

Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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

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

Some of the Federal Programs that use the Poverty Guidelines:

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



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

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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

Poverty in Nevada

This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

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

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

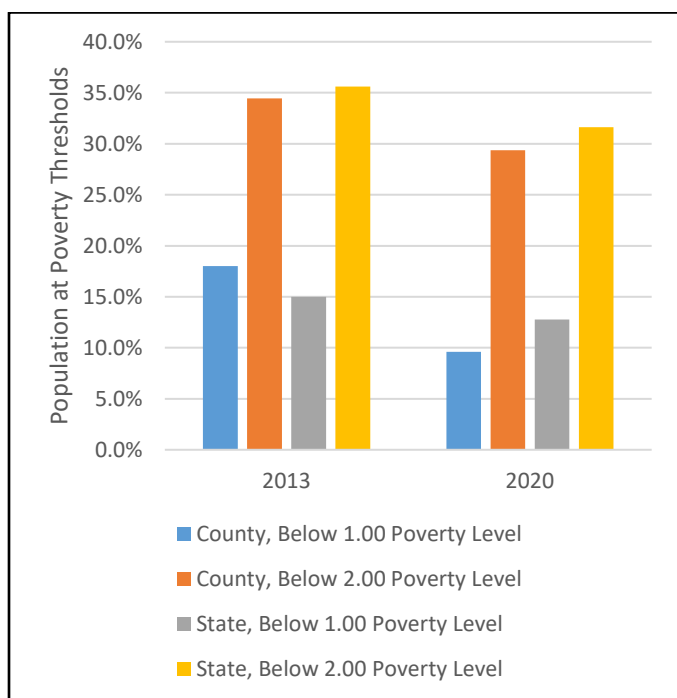


Table 22. Pershing County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Pershing Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Pershing Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	18.0%	34.5%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	19.2%	39.7%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	17.5%	39.2%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	16.4%	40.0%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	15.0%	37.3%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	15.1%	35.0%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	12.0%	30.3%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	9.6%	29.4%	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

The poverty percentage in Pershing County has decreased from 2013 to 2020, for both the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line. The largest decrease comes from those who fall below the 1.00 poverty line, where there was a steady decrease from 18.0% in 2013 to 9.6% in 2020. Although significant change can be seen in the poverty levels in Pershing, it may not be what it seems. This is because in the same seven years poverty was decreasing, the population was decreasing as well. The poverty in Pershing may have dropped slightly, but it's likely the percentages changed due to the population decrease.

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

Year	Population	Below .50 Poverty Level	.50 to 1.00 of Poverty Level	1.00 to 1.25 of Poverty Level	1.25 to 1.50 of Poverty Level	1.50 to 1.85 of Poverty Level	1.85 to 2.00 of Poverty Level
2013	4,885	6.7%	11.3%	1.8%	5.4%	7.6%	1.6%
2014	4,842	7.8%	11.4%	2.5%	6.2%	10.0%	1.8%
2015	4,749	8.0%	9.6%	3.4%	4.3%	11.6%	2.4%
2016	4,670	8.4%	8.1%	4.0%	3.4%	13.5%	2.8%
2017	4,714	7.7%	7.3%	4.0%	3.1%	11.8%	3.4%
2018	4,701	9.1%	6.0%	4.3%	1.2%	12.4%	1.9%
2019	4,720	6.6%	5.4%	3.9%	2.5%	9.3%	2.6%
2020	4,715	6.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%	6.9%	5.3%

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

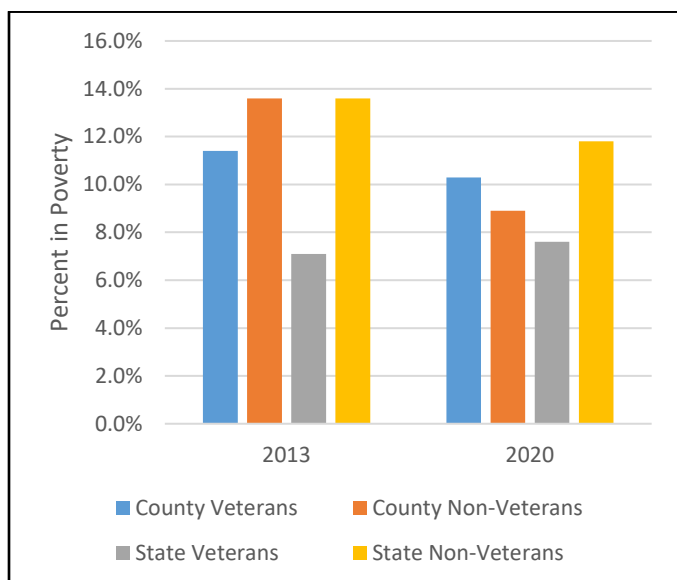
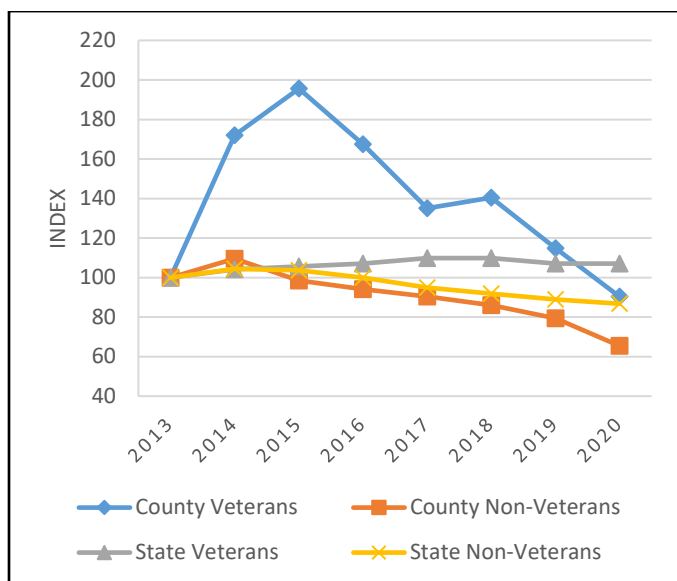


Figure 24. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



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 Pershing County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Pershing Veterans	Pershing Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	11.4%	13.6%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	19.6%	14.9%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	22.3%	13.4%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	19.1%	12.8%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	15.4%	12.3%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	16.0%	11.7%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	13.1%	10.8%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	10.3%	8.9%	7.6%	11.8%

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

County Breakdown

Pershing County veteran poverty percentages have decreased from 2013 to 2020. While there's only a 1% difference from 2010-2020, veteran poverty spiked in 2015 to 22.3%. Following 2015 the veteran poverty began to decrease down to 10.3% in 2020. Being able to bounce back from a 10% increase is huge and Pershing seems to be continuing this trend of decreasing Veteran poverty. Despite the decrease, Nevada's veteran poverty percentage remains lower than Pershing's at 7.6%.

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

Accountability Year	Pershing	Nevada
2010-2011	677	437,057
2012-2013	708	445,381
2014-2015	692	459,095
2016-2017	627	473,647
2018-2019	658	492,638
2020-2021	651	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

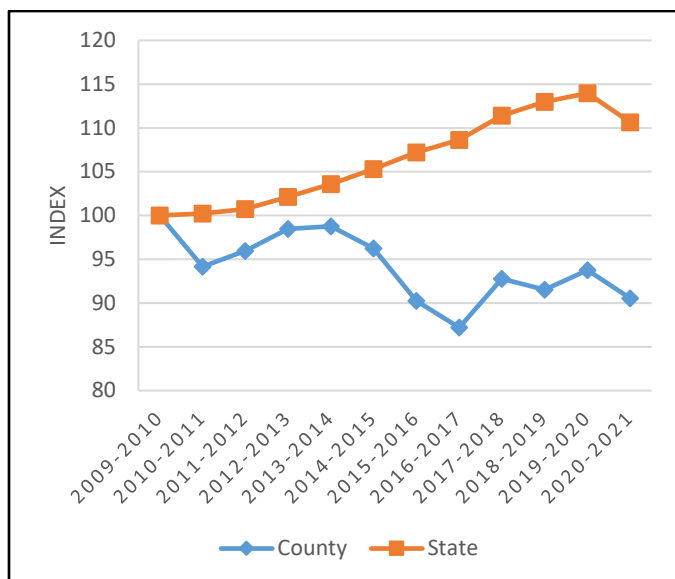
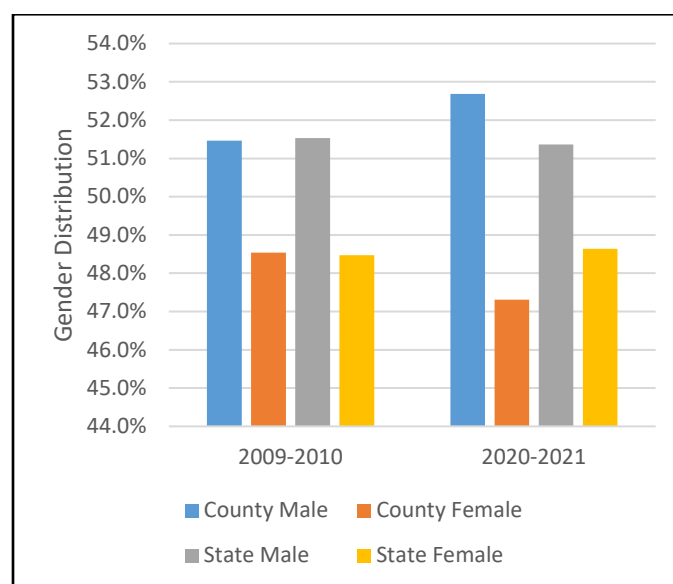


Table 26. Pershing County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Pershing Male	Pershing Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010-2011	51.0%	49.0%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	50.6%	49.4%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	51.6%	48.4%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	52.2%	47.8%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	50.2%	49.8%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	52.7%	47.3%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



County Breakdown

The school district population in Pershing County has slightly decreased from 2010 to 2021. The population fluctuated up and down over the years, that had an average of about 660 students. The population is mostly male at 52.7% in 2021, the male population has remained over 50% from 2010 to 2021. The school district population in Nevada has remained over 50% male for the 10 years as well. Nevada's school district population has increased from 437,057 in 2010 to 482,638 in 2021; it had been consistently increasing from 2010 up to 2019 before it slightly dipped down.

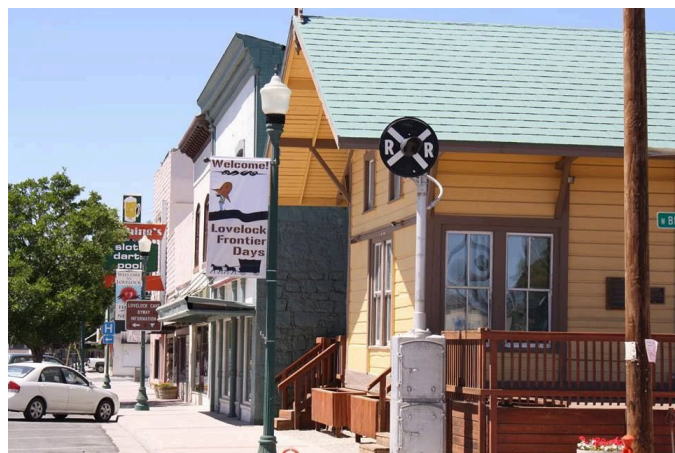
School District Race and Ethnicity

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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



County Breakdown

The school district population in Pershing County in 2020 is mostly White at 46.7%, followed by the Hispanic community with 34.7%. The black community has the lowest population, only making up 1.1% of the school population. Despite having the lowest percentage in 2020, the black community has increased from 2010 to 2020. The remaining 17.5% comes from all other races, which also saw an increase.

Nevada's school district population is mostly Hispanic at 43.4%, followed by the white community with 30.0%. The black community has the lowest percentage in schools in Nevada as well, however there is much more prevalence compared to Pershing. The black community consistently increased from 9.9% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2020.

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

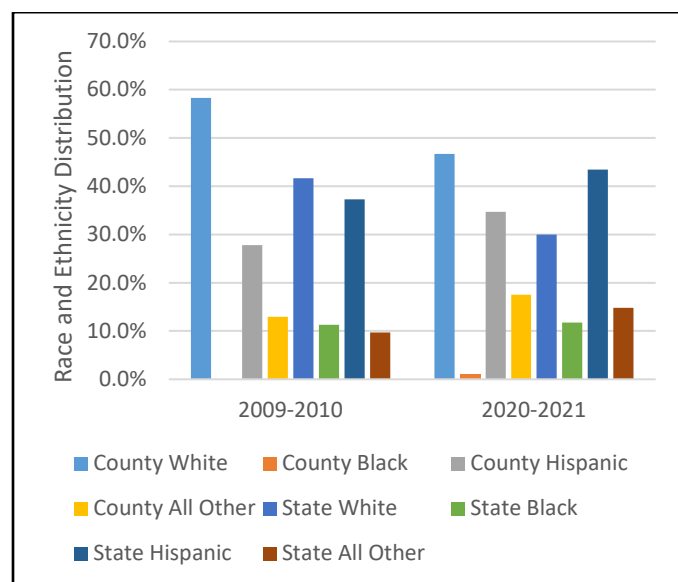


Table 27. Pershing County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Pershing				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	52.6%	-	31.6%	14.0%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	52.3%	-	31.1%	15.1%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	54.5%	-	30.3%	14.3%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	51.4%	1.9%	33.2%	12.6%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	48.5%	0.5%	34.3%	16.7%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	46.7%	1.1%	34.7%	17.5%	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 Pershing County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Pershing IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	14.5%	10.8%
2012-2013	12.6%	11.0%
2014-2015	13.3%	11.8%
2016-2017	14.2%	12.2%
2018-2019	17.0%	12.2%
2020-2021	17.7%	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. Pershing County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

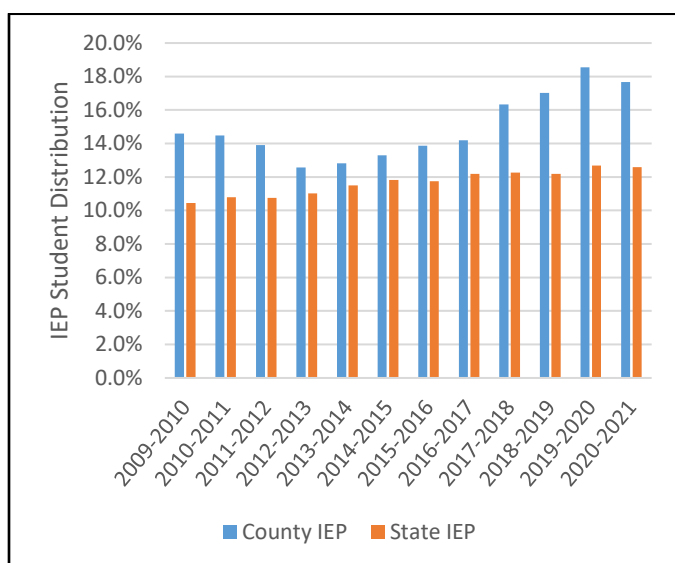


Table 29 Pershing County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

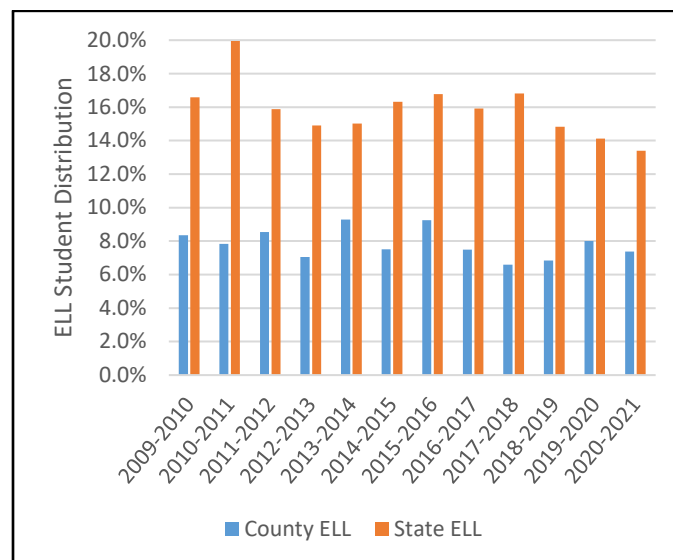
Accountability Year	Pershing ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	7.8%	20.0%
2012-2013	7.1%	14.9%
2014-2015	7.5%	16.3%
2016-2017	7.5%	15.9%
2018-2019	6.8%	14.8%
2020-2021	7.4%	13.4%

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



County Breakdown

Pershing's IEP population has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020, but it has increased overall. It has increased from 14.5% in 2010 to 17.7% in 2020. This may not be a good or bad thing, but it may display a need for special education programs. The Nevada IEP population has also increased over the ten years.

The ELL population in Pershing County has not changed much, it has stayed right around 7% over the ten years. However, Nevada's ELL population has decreased over the ten-year span. Going from 20.0% in 2010 to 13.4% in 2020, and it seems it is going to continue to decrease.

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

Accountability Year	Pershing FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	63.8%	47.9%
2012-2013	60.2%	49.9%
2014-2015	49.7%	53.2%
2016-2017	34.1%	60.7%
2018-2019	60.8%	61.2%
2020-2021	73.4%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

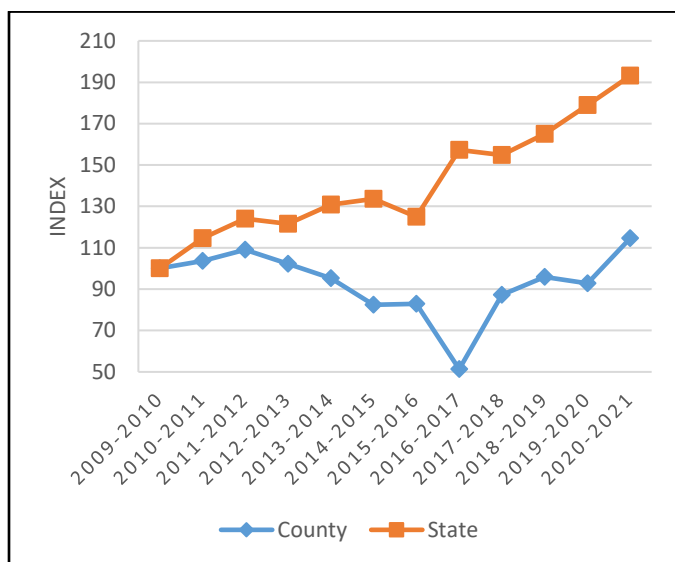


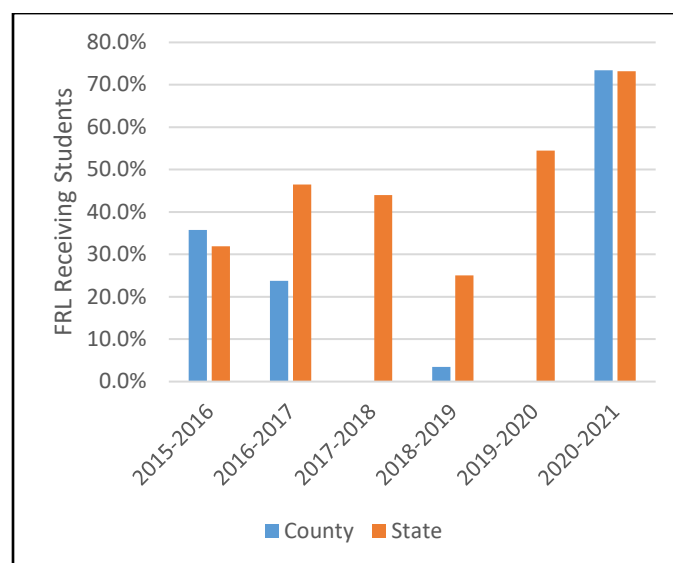
Table 31. Pershing County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Pershing FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	35.8%	31.9%
2016-2017	23.8%	46.5%
2017-2018	0.0%	44.0%
2018-2019	3.5%	25.1%
2019-2020	0.0%	54.5%
2020-2021	73.4%	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. Pershing County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Receiving Students, 2016 to 2021



County Breakdown

Pershing County's students who are eligible for FRL have fluctuated from 2010 to 2020, displaying a bowing pattern. The percentage of students eligible for FRL started moderately high at 63.8% in 2010 before decreasing to a low 34.1% in 2016, it then began to rise back up reaching 73.4% in 2020. This differs when compared to Nevada as their FRL eligible students have consistently increased from 2010 to 2020.

Students who receive the FRL is far different than those eligible in Pershing County. Only less than half of the students who are eligible received the FRL, and in some years nobody received the FRL. However, things seem to be turning around in 2020, all 73.4% students who were eligible for FRL, received the FRL.

School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	5	62	36
2012-2013	10	79	32
2013-2014	5	61	59
2014-2015	5	62	62
2015-2016	5	62	62
2016-2017	5	64	60
2017-2018	5	59	73
2018-2019	6	58	60
2019-2020	5	57	62
2020-2021	5	63	63

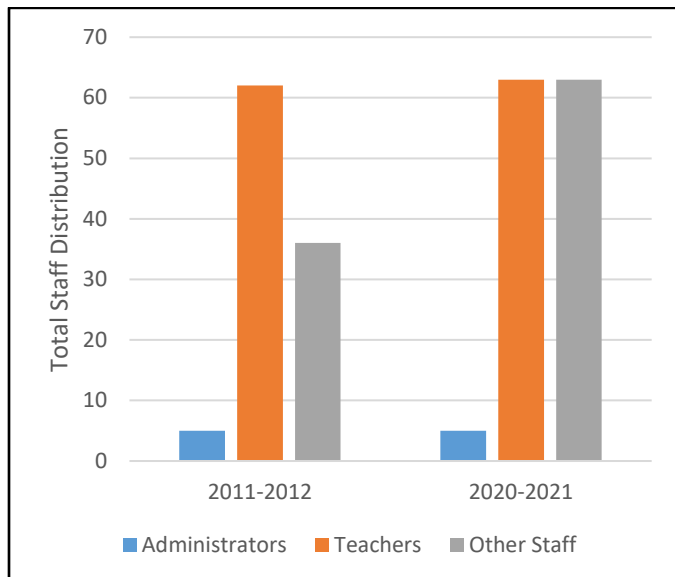
Definition

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

Why is it important?

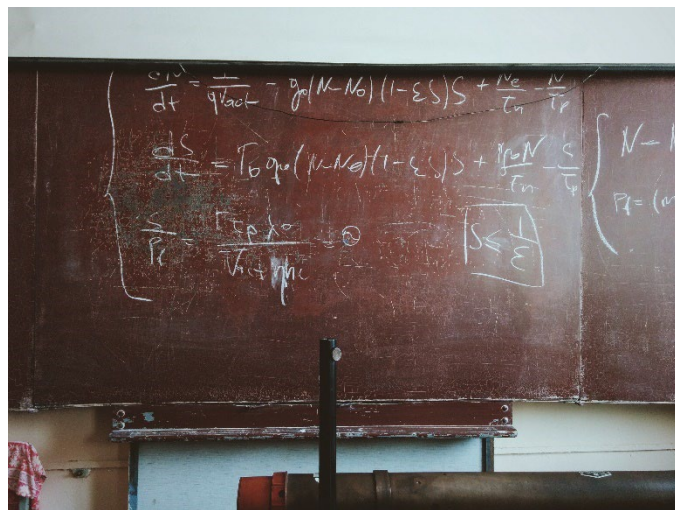
Staffing data allows school administration and decision makers to make necessary adjustments with regards to education and allotment. When compared with student teacher ratios, class sizes, per pupil expenditures, and overall budgets, this data helps highlight patterns that make it easier to decide what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

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



County Breakdown

The school district staffing in Pershing County has not changed much from 2011 to 2020. Both administrators and teachers have hovered around the same numbers for the nine years. There has been an average of 5 administrators and 60 teachers every year. The only area that saw notable change over the nine years was the other staff. The total number has fluctuated up and down over the years; but it has risen overall, going from only 36 people in 2011 to 63 in 2020.



Student Teacher Ratios

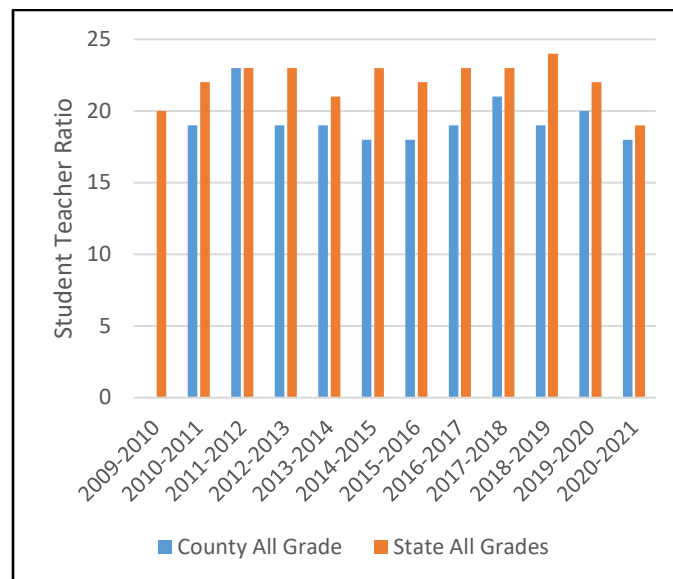
Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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



County Breakdown

The student teacher ratios in Pershing County have fluctuated throughout each grade from 2010 to 2020, but the all-grade average has not changed by much. It has stayed around 19 students for every 1 teacher over the ten years. The grade that experienced the most change in student teacher ratio is 5th grade where the ratio decreased over the ten years.

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

Accountability Year	Pershing								Nevada							
	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	All	K	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
2010-2011	19	21	15	22	16	19	32	0	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	19	16	16	18	23	20	24	0	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	18	15	19	17	18	21	24	0	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	19	17	21	23	18	23	22	0	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	19	14	16	19	21	24	26	0	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	18	14	17	16	19	17	20	0	19	-	19	19	21	25	26	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

Average Class Size

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The average class sizes in Pershing County have not changed by much from 2010 to 2020. There is an overall decrease that can be seen amongst all subjects; however, it is not by much, the largest decrease was only by 5 coming from social studies. When compared to Nevada the class sizes are smaller in Pershing, which is great as teachers can give their full attention to each student without overworking themselves.

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

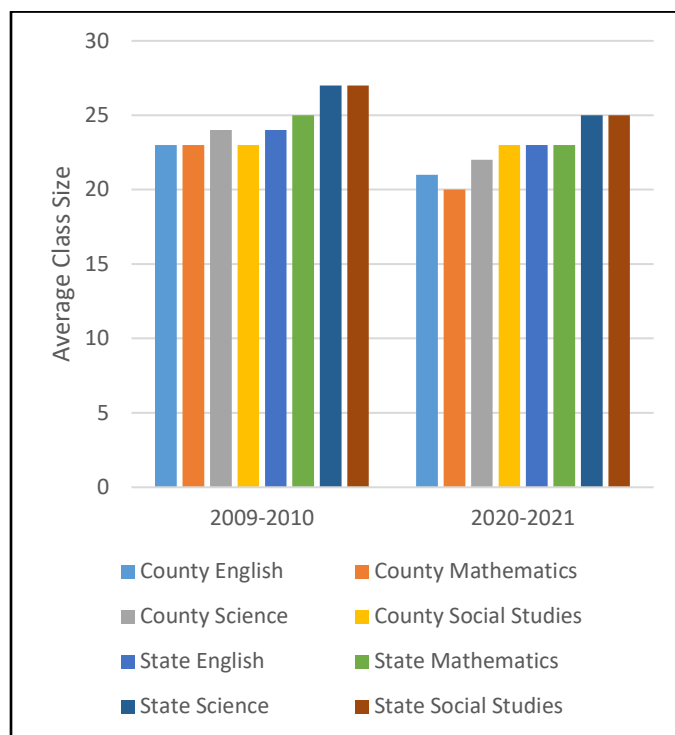


Table 34. Pershing County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

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

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

Graduation

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The graduation rate in Pershing County has increased from 2015 to 2021. The graduation rate used to be at 83.3% in 2015, before steadily rising to 94.1% in 2021. This is a great sign for Pershing and its community as it's producing well-educated people at an amazing rate. Nevada's graduation rate increased as well, however not to the heights of Pershing's. In 2010 Nevada's graduation rate was at a low 71.3%, after fluctuating up and down over the years the rate settled at 81.3% in 2021.

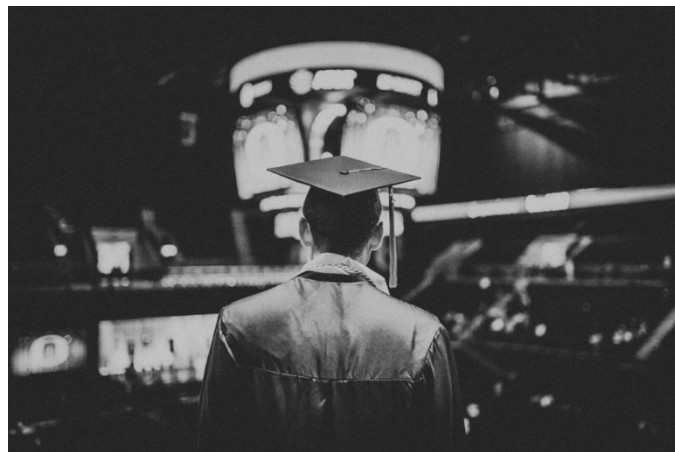


Figure 35 Pershing County vs State Comparison, Cohort Graduation Rates, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

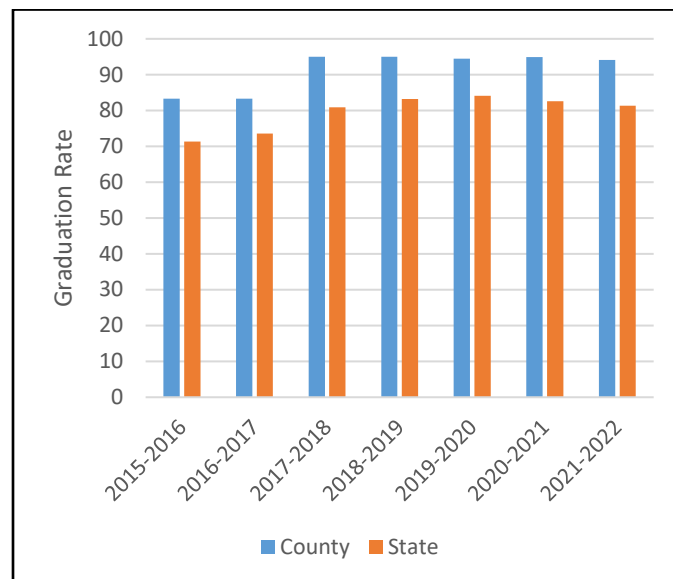


Table 35. Pershing County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Pershing Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	48	40	83.3	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	48	40	83.3	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	42	42	95.0	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	54	52	95.0	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	55	52	94.5	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	39	37	94.9	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	34	32	94.1	81.3

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

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

Per Pupil Expenditures

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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

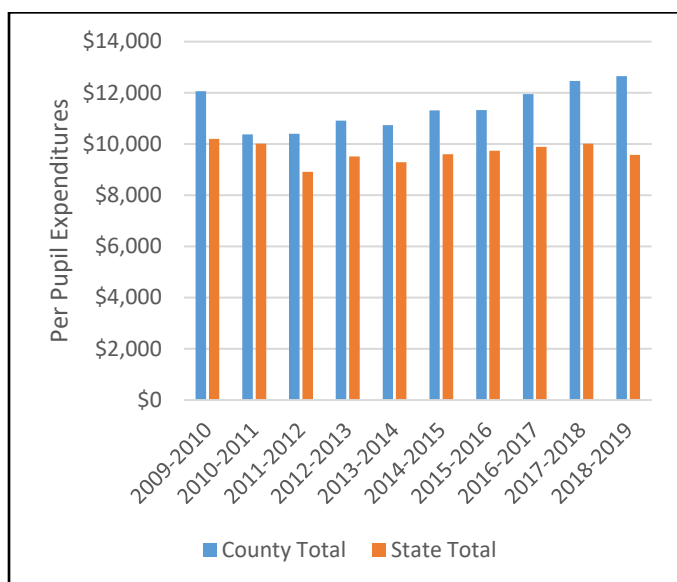
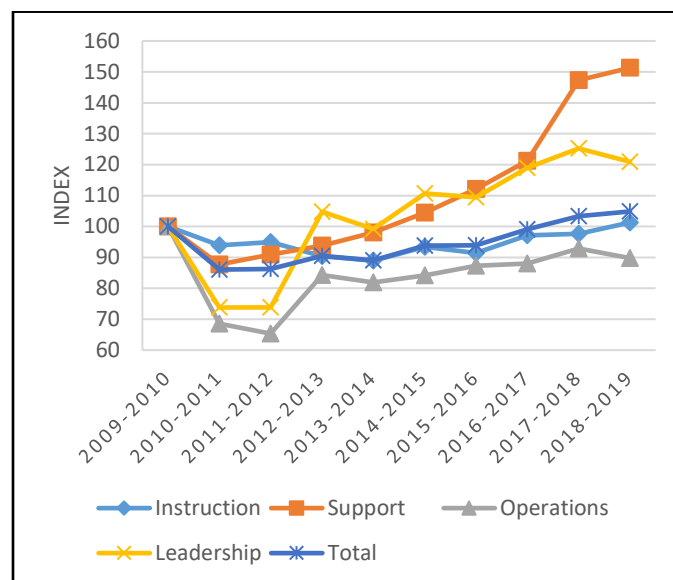


Figure 37 Pershing County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



County Breakdown

Per pupil expenditures have steadily been increasing in Pershing County from 2010 to 2019. Starting at \$10,381 in 2010, expenditures have increased to \$12,649 in 2019. This is great as more money is being put into the instruction and support for students, something Nevada is behind on. Whereas Pershing County's expenditures have been increasing, Nevada's have decreased overall. Pershing's expenditures are now higher than Nevada's.

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

Accountability Year	Instruction	Support	Pershing 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:

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County Breakdown

Household and Family Income: The household median income in Pershing County has experienced a change from 2010 to 2020. It has fluctuated up and down displaying a bowing pattern, but it has decreased overall. The Pershing family median and mean income follow the same pattern as the household income. The mean and median income both started high in 2010, then decreased to a \$55,374 low in 2016 before rising back up to \$70,408 in 2020.

Unemployment and Labor Force: The unemployment rate in Pershing County has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The unemployment rate in 2010 was at 10.6% and made its way down to a low 4.0% in 2019. It did slightly increase to 4.9% in 2020 but that is likely only due to the pandemic. Pershing County's labor force has increased overall from 2010 to 2020, however it has not been a consistent increase. In 2010 the labor force had 2,396 people; it then rose to 2,685 in 2013 before decreasing down to 2,500 in 2015. It began to take on this pattern of rising and falling over the next few years.

Industry: The jobs by industry in Pershing County have experienced change from 2010 to 2021. The largest change that can be seen comes from the Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction industry, where total jobs increased by more than 500. With minimal fluctuation from 2010 to 2021, the average earnings per worker in Pershing County has increased by \$13,762.

Occupation: From 2014 to 2020 overall jobs by occupation have decreased. The largest decrease comes from the Education, Training, and Library occupation that went from 149 jobs to 55. Although overall jobs decreased, some occupations still saw increases. The average earnings per worker through all occupations in Pershing County is \$26.10. The occupation that averages the most earnings in Pershing is Healthcare Practitioners Tech, which correlates directly to Professional, Scientific, Tech being this County's leading industry.

Commuter Inflow/Outflow: The commuting inflow and outflow in Pershing County has experienced some fluctuation from 2010 to 2021. From 2011 to 2013, more people were leaving Pershing for work than they were coming in. This started to change after 2015 when net commuters were over 600.

Per Capita and Personal Income: The per capita income in Pershing County has not changed much from 2010 to 2020, a slight waving pattern can be seen over the ten years. From 2010 to 2020, Pershing's personal income has increased by a little over \$67,000. The biggest increase can be seen in the earnings by place of work.

Gross Regional Product: The total GRP for Pershing is \$469M. The industry with the highest GRP for Pershing County in 2021 is Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction.

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

The household median income in Pershing County has experienced a change from 2010 to 2020. It has fluctuated up and down displaying a bowing pattern, but it has decreased overall. The median income was at \$68,158 in 2010, it then decreased down to a low \$50,000 in 2016 before starting to rise back up. In 2020 the median income was \$59,286 and it doesn't seem to be slowing down. The household mean income displays the same bowing pattern as the median income. Both the mean and median household incomes in Pershing are less compared to that of Nevada's.

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

Year	Pershing Median	Pershing Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$68,158	\$72,342	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$59,024	\$66,152	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$54,080	\$68,205	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$50,128	\$63,526	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$54,228	\$64,357	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$59,286	\$67,602	\$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 Pershing County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

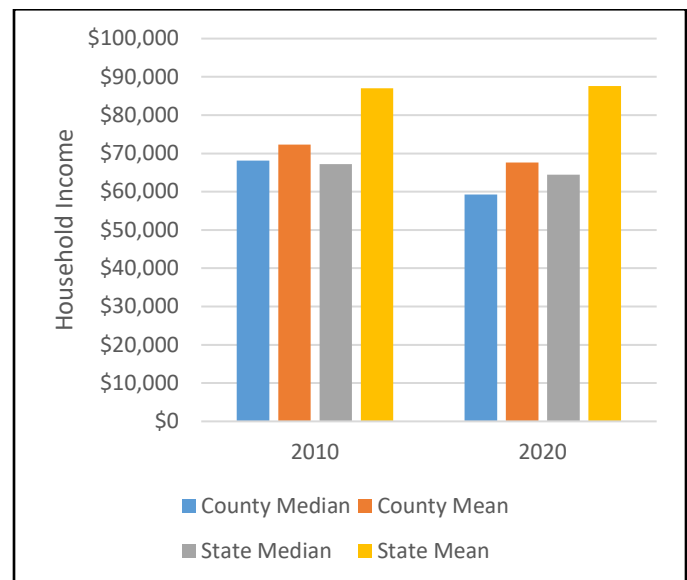


Table 38. Pershing County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	3.5%	4.9%	15.9%	9.4%	12.6%	25.4%	17.2%	8.4%	2.7%
2012	4.0%	3.4%	17.1%	10.7%	14.1%	24.6%	13.9%	10.3%	1.9%
2014	6.8%	4.3%	13.1%	13.2%	14.8%	17.3%	12.2%	13.3%	5.1%
2016	8.8%	6.3%	10.9%	10.5%	19.6%	18.9%	10.5%	10.2%	4.5%
2018	11.6%	6.6%	6.5%	9.6%	14.1%	19.2%	16.3%	10.9%	5.3%
2020	9.5%	3.4%	8.3%	8.6%	14.5%	22.6%	12.3%	13.9%	6.9%

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

Family Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The Pershing family median and mean income follow the same pattern as the household income. The mean and median income both started high in 2010, then decreased to a \$55,374 low in 2016 before rising back up to \$70,408 in 2020. The family income is greater than the household income by about \$10,000. This is to be suspected due to families generally having more people than a household.

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

Year	Pershing Median	Pershing Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$74,093	\$80,037	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$66,618	\$72,737	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$56,356	\$73,275	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$55,374	\$71,054	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$62,731	\$73,723	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$70,408	\$79,699	\$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. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

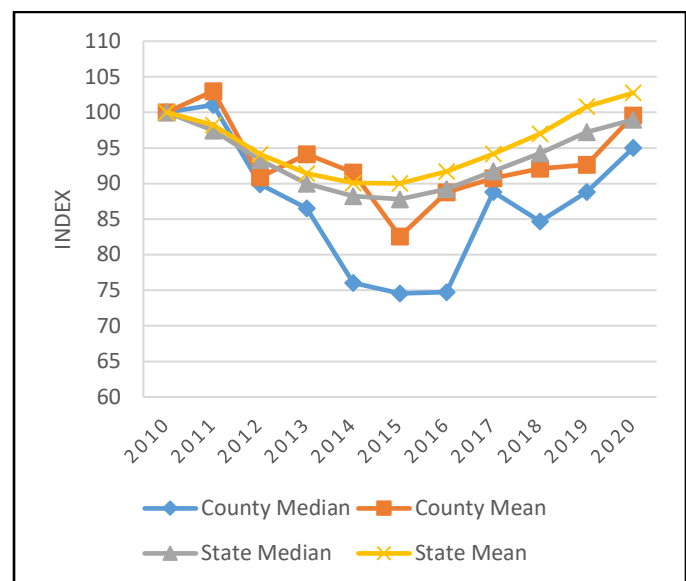


Table 40. Pershing County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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%	3.8%	9.0%	10.1%	11.4%	27.9%	21.0%	10.4%	3.1%
2012	2.8%	2.6%	11.9%	10.9%	14.1%	27.9%	16.2%	11.1%	2.5%
2014	6.8%	3.1%	14.4%	10.1%	15.5%	12.9%	15.6%	15.1%	6.6%
2016	7.5%	1.1%	9.4%	8.9%	23.3%	16.8%	14.3%	13.3%	5.3%
2018	8.1%	1.1%	8.0%	6.3%	15.5%	18.5%	21.3%	14.1%	7.2%
2020	4.1%	1.1%	4.8%	11.0%	14.6%	19.3%	17.0%	18.1%	10.0%

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

Unemployment

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 41. Pershing County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

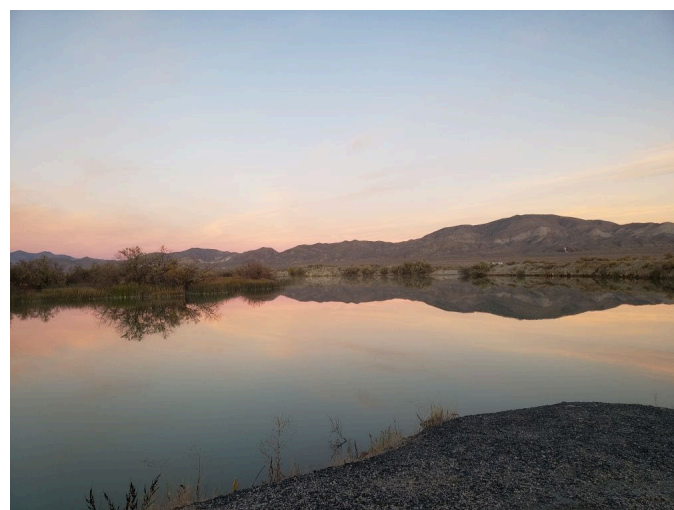
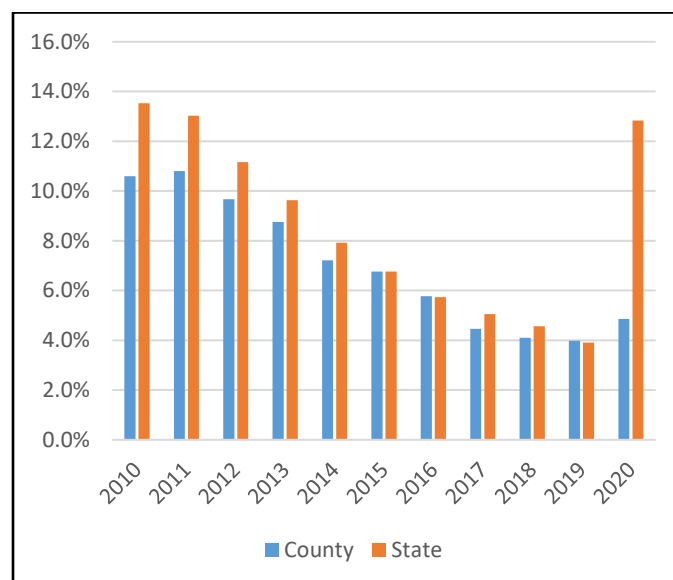
Year	Pershing Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	10.6%	13.5%
2011	10.8%	13.0%
2012	9.7%	11.2%
2013	8.8%	9.6%
2014	7.2%	7.9%
2015	6.8%	6.8%
2016	5.8%	5.7%
2017	4.5%	5.1%
2018	4.1%	4.6%
2019	4.0%	3.9%
2020	4.9%	12.8%

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

County Breakdown

The unemployment rate in Pershing County has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The unemployment rate in 2010 was at 10.6% and made its way down to a low 4.0% in 2019. It did slightly increase to 4.9% in 2020 but that is likely only due to the pandemic. Nevada experienced this as well, just to a larger extent. After decreasing from 13.5% in 2010 down to 3.9% in 2019, Nevada's unemployment rate then jumped up to 12.8% in 2020. This too is a cause from the pandemic that left many unemployed, Nevada can only hope they are able to get back on the trend of eliminating unemployment.

Figure 40. Pershing 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

Pershing County's labor force has increased overall from 2010 to 2020, however it has not been a consistent increase. In 2010 the labor force had 2,396 people; it then rose to 2,685 in 2013 before decreasing down to 2,500 in 2015. It began to take on this pattern of rising and falling over the next few years. However, the decrease of 3.0% in 2020 is likely due to the pandemic.

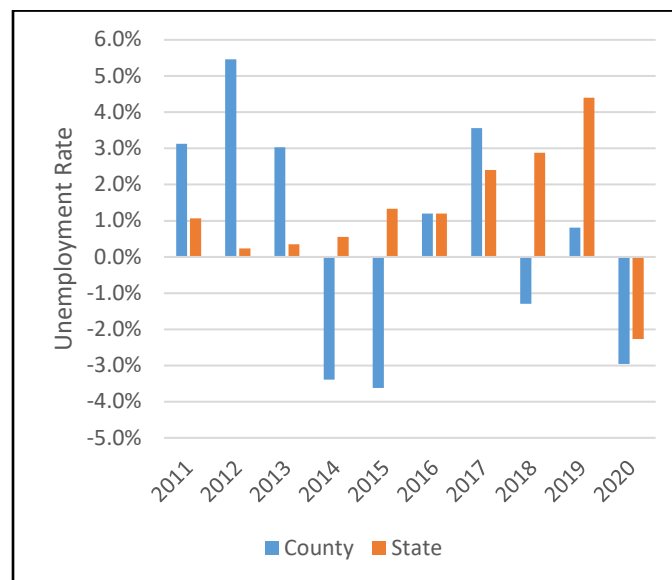
The same decrease in 2020 can be seen in Nevada's labor force as well. Before the pandemic Nevada's labor force had been consistently increasing more and more every year going from 1.35M in 2010 to 1.56M in 2019. Despite decreasing in 2020, Nevada's labor force still remains higher than the 2010 total with 1.53M people.

Table 42. Pershing County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Pershing Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	2,396	1,358,580		
2011	2,471	1,373,117	3.1%	1.1%
2012	2,606	1,376,384	5.5%	0.2%
2013	2,685	1,381,160	3.0%	0.3%
2014	2,594	1,388,771	-3.4%	0.6%
2015	2,500	1,407,273	-3.6%	1.3%
2016	2,530	1,424,145	1.2%	1.2%
2017	2,620	1,458,347	3.6%	2.4%
2018	2,586	1,500,379	-1.3%	2.9%
2019	2,607	1,566,381	0.8%	4.4%
2020	2,530	1,530,873	-3.0%	-2.3%

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

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



Total Jobs

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Pershing County’s total jobs from 2010 to 2021 take on a slight waving pattern. The total number of jobs rose to a peak in 2013 then slightly decreased the following years before peaking again in 2017, which then began to decrease until 2021. With the minimal decreases and larger increases, Pershing County has managed to increase their total number of jobs from 2010 to 2021.

The total number of jobs in Nevada follows a different trend, jobs have been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2019. In 2020 the total number of jobs took a hit from the pandemic, losing nearly 100,000 jobs. However, in 2021 total jobs increased, showing signs Nevada can bounce back and continue producing jobs for the future.

Figure 42. Pershing County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

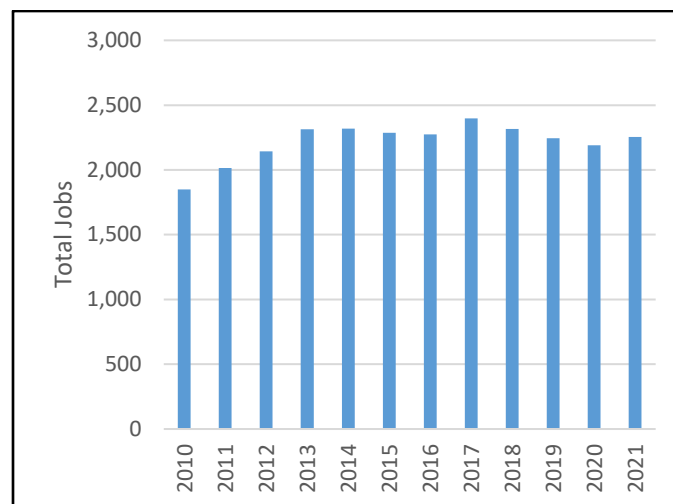
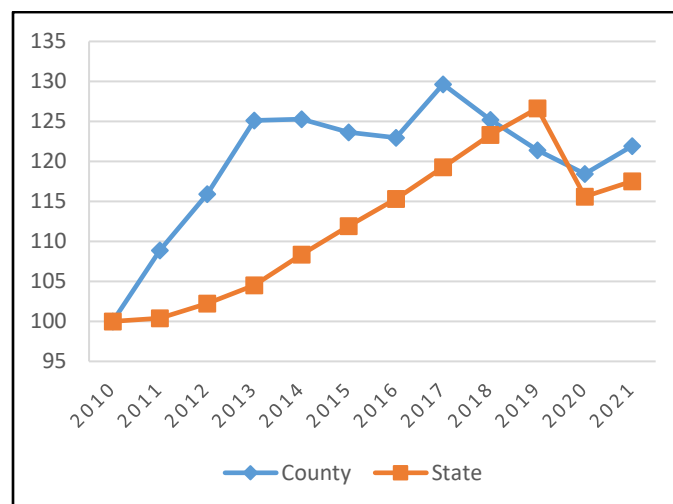


Table 43 Pershing County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Pershing Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	1,849	1,228,521
2011	2,014	1,233,316
2012	2,144	1,255,940
2013	2,314	1,283,927
2014	2,317	1,331,350
2015	2,287	1,375,190
2016	2,274	1,416,815
2017	2,398	1,465,501
2018	2,316	1,514,988
2019	2,245	1,555,766
2020	2,190	1,420,265
2021	2,255	1,443,840

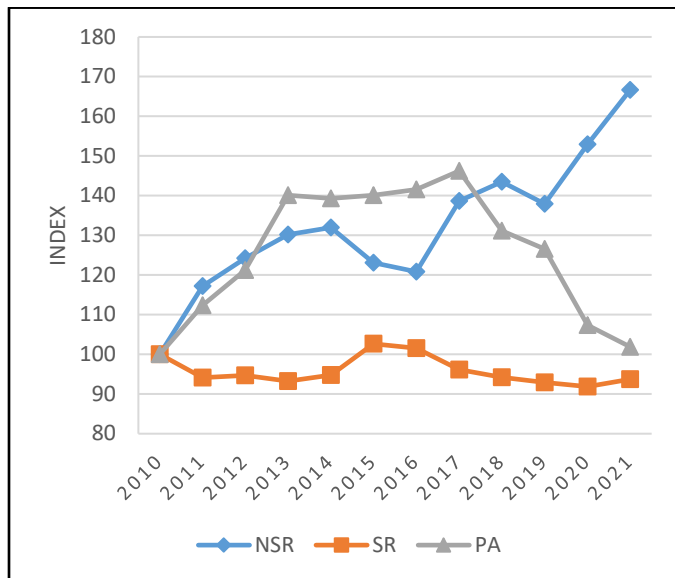
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

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



Jobs by Industry

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



Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The jobs by industry in Pershing County have experienced change from 2010 to 2021. The largest change that can be seen comes from the Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction industry, where total jobs increased by more than 500. Before the large increase, the Government, Public Admin industry had the most jobs in Pershing. Not all industries experienced growth, the largest decrease comes from the Manufacturing industry with a loss of 67 jobs.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Pershing		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	183	148	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	335	863	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	0	0	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	27	22	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	85	18	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	12	29	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	151	155	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	52	31	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	<10	<10	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	14	<10	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	11	17	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	21	20	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	<10	<10	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	30	12	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	<10	<10	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	34	13	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	<10	18	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	138	142	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	35	32	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	708	721	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	0	<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 Pershing County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Pershing	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	\$54,804	\$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	\$109,342	\$121,597
22: Utilities	\$0	\$168,561
23: Construction	\$41,438	\$77,575
31: Manufacturing	\$83,577	\$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	\$79,959	\$97,417
44: Retail Trade	\$31,943	\$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	\$104,885	\$60,034
51: Information	-	\$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	-	\$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$35,732	\$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	\$142,044	\$94,189
55: Management of Companies	-	\$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	\$53,924	\$46,719
61: Educational Services	-	\$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	\$30,425	\$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	\$28,719	\$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	\$20,690	\$38,971
81: Other Services	\$37,878	\$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	\$90,652	\$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 Pershing County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Pershing Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	\$70,750	\$62,329
2011	\$71,393	\$60,733
2012	\$73,601	\$60,517
2013	\$76,193	\$59,922
2014	\$78,167	\$60,803
2015	\$80,337	\$61,963
2016	\$79,995	\$62,957
2017	\$80,664	\$62,976
2018	\$81,553	\$63,604
2019	\$81,564	\$64,662
2020	\$85,944	\$69,292
2021	\$84,512	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

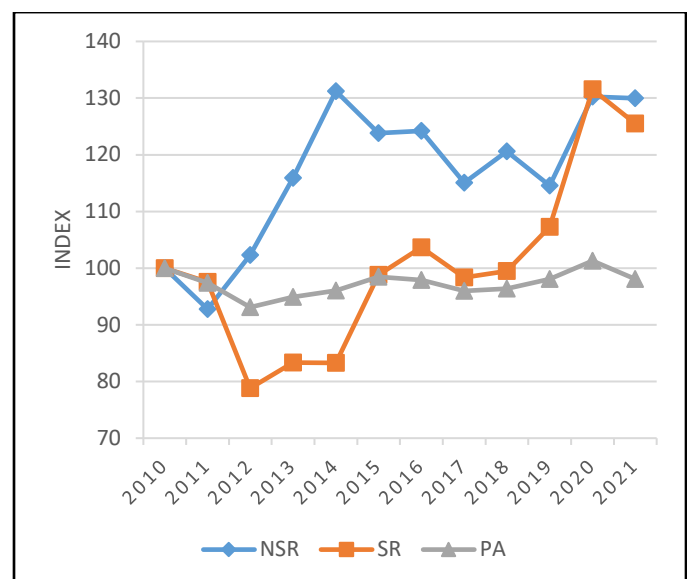
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

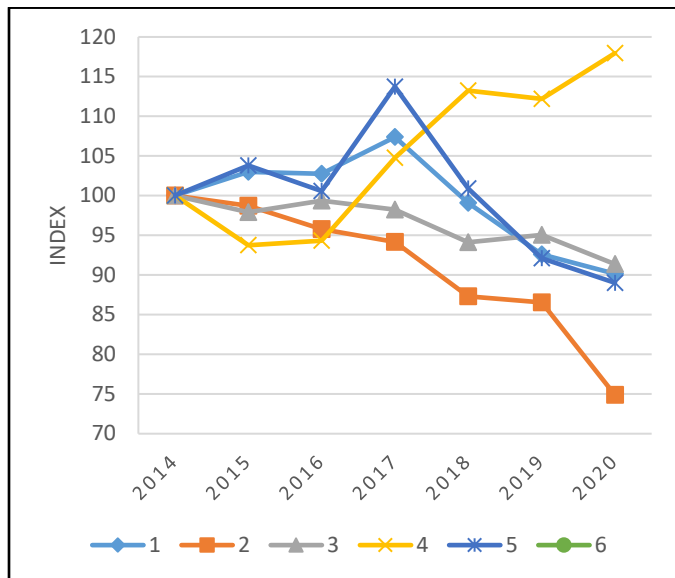
With minimal fluctuation from 2010 to 2021, the average earnings per worker in Pershing County has increased by \$13,762. When compared to Nevada the average earnings per worker are greater in Pershing by more than \$15,000. The Professional, Scientific, Tech industry averages the most earnings per worker in Pershing County averaging \$142,044, while Nevada's leading industry is Management of Companies which averages \$172,769.

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



Jobs by Occupation

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



Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

From 2014 to 2020 overall jobs by occupation have decreased. The largest decrease comes from the Education, Training, and Library occupation that went from 149 jobs to 55. Although overall jobs decreased, some occupations still saw increases, the largest coming from Construction and Extraction.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Pershing		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	145	162	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	61	65	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	16	14	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	58	65	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	85	63	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	89	66	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	26	18	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	149	55	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	<10	<10	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	40	96	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	23	32	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	193	112	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	123	107	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	52	39	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	41	34	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	149	148	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	217	187	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	81	76	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	321	437	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	189	185	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	106	75	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	137	141	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	<10	<10	9,304	10,323
99-Unclassified	-	0	0	0	0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation

County Breakdown

The average earnings per worker through all occupations in Pershing County is \$26.10. The occupation that averages the most earnings in Pershing is Healthcare Practitioners Tech, which correlates directly to Professional, Scientific, Tech being this County's leading industry. When compared to Nevada the average earning throughout all the occupations is greater in Pershing by \$2.00.

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

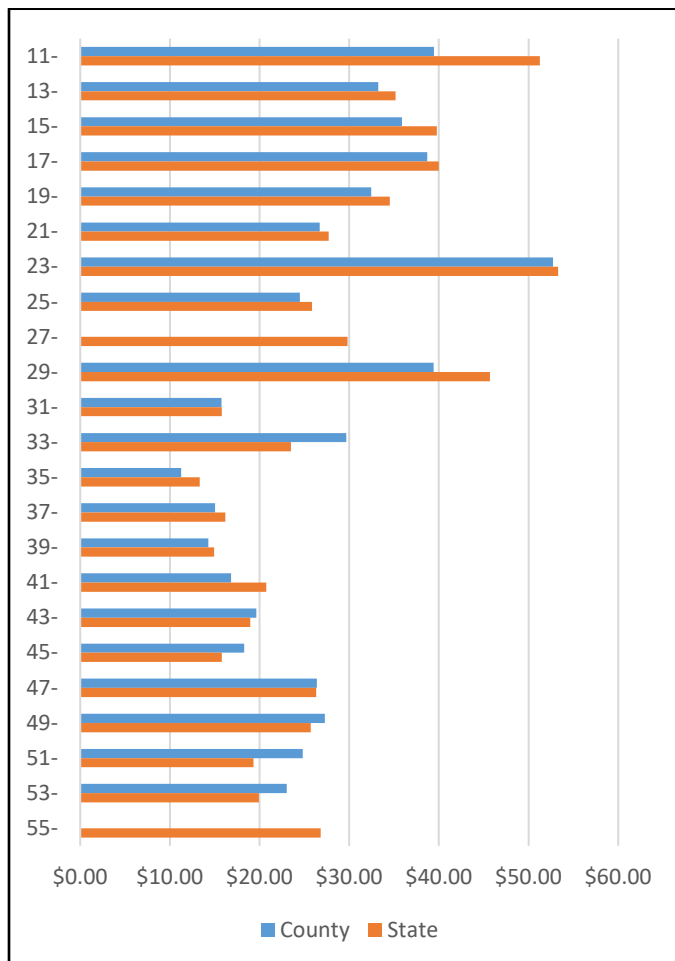


Table 48. Pershing County Avg. Hourly Earnings by Occupation, 2020

	Pershing	Nevada
11-Management	\$39.46	\$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	\$33.24	\$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	\$35.88	\$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	\$38.71	\$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	\$32.46	\$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	\$26.71	\$27.71
23-Legal	\$52.73	\$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	\$24.49	\$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	Insf. Data	\$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	\$39.41	\$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	\$15.74	\$15.80
33-Protective Service	\$29.66	\$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	\$11.25	\$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	\$15.05	\$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	\$14.28	\$14.94
41-Sales and Related	\$16.82	\$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	\$19.64	\$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	\$18.30	\$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	\$26.39	\$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	\$27.29	\$25.70
51-Production	\$24.81	\$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	\$23.04	\$19.94
55-Military	Insf. Data	\$26.82
99-Unclassified	\$0.00	\$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	\$26.10	\$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. Pershing County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	855	767	89
2011	1,113	1,215	-102
2012	1,194	1,332	-138
2013	1,310	1,382	-73
2014	1,319	980	339
2015	1,254	615	639
2016	1,227	628	599
2017	1,438	652	786
2018	1,334	687	647
2019	1,291	694	598
2020	1,257	680	577
2021	1,298	690	608

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

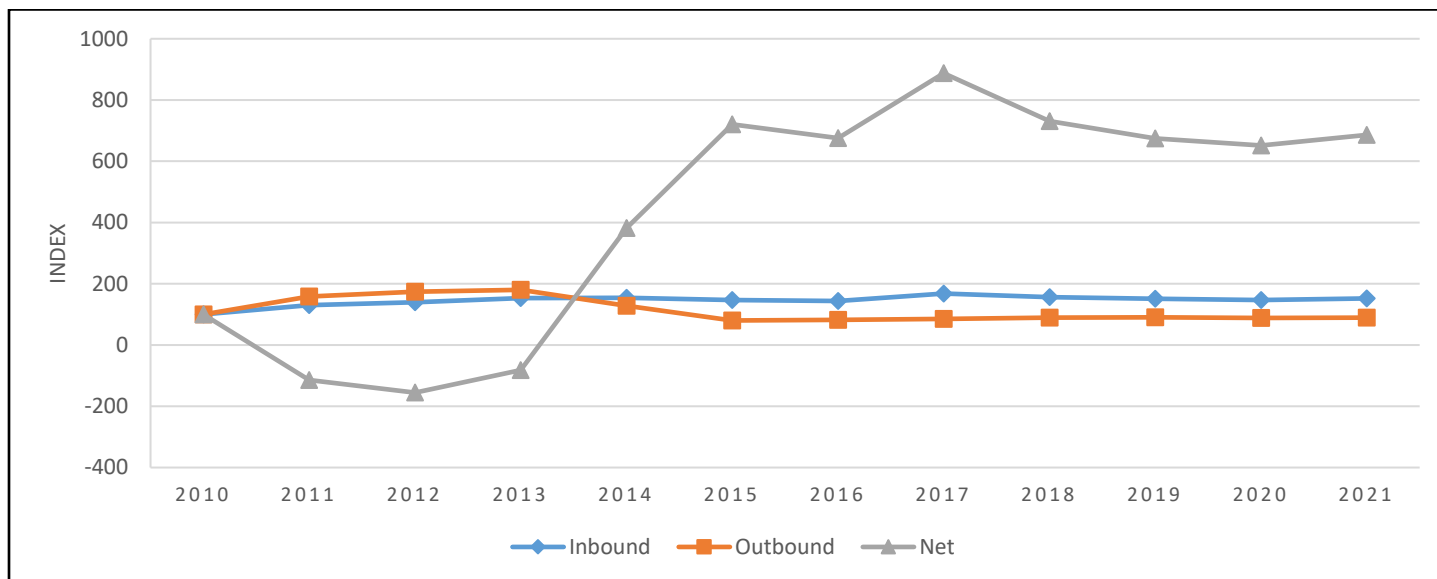
Why is it important?

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

The commuting inflow and outflow in Pershing County has experienced some fluctuation from 2010 to 2021. From 2011 to 2013, more people were leaving Pershing for work than they were coming in. This started to change after 2015 when net commuters were over 600. This is great for the county as more people are coming in and hopefully working to further grow the community. Since then, net commuters have fluctuated up and down, sometimes reaching 700 but never going below 500. This shows there is still work to be done in Pershing County and it appears it will remain like that for years to come.

Figure 48. Pershing 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.

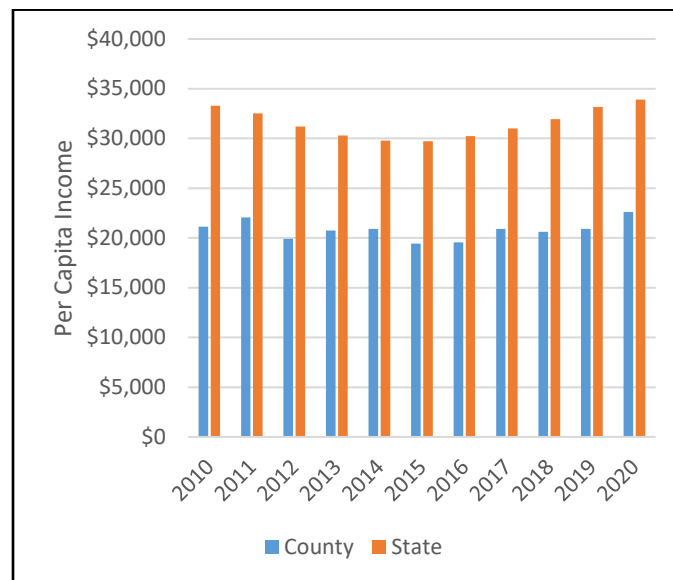
Table 50. Pershing County Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020

Year	Pershing Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$21,137	\$33,287
2012	\$19,913	\$31,194
2014	\$20,910	\$29,771
2016	\$19,557	\$30,229
2018	\$20,616	\$31,954
2020	\$22,609	\$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.



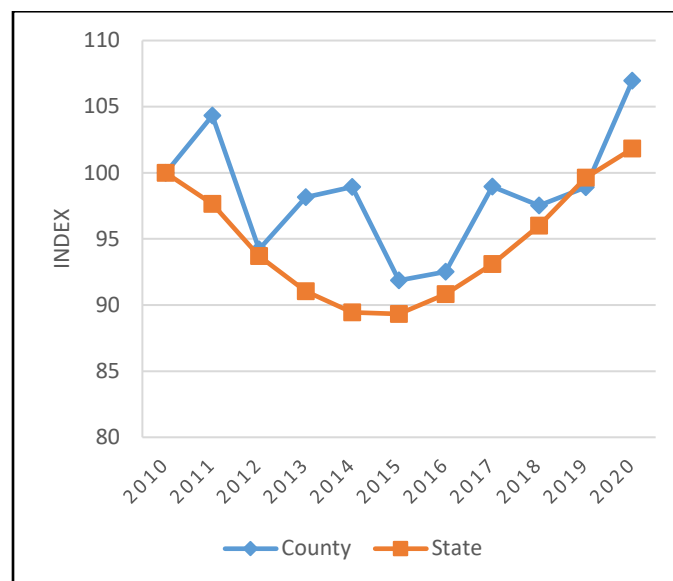
Figure 49. Pershing County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

The per capita income in Pershing County has not changed much from 2010 to 2020, a slight waving pattern can be seen over the ten years. The per capita income rose and fell by about \$1,000 every other year, but nothing too significant. The per capita income has gone from \$21,137 in 2010 to \$22,609 in 2020. Nevada's per capita income is more than \$10,000 greater than Pershing's.

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



Personal Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

From 2010 to 2020, Pershing's personal income has increased by a little over \$67,000. The biggest increase can be seen in the earnings by place of work, only one of the personal income components experienced a decrease. Those changes came from adjustment for residence.



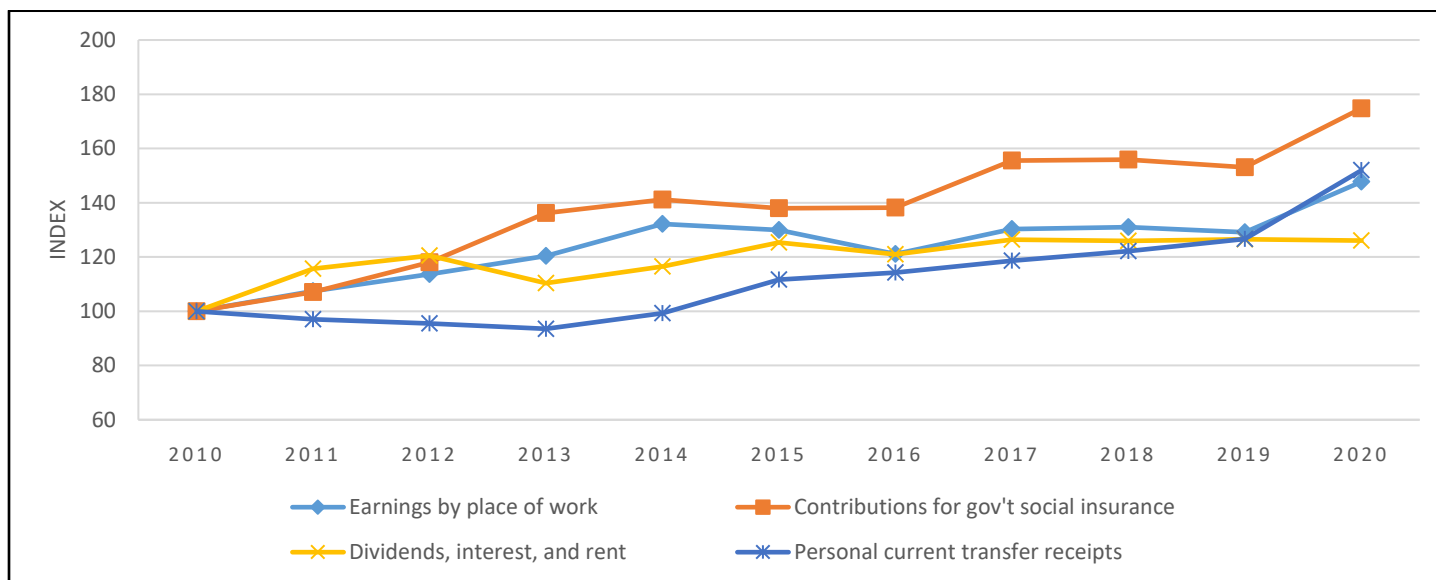
Table 51. Pershing County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	\$191,767	\$258,810
Earnings by place of work*	\$126,464	\$186,805
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	\$9,523	\$16,648
Employee/self-employed contributions*	\$5,133	\$8,658
Employer contributions*	\$4,391	\$7,990
Adjustment for residence*	\$1,500	-\$15,512
Net earnings by place of residence	\$118,441	\$154,645
Dividends, interest, and rent*	\$27,971	\$35,248
Personal current transfer receipts*	\$45,355	\$68,917

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



Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Pershing County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	\$126,464	\$186,805
Wages and salaries	\$86,247	\$135,618
Supplements to wages and salaries	\$31,188	\$38,756
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	\$26,797	\$30,766
Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$4,391	\$7,990
Proprietors' income	\$9,030	\$12,431
Farm proprietors' income	\$2,973	\$9,029
Nonfarm proprietors' income	\$6,057	\$3,402

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?

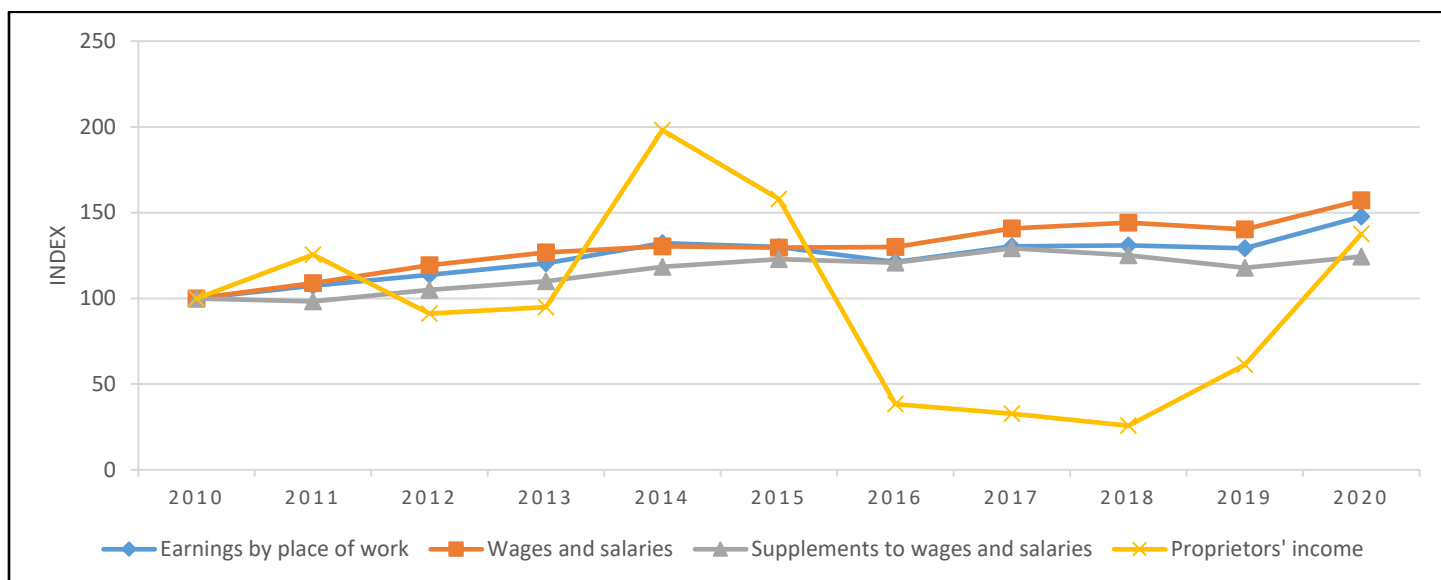
Earnings breakdown data can be used to identify the different parts of payments through places of employment. This data is useful for identifying possible mandates, reforms, and overall increases or decreases in benefits such employer contributions. An outlook on the overall economic wellbeing of the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

County Breakdown

Earnings by place of work in Pershing County have increased by about \$60,000 from 2010 to 2020. Wages and salaries also experienced a big increase by \$49,000. All of the personal income categories experienced an increase except for Nonfarm proprietors income, which decreased by 2,655.



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

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	\$17,598,429
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	\$286,894,662
22: Utilities	\$197,802
23: Construction	\$1,322,060
31: Manufacturing	\$4,119,908
42: Wholesale Trade	\$9,035,715
44: Retail Trade	\$12,545,151
48: Transportation and Warehousing	\$8,155,371
51: Information	\$1,084,332
52: Finance and Insurance	\$1,688,950
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$5,843,214
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	\$4,594,324
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	\$753,796
56: Administrative and Support	\$900,112
61: Educational Services	\$40,724
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$667,143
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,512,501
72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$5,320,220
81: Other Services	\$1,705,002
90: Government and Public Administration	\$79,521,688
99: Unclassified Industry	Insf. Data

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

The industry with the highest GRP for Pershing County in 2021 is Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction (\$286M). The industry with the lowest GRP is Educational Services (40K). The total GRP for Pershing is \$469M. The total exports are \$945M and the imports are \$687M which makes for a very healthy and thriving economy.

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

	Pershing
Total GRP	\$469,242,060
Exports	\$945,861,412
Imports	\$687,214,640

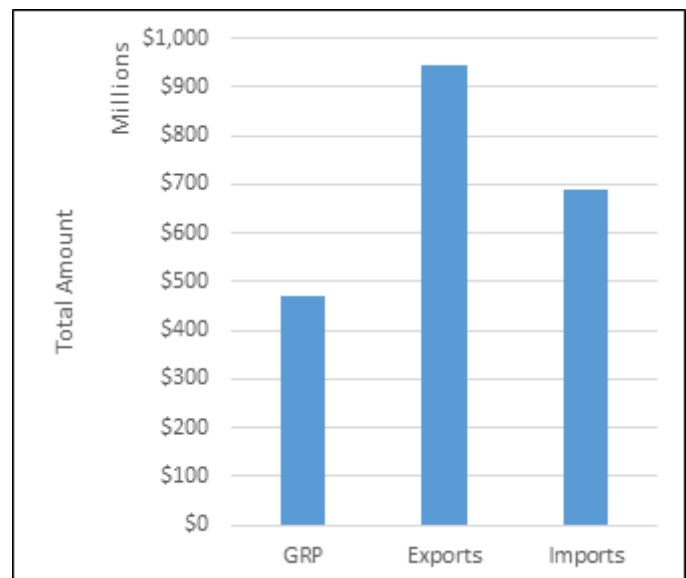
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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



NAICS Sector Breakdown

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

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

NAICS Sector Breakdowns

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

Page 1:

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

Page 2:

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

What is NAICS?

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

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

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

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

NAICS Sectors

What NAICS can offer

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

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

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

Businesses within a NAICS subsector

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

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

This Section Contains:

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

Breaking Down NAICS Sectors

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

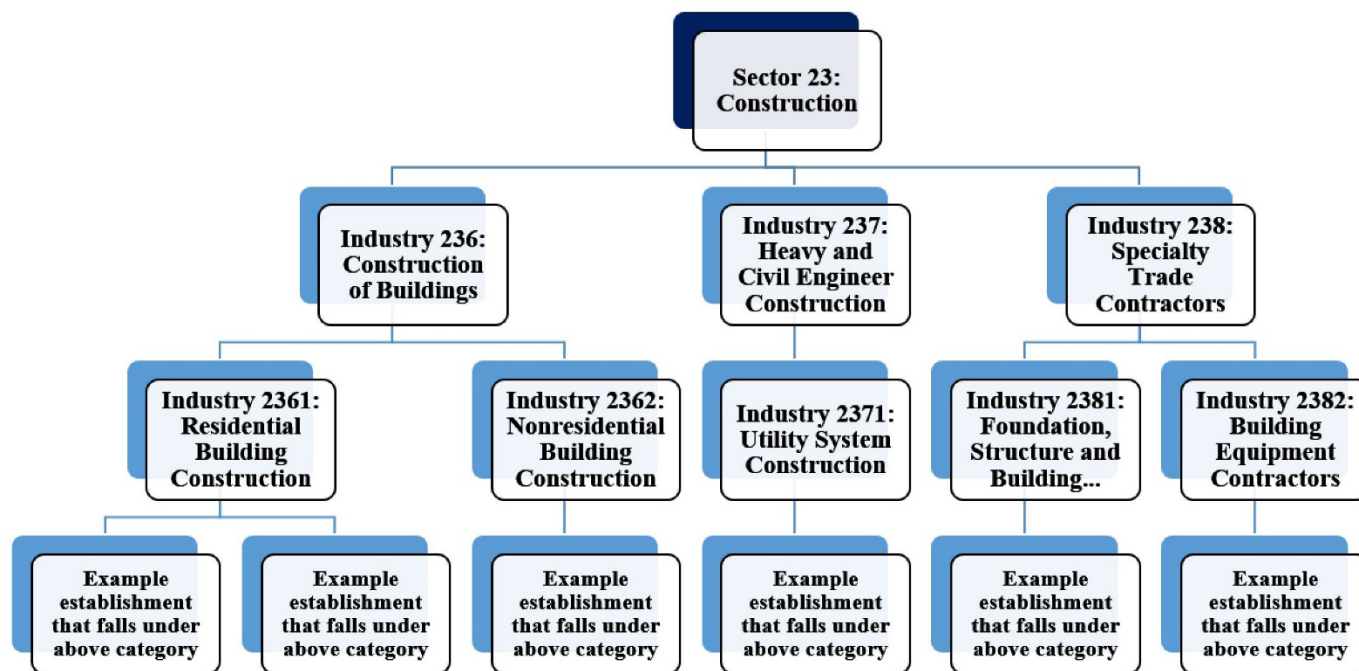
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	780
2	903: Local Government	399
3	902: State Government	288
4	447: Gasoline Stations	105
5	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	96
6	213: Support Activities for Mining	83
7	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	79
8	721: Accommodation	46
9	111: Crop Production	38
10	901: Federal Government	33
11	115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	31
12	484: Truck Transportation	21
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	20
14	811: Repair and Maintenance	20
15	445: Food and Beverage Stores	19

Figure 54. Example Flowchart of NAICS Sector 23: Construction



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

Top Performers

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

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

The Sourcing for each of these tables is as follows:

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

The NAICS Classification System

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

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

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$142,044
2	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$111,487
3	484: Truck Transportation	\$108,249
4	902: State Government	\$93,733
5	903: Local Government	\$91,506
6	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$90,845
7	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$89,068
8	111: Crop Production	\$70,981
9	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$58,492
10	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$53,924
11	901: Federal Government	\$53,591
12	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$41,839
13	811: Repair and Maintenance	\$41,321
14	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$37,229
15	531: Real Estate	\$35,732

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$512,549,359
2	902: State Government	\$300,785,458
3	903: Local Government	\$97,985,179
4	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$28,127,033
5	901: Federal Government	\$21,517,636
6	111: Crop Production	\$17,221,653
7	447: Gasoline Stations	\$16,601,080
8	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$16,133,471
9	484: Truck Transportation	\$7,539,809
10	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$7,517,604
11	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$7,485,642
12	531: Real Estate	\$7,229,928
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$6,535,856
14	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$6,225,546
15	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$5,019,649

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$71,606,298
2	902: State Government	\$68,273,955
3	903: Local Government	\$67,257,672
4	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$26,876,493
5	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$25,915,282
6	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$20,133,171
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$19,733,899
8	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$19,255,769
9	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$18,747,003
10	333: Machinery Manufacturing	\$18,739,614
11	221: Utilities	\$17,573,584
12	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$15,284,232
13	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$14,479,472
14	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$14,249,334
15	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$13,531,040

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$481,308,784
2	902: State Government	\$300,785,458
3	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$24,605,730
4	903: Local Government	\$23,590,739
5	901: Federal Government	\$21,103,008
6	111: Crop Production	\$15,185,995
7	447: Gasoline Stations	\$14,681,843
8	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$9,290,393
9	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$7,169,696
10	484: Truck Transportation	\$4,929,209
11	486: Pipeline Transportation	\$4,440,175
12	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$4,125,118
13	531: Real Estate	\$3,515,479
14	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$3,488,753
15	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$2,854,625

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

Overall jobs have decreased in this sector for Pershing County from 2011 to 2021. While two of the three active subsectors experienced increases in jobs, the large decrease from the Crop Production subsector was greater. Animal Production and Aquaculture is now the sectors leader with 79 jobs in 2021 and over \$6M in industry earnings. Crop Production is still active with 8 payroll businesses, and the highest earnings per job at \$70,981. Total sales for this sector are \$40M, which mostly comes from exports. The high sales in conjunction with the low imports, make for a strong stable sector.

When compared to Nevada the average earnings per job are higher in Pershing in two of the three active subsectors.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$1,424,028.

Table 60 Pershing 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	103	38	8	\$70,981	\$4,409,050
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	41	79	3	\$58,492	\$6,674,968
113: Forestry and Logging	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,474
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$58,845
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	22	31	0	\$26,264	\$821,049

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	\$17,221,653	\$2,035,659	\$15,185,995	\$2,038,753	\$387,861
112	\$28,127,033	\$3,521,303	\$24,605,730	\$1,989,571	\$994,713
113	\$19,289	\$13,109	\$6,180	\$1,771	\$728
114	\$135,822	\$5,415	\$130,408	\$25,632	\$20,637
115	\$972,485	\$529,582	\$442,903	\$854,176	\$20,089

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

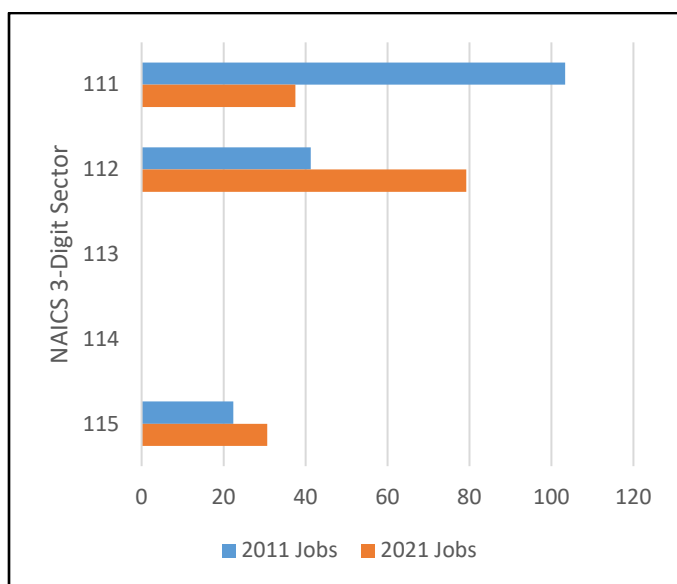
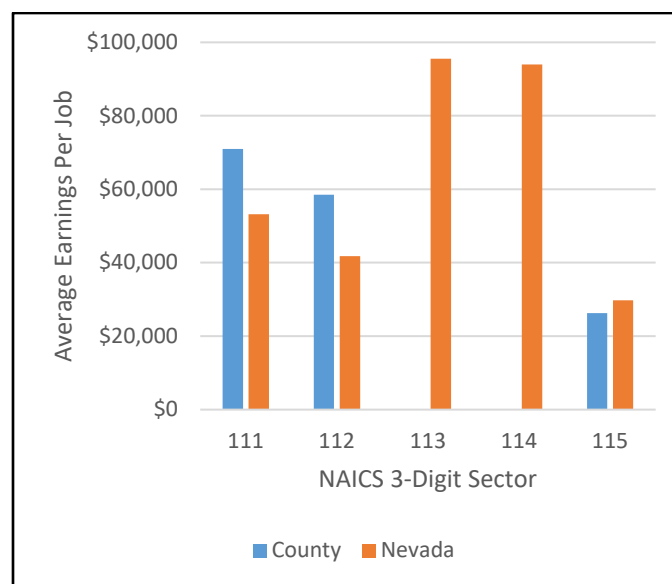


Figure 56 Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Pershing County has seen a great increase in jobs in this sector from 2011 to 2021. Oil and Gas Extraction is not prevalent in Pershing but that is no problem, the mining subsector has 5 payroll businesses with 780 jobs and over \$87M in industry earnings. Jobs have increased by nearly 400 in both the Mining and Support Activities for Mining subsectors, providing Pershing with 7 total payroll businesses in 2021.

At over \$531M total sales are extremely high in this sector. Most of the sales come from exports from the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector. The imports for this sector are very low compared to the total exported sales and total sales, which is a clear sign of a stable economy. However, the average earnings per job in Pershing are less when compared to Nevada.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$34,109,681.

Table 62. Pershing 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	\$483,613
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	489	780	5	\$111,487	\$87,043,442
213: Support Activities for Mining	<10	83	2	\$89,068	\$7,394,129

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	\$3,288,828	\$2,146,922	\$1,141,906	\$3,267,420	\$581,866
212	\$512,549,359	\$31,240,575	\$481,308,784	\$13,531,040	\$32,679,974
213	\$16,133,471	\$6,843,078	\$9,290,393	\$6,736,542	\$847,841

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

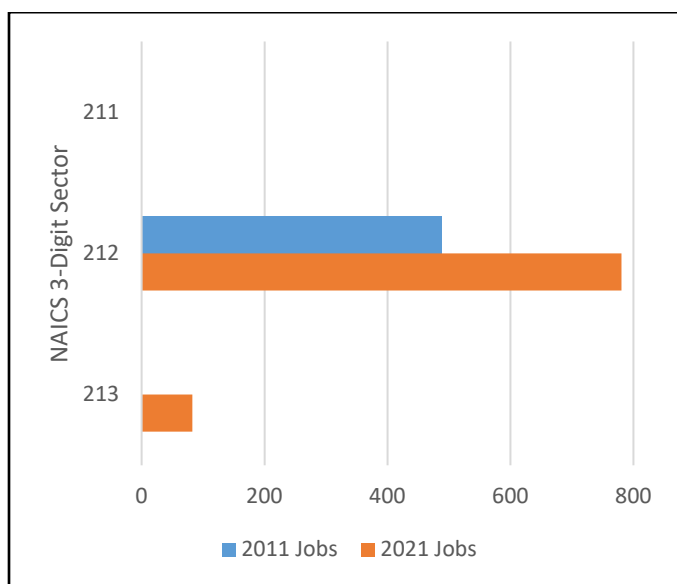
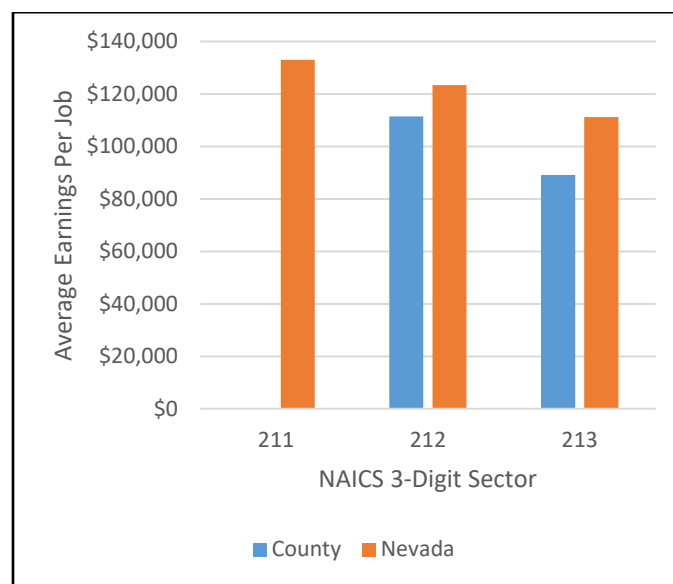


Figure 58. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

221: Utilities

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

County Breakdown

The Utilities sector is not very active for Pershing County, there have been 0 payroll businesses and 0 jobs from 2011 to 2021. However, this sector still manages to produce \$46,059 in total industry earnings. There is also nearly \$300K in total sales, split evenly between in-region sales and exports. Nevertheless, a sector with minimal output is bound to have high imports. That is exactly what can be seen here as imports are well over \$17M.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$43,910.

Table 64. Pershing 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	0	0	0	\$0	\$46,059

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	\$298,053	\$146,645	\$151,409	\$17,573,584	\$43,910

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

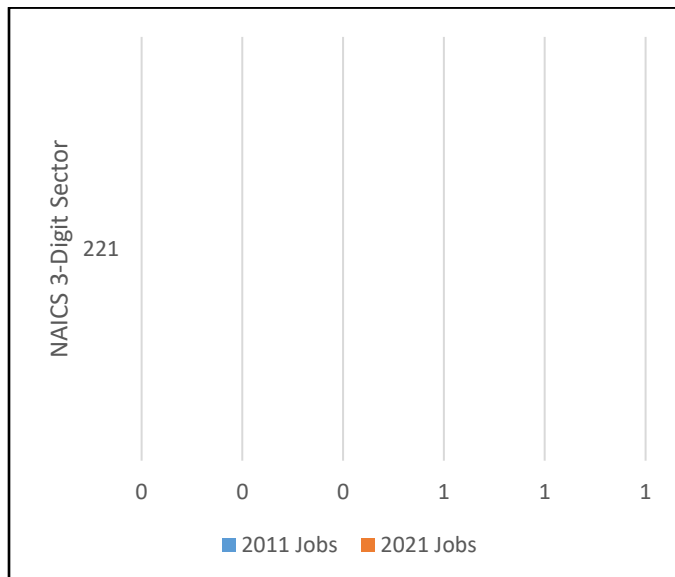
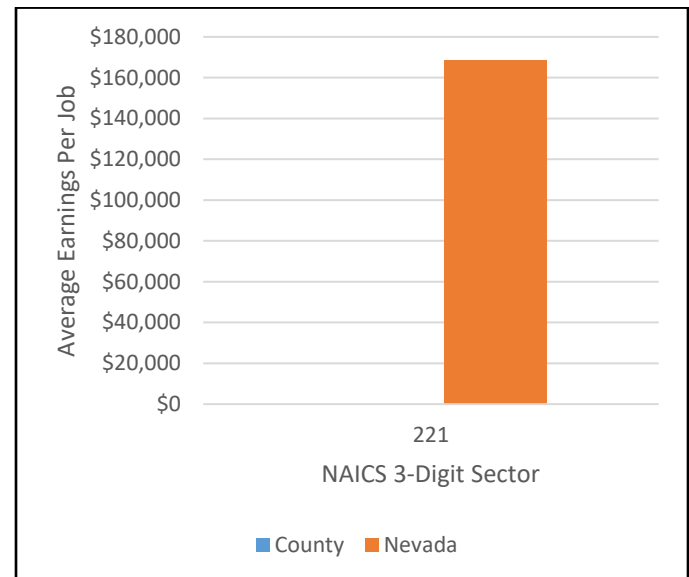


Figure 60. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 23: Construction

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

236: Construction of Buildings

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

237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

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

238: Specialty Trade Contractors

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

County Breakdown

The Construction sector is not very active for Pershing County. Specialty Trade Contractors is the only subsector with sufficient data to report from 2011 to 2021, and it's nothing to write home about. There was an increase in jobs from 14 to 16 and it has 2 payroll businesses. The total industry earnings of all three subsectors do not even total \$1M, which is very low for the Construction sector.

Total sales are at \$2.4M, most of which come from in-region sales from Specialty Trade Contractors. Imports are high in this sector at over \$40M, this is to be suspected due to the minimal output. With high imports and low exports and total sales, there is a potential opportunity for growth in this sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$19,757.

Table 66. Pershing 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	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$152,513
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$188,326
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	14	16	2	\$41,839	\$686,193

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	\$388,287	\$313,826	\$74,461	\$10,324,500	\$2,881
237	\$481,926	\$416,099	\$65,827	\$5,683,442	\$3,704
238	\$1,750,247	\$1,186,660	\$563,587	\$25,915,282	\$13,172

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

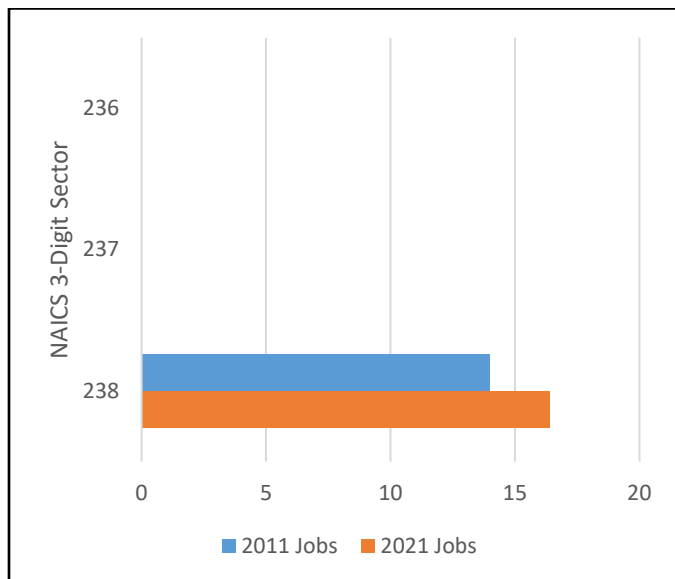
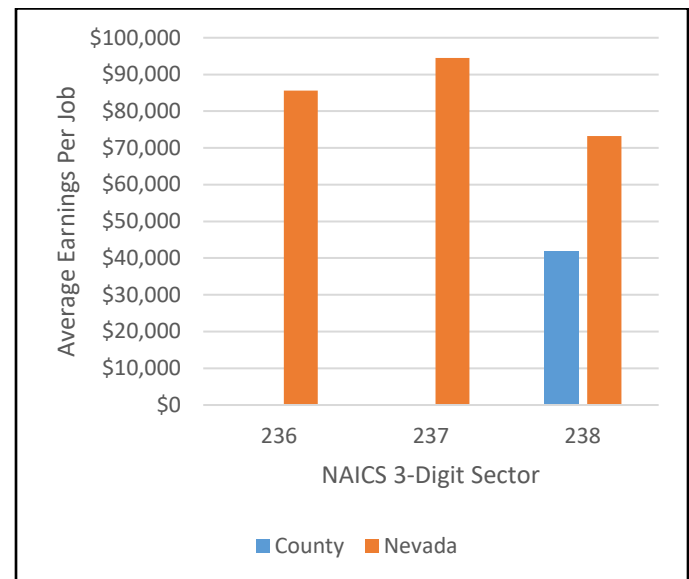


Figure 62. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 31: Manufacturing

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

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

311: Food Manufacturing

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

312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing

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

313: Textile Mills

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

314: Textile Product Mills

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

315: Apparel Manufacturing

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

316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing

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

County Breakdown

This Manufacturing sector is not active for Pershing County in 2021. Most of the data is suppressed, but there are some industry earnings that have been reported, the largest coming from Food Manufacturing. Total sales are decent at \$1.5M, most coming from exported sales from the Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing. However, like previous sectors, minimal output leads to high imports.

Taxes collected from this sector are \$353,347.



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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
311: Food Manufacturing	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$63,564
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$40,622
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
314: Textile Product Mills	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$408

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	\$479,427	\$40,505	\$438,921	\$12,255,289	\$7,903
312	\$1,195,315	\$289,980	\$905,335	\$1,803,312	\$345,404
313	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$157,194	\$0
314	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$186,962	\$0
315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,806	\$0
316	\$1,786	\$0	\$1,786	\$73,091	\$40

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

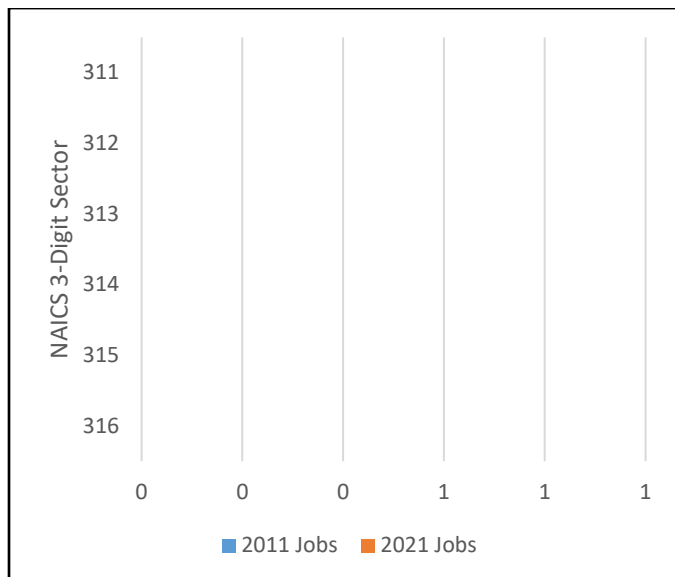
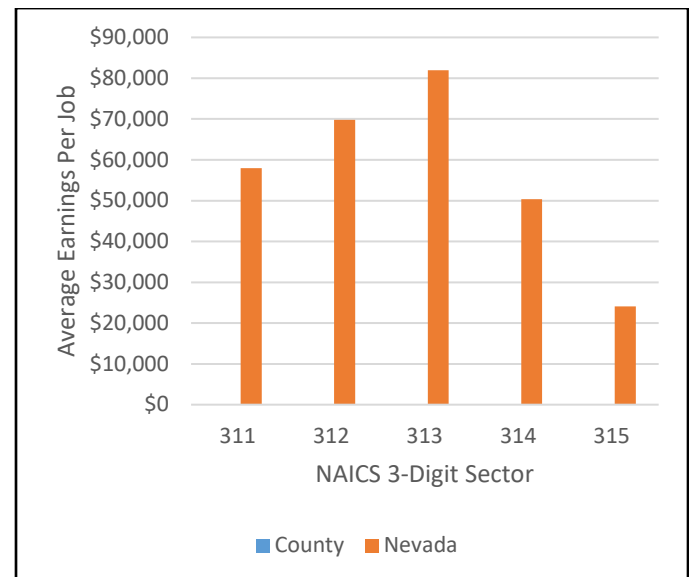


Figure 64. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

This Manufacturing sector is not very active for Pershing either. From 2011 to 2021 only 4 of the 7 subsectors have been active, however most of the data for them is suppressed. The Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing subsector has the most production with over \$300K in industry earnings and \$1.3M in total sales.

As suspected with the minimal output from the other subsectors, imports are extremely high. Making this sector heavily reliant on outside communities to keep operating.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$29,956.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
321: Wood Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$89,408
322: Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$16,379
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
325: Chemical Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$48,454
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$317,873

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	\$382,465	\$116,691	\$265,773	\$1,548,060	\$3,439
322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,081,349	\$0
323	\$51,741	\$0	\$51,741	\$892,597	\$882
324	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,522,431	\$0
325	\$239,680	\$38,218	\$201,462	\$18,747,003	\$5,911
326	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,634,791	\$0
327	\$1,390,072	\$206,800	\$1,183,271	\$5,703,704	\$19,724

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

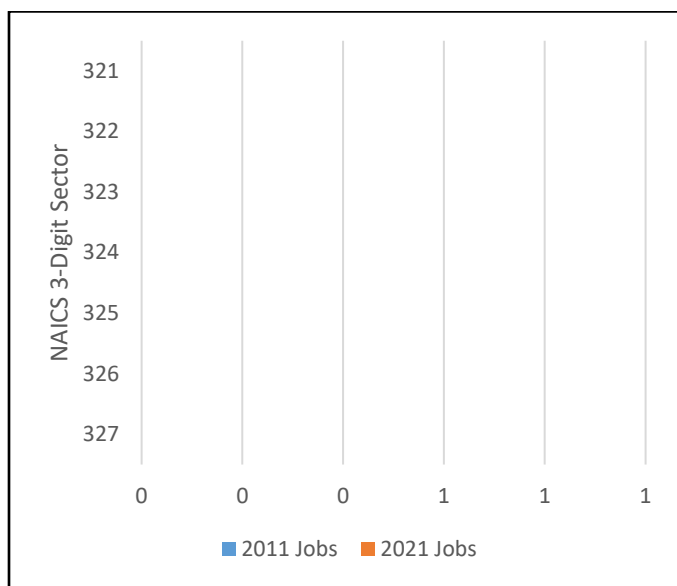
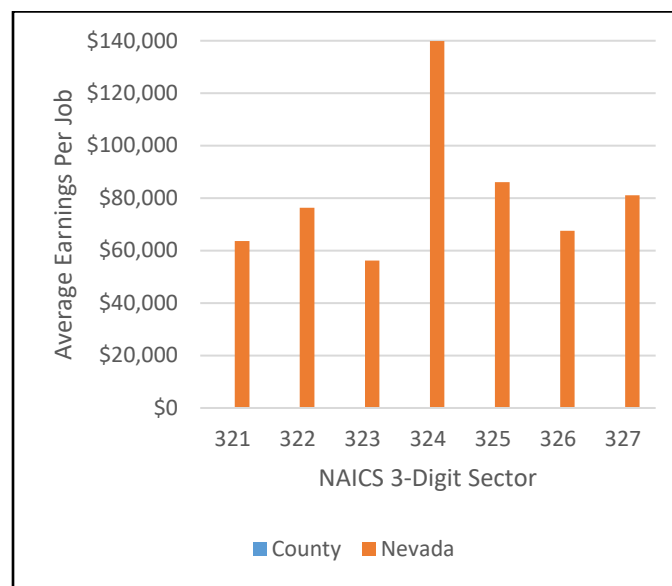


Figure 66. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 33: Manufacturing

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

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

331: Primary Metal Manufacturing

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

332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

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

334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

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

County Breakdown

This sector, like the previous Manufacturing sectors, has not been very active for Pershing County, most of the data is suppressed and there is only 1 payroll business. The most active subsector is Primary Metal Manufacturing, with \$800K in earnings and \$7.4M in total sales. Despite this great production, the sector is still heavily reliant on imports from outside communities. Total taxes collected \$108,338.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$854,557
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$35,678
333: Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,067
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$44,083
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	40	0	0	\$0	\$2,974
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$15,457
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$481

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	\$7,485,642	\$315,946	\$7,169,696	\$5,676,905	\$105,770
332	\$75,028	\$10,790	\$64,238	\$10,921,971	\$773
333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,739,614	\$0
334	\$23,407	\$0	\$23,407	\$2,720,508	\$536
335	\$81,021	\$0	\$81,021	\$989,672	\$870
336	\$9,533	\$4,049	\$5,484	\$11,745,118	\$144
337	\$32,670	\$0	\$32,670	\$725,379	\$232
339	\$1,240	\$0	\$1,240	\$2,218,194	\$13

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

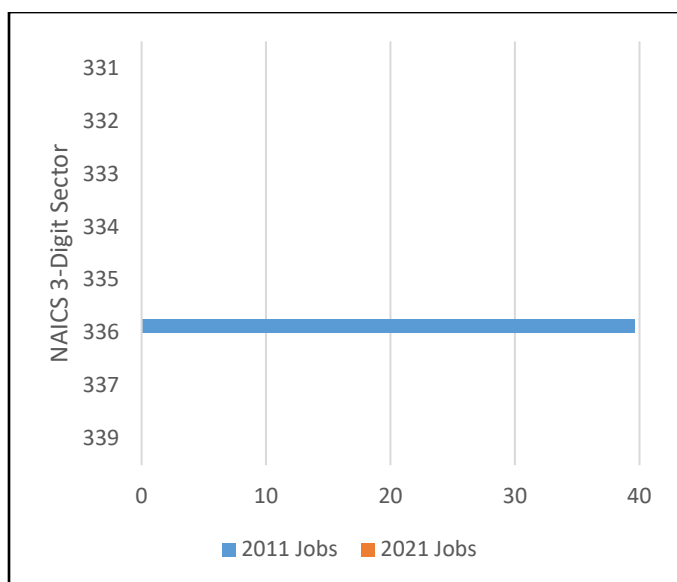
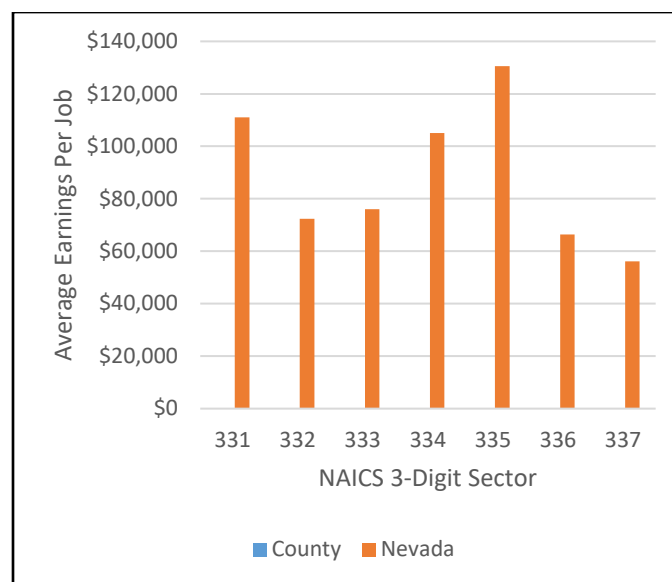


Figure 68. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Jobs have overall increased in the Wholesale Trade sector for Pershing County from 2011 to 2021. The increase was by a total of 19 jobs which came from the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector, which also has 2 payroll businesses and averages \$90K per job, with over \$1.7M in industry earnings.

Despite the high industry earnings, the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods subsector has greater total sales at \$7.5M. While total sales are decent for the active subsectors, they are not enough to match the high imports. This sector is reliant on the imports, without them this sector could fail in Pershing.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$4,698,329.

Table 74. Pershing 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	<10	19	2	\$90,845	\$1,735,607
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$590,300
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	\$5,019,649	\$894,531	\$4,125,118	\$19,733,899	\$357,929
424	\$7,517,604	\$4,028,852	\$3,488,753	\$19,255,769	\$4,340,400
425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$812,371	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

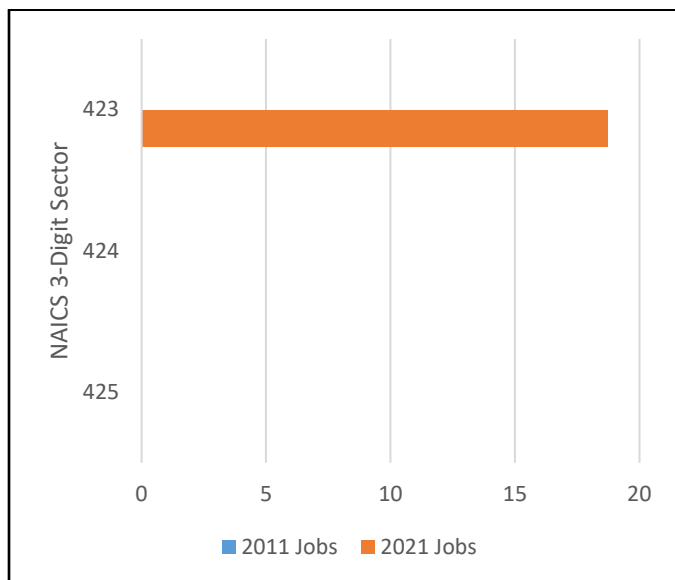
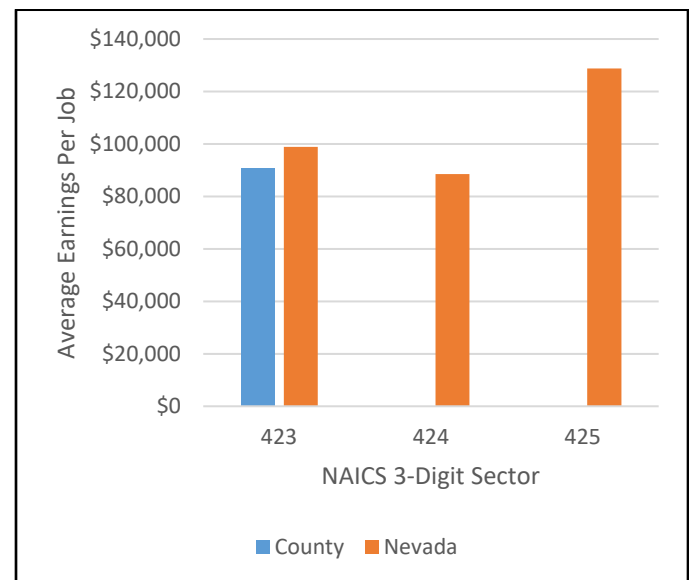


Figure 70. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Of the 8 subsectors in this Retail Trade sector only half of them are active in 2021. Despite an increase in jobs in the Gasoline Stations total jobs have overall decreased from 2011 to 2021. The total sales are much greater than the imports, displaying a strong stable sector. Total taxes collected from this sector \$3,279,436.

Table 76. Pershing 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	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$191,009
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,330
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$272,211
445: Food and Beverage Stores	34	19	1	\$37,229	\$962,483
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	0	0	0	\$0	\$68,366
447: Gasoline Stations	90	105	8	\$29,781	\$3,395,783
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	\$492,073	\$190,578	\$301,495	\$5,620,230	\$74,928
442	\$15,266	\$10,442	\$4,823	\$714,901	\$2,003
443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$883,284	\$0
444	\$813,938	\$105,004	\$708,934	\$1,359,999	\$152,410
445	\$2,449,039	\$442,068	\$2,006,971	\$3,146,364	\$297,885
446	\$152,910	\$68,386	\$84,524	\$1,502,214	\$12,029
447	\$16,601,080	\$1,919,238	\$14,681,843	\$115,192	\$2,740,181
448	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,735,876	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

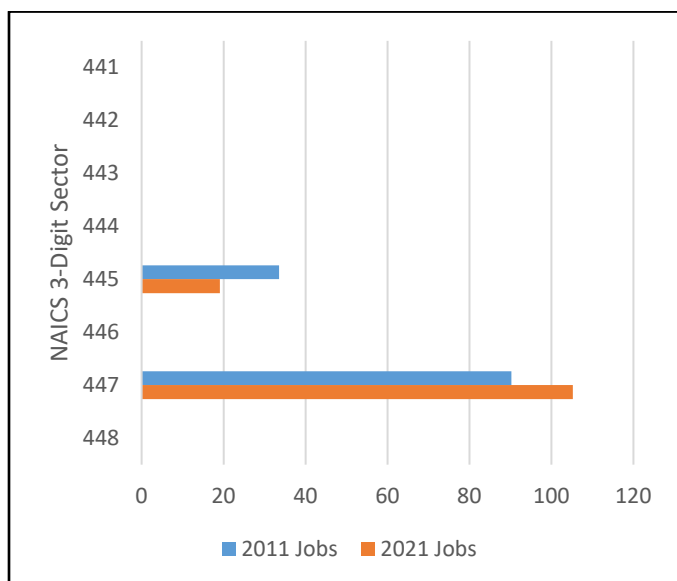
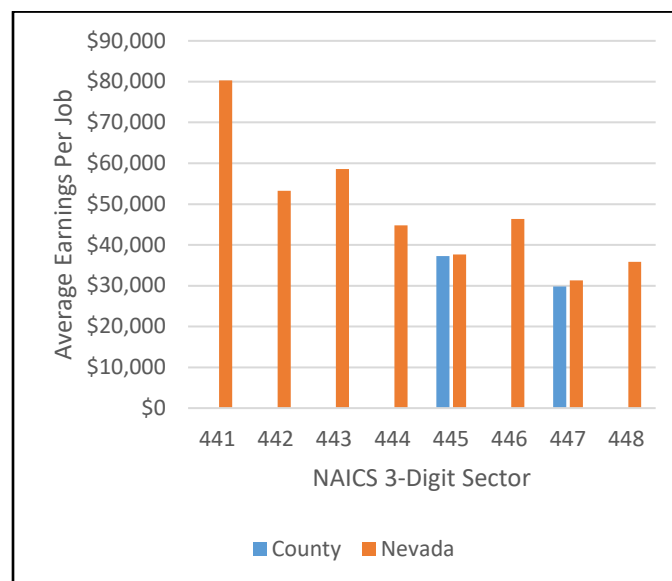


Figure 72. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Jobs have slightly increased in this Retail Trade sector from 2011 to 2021. There are only two active subsectors that each have 11 jobs and 1 payroll business; and those are General Merchandise Stores and Miscellaneous Store Retailers. They both average nearly \$40K in earnings per job and \$400K in industry earnings.

The total sales are decent in this sector but unfortunately imports remain at large. Total sales barely broke \$2M while total imports are up over \$8M. Like the previous Retail Trade sector in Pershing, this sector is reliant on the imports from outside communities.

Taxes collected from this sector are \$396,713.

Table 78. Pershing 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	0	0	0	\$0	\$50,678
452: General Merchandise Stores	<10	11	1	\$33,958	\$403,891
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	<10	11	1	\$33,840	\$407,446
454: Nonstore Retailers	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$39,782

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	\$123,554	\$54,931	\$68,623	\$500,012	\$16,717
452	\$1,127,858	\$256,024	\$871,834	\$3,277,281	\$234,074
453	\$991,403	\$180,142	\$811,261	\$1,188,141	\$133,534
454	\$174,390	\$99,110	\$75,280	\$4,267,991	\$12,388

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

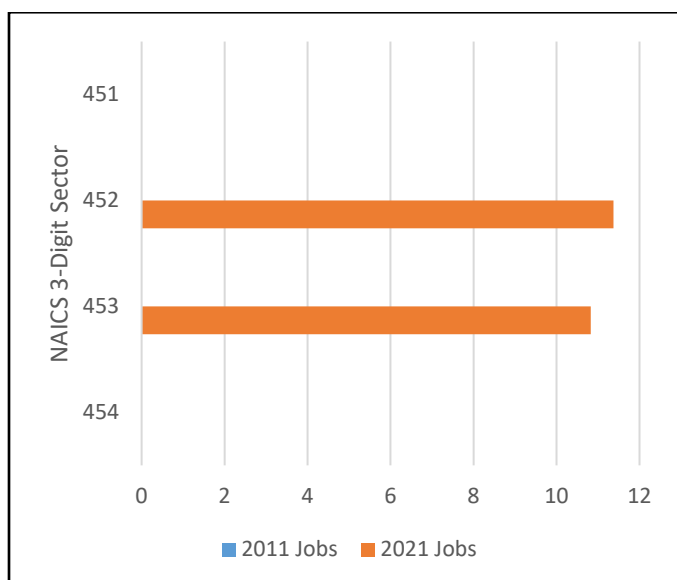
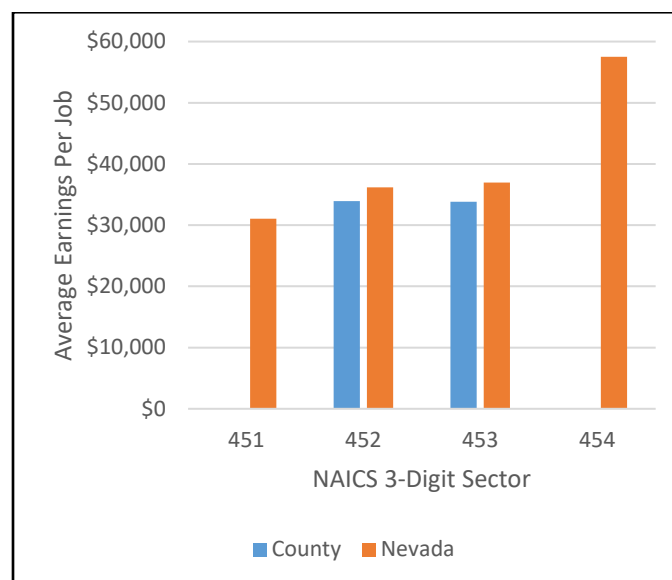


Figure 74. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 Transportation and Warehousing sector (48) only had one subsector in Pershing County that could provide sufficient data from 2021. Truck Transportation has 21 jobs and 4 payroll businesses that average \$108,249 per job and have a total industry earning of \$2.8M. The other 6 subsectors have produced industry earnings as well, they are just very low. The increase in jobs is the first major change to be seen in this sector from 2011 to 2021.

The total sales coming from Truck Transportation and Pipeline Transportation are great, especially when compared to their imports. Despite the high sales from the two subsectors, imports from the other subsectors are large due to their minimal output. With total sales coming close to the imports, there remains a healthy cash flow in this sector. However, all the cash flowing out is mostly from the two subsectors which could display an opportunity in these areas.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$586,541.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
481: Air Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$56,574
482: Rail Transportation	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$87,159
483: Water Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$37,379
484: Truck Transportation	<10	21	4	\$108,249	\$2,874,898
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$374,149
486: Pipeline Transportation	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$678,602
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,966
488: Support Activities for Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$23,096

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	\$157,469	\$122,792	\$34,677	\$1,087,280	\$17,311
482	\$295,174	\$148,063	\$147,111	\$1,403,835	\$10,174
483	\$188,038	\$141,179	\$46,859	\$1,084,256	\$7,031
484	\$7,539,809	\$2,610,600	\$4,929,209	\$9,057,589	\$119,118
485	\$678,611	\$590,135	\$88,476	\$778,061	\$20,866
486	\$4,837,629	\$397,454	\$4,440,175	\$182,871	\$411,185
487	\$20,286	\$8,959	\$11,327	\$14,784	\$220
488	\$58,689	\$50,097	\$8,592	\$2,396,135	\$636

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

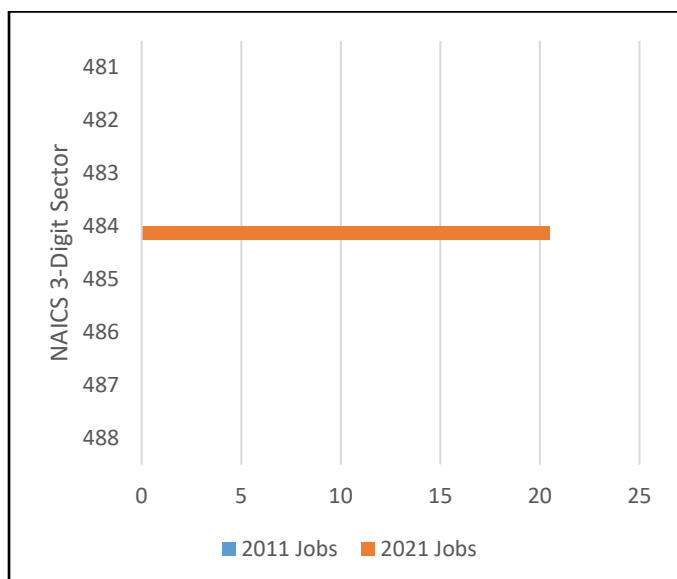
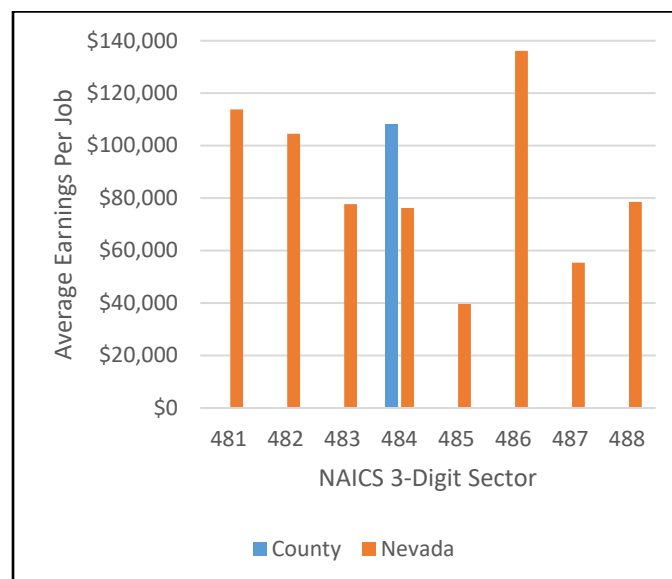


Figure 76. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

From 2011 to 2021 there has only been one active subsector in the Transportation and Warehousing sector (49), the Warehousing and Storage subsector. However, they have experienced a decrease in total jobs from 12 to less than 10; but they still have 1 payroll business and \$343,673 in total industry earnings. Couriers and Messengers manage to produce over \$100K in industry earnings despite not having any jobs or payroll businesses.

Total sales mostly come from the exported sales from the Warehousing and Storage subsector. However, like the previous sector, imports are high due to the minimal output. Without all the money flowing into Pershing the production could be even lower, causing this sector to become obsolete.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$9,095.

Table 82. Pershing 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	0	0	\$0	\$0
492: Couriers and Messengers	0	0	0	\$0	\$114,707
493: Warehousing and Storage	12	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$343,673

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
491	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,785	\$0
492	\$243,997	\$142,048	\$101,948	\$829,054	\$3,390
493	\$696,994	\$283,471	\$413,523	\$1,826,502	\$5,705

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

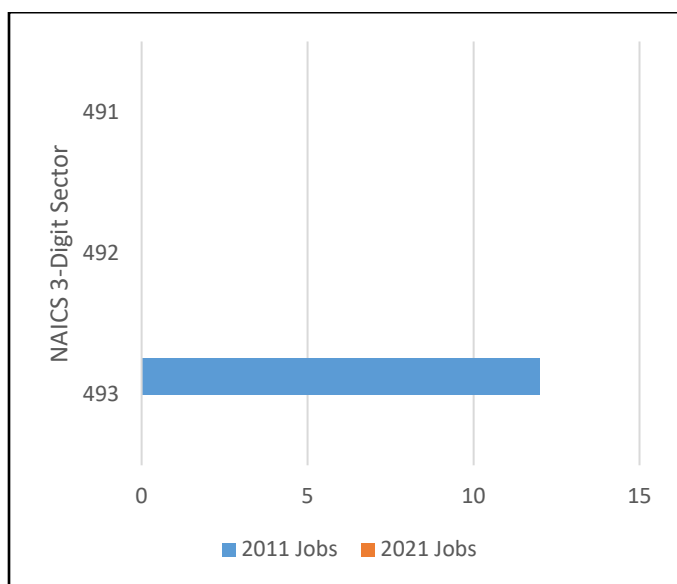
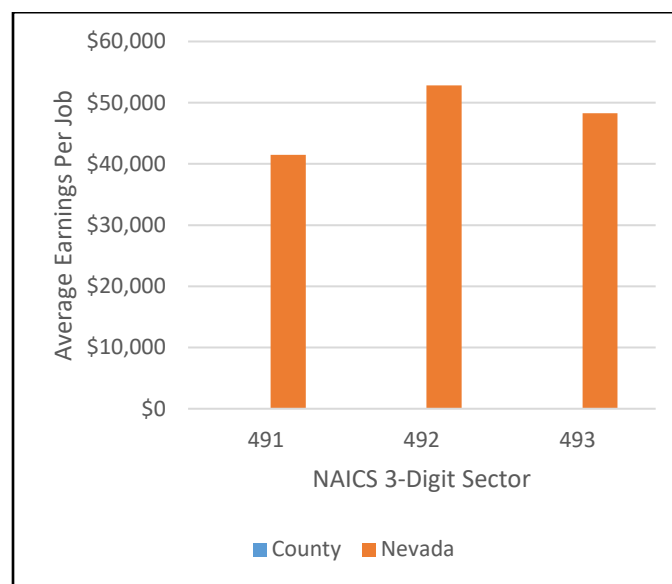


Figure 78. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 51: Information

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

511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)

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

512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries

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

515: Broadcasting (except Internet)

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

517: Telecommunications

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

518 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services

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

519: Other Information Services

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

County Breakdown

The Information sector has experienced a decrease in total jobs from 2011 to 2021. There is only 1 payroll business in 2021 and it comes from Telecommunications, where data has been suppressed for the total jobs and average earnings per job. However, it is likely the jobs and earnings are not much as the total industry earnings are only \$101,483. Despite not having any jobs or businesses, three other subsectors still produced industry earnings, but none were over \$40K.

Imports are the main story in this sector as they are well over \$20M. Telecommunications does produce decent sales that are over \$2M, most of which are in-region sales. However, it does not compare to the \$7M in imports from this subsector. With no jobs and minimal output, Pershing's Information sector has to rely on outside communities.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$95,655.

Table 84. Pershing 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)	<10	0	0	\$0	\$7,326
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	<10	0	0	\$0	\$36,866
517: Telecommunications	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$101,483
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$18,431
519: Other Information Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	\$17,661	\$0	\$17,661	\$5,175,049	\$228
512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$987,323	\$0
515	\$190,975	\$66,304	\$124,670	\$1,481,321	\$2,242
517	\$2,030,689	\$1,584,655	\$446,034	\$7,664,808	\$92,127
518	\$70,940	\$40,800	\$30,140	\$2,855,760	\$1,058
519	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,766,336	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

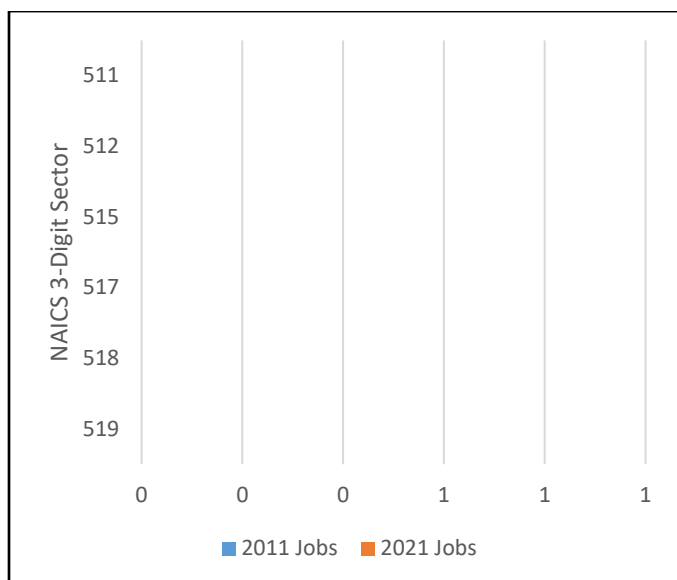
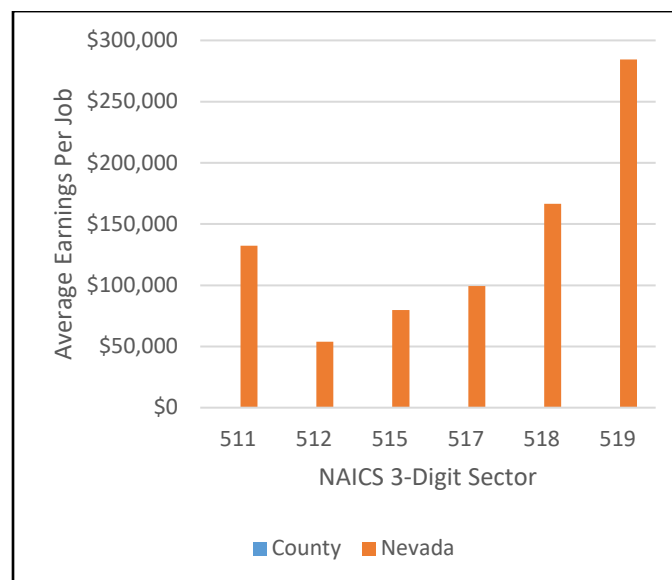


Figure 80. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Pershing County's Finance and Insurance sector is not very active in 2021. From 2011 to 2021 there was a decrease in jobs. There is only one subsector that reports having 3 payroll businesses, but the total number of jobs and average earnings per job have been suppressed. With 3 payroll businesses Credit Intermediation and Related Activities produces \$547,627 in total industry earnings and \$1.7M in total sales.

The total sales may seem to be decent, but when looking at the imports, the sales become irrelevant. Imports from Pershing's one active subsector in sector (52) are over \$14M, not to mention the other subsectors' imports total up over \$34M. Without the near \$50M in imports this sector would not be active in Pershing County.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$48,487.

Table 86. Pershing 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	14	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$547,627
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	0	0	0	\$0	\$15,128
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	<10	0	0	\$0	\$166,113
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	0	0	0	\$0	\$40,493

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 87. Pershing 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	\$120,971	\$0
522	\$1,791,668	\$388,372	\$1,403,297	\$14,249,334	\$41,368
523	\$23,153	\$9,748	\$13,406	\$11,832,691	\$92
524	\$579,544	\$260,496	\$319,048	\$20,133,171	\$6,495
525	\$140,677	\$139,068	\$1,609	\$2,280,389	\$532

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

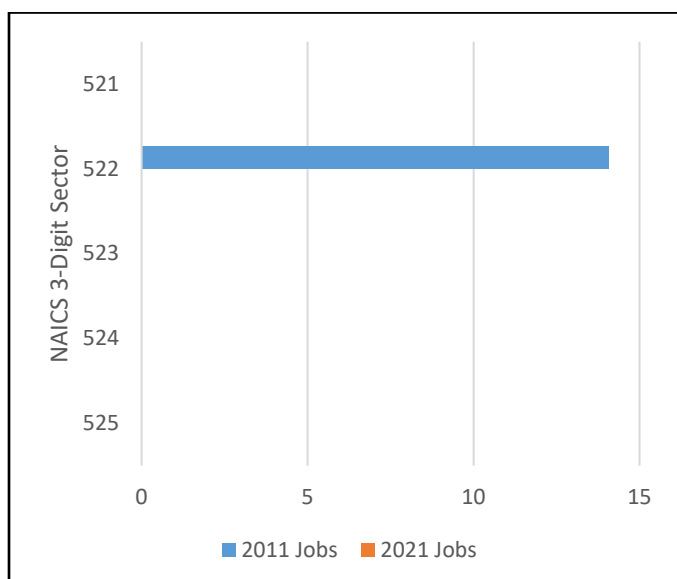
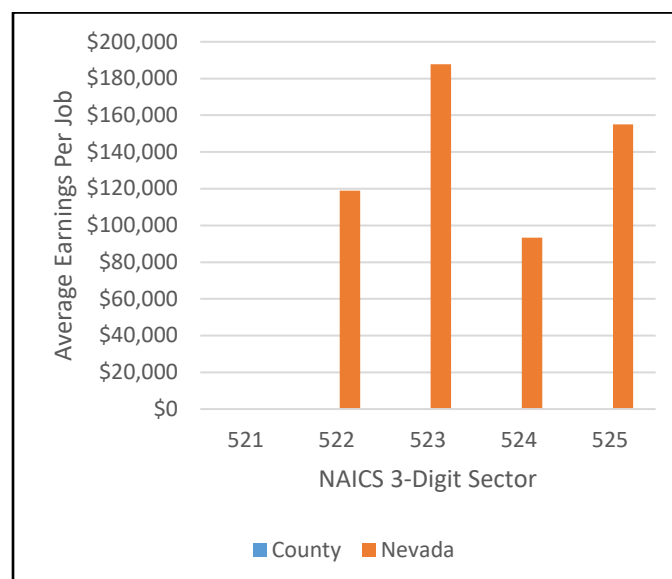


Figure 82. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

From 2011 to 2021 jobs have increased in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector. All jobs come from the Real Estate subsector in Pershing, they've increased from 14 to 17 jobs with 3 payroll businesses and average \$35,732 per job. There is a total industry earning of \$2.1M and despite not having any jobs the Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets subsector had \$73,377 in total industry earnings.

The total sales are over \$11.3M, \$7.2M coming from Real Estate and \$4.1M from Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets. The total sales in both subsectors are split evenly between in-region and exported sales. The total imports are slightly higher than the total sales at \$12.6M. This is due to no output coming from the Rental and Leasing Services. However, the gap is not that large and there is a healthy flow of money in Pershing's Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$418,545.

Table 88. Pershing 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	11	17	4	\$35,732	\$2,143,953
532: Rental and Leasing Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	\$0	\$73,377

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	\$7,229,928	\$3,714,448	\$3,515,479	\$9,490,060	\$316,263
532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,276,230	\$0
533	\$4,119,359	\$2,115,985	\$2,003,374	\$15,914	\$102,282

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

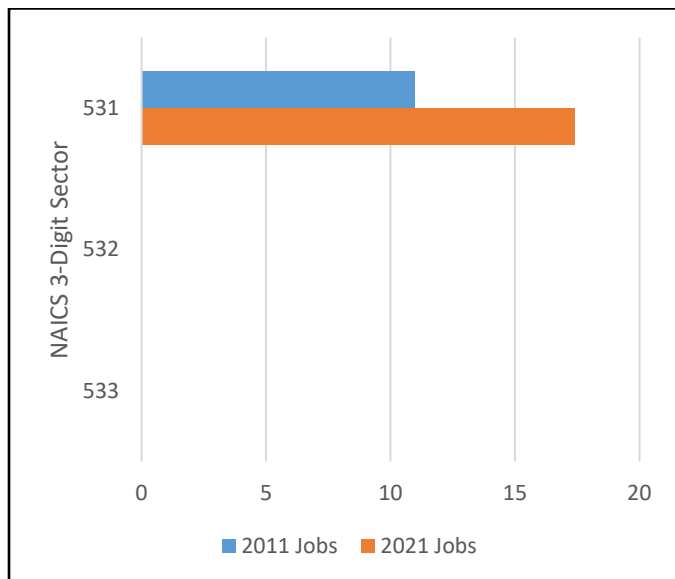
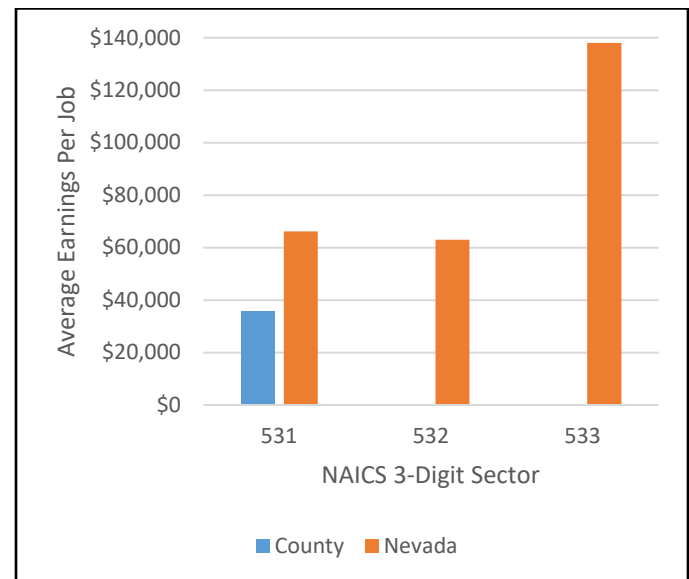


Figure 84. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Jobs have slightly increased from 2011 to 2021 in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector. Jobs increased from 19 to 20 with 6 payroll businesses and an average earning of \$142,044 per job. The industry has a total earning of \$3,333,520.

The total sales for the industry are over \$6.5M that are distributed evenly between in-region and exported sales. While total sales for Pershing County are decent, they don't compare to the \$26,876,493 in imports. This sector appears to be improving and there's potential for further growth, but for right now it is still reliant on outside resources.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$207,674.

Table 90. Pershing 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	19	20	6	\$142,044	\$3,333,520

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	\$6,535,856	\$3,681,231	\$2,854,625	\$26,876,493	\$207,674

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

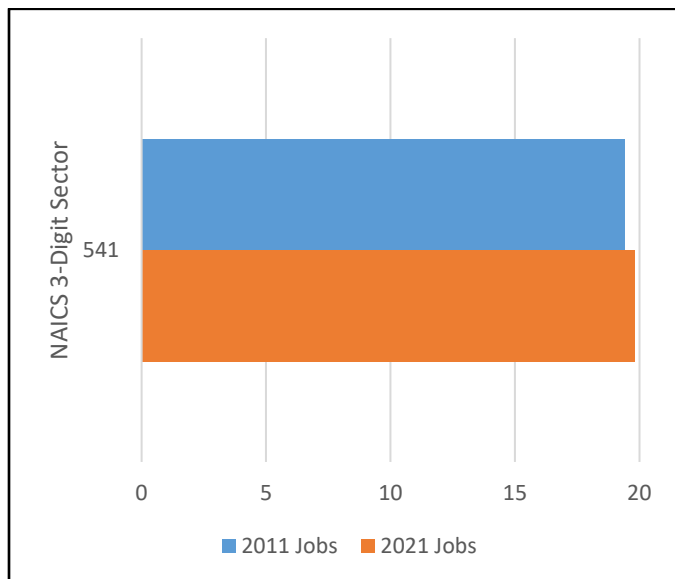
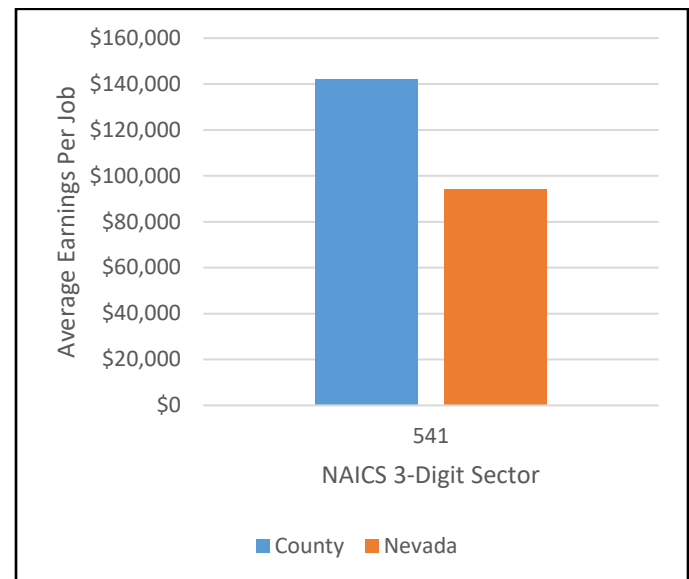


Figure 86. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

There is 1 payroll business in Pershing Counties Management of Companies and Enterprises sector in 2021. From 2011 to 2021 the data for the total number of jobs has been suppressed as well as the average earnings per job. The industry had a total earning of \$692,648.

The total sales for sector (55) are over \$1.2M, the sales are split by \$500K in-region sales and \$700K exported sales. Imports are very high in this sector at over \$15M; with not enough production the imports are the highlight of the sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$22,070.

Table 92. Pershing 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	1	Insf. Data	\$692,648

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	\$1,246,306	\$528,598	\$717,708	\$15,284,232	\$22,070

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

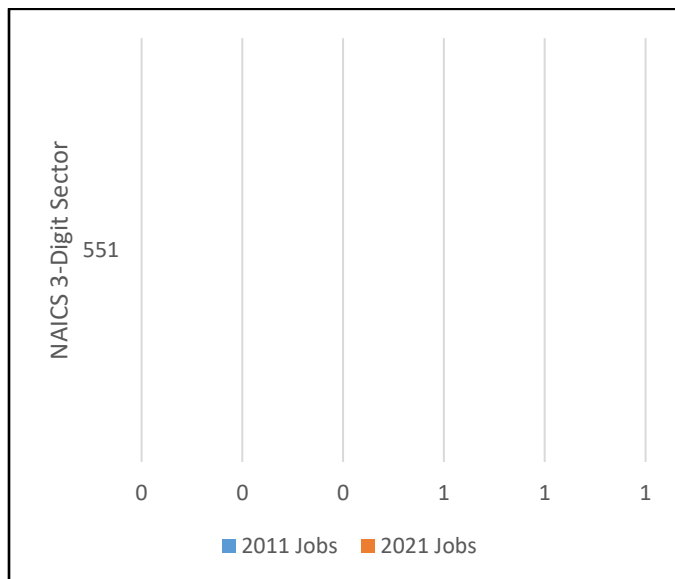
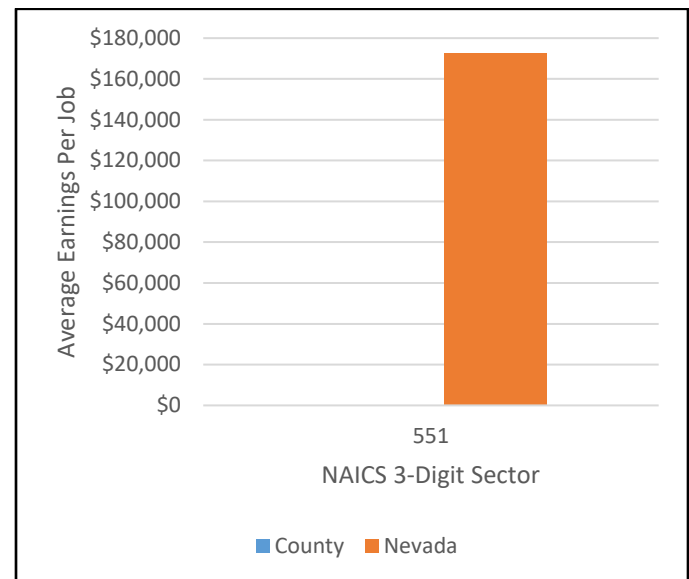


Figure 88. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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 is the only active subsector from sector (56) in Pershing County. There are 2 payroll businesses and 12 jobs in 2021 that average \$53,924 per job. The 12 jobs are a decrease from the previous 27 recorded in 2011, and there is a total industry earnings of \$782,022. Despite not having any jobs to report, Waste Management and Remediation Services had a total industry earnings of \$11,260.

Most of the sales come from exported sales from Administrative and Support Services. However, the output is very low, causing imports to tell the story of this sector. Imports are over \$13M, while total sales don't even touch \$2M.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$29,800.

Table 94. Pershing 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	27	12	2	\$53,924	\$782,022
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,260

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	\$1,693,171	\$684,106	\$1,009,064	\$10,888,122	\$28,313
562	\$35,845	\$34,097	\$1,748	\$2,441,291	\$1,487

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

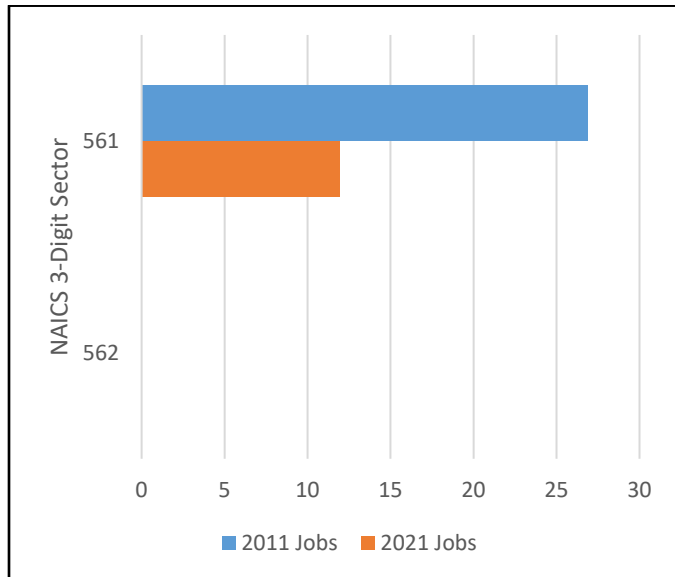
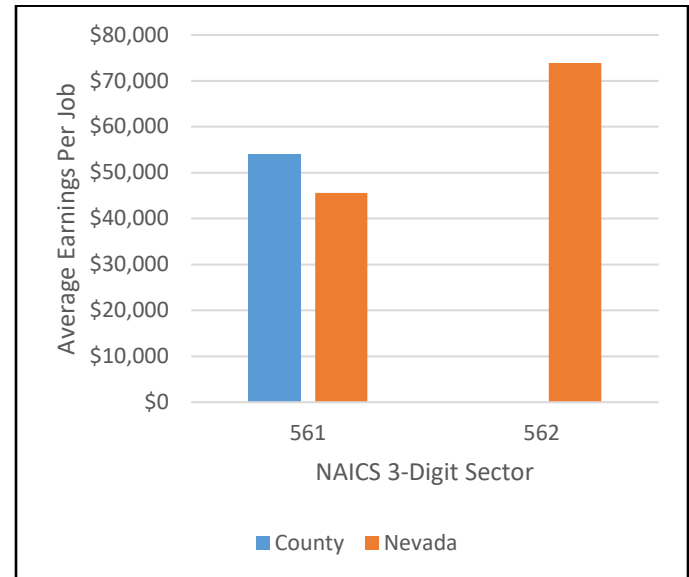


Figure 90. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

A lot of data has been suppressed for the Educational Services sector in Pershing County. From 2011 to 2021 there are 0 payroll businesses, and the number of total jobs has been suppressed as well as the average earnings per job. However, the total industry earnings were recorded with a total of \$40,043.

The total sales are very low in this sector at \$52,694, which mostly come from in-region sales. As suspected with the minimal output, imports are high. At \$4.6M, the Educational Services sector in Pershing depends on outside communities to keep operating.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$976.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
611: Educational Services	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$40,043

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	\$52,694	\$32,473	\$20,221	\$4,671,516	\$976

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

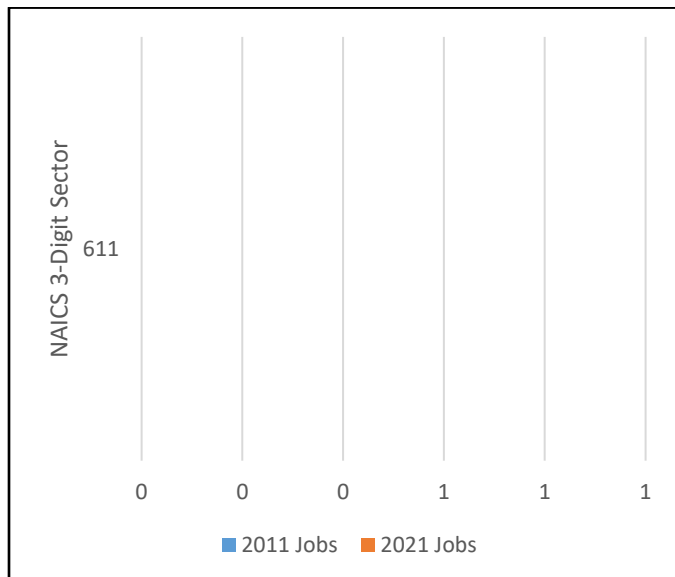
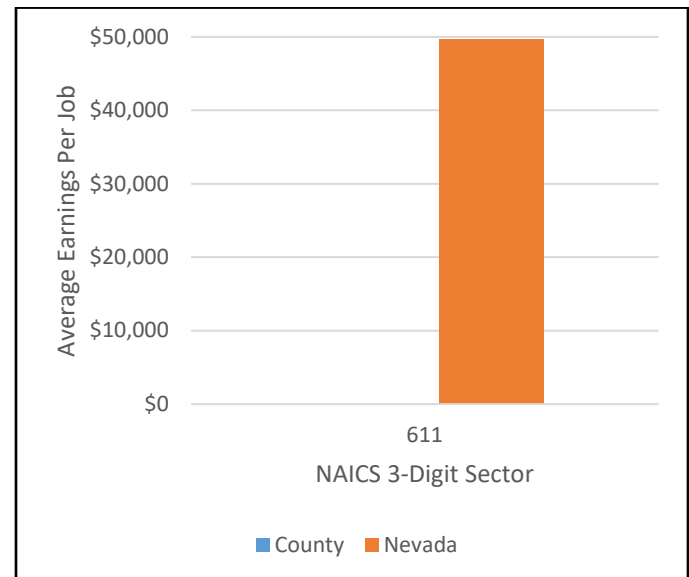


Figure 92. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

The total jobs and average earnings per job in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector have all been suppressed for 2021. A decrease in jobs can be seen coming from the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities from the previous data in 2011. There are 4 payroll businesses that can be seen in 2021, 1 coming from Ambulatory Health Care Services and 3 coming from the Social Assistance subsector. The total industry earnings for the sector are over \$600K.

The imports are extremely high in this sector at over \$32M, and the total sales don't even come close. Without imports from elsewhere, Pershing's Health Care and Social Assistance sector would likely not exist.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$14,568.

Table 98. Pershing 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	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$289,206
622: Hospitals	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	20	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$48,235
624: Social Assistance	<10	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$280,406

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	\$453,682	\$126,996	\$326,686	\$14,479,472	\$5,072
622	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,246,092	\$0
623	\$89,363	\$84,746	\$4,617	\$3,183,530	\$2,924
624	\$457,950	\$336,495	\$121,456	\$3,035,398	\$6,572

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

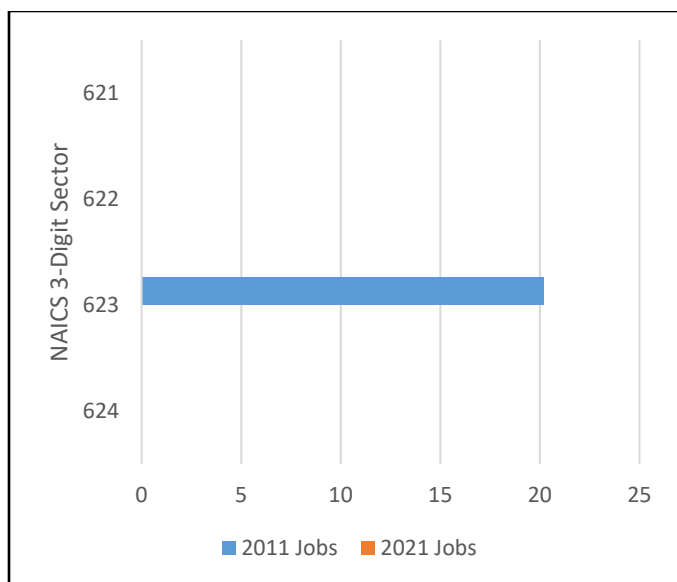
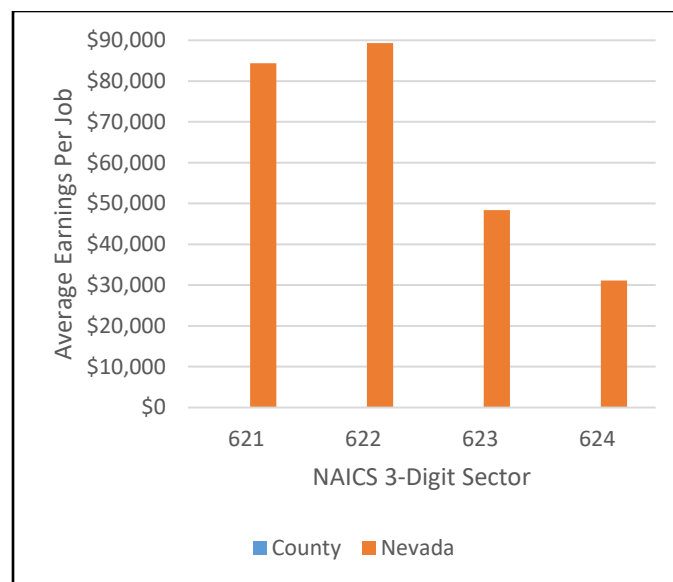


Figure 94. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs have increased in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector from 2011 to 2021. While data for subsector (711) has been suppressed, jobs have increased to 17 jobs in the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector. There are also 2 payroll businesses, and they average \$28,706 per job with a total industry earning of \$483,869. Despite the suppressed data, subsector (711) still produced a total industry earning of \$30,341.

The total sales are great for this sector, especially from the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector, with over \$2.4M in sales. The imports are lower than the total sales by about \$400K, which is a great sign for Pershing. There is a healthy flow of cash coming in and out of the County causing this sector to thrive.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$293,895.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$30,341
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	<10	17	2	\$28,706	\$483,869

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	\$33,940	\$31,329	\$2,611	\$730,017	\$1,568
712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$179,112	\$0
713	\$2,404,694	\$341,021	\$2,063,673	\$1,185,443	\$292,327

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

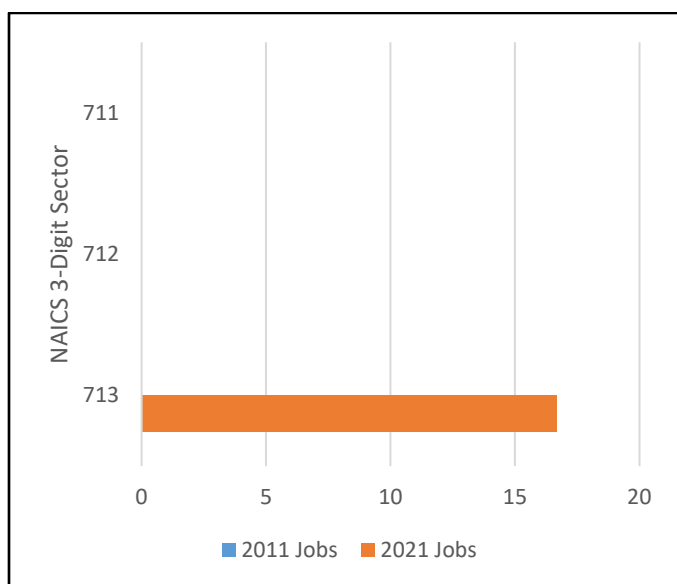
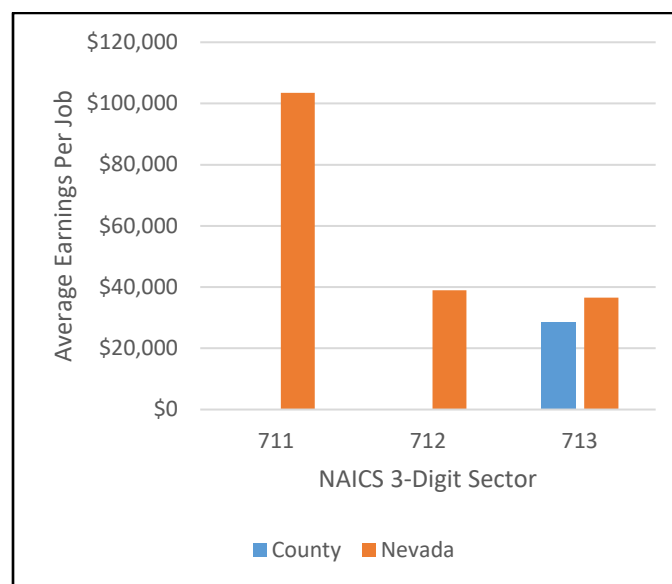


Figure 96 Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 72: Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

721: Accommodation

Industries in the Accommodation subsector provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide lodging only, while others provide meals, laundry services, and recreational facilities, as well as lodging. Lodging establishments are classified in this subsector even if the provision of complementary services generates more revenue.

722: Food Services and Drinking Places

Industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide food and drink only, while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services, and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment.

County Breakdown

Jobs have fluctuated from 2011 to 2021 in the Accommodation and Food Services sector. Jobs decreased in the Accommodation subsector, while jobs increased in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector. There are 142 jobs in 2021 and 10 payroll businesses, 3 coming from the Accommodation subsector and 7 from Food Services and Drinking Places. The average earnings per job aren't very high and when compared to Nevada, Pershing earns significantly less. Both subsectors' industry earnings are well over \$1M and the total sales are great.

Total sales add up to over \$9.7M, most of the sales are in-region from Food Services and Drinking Places. However, there is still \$2.5M in exported sales from the Accommodation subsector. The total imports are fairly low at \$5.2M, which allows for a healthy money flow in and out of the community.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$1,311,942.

Table 102. Pershing 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	51	46	3	\$26,202	\$1,313,294
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	66	96	7	\$18,054	\$1,779,966

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	\$3,517,717	\$955,832	\$2,561,885	\$979,812	\$722,986
722	\$6,225,546	\$5,313,037	\$912,509	\$4,300,972	\$588,956

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

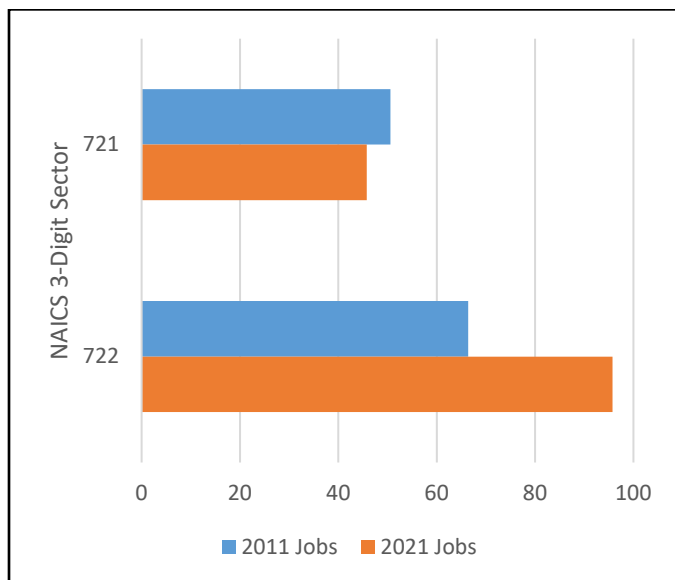
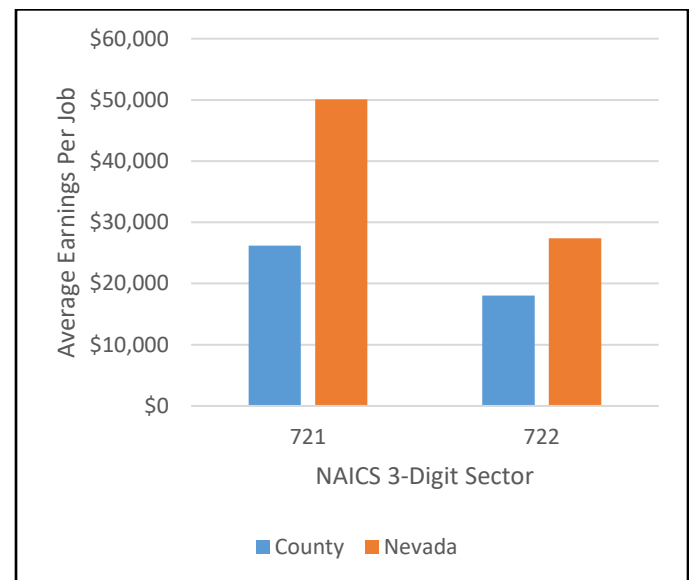


Figure 98. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

There are three active subsectors in the Other Services (Except Public Administration) sector. Jobs have decreased from 2011 to 2021, there are now 20 jobs and 1 payroll business in the Repair and Maintenance subsector. The data for the total number of jobs in the other subsectors has been suppressed, but there were 2 payroll businesses reported from subsector (813). The average earnings per job that were reported were less in Pershing when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings were decent, none were over \$1M.

The total sales mostly come from in-region sales as this sector is generally related to services inside the community. However, there is still a decent number of exported sales that can be seen. Despite the in-region and exported sales being decent, it is not enough to outweigh the imports. The imports for this sector are nearly \$7M, which is more than twice the number of total sales.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$170,237.

Table 104. Pershing 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	26	20	1	\$41,321	\$837,848
812: Personal and Laundry Services	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$504,619
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	16	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$238,479
814: Private Households	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	\$1,660,822	\$926,828	\$733,994	\$1,663,080	\$127,376
812	\$775,446	\$716,558	\$58,889	\$2,007,320	\$31,761
813	\$480,803	\$207,983	\$272,821	\$3,037,927	\$11,100
814	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$361,187	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

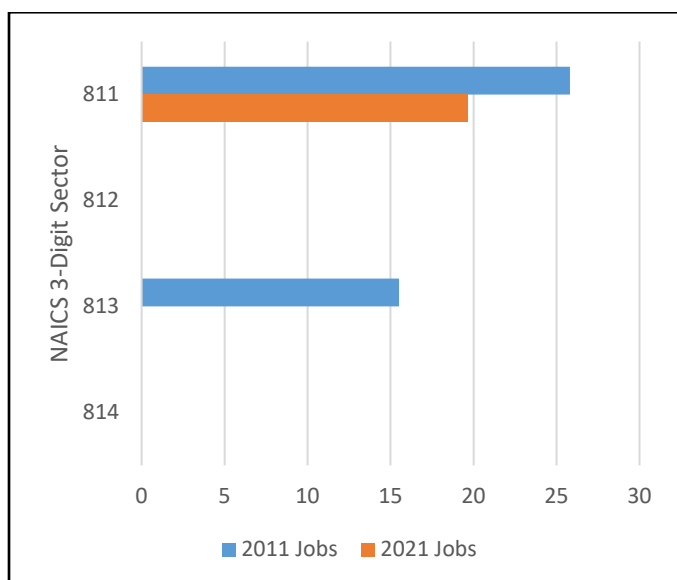
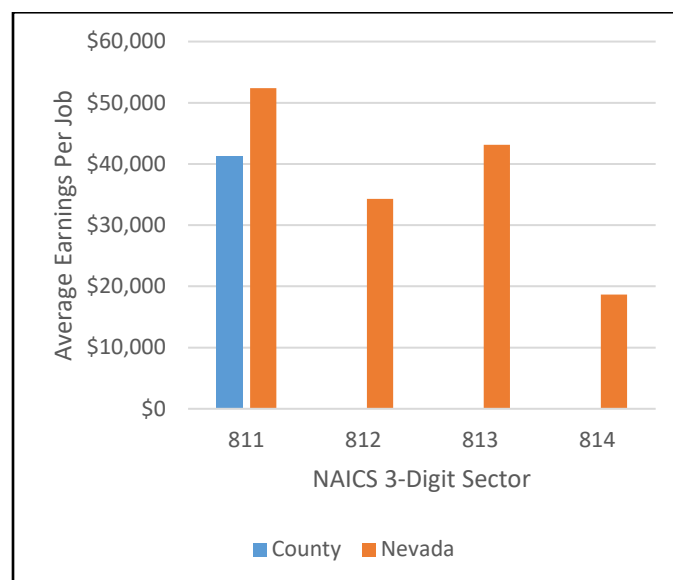


Figure 100. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 90: Public Administration

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

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

EMSI's reasoning of the change to code 90:

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

901: Federal Government

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

902: State Government

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

903: Local Government

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

County Breakdown

Given this sector is comprised of the three governments, there is a lot of activity that can be seen. This sector provides Pershing County with the second most jobs after sector (21), with a total of 720 in 2021 which has decreased by 75 from the previous total in 2011. One of the three governments average more earnings per job compared to Nevada. The imports are very high for this sector, but the total sales are greater. Most of the sales come from State Government exports, which is great for Pershing County. There is a great amount of money flowing in and out which makes for a healthy economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$0.

Table 106. Pershing 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	27	33	6	\$53,591	\$1,831,156
902: State Government	357	288	5	\$93,733	\$27,044,569
903: Local Government	411	399	15	\$91,506	\$36,561,954

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	\$21,517,636	\$414,628	\$21,103,008	\$71,606,298	\$0
902	\$300,785,458	\$0	\$300,785,458	\$68,273,955	\$0
903	\$97,985,179	\$74,394,440	\$23,590,739	\$67,257,672	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

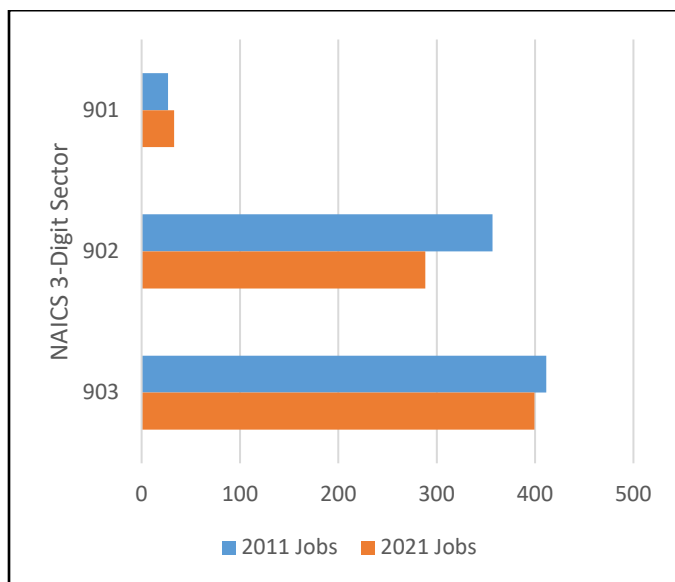
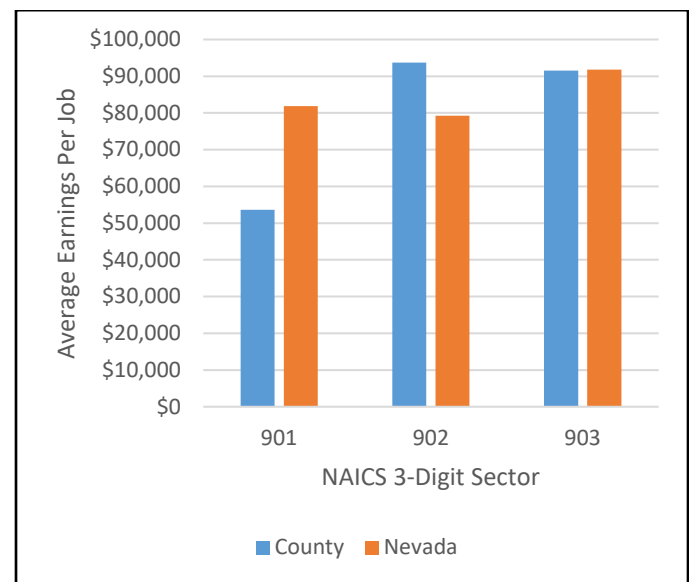


Figure 102. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified

Establishments falling under this sector have yet to be defined under official NAICS standards.

999: Unclassified Industry

Establishments falling under this sector have yet to be defined under official NAICS standards. All industries under this heading will eventually be removed, added to one of the preceding NAICS sectors.

County Breakdown

Data for this industry reports zero activity for Pershing County. There are no Unclassified Industries in this region as of 2021.

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

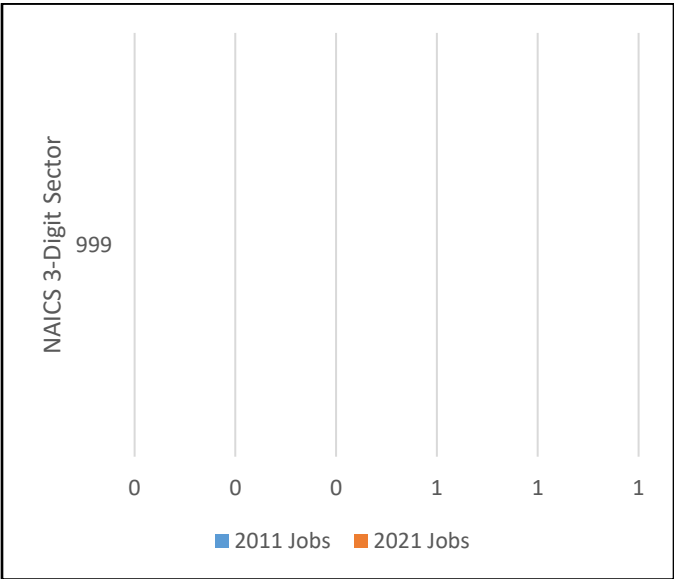
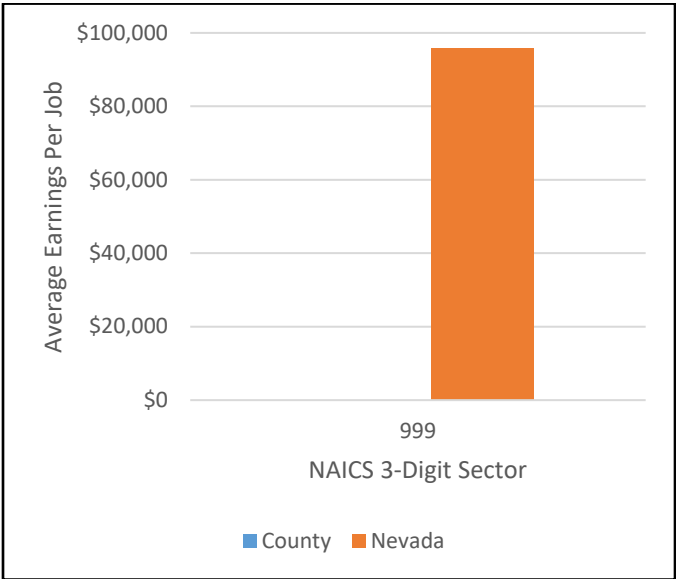


Figure 104. Pershing County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

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

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



Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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County Breakdown

Land Management and Coverage: Land Management in Pershing County is broken up into several different categories, where BLM owns most of the land at 75.0%. The other major piece of land is owned by the City/County/Other/Private land managers which makes up 24.4% of Pershing County. Land coverage falls most notably into the shrubland category which covers 57% of Pershing. The next largest land coverage type is grasslands, which make up 28% of the lands within the county. Finally, 13% of land falls into the other category.

Federal Land Payments: Total federal land payments in Pershing County have increased from 2003 to 2019. The payments peaked in 2010 at a total of \$1.8M, following 2010 they began to decrease. They settled around \$1.3M in 2013 and have been fluctuating up and down since; the total payments were \$1,312,477 in 2019. The distribution of federal land payments is broken up into five entities. In 2019, Pershing's County Government received 90.8% of the land payments, followed by Grazing Districts with 6.8%.

Taxation: The total consolidated tax distribution has fluctuated quite a bit from 2010 to 2021. The total takes on a wave pattern hitting peaks and lows from 2010-2016. Despite a minor decrease in 2021, likely from the pandemic, the total had been continuing to rise. The taxable sales have grown greatly in Pershing County from 2006 to 2021. Going from \$81M in 2006 to \$264M in 2021 has been a long journey and it was not a consistent climb to the top. The total assessed valuation in Pershing County displays a waving pattern from 2010 to 2021 by increasing and then decreasing every other year. In only four years of legalization total taxable sales have seen a consistent increase. Statewide sales topped over \$1 billion in FY 2021. With the ever-growing cannabis industry, tax revenues have grown steadily over the first years of legalization. In FY 2021 over \$150 million were collected in wholesale and retail taxes and all those funds were deposited into the Distributive School Account.

Gaming: The gaming win in Pershing County has fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2019, always staying around \$4M. That was until 2020 and the pandemic hit, the gaming win decreased all the way down to \$3.2M. Luckily in 2021 Pershing County's gaming win recovered with a staggering \$5.1M. The percentage fee collections follow the same trend as the gaming win in Pershing County. The collections had been around \$165,000 from 2010 to 2019. In 2020 the collections dropped down to \$91,181, but in 2021 collections were the highest they've been at \$262,061.

Land Management

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Land Management in Pershing County is broken up into several different categories, where BLM owns most of the land at 75.0%. The other major piece of land is owned by the City/County/Other/Private land managers which makes up 24.4% of Pershing County. Other Federal land managers own 15,719 acres, which accounts for 0.4% of Pershing's land, and the State of Nevada manages the remaining 0.2%.

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

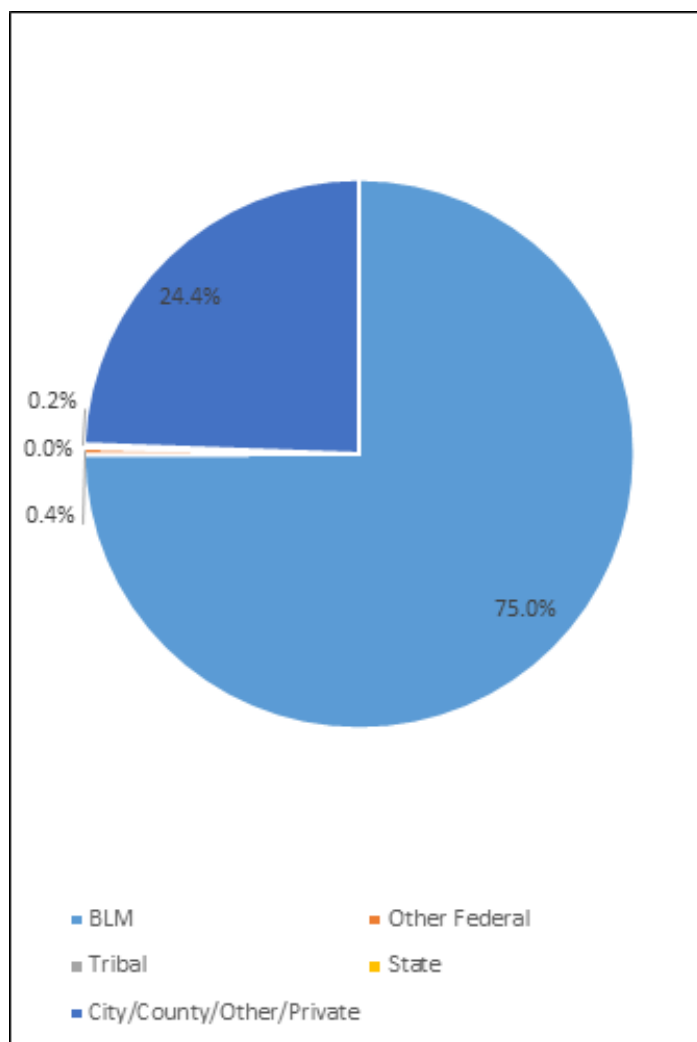


Table 110. Pershing County Land Management, 2021

Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	2,910,946	75.0%
Department of Defense	0	0.0%
US Forest Service	0	0.0%
US Fish and Wildlife	0	0.0%
National Park Service	0	0.0%
Other Federal	15,719	0.4%
Tribal	21	0.0%
State	7,485	0.2%
City/County/Other/Private	948,999	24.4%
Total Acreage	3,883,170	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>

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. Pershing County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	Pershing
Total Area (Acres)	3,883,169
Forest	0.1%
Grassland	28.0%
Shrubland	57.0%
Mixed Cropland	0.1%
Water	0.5%
Urban	0.0%
Other	13.0%

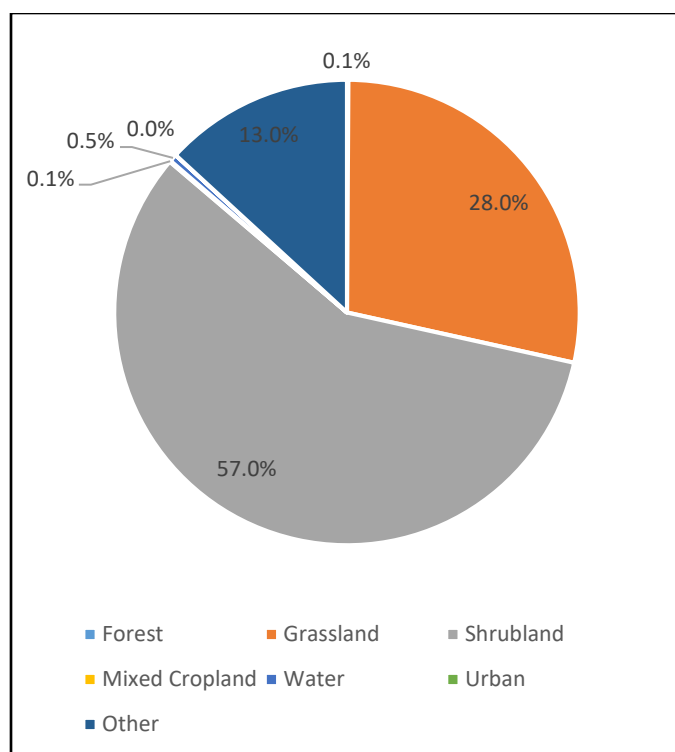
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)



County Breakdown

Land coverage falls most notably into the shrubland category which covers 57% of Pershing. The next largest land coverage type is grasslands, which make up 28% of the lands within the county. Finally, 13% of land falls into the other category.

Figure 106. Pershing 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).

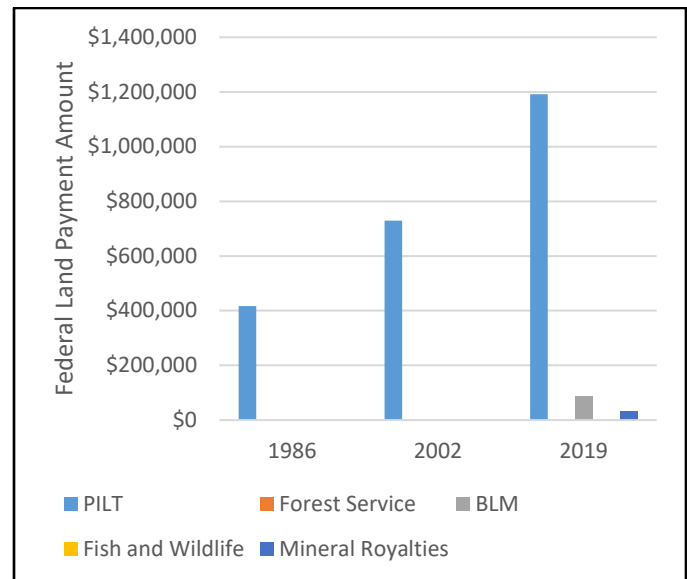
Table 112. Pershing County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	Pershing
Total Federal Land Payments	\$1,312,476
PILT	90.8%
Forest Service Payments	0.0%
BLM Payments	6.7%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%
Federal Mineral Royalties	2.5%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

Total federal land payments in Pershing County have increased from 2003 to 2019. The payments peaked in 2010 at a total of \$1.8M, following 2010 they began to decrease. They settled around \$1.3M in 2013 and have been fluctuating up and down since; the total payments were \$1,312,477 in 2019.

Table 113. Pershing 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	\$817,496	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$817,496
2004	\$821,370	\$0	\$12,340	\$0	\$0	\$833,710
2005	\$739,258	\$0	\$14,062	\$0	\$0	\$753,320
2006	\$725,973	\$0	\$12,915	\$0	\$26,286	\$765,174
2007	\$705,999	\$0	\$12,884	\$0	\$29,292	\$748,175
2008	\$1,072,013	\$0	\$12,500	\$0	\$292,799	\$1,377,312
2009	\$1,103,124	\$0	\$66,086	\$0	\$102,729	\$1,271,939
2010	\$1,110,556	\$0	\$99,056	\$0	\$668,411	\$1,878,023
2011	\$1,093,144	\$0	\$115,807	\$0	\$139,972	\$1,348,923
2012	\$1,196,058	\$0	\$96,929	\$0	\$108,538	\$1,401,525
2013	\$1,149,569	\$0	\$120,739	\$0	\$84,412	\$1,354,720
2014	\$1,211,231	\$0	\$69,909	\$0	\$62,253	\$1,343,393
2015	\$1,194,027	\$0	\$85,986	\$0	\$45,879	\$1,325,892
2016	\$1,204,791	\$0	\$124,915	\$0	\$51,349	\$1,381,055
2017	\$1,205,172	\$0	\$124,680	\$0	\$37,893	\$1,367,745
2018	\$1,186,844	\$0	\$107,333	\$0	\$39,777	\$1,333,954
2019	\$1,192,079	\$0	\$87,483	\$0	\$32,915	\$1,312,477

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.

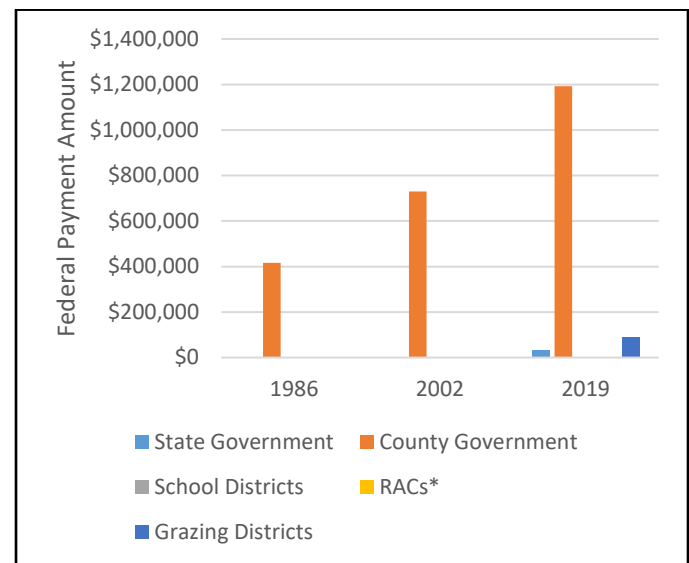
Table 114. Pershing County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	Pershing
Total Federal Land Payments	\$1,312,476
State Government	2.4%
County Government	90.8%
Local School Districts	0.0%
RACs	0.0%
Grazing Districts	6.8%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

The distribution of federal land payments is broken up into five entities. In 2019, Pershing's County Government received 90.8% of the land payments, followed by Grazing Districts with 6.8%. The remaining 2.4% belongs to the State Government.

Table 115. Pershing 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	\$817,496	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$817,496
2004	\$0	\$822,167	\$0	\$0	\$11,543	\$833,710
2005	\$0	\$739,888	\$0	\$0	\$13,433	\$753,321
2006	\$0	\$752,593	\$0	\$0	\$12,580	\$765,173
2007	\$0	\$736,387	\$0	\$0	\$11,788	\$748,175
2008	\$0	\$1,364,812	\$0	\$0	\$12,500	\$1,377,312
2009	\$0	\$1,206,739	\$0	\$0	\$65,199	\$1,271,938
2010	\$0	\$1,781,529	\$0	\$0	\$96,496	\$1,878,025
2011	\$0	\$1,235,427	\$0	\$0	\$113,496	\$1,348,923
2012	\$801	\$1,304,756	\$0	\$0	\$95,968	\$1,401,525
2013	\$84,412	\$1,241,084	\$0	\$0	\$113,636	\$1,439,132
2014	\$62,253	\$1,273,557	\$0	\$0	\$69,471	\$1,405,281
2015	\$45,879	\$1,241,558	\$0	\$0	\$84,335	\$1,371,772
2016	\$51,349	\$1,205,449	\$0	\$0	\$124,258	\$1,381,056
2017	\$34,755	\$1,209,460	\$0	\$0	\$123,531	\$1,367,746
2018	\$34,843	\$1,193,233	\$0	\$0	\$105,877	\$1,333,953
2019	\$31,157	\$1,192,371	\$0	\$0	\$88,948	\$1,312,476

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

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

Consolidated Tax Distribution Overview

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

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

CTX Beginnings

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

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

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

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

Sources

Nevada Revised Statutes:

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

Senate Bill 254, 1997:

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

Consolidated Tax Distribution Explanation Presentation:

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

Department of Taxation FAQs:

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

Guinn Center, Alcohol Taxes in Nevada:

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

Distribution Types

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

- Population-Based
- Point of Origin
- Guaranteed Counties

Population-Based

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

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

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

Point of Origin

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

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

Guaranteed Counties

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

CTX Components

Government Services Tax

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 482.180 and 482.181.

Real Property Transfer Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 375.

Liquor Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 369.173.

Cigarette Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 370.260.

Basic City-County Relief Tax

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

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

Supplemental City-County Relief Tax

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

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

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

Details can be found in NRS 377.057.

CTX Distribution Details

Guaranteed Counties

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCCRT Distribution Examples

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

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

Tier 1 vs Tier 2 Distribution

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

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

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

Tier 2 Jurisdictions for Pershing County

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

Local Governments:

- Pershing County
- Lovelock

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Pershing County Hospital District

Consolidated Tax Distribution

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The total consolidated tax distribution has fluctuated quite a bit from 2010 to 2021. The total takes on a wave pattern hitting peaks and lows from 2010-2016. Despite a minor decrease in 2021, likely from the pandemic, the total had been continuing to rise. The largest increase comes from BCCRT, of a total of nearly \$500K; while the largest decrease comes from SCCRT which was also by a total of \$500K.

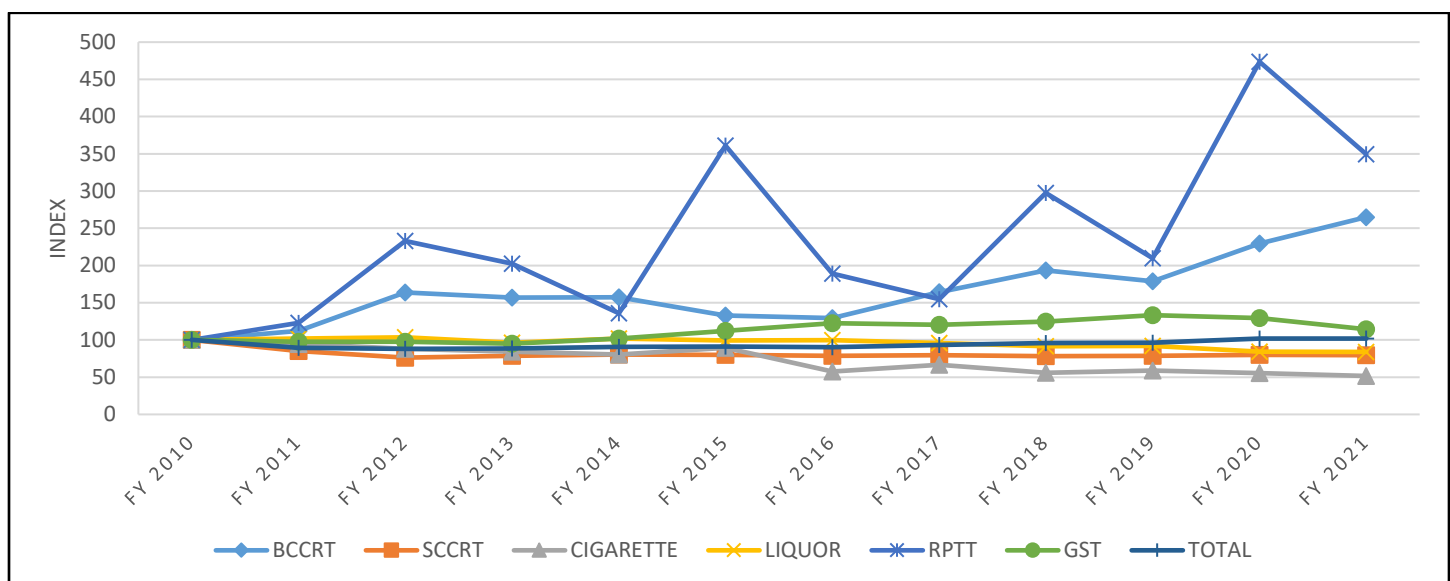
Table 116. Pershing County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$296,209	\$2,553,555	\$38,744	\$10,096	\$14,253	\$549,768	\$3,462,625
FY 2011	\$332,273	\$2,168,486	\$36,686	\$10,283	\$17,534	\$536,891	\$3,102,152
FY 2012	\$484,744	\$1,947,626	\$34,227	\$10,455	\$33,220	\$537,483	\$3,047,755
FY 2013	\$465,280	\$2,005,981	\$32,687	\$9,732	\$28,838	\$522,258	\$3,064,776
FY 2014	\$465,746	\$2,057,531	\$31,113	\$10,297	\$19,384	\$559,445	\$3,143,516
FY 2015	\$393,507	\$2,047,404	\$34,703	\$10,019	\$51,450	\$616,601	\$3,153,684
FY 2016	\$383,886	\$2,010,103	\$22,259	\$10,069	\$26,974	\$674,547	\$3,127,838
FY 2017	\$486,097	\$2,026,406	\$25,830	\$9,663	\$22,061	\$660,835	\$3,230,893
FY 2018	\$572,356	\$1,992,917	\$21,720	\$9,226	\$42,411	\$684,394	\$3,323,023
FY 2019	\$529,634	\$2,004,112	\$22,778	\$9,286	\$29,899	\$732,801	\$3,328,511
FY 2020	\$679,947	\$2,039,861	\$21,475	\$8,517	\$67,499	\$710,499	\$3,527,798
FY 2021	\$784,945	\$2,030,915	\$20,010	\$8,475	\$49,787	\$628,382	\$3,522,514

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



Taxable Sales

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The taxable sales have grown greatly in Pershing County from 2006 to 2021. Going from \$81M in 2006 to \$264M in 2021 has been a long journey and it was not a consistent climb to the top. There were many years that the taxable sales would decrease before increasing more years later.

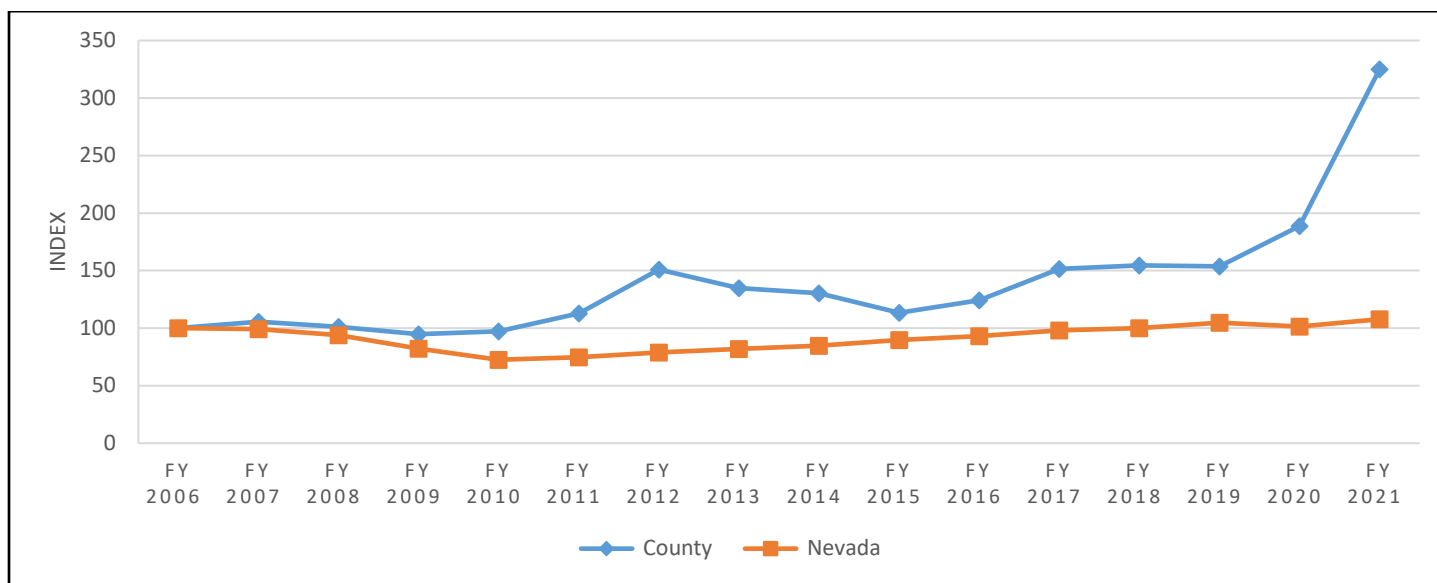
Table 117. Pershing County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	\$81,509,665
FY 2007	\$86,165,711
FY 2008	\$82,395,521
FY 2009	\$77,239,356
FY 2010	\$79,246,459
FY 2011	\$91,898,984
FY 2012	\$122,963,678
FY 2013	\$109,922,986
FY 2014	\$106,254,762
FY 2015	\$92,394,980
FY 2016	\$101,139,157
FY 2017	\$123,554,892
FY 2018	\$125,863,733
FY 2019	\$125,367,795
FY 2020	\$153,868,444
FY 2021	\$264,975,608

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



Ad Valorem

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The total assessed valuation in Pershing County displays a waving pattern from 2010 to 2021 by increasing and then decreasing every other year. The largest increase was by nearly \$100,000 from 2013-2014 and 2015 had the largest decrease by \$47K.

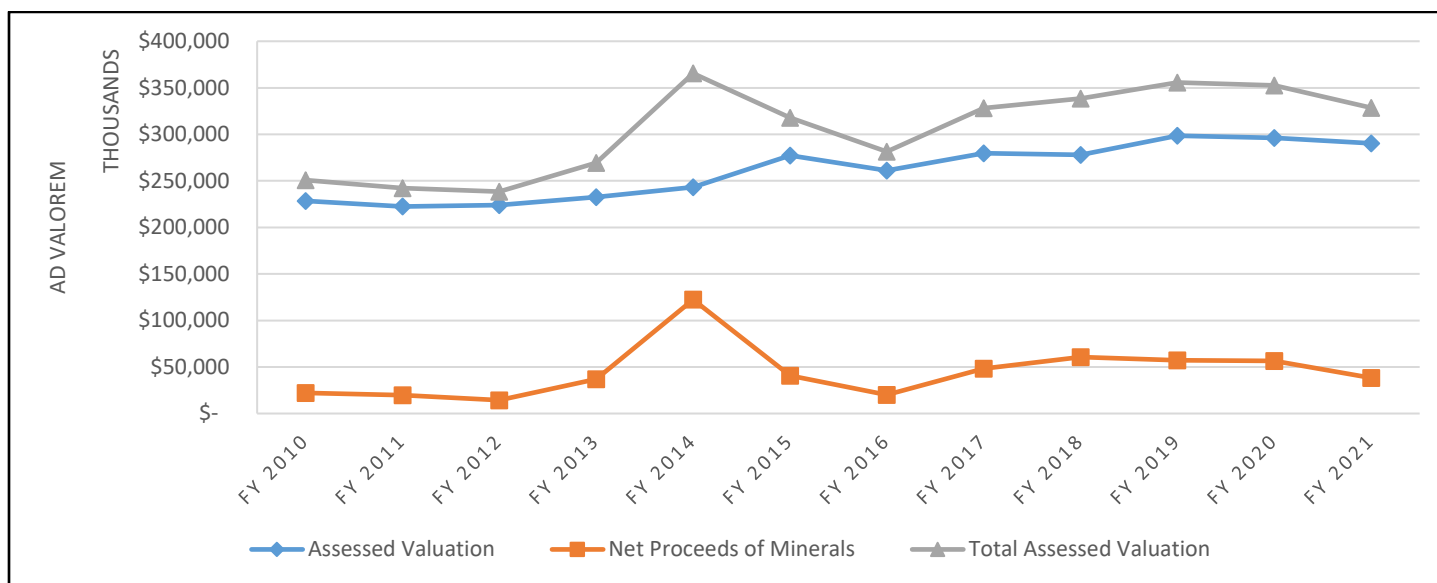
Table 118. Pershing County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$228,400	\$22,241	\$250,641
FY 11	\$222,437	\$19,692	\$242,129
FY 12	\$224,099	\$14,354	\$238,453
FY 13	\$232,508	\$36,978	\$269,486
FY 14	\$243,083	\$122,394	\$365,477
FY 15	\$277,318	\$40,542	\$317,859
FY 16	\$261,238	\$20,007	\$281,245
FY 17	\$279,707	\$48,318	\$328,025
FY 18	\$277,798	\$60,724	\$338,522
FY 19	\$298,490	\$57,305	\$355,795
FY 20	\$296,075	\$56,639	\$352,714
FY 21	\$290,446	\$38,155	\$328,601

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

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



Cannabis Taxable Sales

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

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

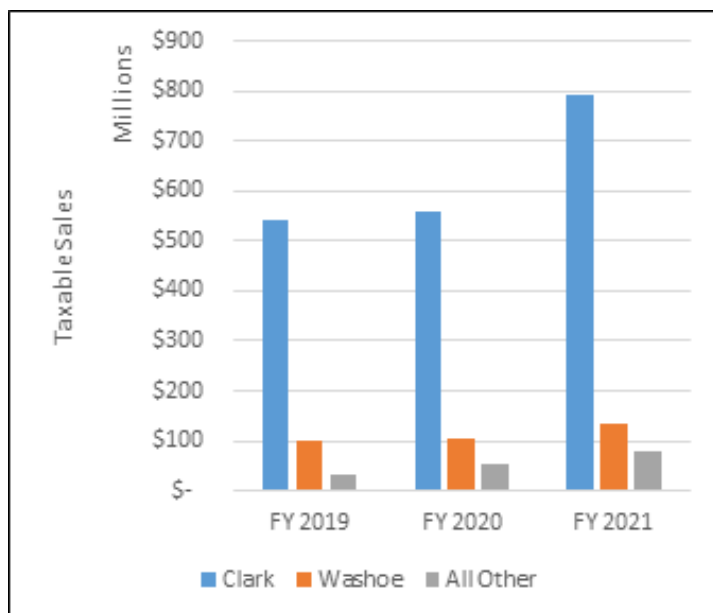
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

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

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



Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

Legalization of Marijuana in Nevada

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

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

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

Cannabis Taxation

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

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

Table 120. Pershing 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.

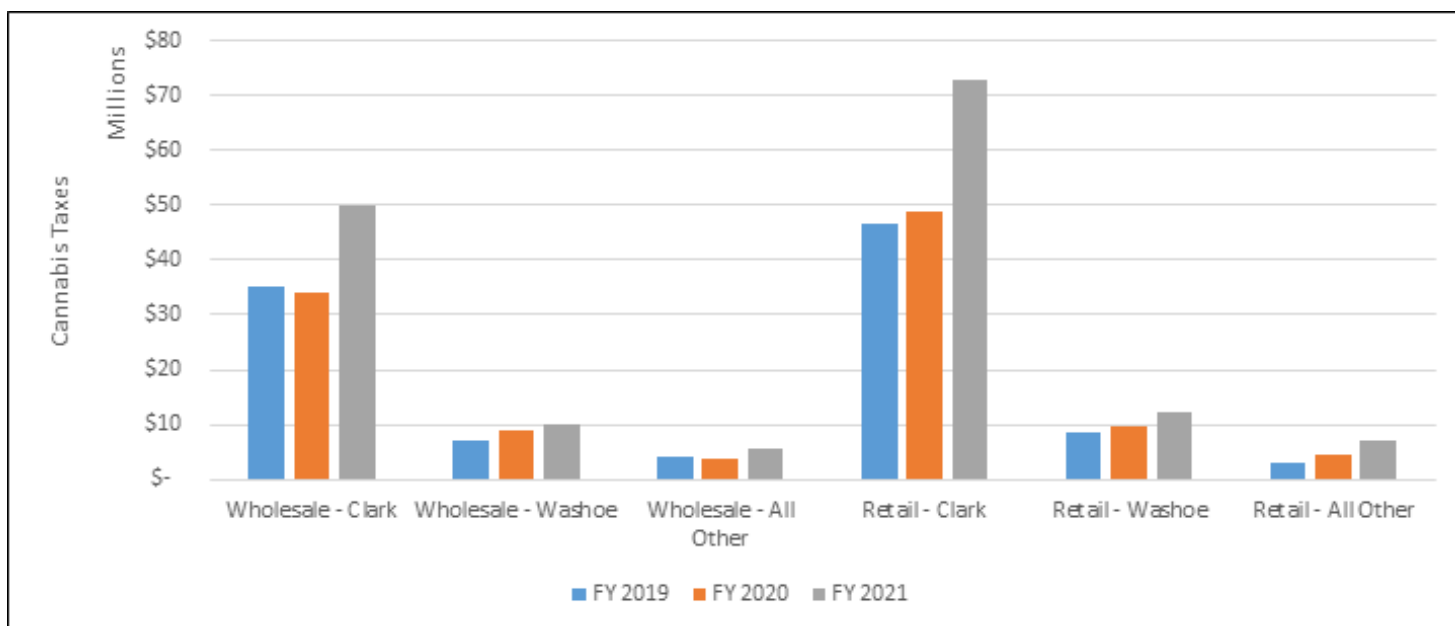
Table 121. Pershing County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

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. Pershing County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021



Gaming Win

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

The gaming win in Pershing County has fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2019, always staying around \$4M. That was until 2020 and the pandemic hit, the gaming win decreased all the way down to \$3.2M. Luckily in 2021 Pershing County's gaming win recovered with a staggering \$5.1M.

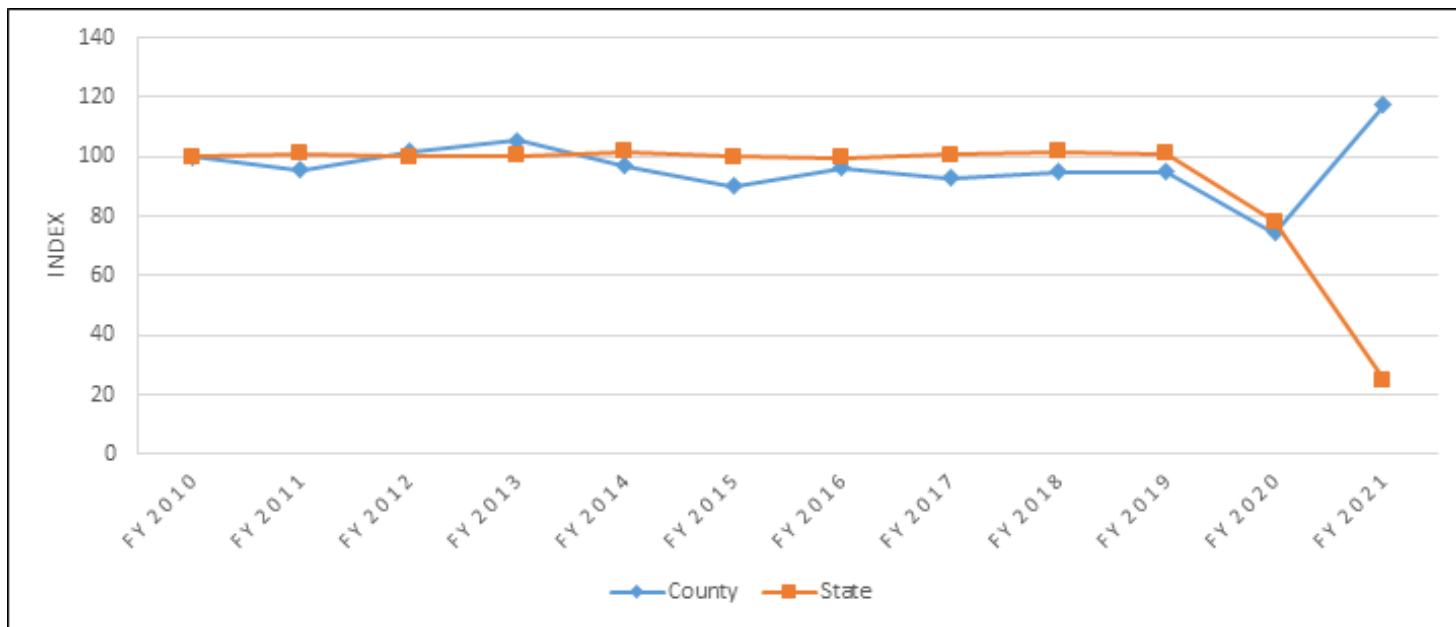
Table 122 Pershing County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	\$4,387,732
FY 11	\$4,191,548
FY 12	\$4,457,634
FY 13	\$4,634,760
FY 14	\$4,253,975
FY 15	\$3,961,906
FY 16	\$4,221,389
FY 17	\$4,074,107
FY 18	\$4,163,445
FY 19	\$4,162,262
FY 20	\$3,264,941
FY 21	\$5,158,116

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$169,105
FY 11	\$170,521
FY 12	\$184,568
FY 13	\$178,690
FY 14	\$171,731
FY 15	\$162,521
FY 16	\$160,988
FY 17	\$165,256
FY 18	\$160,352
FY 19	\$169,309
FY 20	\$91,181
FY 21	\$262,061

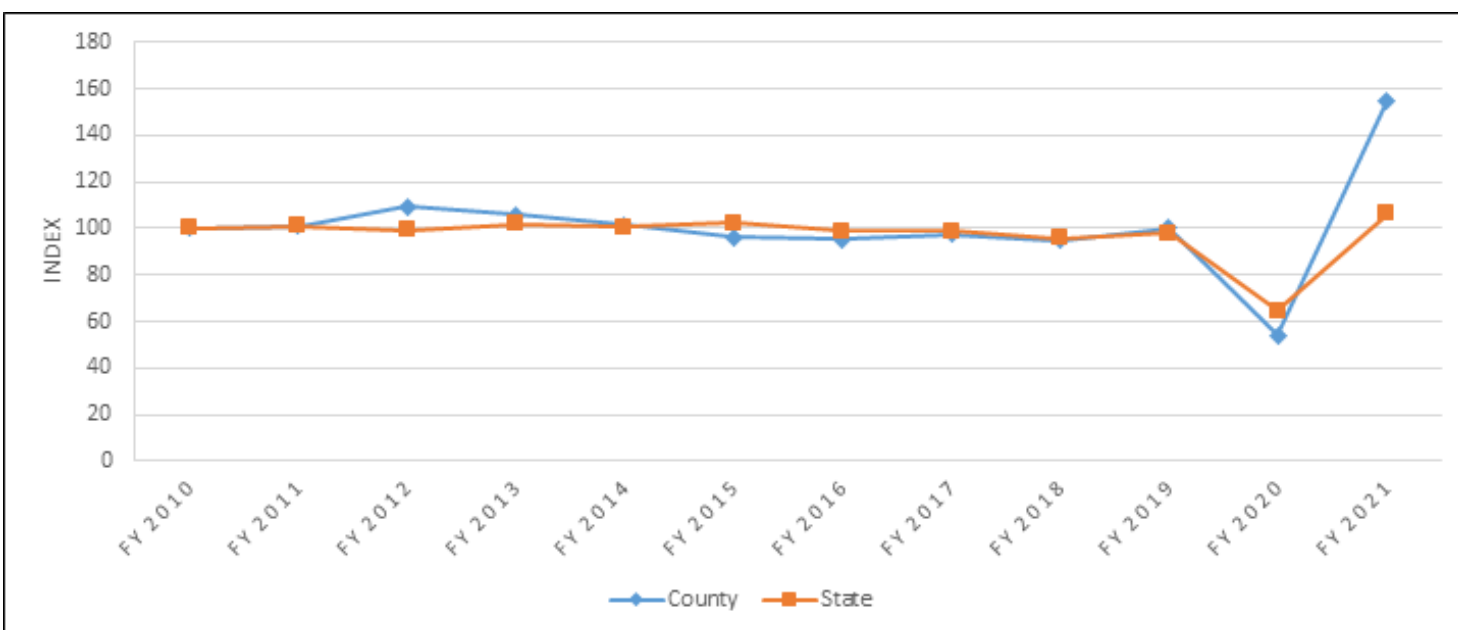
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

The percentage fee collections follow the same trend as the gaming win in Pershing County. The collections had been around \$165,000 from 2010 to 2019. In 2020 the collections dropped down to \$91,181, but in 2021 collections were the highest they've been at \$262,061.

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

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$2
FY 11	\$-
FY 12	\$-
FY 13	\$-
FY 14	\$22
FY 15	\$-
FY 16	\$-
FY 17	\$-
FY 18	\$-
FY 19	\$-
FY 20	\$-
FY 21	\$-

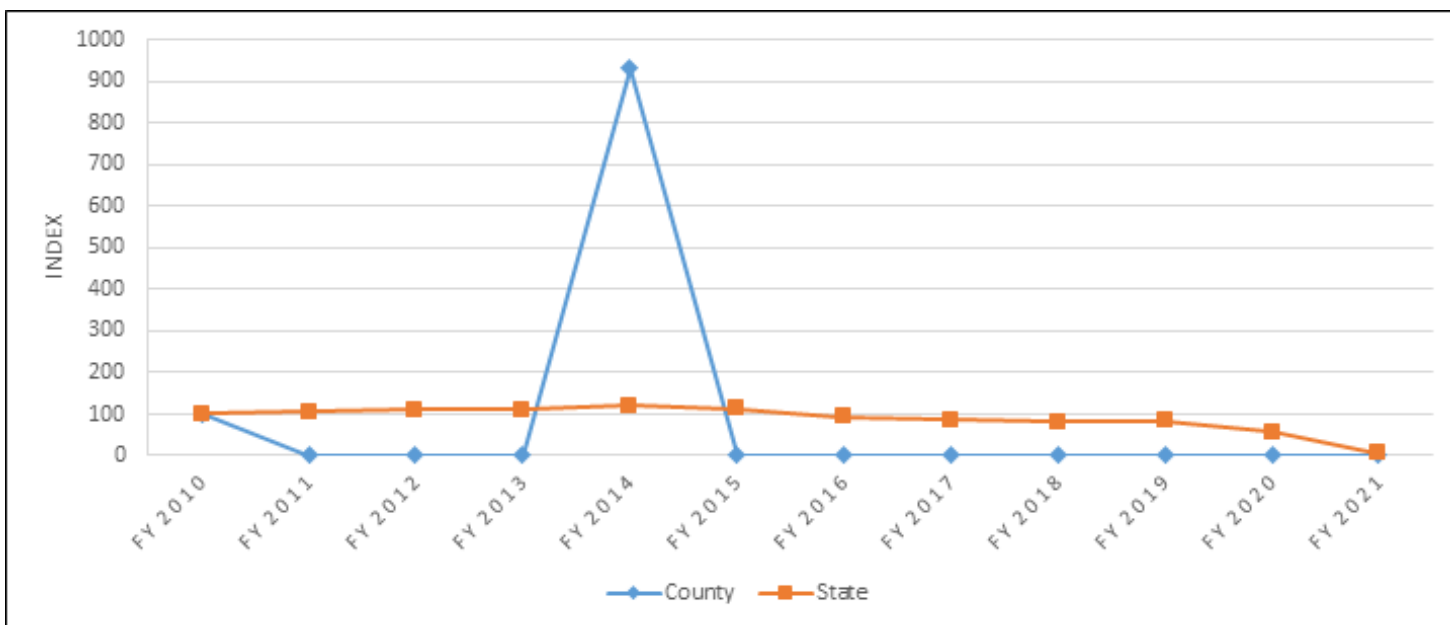
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

There are no Live Entertainment Taxes for Pershing County to report in 2021. There were only two years that there were taxes to report, and they were 2010 with \$2 and 2014 with \$22, nothing significant at all.

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



Appendix



Appendix A: Glossary

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

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

Glossary A-C

Accountability Year

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

Ad Valorem

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

Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines

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

Administrator (School District)

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

Asset Mapping

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

Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)

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

Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)

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

Community

People who live within a geographically defined area and who have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. (Mattessich and Monsey 2004: 56¹)

Community Assets

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

Community Capital(s)

Capital is any type of resource capable of producing additional resources. When those resources or assets are invested to create new resources, they become capital (Flora, Flora & Fey 2004²: 9). Community capitals represent assets in all aspects of community life. There are commonly seven community capitals, financial, political, social, human, cultural, natural and built. If successful communities can learn to leverage their capitals in useful ways, they become more vibrant and economically resilient (Flora, Flora & Gasteyer 2015³).

County Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

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

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

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

³ Flora, C., Flora, J., and Gasteyer, S. (2015) *Rural Communities: Legacy + Change*, 5th Edition. Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group: New York.

Glossary D-F

Demand

Demand is an estimate of the amount of goods and services that all industries require from a given industry, whether domestic or international, in order to remain in operation. The value is calculated based on industry purchases across the nation, measured in terms of sales. Industry wages, taxes, and other values added payments are indirectly part of the demand through the production of the supplying industry.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments

How public land is owned and how that land is used changes how funds are distributed and to which state/local entities.

Dividends (Personal Income)

A form of property income received by shareholders in return for their investment in the equity of a corporation.

Earnings

Remuneration (pay, wages) of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time. The term usually carries a defining word or phrase, such as straight-time average hourly earnings.

Employed

Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons

Engagement (Public Voice)

Engagement is a dynamic relational process that facilitates communication, interaction, involvement and exchange between an organization and a community for a range of societal and organizational outcomes. At its most simple level engagement implies a two-way process involving interaction and listening, with the goal of generating mutual benefit among communities, decision makers and institutions of higher education.

Exported Sales

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers not inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

Exports

Exports show the amount of money that is spent by industries located outside the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located in the region.

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family Income

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over related to the householder.

Federal Land Payments

These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Federal Land Payments: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

Fiscal Year

The State of Nevada fiscal year runs July 1 - June 30. The federal fiscal year runs October 1 - September 30.

Fish and Wildlife (Federal Land Payments)

These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Forest Service (Federal Land Payments)

These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

Free and Reduce Lunch (FRL)

Students who are from households that qualify by income to receive free or reduced-price lunch at their school.

Glossary G-J

Government Social Insurance (Personal Income)

Consists of the contributions or payments for the following government programs: old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (Social Security); hospital insurance (Medicare Part A); supplementary medical insurance (Medicare Parts B and D); unemployment insurance; railroad retirement; veterans' life insurance; and temporary disability insurance.

Graduation Rate

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

Grazing Districts (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

Gross Regional Product measures the final market value of all goods and services produced in a region.

Household

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence

Household Income

This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not

Housing Unit

A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Imports

Imports show the amount of money that is spent by all industries located in the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located outside the region. Money leaves the region, and a good or service is brought into the region and consumed. Imports can be foreign or domestic.

Individualized Education Program (IEP)

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

Industry

A group of businesses that produce similar goods and services, and share similar production processes for creating the goods and services they sell. Industries are classified using NAICS codes.

Industry: Non-Service Related

Non-Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 22, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 71, 72, and 81

Industry: Public Administration

Public Administration Industry includes NAICS Sector 90

Industry: Service Related

Services Related Industries include each of the following 2-Digit NAICS Sectors: 11, 21, 23, and 31-33

In-Region Sales

The given industry's total annual sales to industries and consumers inside the defined region. In this report that is most commonly (if not always) the county.

Instruction Support Funding (School District)

Funding for guidance and counseling, libraries and media, extracurricular activities, student health services, curriculum development, staff development, sabbaticals, program management, therapists, psychologists, evaluators, personal attendants, and social workers

Instructional Funding (School District)

Funding for instructional teachers, substitute teachers, instructional paraprofessionals, pupil-use technology, software, instructional materials, trips and supplies.

Interest (Personal Income)

A form of property income received by the owners of certain kinds of financial assets (such as deposits, debt securities, and loans) in return for their investments in those assets.

Job

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

Glossary L-P

Leadership Funding (School District)

Funding for principals, assistant principals, administrative support, deputies, senior administrators, researchers, program evaluators, superintendents, school board representatives, and legal staff.

Local School District (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values.

Mineral Royalties (Federal Land Payments)

These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Occupation

Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours.

Occupation: High Level Aggregation

The Standard Occupational Classification Manual approves higher-level aggregation of SOC major groups to present data in a more condensed manner. In this report, the High-Level aggregation to six groups is used

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 1

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 11-29

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 2

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 31-39

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 3

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 41-43

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 4

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 45-49

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 5

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major groups: 51-53

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 6

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major group: 55

Operations Funding (School District)

Funding for transportation, food service, safety, building upkeep, utilities, building maintenance, data processing, and business operations.

Other Staff (School District)

All persons who are not reported as administrators or teachers, including, without limitation: School counselors, school nurses and other employees (who spend at least 50 percent of their work year providing emotional support, noninstructional guidance or medical support to pupils), Noninstructional support staff, including, without limitation, janitors, school police officers and maintenance staff; and Persons classified by the board of trustees of the school district as professional-technical employees, including, without limitation, technical employees and employees on the professional-technical pay scale.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) (Federal Land Payments)

These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Per Capita Income

Average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area.

Glossary P-R

Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)

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

Personal Income

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

Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence

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

Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)

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

Qualitative Data

Qualitative data is descriptive data that can be observed but difficult to measure. On a conceptual level, qualitative data is concerned with understanding human behavior from an informant's perspective. Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter. *"Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them."* Denzin and Lincoln (1994:2⁴).

Quantitative Data

Quantitative data is information about quantities and therefore numbers. On a conceptual level, quantitative data is concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena and data are collected through measuring things. Quantitative researchers gather data in a numerical form from which can be put into categories, or in rank order or measured in units of measurement. This type of data can be used to construct graphs and tables of raw data (McLeod, 2019⁵).

Rental (Personal Income)

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

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

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

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

⁵ McLeod, S.A. (2019, July 30). Qualitative vs. quantitative research. Simply Psychology. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html>

Glossary S-Z

Sales

In input-output modeling, Sales is an industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well. Sales is representative of all four Classes of Worker. For the Retail (44), Wholesale (42), and Transportation (48) sectors, sales to consumers is not included in the final figures. Total sales figures sourced from EMSI in this report follow this logic.

Standard Occupation Code (SOC)

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of 840 detailed occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, detailed occupations are combined to form 461 broad occupations, 97 minor groups, and 23 major groups. Detailed occupations in the SOC with similar job duties, and in some cases skills, education, and/or training, are grouped together.

State Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute.

Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

Consists of employer contributions for government social insurance and employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.

Taxes Paid (NAICS)

Taxes on production and imports with subsidies subtracted.

Teacher (School District)

A person licensed pursuant to chapter 391 of NRS who is classified by the board of trustees of the school district (1) As a teacher and who spends at least 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction or (2) As instructional support staff, who does not hold a supervisory position and who spends not more than 50 percent of his or her work year providing instruction to pupils. Such instructional support staff includes, without limitation, librarians and persons who provide instructional support, discipline to pupils

Total Sales

The given industry's total annual sales (gross receipts), both to other industries and to consumers as well.

Unemployed

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job

Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

The remuneration receivable by employees (including corporate officers) from employers for the provision of labor services. It includes commissions, tips, and bonuses; employee gains from exercising stock options; and pay-in-kind. Judicial fees paid to jurors and witnesses are classified as wages and salaries. Wages and salaries are measured before deductions, such as social security contributions, union dues, and voluntary employee contributions to defined contribution pension plans.

Appendix B: Explanation of Process/Terms

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

You can find explanations of a few concepts used throughout the report over the next few pages.

Indexing of Data

This report uses both tables and figures to represent the data to the reader. While most of these are straightforward, one commonly used figure throughout the document that may not be as easy to understand are the **figures with indexed data**.

Indexed figures in this report start the data at a common starting point. Here, this is at 100 in the first year of the graph, which is most often at the year 2010. From that point, future years are measured as a ratio against the base year. For instance, say in 'County A' there is a population of 10,000 in 2010 which lowers to 9,000 in 2011 and is raised to 12,000 in 2012. The indexed figure will show a base of 100 in 2010, lower to 90 in 2011, then raises to 120 in 2012.

These numbers are found by using the following formula:

Indexed Value for Current Year = Current Year Value / Base Year Value * 100

In our previous example of 'County A':

2010: $10,000/10,000*100 = 100$

2011: $9,000/10,000*100 = 90$

2012: $12,000/10,000*100 = 120$

Graphing data indexed by a base year makes seeing trends easier and faster. Here we can tell that population dipped from 2010 to 2011 then rose past the 2010 number to a much higher population. While this may seem obvious for a single data source, it becomes less so when a variety of items are being compared to each other.

Let us say that we also have population figures for 'County B' and for the 'State'. In County B the 2010 population was 50,000, 2011 was 49,000 and 2012 was 52,000. For the State, population in 2010 was 600,000, 2011 was 610,000 and 2012 was 700,000

For 'County B' our Indexed Values are:

2010: 100

2011: 98

2012: 104

For the 'State':

2010: 100

2011: 101.7

2012: 116.7

With these values, indexed all to 100 for the same base year of 2010, we can now easily measure the population changes for areas with completely different magnitudes of population.

County A and County B both lost 1,000 total population between 2010 and 2011, however County A lost 10% of its total population while County B lost only 2%. In that same year the State gained 10,000 people, but due to its much higher starting point, it was a gain of under 2%.

Let us now look at the population from 2010 to 2012. County A has gained 2,000. This is the same gain as County B has in the same time period, but both pale in comparison to the 100,000 people the state gained. However, when we look at the indexed data values, another story emerges. County B has a gain of 4% for the population. This is certainly an improvement from 2011 when population was lost. However, when we compare that to County A, it doesn't seem as impressive. County A has an increase of 20% over the time period. This is a substantial change compared to the 4% of County B. And let us not forget about the State. While it gained an amazing 100,000 population over this period, it is only a 16.7% increase in total population, less than County A's growth.

This is the reasoning behind using indexed data for figures/graphs throughout this report. Be it Race and Ethnicity, Housing, or Jobs by Industry, numbers in the same sphere are often needed to be compared, even if those numbers have values of different magnitudes. Indexing of the values allows a quick and easy comparison for the reader.

Inflation Adjustment

Data in this report is shown for a variety of years. As often as possible the data is represented in a way to optimally compare it to previous years. Apples-to-apples so to speak. Dollar figures throughout the document in tables will often be inflated to accomplish this adjustment. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division, annually publishes an implicit price deflator to use for this purpose:

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Using this data, the report modifies dollar amount to show in like terms. If a table has data from 2010 through 2016, the dollar amounts generally will have been adjusted to all show in 2016 dollars. If it shows through 2017, then the table generally shows in 2017 dollars. There is a note below each table with dollar figures represented stating the year the dollar figures are represented as.

This is done to be able to best compare years against each other. In uninflated data, if a county's per capita income went from \$28,000 in 2010 to \$33,000 in 2017, that seems like a very large increase. However, when we review that in data that has been adjusted for inflation, the \$28,000 in 2010 dollars shows as \$31,374 in 2017 dollars. Thus, our per capita income has grown less than \$1,700 in the five-year stretch, with inflation being perceived as responsible for over \$3,300 of the original difference.

Suppressed Data

When data is gathered first-hand by public or government agencies, such as the US Census Bureau or the Bureau of Economic Analysis, suppressions are created to comply with laws and regulations to protect the privacy of the reporting businesses. Suppressed data also may appear in the school district data. Data here may be suppressed by FERPA regulations, or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

These suppressions, or non-disclosed data, show in this report generally as 'Insf. Data' (Insufficient Data), a hyphen, '-', or as less than 10, '<10'. The hyphen implies that there is data, but with it being non-disclosed, we do not have an estimate for it (this is most often seen in wage data for industries). Less than 10 implies that there is a nonzero amount (most often seen as total businesses in a region) that is somewhere between one and nine, inclusive.

Poverty

Definition

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

This definition covers the poverty threshold, but not the poverty guidelines.

There are two different poverty levels?

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

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

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

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

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

This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

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

How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

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

Appendix C: Source Explanations

This appendix gives an in-depth look at the different sources used throughout the creation of this document.

The following sources were used for information throughout the report:

- ❖ American Community Survey (ACS)
- ❖ Economic Modeling Systems International (EMSI)
- ❖ Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
- ❖ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division
- ❖ Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System
- ❖ Nevada Department of Taxation
- ❖ Nevada Gaming Control Board
- ❖ Nevada Report Card
- ❖ United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- ❖ United States Census Bureau
- ❖ United States Geological Survey

American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS is an ongoing survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Per the Census Bureau:

“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”

The Census Bureau started collecting data for the ACS in 2005. At that point they determined to create three separate estimates for use: 1-year estimates; 3-year estimates; and 5-year estimates. The 3-year estimates were discontinued as of 2013.

Data for the 2005 1-year estimates was collected from January through December 2005 and released in 2006. The first 5-year estimates were released for 2009, with data being gathered from January 2005 through December 2009. Future 5-year estimates follow the same formula. The 2012-2016 5-year estimates have data collected January 2012 through December 2016.

In this document, tables and charts sourcing the ACS will often refer to the last year of an ACS 5-year estimate as the heading year. It is important to remember that this data is not a snapshot of the year (or any single point in time) being referenced, but of the Census Bureau’s estimate for the 5-year period.

Why do we use the 5-year estimates rather than the 1-year estimates or point-in-time estimates?

There are two reasons. The first is that the 5-year estimates gives a larger sample size, giving a more accurate representation of the population, even for those areas with larger populations. This will give a smaller margin of error for all data.

The second reason is two-fold. The ACS does not publish 1-year estimates for areas with population less than 65,000. In Nevada, in 2017, only Clark and Washoe Counties report a population of over 65,000. While we could use the 1-year estimates for the reports of those two counties, it is inappropriate (per the Census Bureau) to compare data between the 1-year and 5-year estimates. Thus, if someone wished to compare the data between, say, Clark and Lincoln Counties, it is necessary that the data be consistent throughout the two reports.

The ACS is used throughout the Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics sections of this report.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html>

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2008/acs/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf>

Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)

EMSI is a leader in labor market data and covers more than 99% of the workforce in the United States. Per EMSI, their mission:

“Our mission is to use data to drive economic prosperity. To do this, we inform and connect three critical audiences: people (who are looking for good work), employers (who are looking for good people), and educators (who are looking to build good programs and engage students). Since this vital connection takes place in the context of regional economies, we also work with workforce and economic development organizations laboring to improve economic ecosystems. We are known for our peerless service, our fantastic work-life balance, but above all—our deep commitment to our clients. We are blessed to work alongside such dedicated, passionate customers as we build a stronger economy.”

While they are headquartered in Idaho, EMSI serves clients throughout the U.S., Canada, UK, and Australia.

Their traditional labor market information uses dozens of government data sources with over 18 billion data points. Job posting analytics surveys hundreds of millions of online job postings and their compensation data observes over 40 million individual compensation observations. These data sources include federal government entities, government entities from all 50 states, and a variety of trusted private organizations.

EMSI data is used in this report throughout the Economic Characteristics and NAICS sections, being the main source for Industry and Occupation data.

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/>

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/data-sources/>

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

Esri is considered the world leader in GIS (geographic information system) technologies.

Per Esri:

“Esri was founded to help solve some of the world’s most difficult problems. We do so by supporting our users’ important work with a commitment to science, sustainability, community, education, research, and positive change.”

Esri’s mapping and analytics give access to demographic data in 137 countries with over 75% of Fortune 500 companies using Esri software.

Esri provides its own data and 5-year projections and uses the information from federal government and private industry sources.

Esri data is used in this report in maps and in various demographic areas.

<https://www.esri.com/en-us/home>

http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/G164052_US-DataFactSheet_WEB.pdf

Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

FRED is a database maintained by the Research division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Research Division. They have over 500,000 time-series from 87 different sources for the public to use. Per the St. Louis Fed website:

“The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is the center of the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve System. This District includes Arkansas, eastern Missouri, southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Mississippi.

The Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is responsible for advising the Bank president on matters of economic policy. The Division monitors the economic and financial literature and produces research in the areas of money and banking, macroeconomics, and international and regional economics.

A diverse group of Bank publications allows the Research Division to address quickly changing economic trends, explore the relevance of historical and current data for economic policy, and expand the understanding of issues relevant to the Eighth District and beyond.

The Research Division also furnishes its working papers to provide insight into current Bank interests and developing theories and to stimulate discussion.

This site offers a wealth of economic data and information to promote economic education and enhance economic research. The widely used database FRED is updated regularly and allows 24/7 access to regional and national financial and economic data.”

The biggest use of the FRED in this report is their measuring of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Their CPI and inflation formulae are used throughout this report to calculate inflated dollar figures in most, if not all, sections.

<https://research.stlouisfed.org/>

Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions. Per Headwaters Economics' website:

“Headwaters Economics provides original and effective research to help people and organizations develop solutions to some of the most urgent and important issues that communities face. ... Headwaters Economics works with community leaders, landowners, public land managers, elected officials, and business owners. Our goal is to give these partners credible information to help them identify, understand, and solve problems.”

In this report Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (EPS) is used. The EPS pulls data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, and many other sources and puts it in easy to read and use reports.

The sourcing below each table referencing Headwaters Economics data in this report also shows the sourcing of where the EPS obtained the data from. This can often be a mouthful, such as with the following example from the 'Land Cover' table previously found in this report:

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)

This states that Headwaters Economics reported this data via their Economic Profile System, with original sourcing from the U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program PADUS version 1.4.

EPS data is most often used in the Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics section of this report.

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/about/>

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/>

United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

The BEA is an agency of the Department of Commerce of the United States federal government. Per the BEA website:

Mission

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner.

Vision

To be the world's most respected producer of economic accounts.

Core Values of BEA

- *Integrity: Maintaining the sterling reputation of BEA and its statistics.*
- *Quality: Producing timely, relevant, and accurate statistics.*
- *Excellence: Fostering staff excellence and recognizing and rewarding employee contributions.*
- *Responsiveness: Providing customers with the programs and services they need.*
- *Innovation: Using technology and new methodologies to meet measurement challenges."*

The BEA is part of the Department's Economics and Statistics Administration and provides a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy.

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

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

United States Census Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

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

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

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

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

United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Agencies

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

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

Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

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

Nevada Department of Taxation

<https://tax.nv.gov/>

Nevada Demographer’s Office

<https://www.nvdemography.org/>

Nevada Gaming Control Board

<https://gaming.nv.gov/>

Nevada Report Card

<http://nevadareportcard.com/di/>

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

Appendix D: Photo Credits

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

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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.

All other photos in this document are courtest of the Pershing County Economic Development Authority



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