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Technical Report
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Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Lyon County



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

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Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-38

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Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Lyon County, Nevada

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Preface

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

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

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



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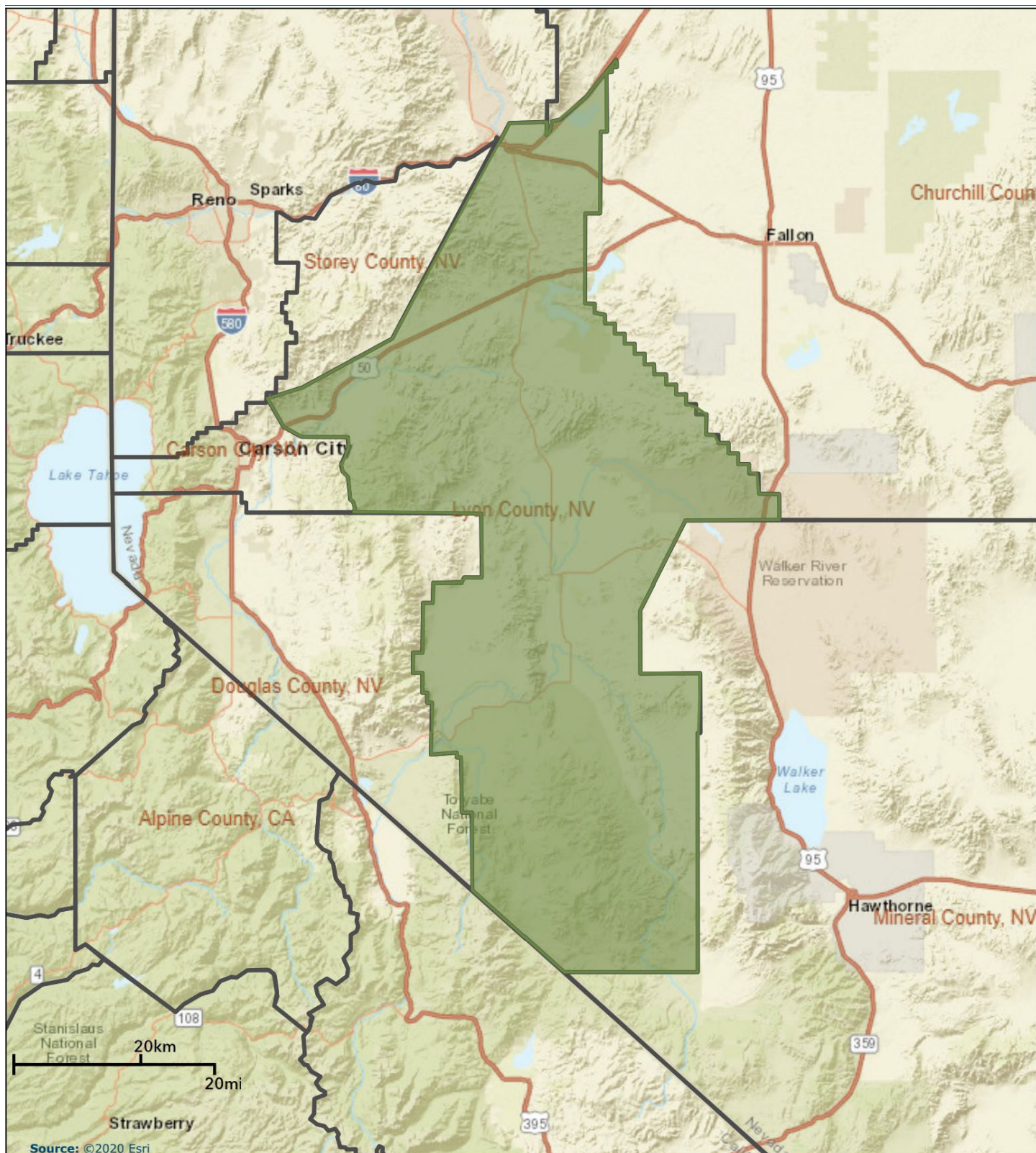
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Report Overview

Purpose

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

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

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

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

Process and Term Definitions

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

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

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

Sources

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

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

Report Layout

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

The report is broken down into six main sections:

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

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

Additional Documentation

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

Cultural Overview

Introduction

Lyon County is located southeast of Reno with a portion of its lands running across the western border of the state. Lyon is home to mountain ranges, lakes, rivers, and a population of 55,808 (NACo, 2020). The county's largest cities, Yerington and Silver Springs, can be found along the US-95, one of few routes running from Mexico to Canada. North of Yerington are the Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, which had 354 tribal members in 1990, 659 members in 1992, and 1,200 as of 2020. Just south of Yerington is Lyon's highest peak, Bald Mountain, sitting at 9,549 ft and to the north Lahontan State Recreation Area bordering neighboring Churchill County.



History

Lyon County was one of Nevada's nine original counties created in 1861. It was Lyond after General Nathaniel Lyon who died in the Civil War. Its first county seat was Dayton, but in 1911, it was moved to Yerington where it has sat since ("Lyon County Courthouse," n.d.).

Nevada's first gold discovery was in Lyon, in 1849. This discovery in the Silver City district trickled into the Comstock Lode district ten years later, and both Lyon districts went on to produce sizable amounts of gold ore (Koschmann, 1968). Into the next century, total gold production for Lyon from 1903 to 1959 was 254,722 ounces. Today, Lyon has 343 mines, and three major ones, mining over 390,000 tons of gypsum and 116,000 tons of limestone in 2018 (Major Mines, 2019).

In 1967, Nevada Legislature started a program to mark 266 roadside points of historical interest in the state, including 17 in Lyon County (Nevada's History Markers, 2017). Some of these markers highlight Lyon's well-known mining history, while other markers point to the lesser-known but interesting facts, such as the use of leftover military-imported camels to haul mining material. Desert Well Station, which had a well used exclusively by camels, was wrote about by Mark Twain

in his book "Roughing it." Nearby in Dayton, the Dayton schoolhouse built in 1865 still stands today as the second-oldest building in Nevada (the first, the Las Vegas Old Mormon Fort).

For further Lyon County history, please refer to or [Online Nevada's Lyon County Articles](#) or [Dayton NV History](#). The following books, available through university libraries, compile oral histories, mini-biographies, and scholarly approaches to Lyon County's history:

- "Dayton" by Laura Fay Tennant and Jack Folmar, Arcadia Publishing 2015.
- "Fort Churchill: Nevada Military Outpost of the 1860s" by Stanley W. Paher and Kathryn Totton, Nevada Natural History Association and the Nevada Division of State Parks, 1981.
- "Memoirs of Careers with Nevada Bench and Bar, Lyon County Offices, and the Nevada State Museum" by Clark J. Guild, University of Nevada, Reno Oral History Project, 1971.

Landscape and Climate

Like much of Nevada and lands in the southwest, Lyon County is quite dry and the sun can be seen shining year around. Averaging 251 sunny days and only 8 inches of rain Lyon is the perfect place to be outside and exploring much of the year. July temps reach the low to mid 90s while January sees temperatures dip into freezing territory causing an average 16 inches of snow.

Much of Lyon County sits well above sea level. The county seat in Yerington reaches 4,390 feet, while at the peak of Bald Mountain in the Pine Grove Hills elevations reach over 9,500 ft. With the multiple mountain ranges and bodies of water, many outdoor recreation opportunities present themselves for residents and tourists alike.

Lahontan Reservoir in northern Lyon County has 69 miles of shoreline and is a wonderful place to fish, boat, camp, and horseback ride. For those looking to take in the sites or explore historical landmarks, there is Fort Churchill and Dayton State Park. Fort Churchill Historic State Park used to be a stop on the Pony Express and includes trails, campgrounds, and access to the Carson River. As Nevada State Parks puts it, “the park is an idyllic place for campers, hikers, bird watchers, canoeists and equestrians.” For desert topography, there is Dayton State Park located off the US-50, full of desert sage, willows, and rabbitbrush (“Outdoor Recreation,” n.d.). “The park features the remains of the Rock Point Mill built in 1861,” as well as sights of wildlife such as hawks, foxes, and porcupines.

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

[Lyon County Website](#)

[Lyon County – Northern Nevada Development Authority](#)

[Lyon County Extension Office](#)



Community and Events

Whether you are a resident looking for a local event or tourist looking for activities to fill the day, Lyon County and its communities offer plenty of excitement. At the Dayton Valley Days, which generally run in September, one can experience a chili cook-off and the Kid Zone which is full of games, face painting, and a photo booth. Also located near Dayton, one can take a train ride on the V&T Railway with scenic views of the Comstock.

For three days in July, Yerington hosts the Night In The County event which is a large country concert that brings in folks from all over Nevada and surrounding areas. Also, in Yerington one may find an event at the Yerington Theater for the Arts which operates the Jeanne Dini Center. This center holds events throughout the year in the performing arts, visual art exhibitions, art education programs, and cultural heritage.

One of the biggest events each year is the Lyon County Fair and Rodeo held in August. This a great family event that includes a rodeo, carnival, tractor pulls, a parade, and multiple other events held over four days (“Activities and Events,” n.d.).

Sources for this Cultural Overview:

1. [NACo County Explorer](#)
2. [Lyon County Courthouse](#)
3. [Outdoor Recreation in Lyon](#)
4. [Activities and Events in Lyon](#)
5. [Fort Churchill](#)
6. [Lyon County Nevada Gold Production](#)
7. [Total mines in Lyon](#)
8. [Major County Mines in 2018](#)
9. [Nevada’s History Markers, Article](#)
10. [Western Mining History, Koschmann 1968](#)
11. [Total Mines in Lyon](#)
12. [Major Mines, 2019](#)
13. [Lyon County History – Alonzo 2017](#)

Demographic Characteristics

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

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



Demographic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

This Section Contains:

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Race and Ethnicity	6
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Housing Age	12
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County Breakdown

Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:

Lyon County has seen an 8.1% increase from 2010-2020 in total population. This percentage increase is an overall growth of 4,152 individuals. Growth within the county has been outpaced by the state as a whole during this period.

Gender distribution in Lyon County has seen little movement from 2010-2020. With near identical percentage breakdowns year-after-year, 2020 saw 50.3% males, and 49.7% females.

Each year from 2010-2020, Lyon median age increased, eventually reaching 43.9 in 2020. This increase can be explained by the growth of the 65 and Older category along with the decrease in the Under 19.

Like Gender and Age, Race and Ethnicity in Lyon saw little movement from 2010-2020. A 4.8 percentage point decrease in the White category (2010-2020) and a 3.1 percentage point increase in the Hispanic category (2010-2020) make up the most notable changes during this time period.

Households, Families, and Housing:

Although Lyon population numbers from 2010-2020 saw little fluctuation, households and family numbers have increased notably.

Lyon County saw median housing value drop between 2010-2014, going from \$223,209 to \$158,840. This falls in-line with the trend for the state as a whole, and, furtherly like the state, Lyon then saw year-to-year growth of median housing value from 2014-2020.

In Lyon, homes built from 1980- 1999 and built 1959 or earlier have decreased in total homes between 2012 and 2020. Meanwhile, houses built 2010 or later have seen an increase.

Veteran Demographics

In Lyon, the male veteran population saw a 10.5% decrease from 2010-2020, while the female population saw a 13.8% increase in Lyon County during this span.

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

Lyon County has seen an 8.1% increase from 2010-2020 in total population. This percentage increase is an overall growth of 4,152 individuals. Growth within the county has been outpaced by the state as a whole during this period.

Figure 1. Lyon County Population, 2010 to 2020

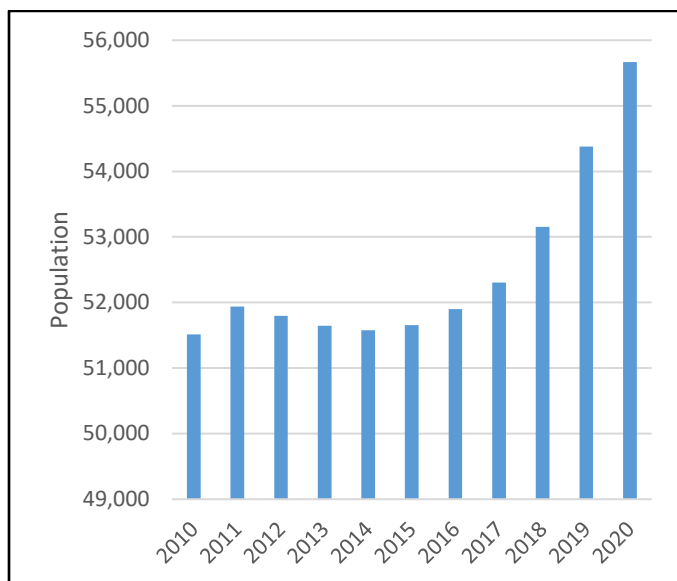
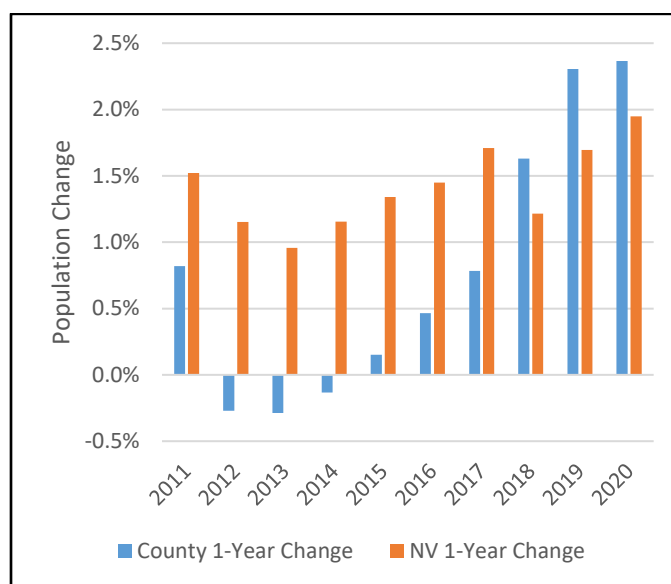


Table 1. Lyon County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Population	Lyon 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	51,515	-	-
2012	51,797	0.5%	2.7%
2014	51,579	-0.4%	2.1%
2016	51,897	0.6%	2.8%
2018	53,155	2.4%	2.9%
2020	55,667	4.7%	3.7%
Ten-Year Change		8.1%	15.1%

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

Figure 2 Lyon 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.

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

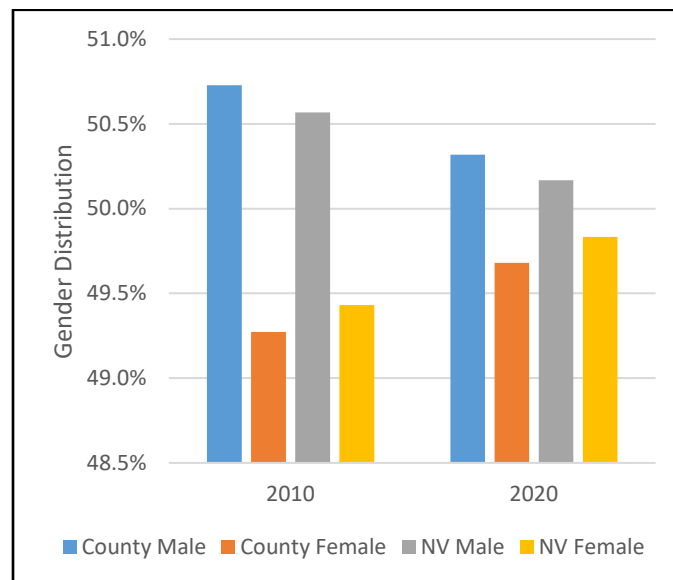


Table 2. Lyon County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Male	Lyon Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	50.7%	49.3%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	50.4%	49.6%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	50.5%	49.5%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	50.5%	49.5%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	50.3%	49.7%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	50.3%	49.7%	50.2%	49.8%

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

County Breakdown

Gender distribution in Lyon County has seen little movement from 2010-2020. With near identical percentage breakdowns year-after-year, 2020 saw 50.3% males, and 49.7% females. These numbers differ from the rest of the state by a margin of 0.1% for each category.



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. Lyon County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	39.6	35.9
2012	40.6	36.3
2014	42.6	36.9
2016	43.7	37.5
2018	44.1	37.9
2020	43.9	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

Each year from 2010-2020, Lyon median age increased, eventually reaching 43.9 in 2020. This increase can be explained by the growth of the 65 and Older category along with the decrease in the Under 19. The state has trended upwards as well but at a slightly slower pace than Lyon County.

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

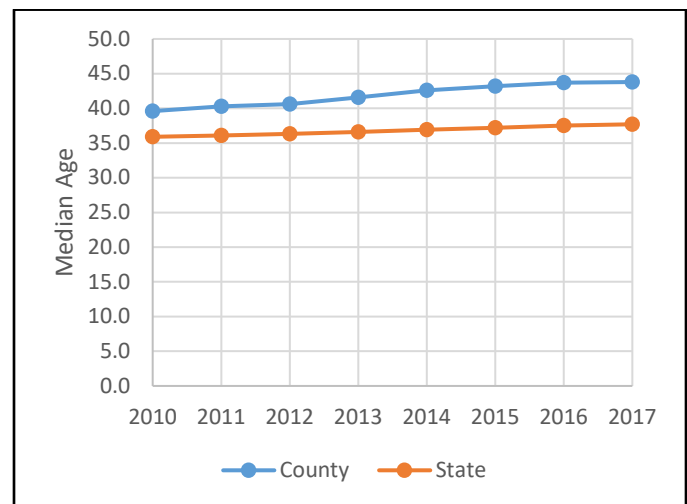
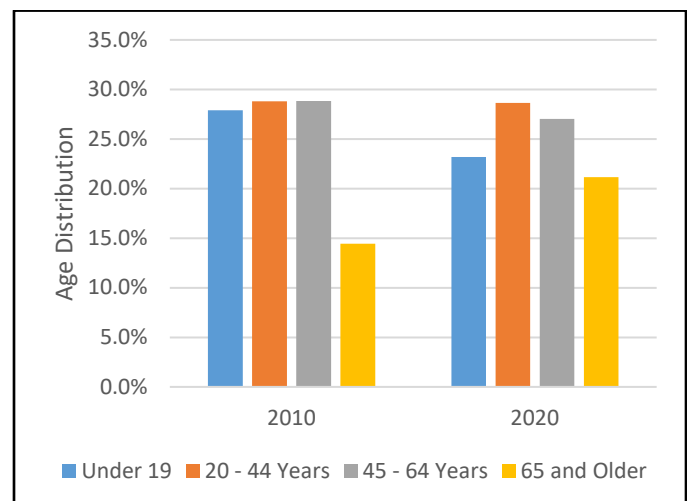


Table 4. Lyon County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	27.9%	28.8%	28.8%	14.5%
2012	27.2%	27.7%	28.7%	16.3%
2014	25.7%	27.4%	29.0%	17.9%
2016	24.6%	27.2%	28.4%	19.8%
2018	23.7%	27.8%	27.9%	20.6%
2020	23.2%	28.6%	27.0%	21.2%

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

Figure 5. Lyon 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

Like Gender and Age, Race and Ethnicity in Lyon saw little movement from 2010-2020. A 4.8 percentage point decrease in the White category (2010-2020) and a 3.1 percentage point increase in the Hispanic category (2010-2020) make up the most notable changes during this time period.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	78.9%	14.5%	0.9%	1.9%	3.9%
2012	78.0%	14.9%	0.8%	2.4%	3.9%
2014	77.1%	15.3%	0.9%	2.4%	4.2%
2016	76.4%	15.8%	0.9%	2.1%	4.8%
2018	75.6%	16.6%	0.9%	2.5%	4.4%
2020	74.1%	17.6%	0.9%	2.5%	4.8%

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

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

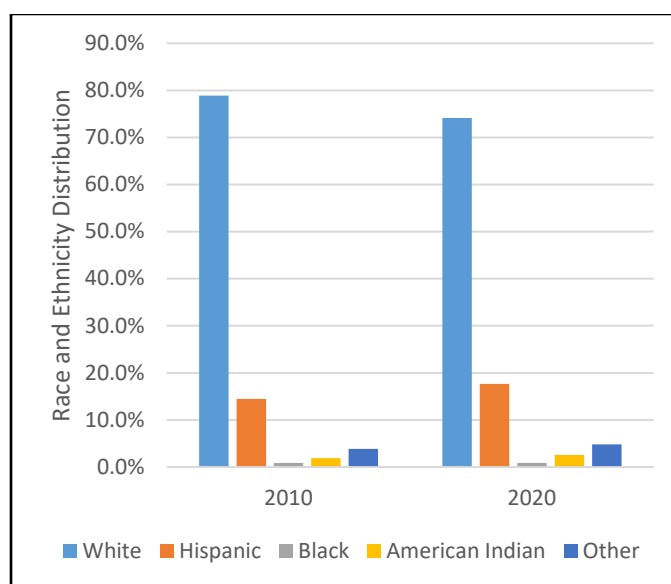
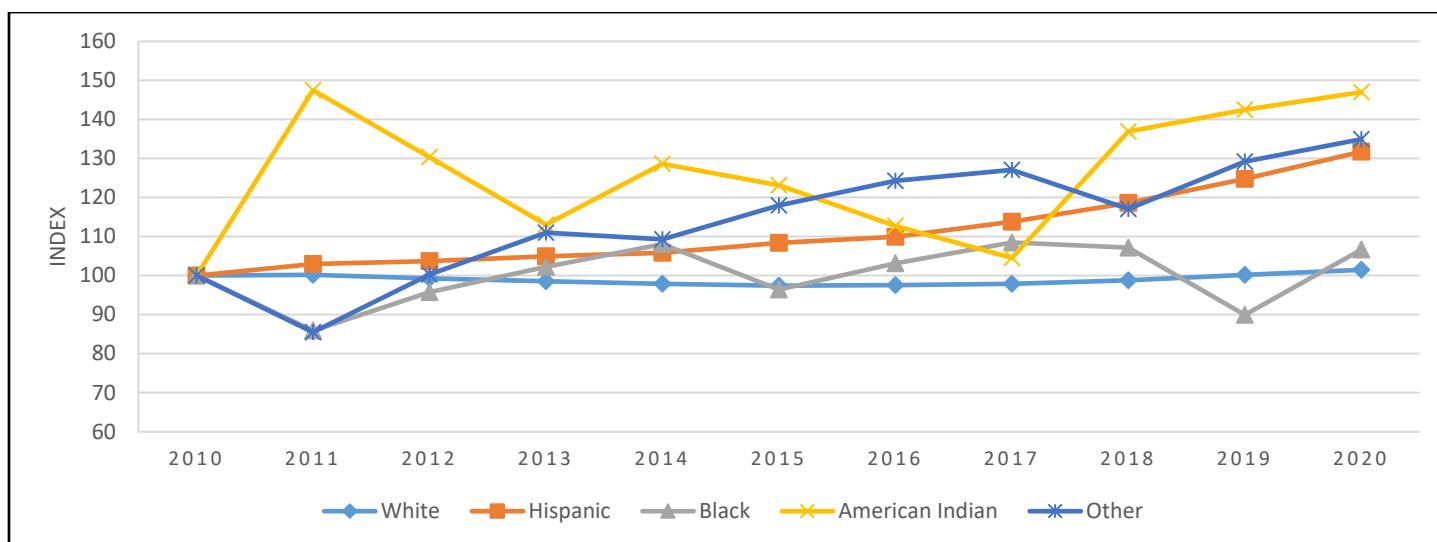


Figure 7 Lyon County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



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. Lyon County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Households	Lyon 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	17,766		
2012	18,548	1.0%	0.6%
2014	19,728	2.3%	0.7%
2016	19,586	0.3%	1.4%
2018	20,528	2.0%	2.3%
2020	21,726	2.5%	2.9%
Ten-Year Change		22.3%	15.4%

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

Figure 8. Lyon County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Households, 2011 to 2020

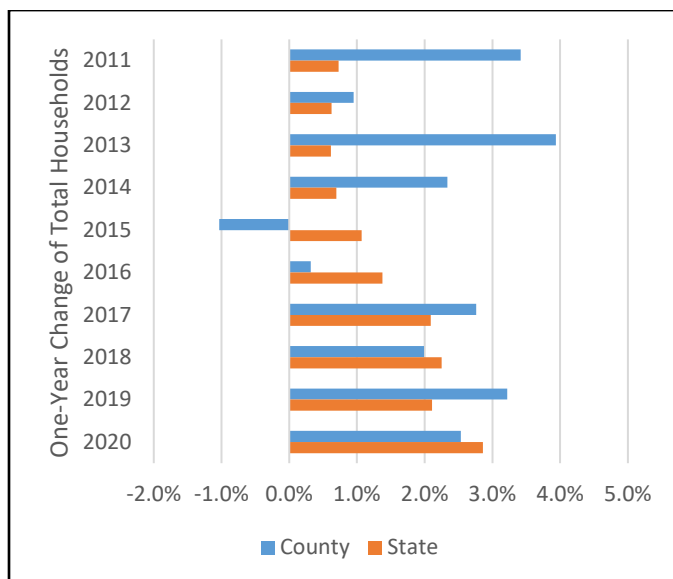
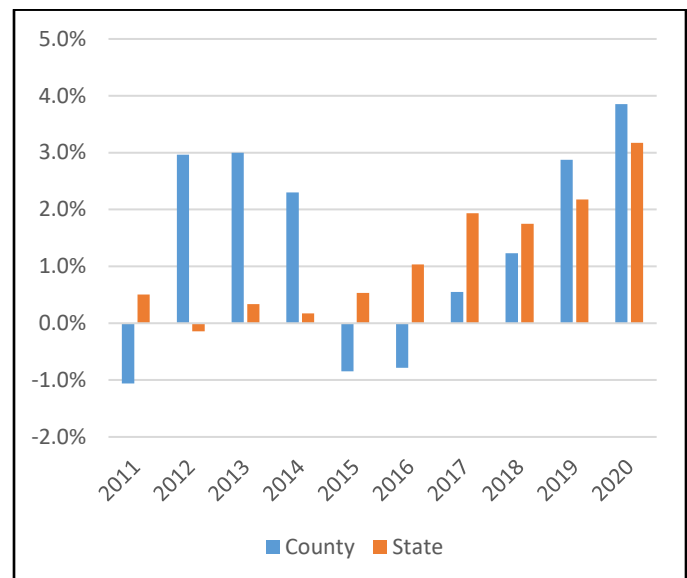


Figure 9. Lyon County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



County Breakdown

Although Lyon population numbers from 2010-2020 saw little fluctuation, households and family numbers have increased notably. There has been a 22.3% increase for Households, and 6.2% for Families. 2014 saw the greatest increase in both categories and each category has outpaced Nevada's growth over this ten-year period.

Table 7. Lyon County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Families	Lyon 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	12,549		
2012	12,784	3.0%	-0.1%
2014	13,470	2.3%	0.2%
2016	13,251	-0.8%	1.0%
2018	13,488	1.2%	1.7%
2020	14,411	3.9%	3.2%
Ten-Year Change		6.2%	4.4%

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

Housing

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Lyon County saw median housing value drop between 2010-2014, going from \$223,209 to \$158,840. This falls in-line with the trend for the state as a whole, and, furtherly like the state, Lyon then saw year-to-year growth of median housing value from 2014-2020. As of 2020, median housing value sat at \$247,847 within the county.

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

Year	Lyon Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$223,209	\$306,702
2012	\$166,349	\$220,528
2014	\$145,179	\$187,622
2016	\$158,840	\$212,526
2018	\$196,132	\$258,524
2020	\$247,847	\$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. Lyon County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

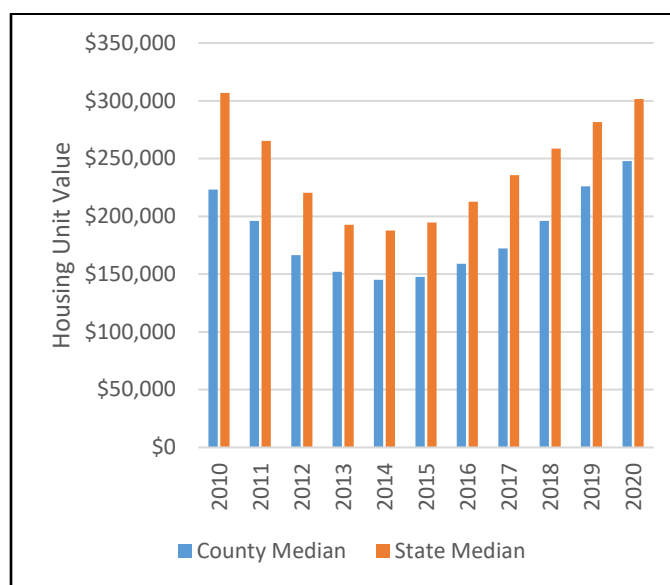


Table 9 Lyon County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Owner-Occupied Units	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or More
2010	12,828	6.0%	11.1%	17.9%	19.1%	29.8%	11.3%	3.7%	1.1%
2012	13,051	8.1%	19.7%	25.3%	16.2%	20.1%	7.8%	1.7%	1.3%
2014	14,185	10.1%	24.9%	25.6%	17.1%	14.5%	6.1%	0.7%	1.0%
2016	13,446	9.5%	21.6%	22.0%	19.8%	16.3%	8.5%	1.3%	0.8%
2018	14,524	6.2%	13.6%	15.1%	19.9%	26.3%	16.2%	2.3%	0.4%
2020	15,865	6.0%	6.5%	9.0%	15.1%	31.9%	25.8%	5.7%	0.1%

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

Housing Occupancy

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Year over year from 2010-2020 saw a small uptick in Occupancy in Lyon County. During this period there has been a 9-percentage point increase with the same number decrease in vacancy. The state has seen a similar trend with Occupied Housing Units increasing by 3.2 percentage points and vacant housing units dropping by the same amount.

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

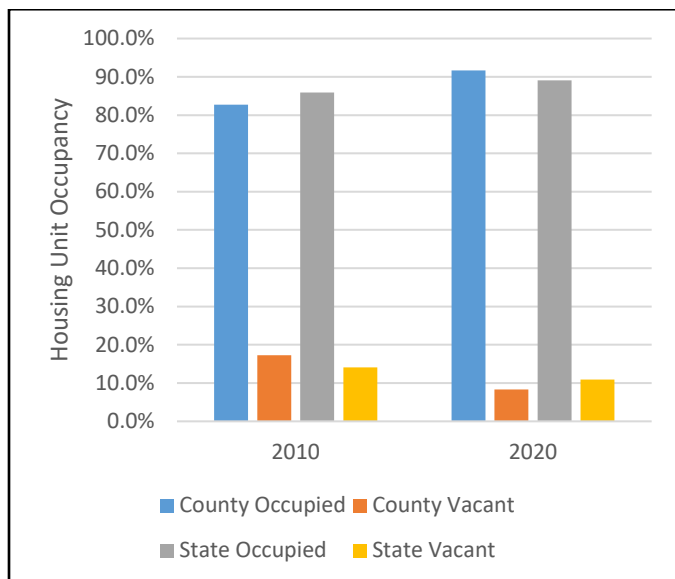
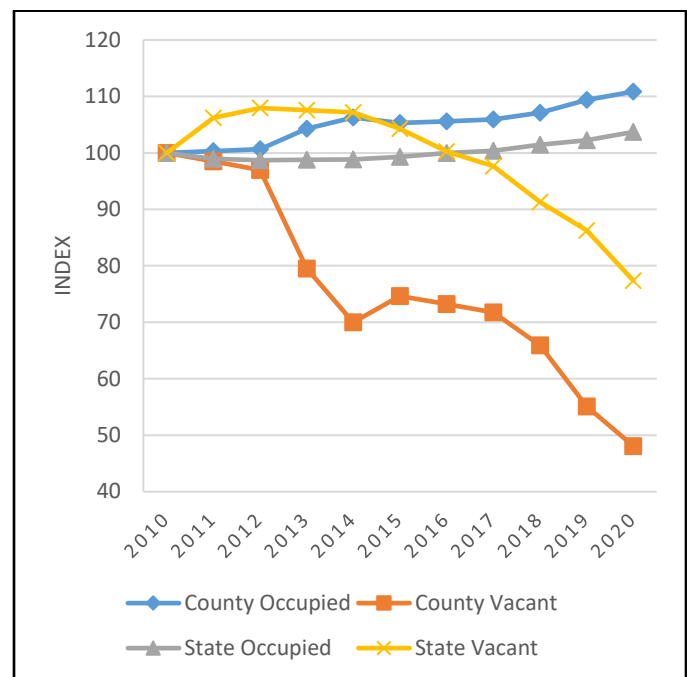


Table 10. Lyon County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Occupied HH	Lyon Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	82.7%	17.3%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	83.2%	16.8%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	87.9%	12.1%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	87.3%	12.7%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	88.6%	11.4%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	91.7%	8.3%	89.1%	10.9%

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

Figure 12. Lyon 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 Lyon County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

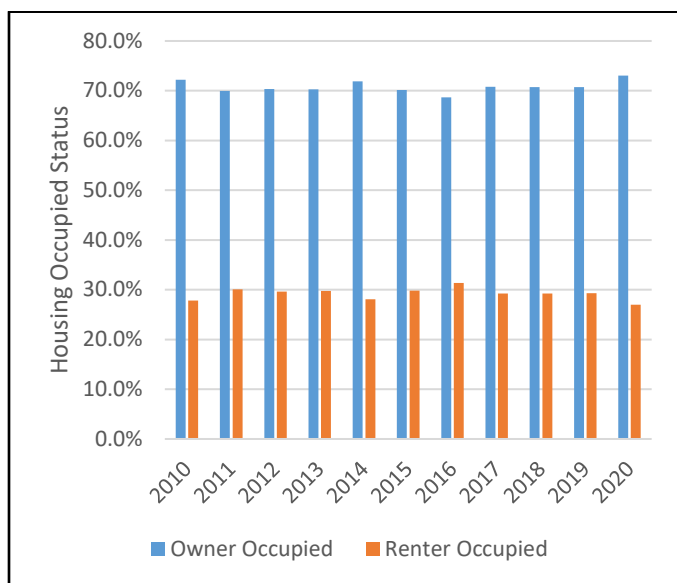


Table 11. Lyon County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	17,766	72.2%	27.8%
2012	18,548	70.4%	29.6%
2014	19,728	71.9%	28.1%
2016	19,586	68.7%	31.3%
2018	20,528	70.8%	29.2%
2020	21,726	73.0%	27.0%

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

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

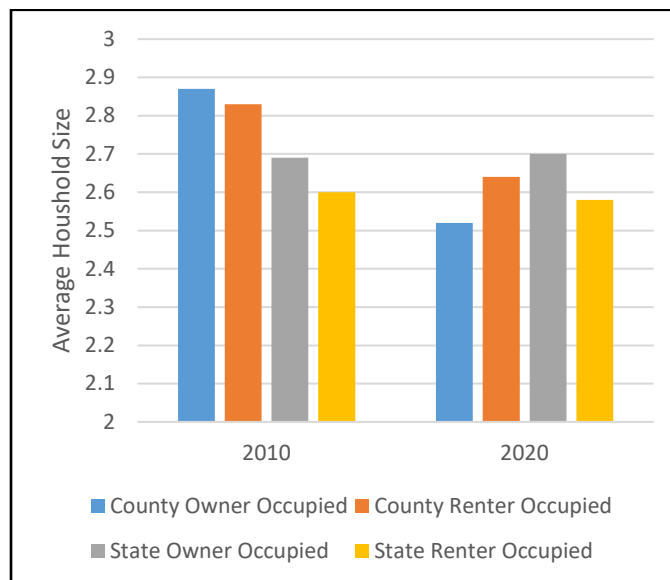
Year	Lyon Owner Occ. HH Size	Lyon Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.87	2.83	2.69	2.60
2012	2.72	2.86	2.69	2.68
2014	2.54	2.74	2.71	2.71
2016	2.51	2.90	2.72	2.72
2018	2.48	2.81	2.72	2.64
2020	2.52	2.64	2.70	2.58

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

County Breakdown

Owner-occupied household size has decreased slightly from 2.87 in 2010 to 2.52 in 2020. While this number has fallen slightly the Renter Occupied Household Size has seen a slight decrease of .19 from 2010 numbers to 2020 numbers.

Figure 14 Lyon County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



Housing Structure Type

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Single-Unit homes and those falling into the 20+ category have seen the largest positive growth from 2010-2020. Over doubling in this timeframe, 20+ unit structures have jumped to 454 in the year 2017. Single-unit homes have seen an increase of 1.7% in this ten-year span. Structures with 2-4 units have decreased by just under half from 2010-2020 and the mobile home, RV, etc. category has also seen significant decreases in this time period.

Table 13. Lyon 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	66.4%	6.4%	2.4%	0.7%	24.2%
2012	68.2%	5.8%	3.3%	0.6%	22.0%
2014	74.4%	4.4%	2.3%	0.5%	18.5%
2016	74.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.7%	17.1%
2018	75.8%	3.0%	2.3%	2.4%	16.5%
2020	75.1%	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%	18.4%

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

Figure 15 Lyon County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

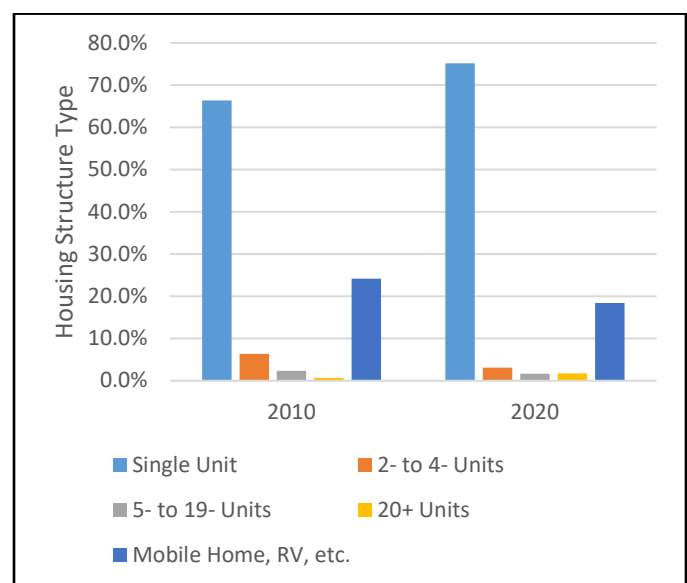
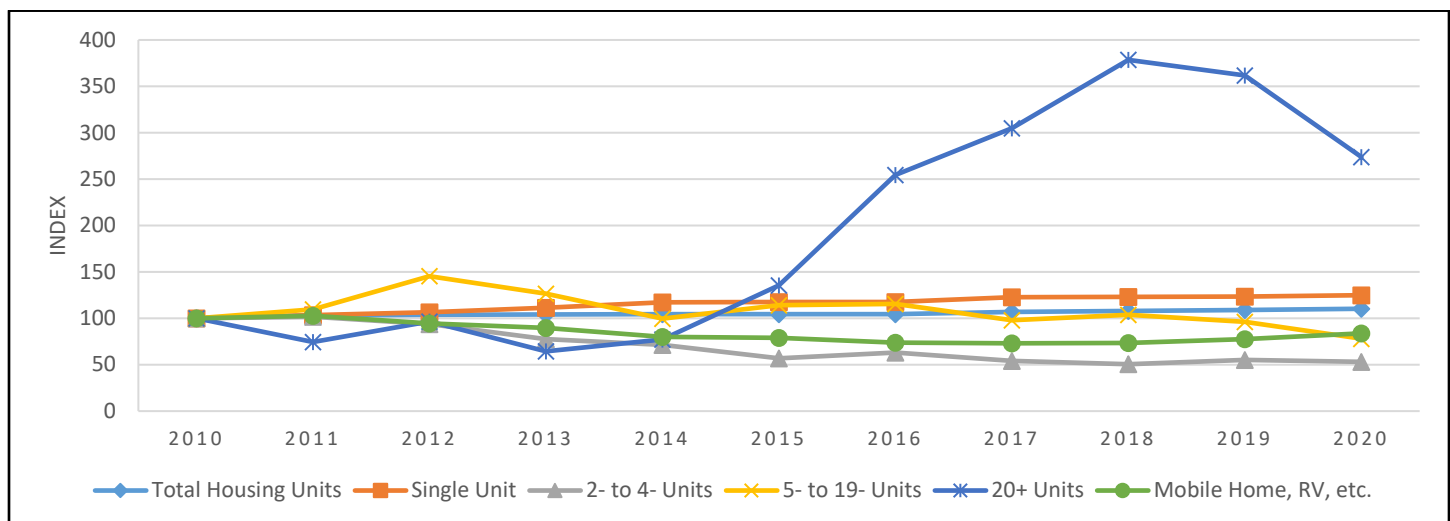


Figure 16 Lyon County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



Housing Age

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

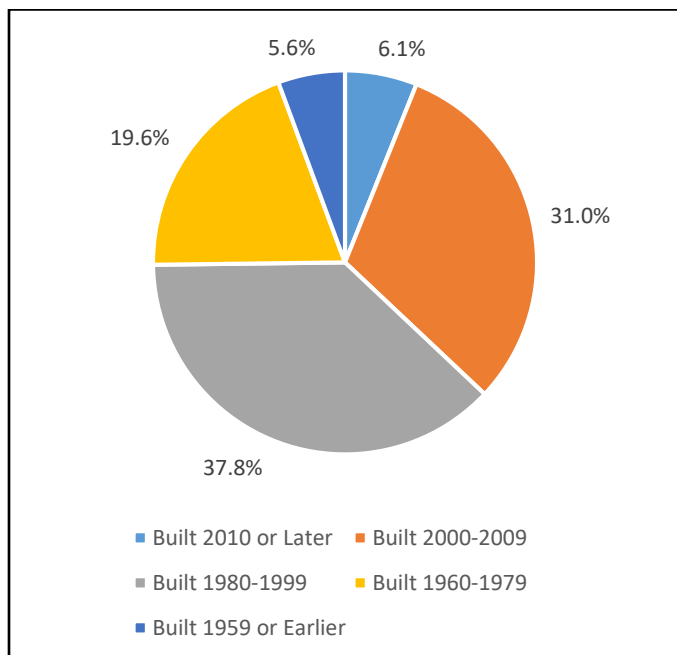
In Lyon, homes built from 1980- 1999 and built 1959 or earlier have decreased in total homes between 2012 and 2020. Meanwhile, houses built 2010 or later have seen an increase. This category increased most notably between 2018-2020, where it sits at 6.1% in 2020.

Table 14. Lyon 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	0.3%	34.3%	41.2%	18.3%	5.9%
2014	0.8%	38.2%	37.4%	17.0%	6.5%
2016	2.1%	35.7%	38.3%	17.5%	6.4%
2018	3.9%	35.2%	38.0%	17.0%	5.9%
2020	6.1%	31.0%	37.8%	19.6%	5.6%

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

Figure 17. Lyon County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



Veteran Demographics

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

In Lyon, the male veteran population saw a 10.5% decrease from 2010-2020, while the female population saw a 13.8% increase in Lyon County during this span. Veterans between the age of 18-64 have decreased heavily within Lyon County from 2010-2020. Veterans 18 to 34 years old went from 690 in 2010 to 224 in 2020. Similarly, veterans 35 to 54 years old decreased from 1,792 in 2010 to 1,205 in 2020. While these numbers have dropped significantly, veterans 65 and older have increased notably. For instance, Lyon veterans 65-74 years old increased by 38.4% in the time period.

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

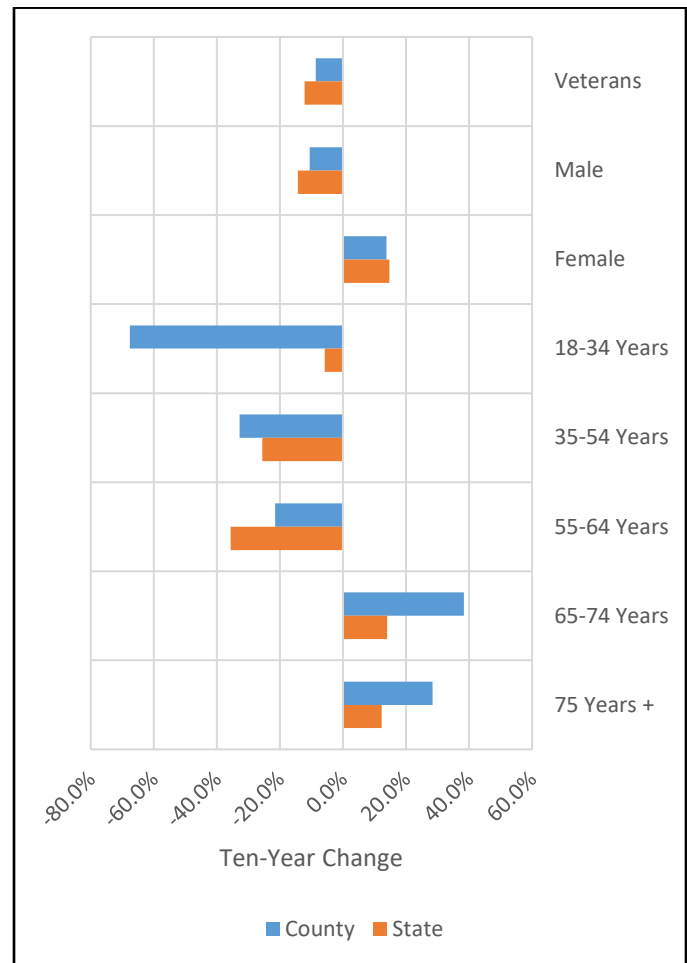


Table 15. Lyon County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Lyon		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Lyon	Nevada	Lyon	Nevada
Veteran Population	6,637	6,062			-8.7%	-12.1%
Male	6,133	5,488	90.5%	90.3%	-10.5%	-14.3%
Female	504	574	9.5%	9.7%	13.8%	14.7%
18 to 34 Years Old	690	224	3.5%	8.7%	-67.5%	-5.8%
35 to 54 Years Old	1,792	1,205	19.1%	23.5%	-32.8%	-25.6%
55 to 64 Years Old	1,666	1,307	20.7%	18.9%	-21.5%	-35.6%
65 to 74 Years Old	1,387	1,920	30.4%	26.6%	38.4%	14.0%
75 Years and Older	1,095	1,406	22.2%	20.9%	28.4%	12.3%

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

Social Characteristics

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

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



Social Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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County Breakdown

Educational Attainment:

Between 2010 and 2020, while Nevada as a whole decreased in the number of individuals with less than a high school diploma, Lyon County has seen a similar decrease in this same category.

There has been a large increase in veterans with a bachelor’s degree or higher in Lyon County from 2010-2020. The increase has been 47.9% during this span, which far outpaces the state as a whole which increased by 10.3%.

Poverty:

In Lyon County, the percentage of people in poverty has decreased between 2013-2020. This is the case for those below 1.00 and 2.00 of the poverty levels. Lyon poverty numbers resemble Nevada’s, except there has been more change in Lyon between 2013 and 2020.

From 2013-2020, Lyon veteran poverty has increased 1.4 percentage points up to 5.4%. The poverty rate grew close to the states as a whole in 2017, but since has decreased while the states veteran poverty rate has remained around 7.6%

School Districts:

Lyon County has seen a 3.2% increase in student enrollment between 2011-2021. Lyon county saw a steady increase from 2013-2019.

Race and ethnicity numbers have seen little change between 2011 and 2021. The white population makes up the majority at 61.3% in 2021, while Hispanics make up 27% in the same year. All other races make-up the remaining 11%.

From a percentage standpoint, Lyon County has a much lower number of English Language Learners (ELL) than Nevada as a whole.

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

Between 2010 and 2020, while Nevada as a whole decreased in the number of individuals with less than a high school diploma, Lyon County has seen a similar decrease in this same category. On the other hand, bachelor's degree holders have increased in Lyon alongside the state as well. Associate's degree holders and graduate/professional degree holders have also increased in Lyon County between 2010 and 2020.

Table 16 Lyon County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon < H.S.	Lyon Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	14.1%	12.7%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	15.7%	14.7%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	15.7%	16.0%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	15.0%	14.4%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	12.9%	14.0%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	13.1%	13.9%	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 Lyon County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

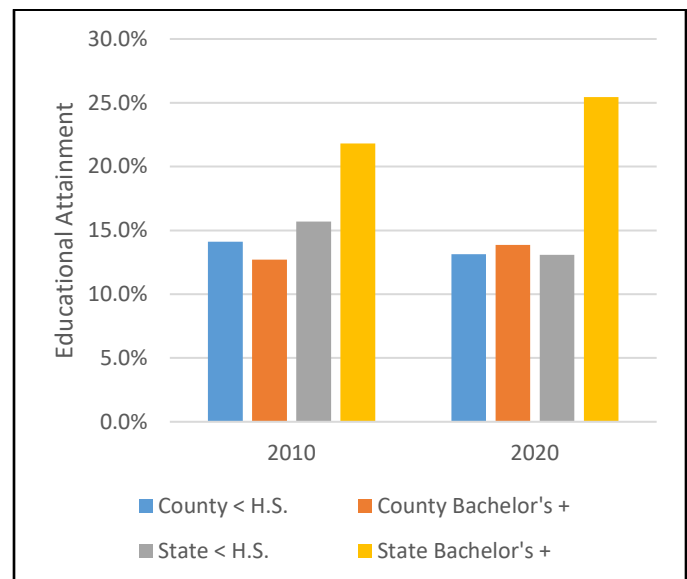


Table 17 Lyon County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	34,574	3.4%	10.7%	36.8%	28.0%	8.3%	8.5%	4.2%
2012	35,157	5.0%	10.7%	31.2%	30.8%	7.6%	9.4%	5.3%
2014	35,841	5.5%	10.2%	29.9%	29.9%	8.6%	10.3%	5.7%
2016	36,600	5.5%	9.5%	32.2%	28.9%	9.4%	9.6%	4.8%
2018	38,127	3.7%	9.2%	32.5%	30.2%	10.5%	9.7%	4.2%
2020	40,302	3.9%	9.2%	32.9%	29.4%	10.7%	9.7%	4.2%

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

Veteran Educational Attainment

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

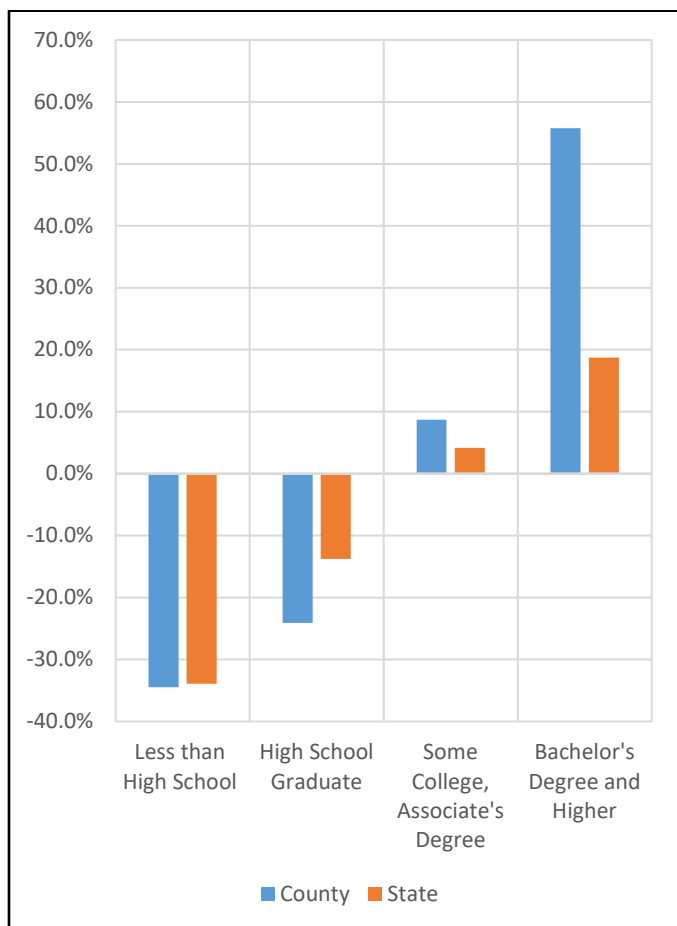


Table 18 Lyon County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Lyon		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Lyon	Nevada	Lyon	Nevada
Veteran Population	6,637	6,047			-8.7%	-12.1%
Less than High School	551	329	5.4%	4.3%	-34.4%	-33.9%
High School Graduate	2,170	1,501	24.8%	24.4%	-24.1%	-13.8%
Some College, Associate's Degree	3,126	3,096	51.2%	43.7%	8.7%	4.2%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher	790	1,121	18.5%	27.5%	55.8%	18.7%

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

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

There has been a large increase in veterans with a bachelor's degree or higher in Lyon County from 2010-2020. The increase has been 47.9% during this span, which far outpaces the state as a whole which increased by 10.3%. Meanwhile, there are fewer Lyon veterans in 2017 with *less* than a high school degree, and at the same time, because of population changes, there are fewer high school graduates (2,170 in 2010 to 1,817 in 2017).

Poverty Threshold

Definition

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

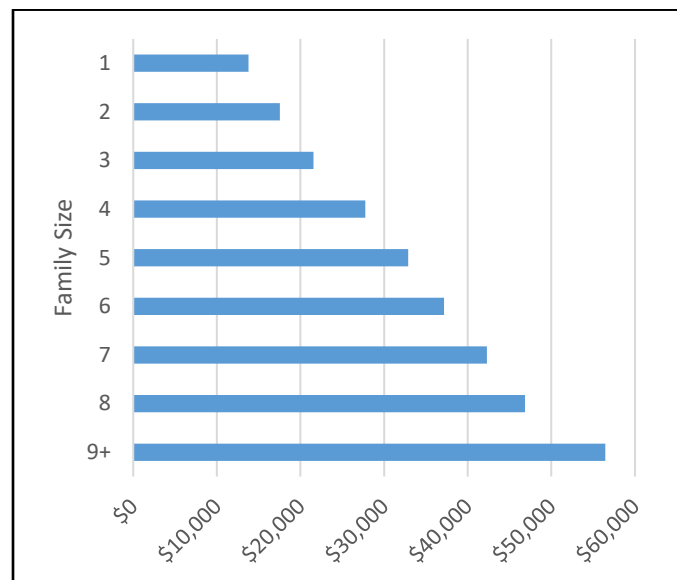
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is 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 Lyon County vs State Comparison, Ratio of Income to Poverty Thresholds, 2013 to 2020

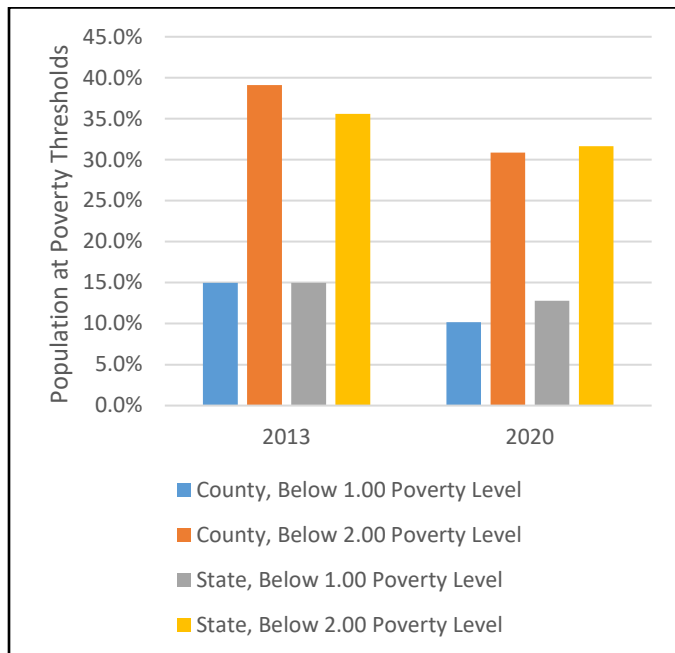


Table 22. Lyon County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Lyon Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Lyon Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	15.0%	39.1%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	14.9%	39.5%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	16.5%	40.0%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	15.3%	37.5%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	13.7%	35.2%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	11.6%	32.8%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	11.6%	32.5%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	10.2%	30.9%	12.8%	31.6%

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

County Breakdown

In Lyon County, the percentage of people in poverty has decreased between 2013-2020. This is the case for those below 1.00 and 2.00 of the poverty levels. Lyon poverty numbers resemble Nevada's, except there has been more change in Lyon between 2013 and 2020. The percentage of people below 2.00 of the poverty levels has dipped lower in Lyon than it is in Nevada, and those below 1.00 of the poverty level is lower in Lyon than it is in Nevada as well.

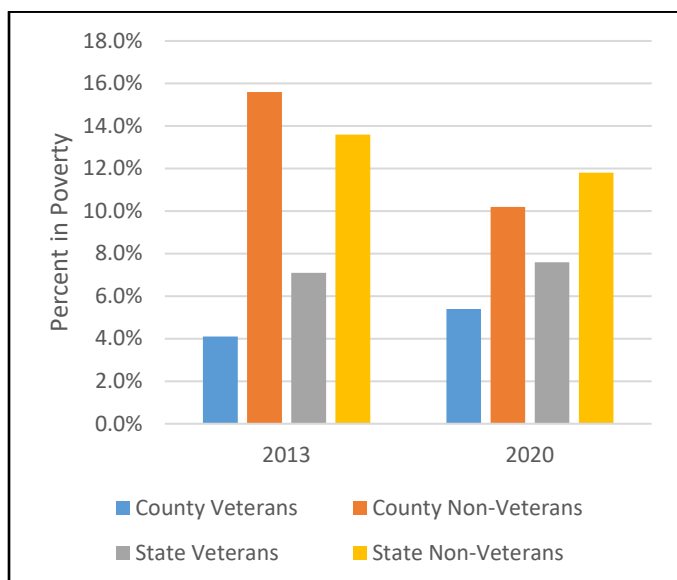
Table 23. Lyon County Ratio of Income to Poverty Level Distribution, 2013 to 2020

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	50,881	6.1%	8.8%	6.3%	5.5%	7.1%	5.3%
2014	51,055	5.8%	9.1%	7.0%	5.1%	7.5%	5.0%
2015	51,306	6.2%	10.3%	7.4%	4.5%	7.2%	4.3%
2016	51,607	5.4%	9.9%	6.4%	5.0%	7.7%	3.3%
2017	52,030	5.4%	8.3%	6.6%	4.9%	7.6%	2.3%
2018	52,888	5.9%	5.7%	6.3%	5.0%	7.9%	1.9%
2019	54,105	5.6%	6.1%	5.1%	4.7%	7.9%	3.2%
2020	55,409	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%	5.0%	7.7%	3.6%

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.

Veteran Poverty

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



How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

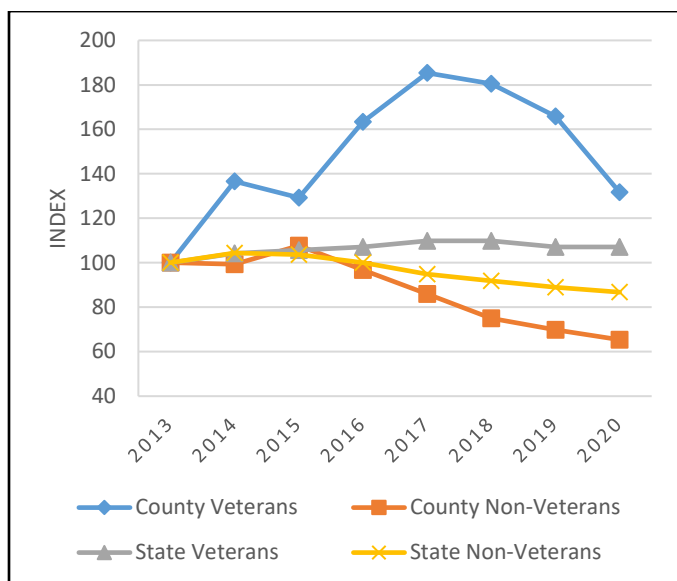
The poverty **guidelines** are issued every January, calculated from the thresholds finalized the previous year. Thus, the 2017 guidelines were issued in January 2017 calculated from the calendar year 2015 thresholds finalized in September 2016. Due to this, the 2017 guidelines are roughly equal to the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

Table 24 Lyon County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Lyon Veterans	Lyon Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	4.1%	15.6%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	5.6%	15.5%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	5.3%	16.8%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	6.7%	15.1%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	7.6%	13.4%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	7.4%	11.7%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	6.8%	10.9%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	5.4%	10.2%	7.6%	11.8%

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

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



County Breakdown

From 2013-2020, Lyon veteran poverty has increased 1.4 percentage points up to 5.4%. The poverty rate grew close to the states as a whole in 2017, but since has decreased while the states veteran poverty rate has remained around 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. Lyon County School District Enrollment, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lyon	Nevada
2010-2011	8,541	437,057
2012-2013	8,059	445,381
2014-2015	8,065	459,095
2016-2017	8,348	473,647
2018-2019	9,066	492,638
2020-2021	8,817	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

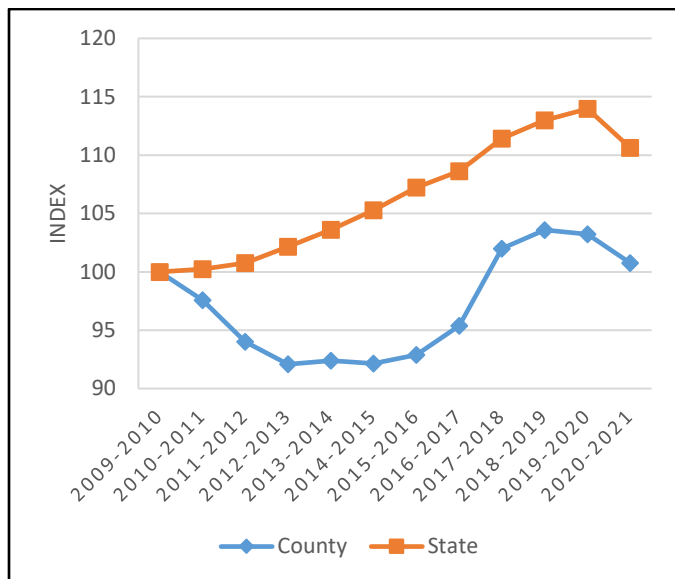
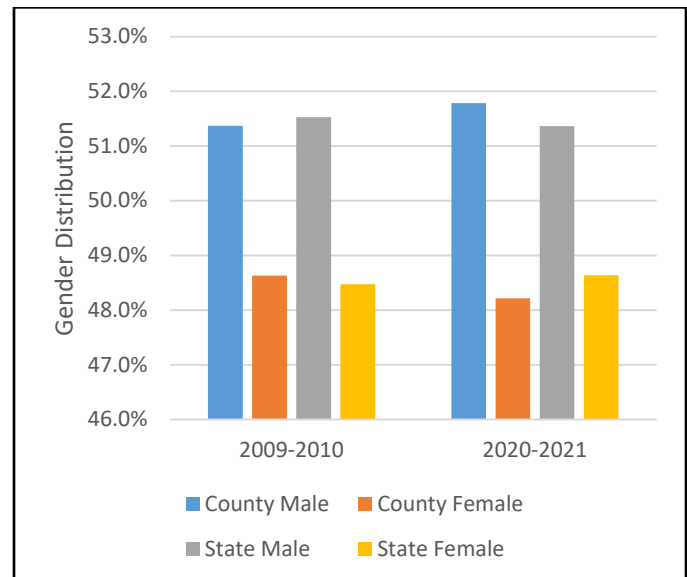


Table 26. Lyon County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lyon		Nevada	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010-2011	51.1%	48.9%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	52.0%	48.0%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	51.4%	48.6%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	51.0%	49.0%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	51.2%	48.8%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.8%	48.2%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



County Breakdown

Lyon County has seen a 3.2% increase in student enrollment between 2011-2021. Lyon county saw a steady increase from 2013-2019. The largest year-to-year growth came between 2017 and 2019 where enrollment grew by 1,007 students.

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

Race and ethnicity numbers have seen little change between 2011 and 2021. The white population makes up the majority at 61.3% in 2021, while Hispanics make up 27% in the same year. All other races make-up the remaining 11%.

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

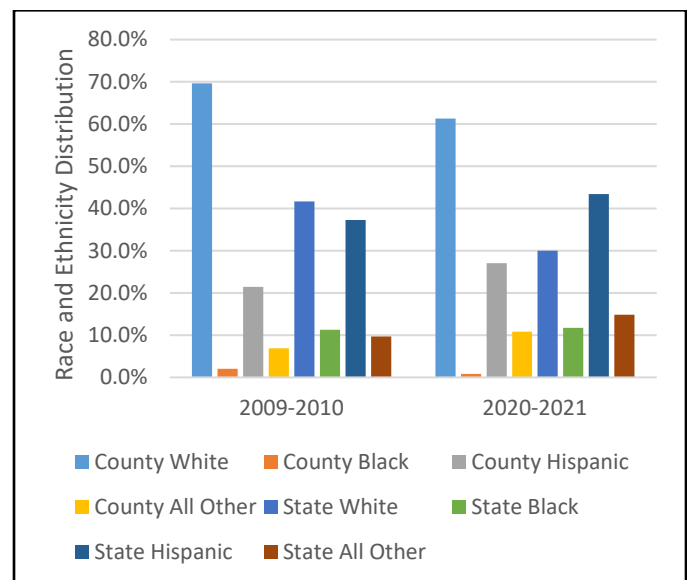


Table 27. Lyon County School District Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lyon				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	65.2%	0.8%	24.4%	9.6%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	64.8%	0.8%	24.2%	10.1%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	64.2%	0.8%	24.8%	10.2%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	65.8%	0.7%	25.9%	7.6%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	62.2%	0.9%	26.8%	10.1%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	61.3%	0.8%	27.0%	10.8%	30.0%	11.8%	43.4%	14.8%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

School District Special Populations

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

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

Accountability Year	Lyon IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	13.4%	10.8%
2012-2013	12.3%	11.0%
2014-2015	12.6%	11.8%
2016-2017	11.8%	12.2%
2018-2019	13.8%	12.2%
2020-2021	13.8%	12.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

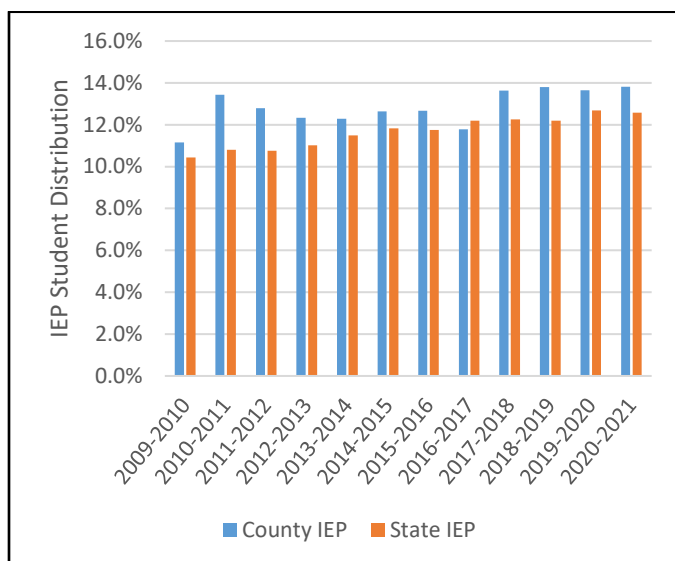


Table 29 Lyon County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

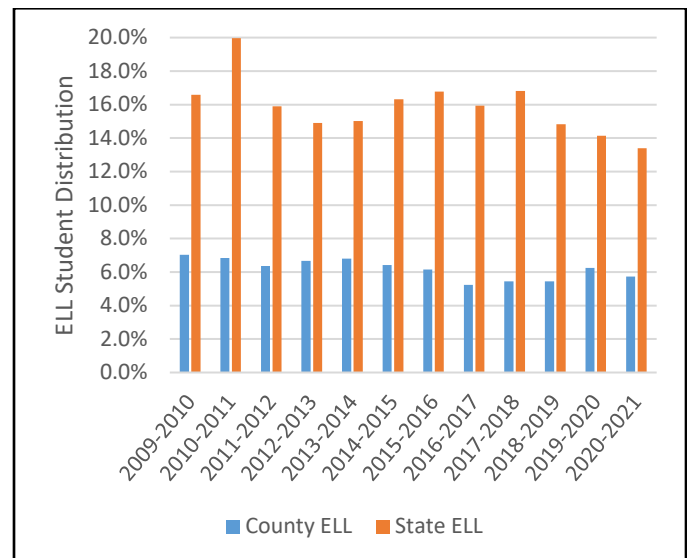
Accountability Year	Lyon ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	6.8%	20.0%
2012-2013	6.7%	14.9%
2014-2015	6.4%	16.3%
2016-2017	5.2%	15.9%
2018-2019	5.4%	14.8%
2020-2021	5.7%	13.4%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

Figure 29 Lyon County vs State Comparison, School District English Language Learner Population, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years



County Breakdown

From a percentage standpoint, Lyon County has a much lower number of English Language Learners (ELL) than Nevada as a whole. On the other hand, Lyon has more students involved in an individual education program (IEP): in every school year but 2016-2017, there is a higher percentage of IEPs in Lyon than Nevada. Moreover, students with an IEP have slightly increased by .4 percentage point from 2012-2019, reaching 13.8%, the highest they've been in the time period.

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

Accountability Year	Lyon FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	46.4%	47.9%
2012-2013	43.5%	49.9%
2014-2015	49.6%	53.2%
2016-2017	55.4%	60.7%
2018-2019	59.7%	61.2%
2020-2021	50.3%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

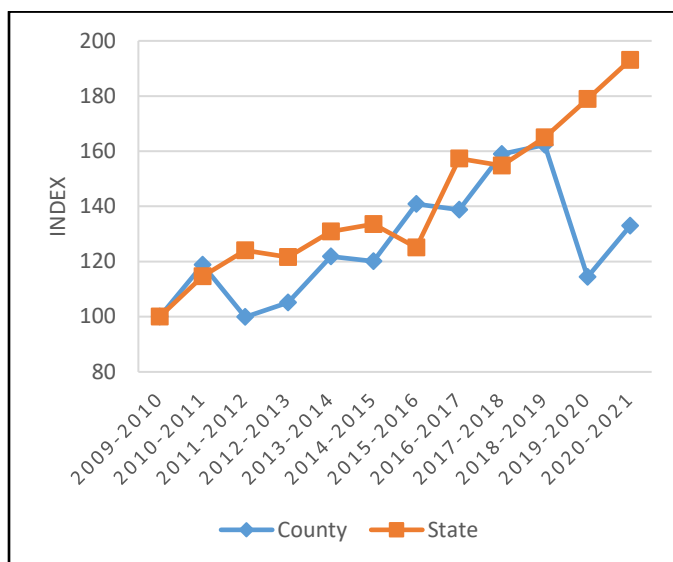


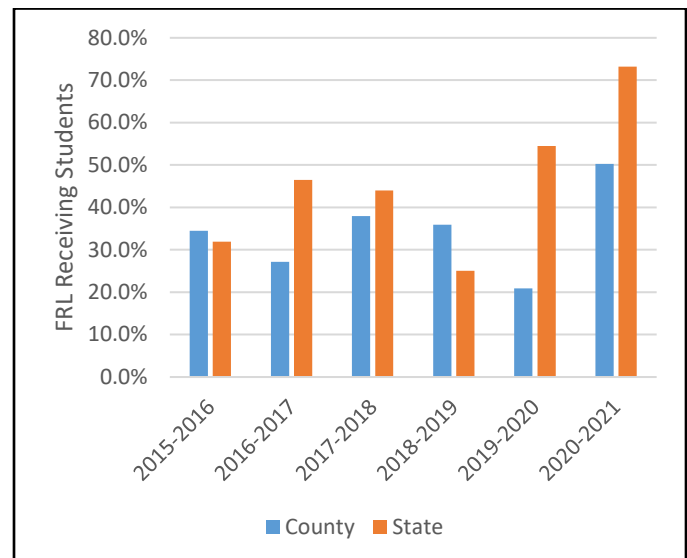
Table 31. Lyon County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Lyon FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	34.5%	31.9%
2016-2017	27.2%	46.5%
2017-2018	38.0%	44.0%
2018-2019	36.0%	25.1%
2019-2020	20.9%	54.5%
2020-2021	50.3%	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. Lyon County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Receiving Students, 2016 to 2021



County Breakdown

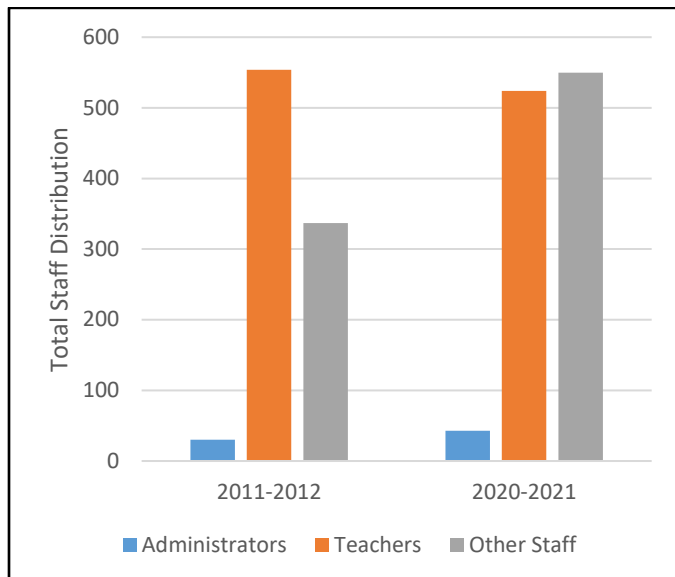
In 2021, there is no discrepancy between the number of Lyon students receiving Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) and those that are eligible with both sitting at 50.3%. This is the same for the state as a whole where the Eligible and Receiving students are 73.2% for both categories. This is an opportunity to explore existing plans in regards to this program as those eligible for FRL within Lyon County has increased 3.9 percentage points from 2011-2021.

School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	30	554	337
2012-2013	93	536	300
2013-2014	37	487	376
2014-2015	40	493	409
2015-2016	40	502	437
2016-2017	43	493	460
2017-2018	42	520	467
2018-2019	43	510	508
2019-2020	43	533	536
2020-2021	43	524	550

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



Definition

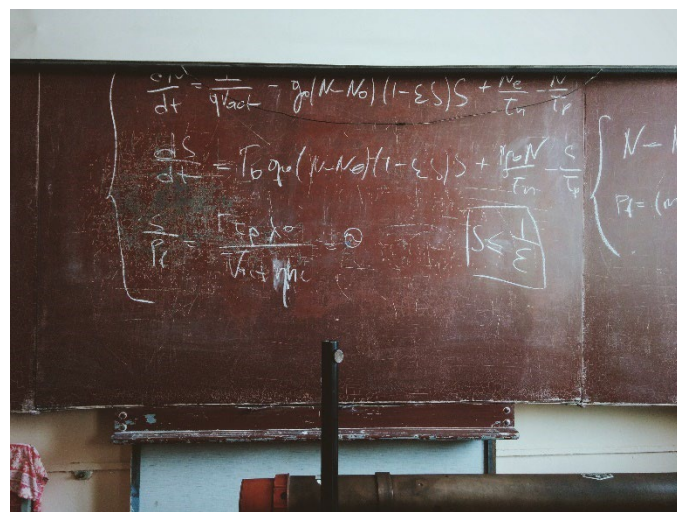
School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

There has been an increase in the number of total Lyon school district jobs between 2012 and 2021. The largest area of growth falls into the category of other staff. At the same time, while the overall number of district jobs has increased, the total number of teachers has decreased by 30 from 2012 to 2021.



Student Teacher Ratios

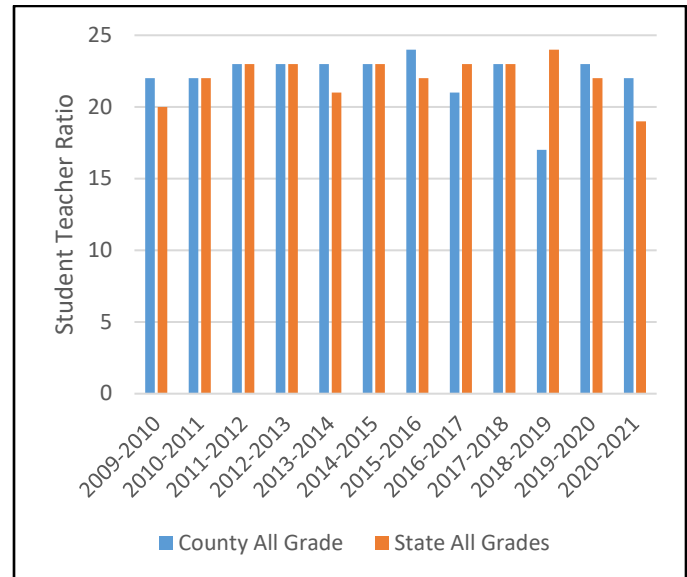
Definition

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



County Breakdown

The student-teacher ratio in Lyon has stayed mostly consistent across all grades from 2011-2017. In 2019, there was a decrease in the student-teacher ratio, where the number dropped from 21 to 17 across all grades. Although each grade saw a decrease from the 2011-2012 school year, Kindergarten saw the largest decrease in 2019, dropping five students over the time period.

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

Accountability Year	Lyon								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	22	24	19	18	20	23	24	27	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	23	24	22	21	21	25	24	30	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	23	20	19	20	20	25	26	25	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	21	21	21	21	20	24	25	23	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	17	18	16	17	17	20	25	25	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	22	19	18	18	22	26	24	24	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

Similar to Lyon elementary schools, middle and high schools have also seen a decrease in average class size. English courses have seen the largest decrease in class size going from 26 students in 2011 to 16 in 2021.

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

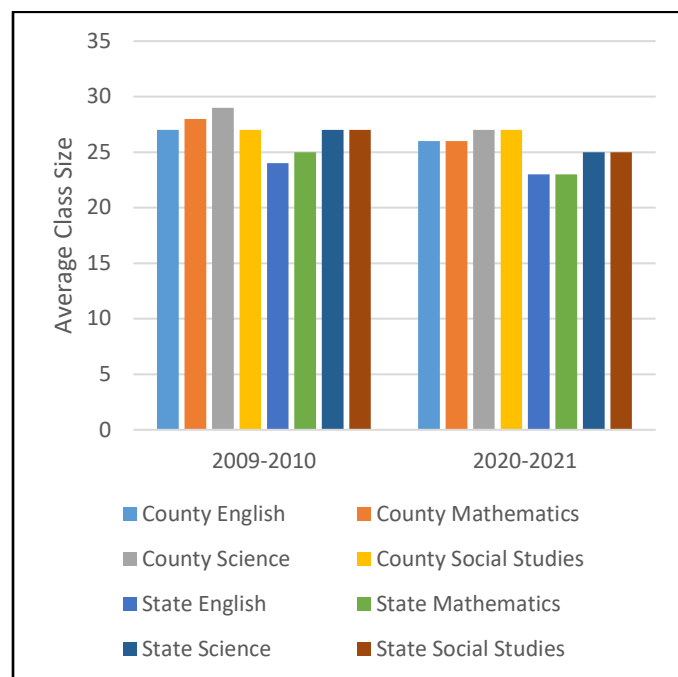


Table 34. Lyon County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

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

Lyon graduation rates have been on the rise from 2016-2022. In 2016 the graduation rate was 74.7%, and by 2022, it had become 88%. There has been a year-to-year increase, with the largest increase coming between the 2014-2015 and the 2015-2016 school years. In all reporting years, Lyon County has seen graduation rates higher than the Nevada average.



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

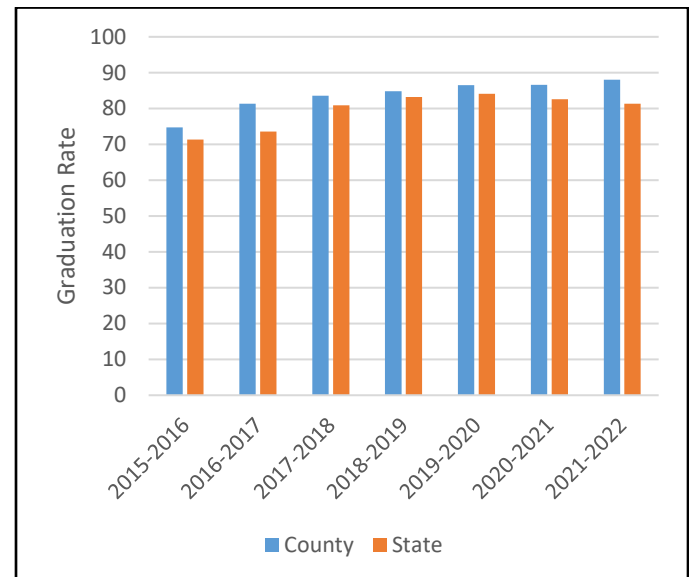


Table 35. Lyon County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Lyon Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	573	428	74.7	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	540	439	81.3	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	591	494	83.6	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	571	484	84.8	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	591	511	86.5	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	641	555	86.6	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	624	549	88	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 Lyon County vs State Comparison, Per Pupil Total Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years

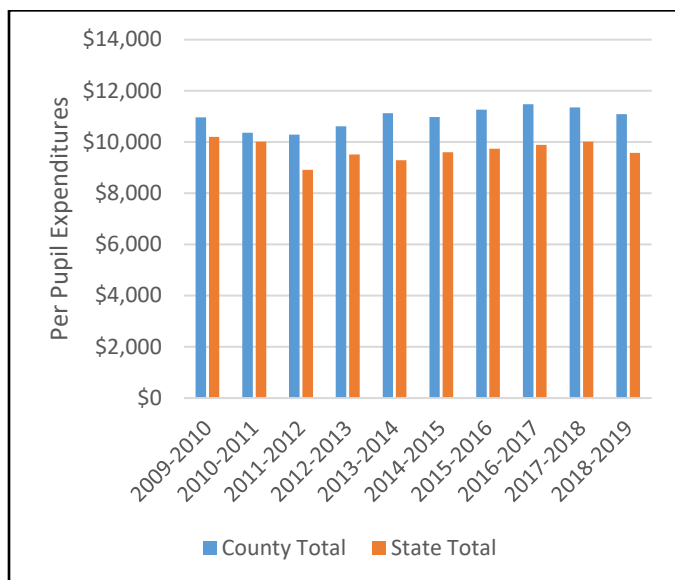
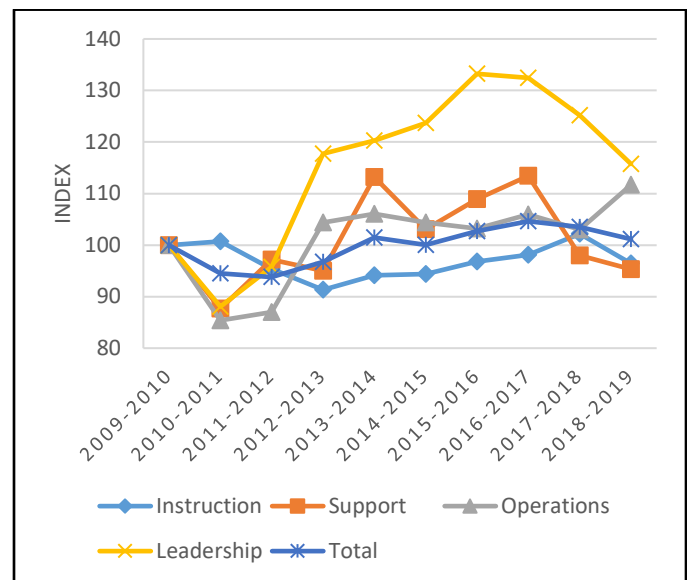


Figure 37 Lyon County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



County Breakdown

Total Lyon per pupil expenditure has been higher for the county than the Nevada average for all years between 2011 and 2019. Operations and leadership have seen the largest change in student spending, with operations growing over \$600, and the latter leadership \$200.

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

Accountability Year	Lyon				Nevada	
	Instruction	Support	Operations	Leadership	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
2010-2011	\$6,201	\$1,358	\$2,078	\$733	\$10,371	\$10,020
2012-2013	\$5,621	\$1,471	\$2,541	\$980	\$10,614	\$9,521
2014-2015	\$5,810	\$1,596	\$2,540	\$1,030	\$10,976	\$9,608
2016-2017	\$6,040	\$1,757	\$2,577	\$1,102	\$11,477	\$9,890
2018-2019	\$5,935	\$1,477	\$2,718	\$964	\$11,094	\$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:

In Lyon, between 2010 and 2020, both median and mean household income have seen decreases overall. The median household income has seen a 4.5% increase from 2010-2020.

Family income in Churchill has increased in both the median and mean categories. Although the numbers each year sit below the rest of the state as a whole, both mean and median have increased at a similar rate from 2010-2020

Unemployment and Labor Force:

Unemployment in Lyon County has decreased from 17.5% in 2010 to 8.5% in 2020. This has followed a similar trend as the state as a whole.

From 2010-2020, Lyon labor force numbers have increased slightly, while not having many year-to-year trends. Labor force has increased by 47 jobs over 2010-2020.

Industry:

The Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Government/Public Admin industries make up the largest majority of job providers in Lyon County.

Occupation:

Occupations that provide the most jobs in Lyon County as of 2020 are Office and Administrative Support (1,279), Production (1,371), and Sales and Related (1,400).

Commuter Inflow/Outflow:

Net Commuters in Lyon county have seen a negative every year where data was collected. It was decreased from -8,325 in 2010 to -12,322 in 2021.

Per Capita and Personal Income:

Lyon County per capita income has increased by approx. \$5,500 between the years 2010 and 2020. The largest growth of per capita income came between 2018 and 2020 when it increased by approx. \$1,500. Nevada, on the other hand, has seen a very slight increase in per capita income during this same time period.

Gross Regional Product:

Total Gross Regional Product (GRP) in Lyon County was \$1.8 billion for the year 2020. This total is only half of the imports for the same year.

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

In Lyon, between 2010 and 2020, both median and mean household income have seen decreases overall. The median household income has seen a 4.5% increase from 2010-2020. The mean household income on the other hand has seen a 10.1% increase in the same time period. This could be explained by the increase in households bringing in \$100,000 or more holding the mean average up.

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

Year	Lyon Median	Lyon Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$58,436	\$68,653	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$53,241	\$62,941	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$52,933	\$64,340	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$54,359	\$65,911	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$59,184	\$71,793	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$61,093	\$75,609	\$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 Lyon County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

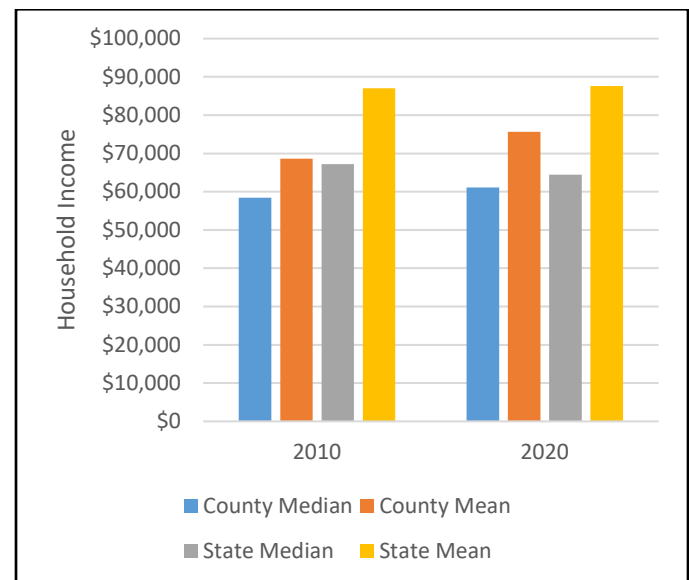


Table 38. Lyon County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 or more
2010	6.7%	5.0%	11.2%	12.1%	17.1%	23.7%	12.2%	10.1%	2.0%
2012	6.6%	4.9%	11.1%	13.2%	18.1%	22.1%	12.4%	8.8%	2.8%
2014	5.5%	4.9%	11.8%	11.7%	19.5%	20.4%	12.3%	11.0%	2.9%
2016	5.7%	5.1%	12.5%	9.4%	18.2%	21.1%	13.1%	11.6%	3.3%
2018	4.9%	5.7%	8.9%	8.9%	15.7%	21.4%	14.3%	15.5%	4.8%
2020	5.9%	4.0%	7.2%	9.9%	14.2%	21.2%	15.1%	15.7%	6.8%

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

Family Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Family income in Churchill has increased in both the median and mean categories. Although the numbers each year sit below the rest of the state as a whole, both mean and median have increased at a similar rate from 2010-2020. Similar to household income, family income has also seen an increase in those making \$100,000 or more.

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

Year	Lyon Median	Lyon Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$67,694	\$79,511	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$60,719	\$69,881	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$59,904	\$70,350	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$63,684	\$73,432	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$70,195	\$81,186	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$74,172	\$85,865	\$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. Lyon County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

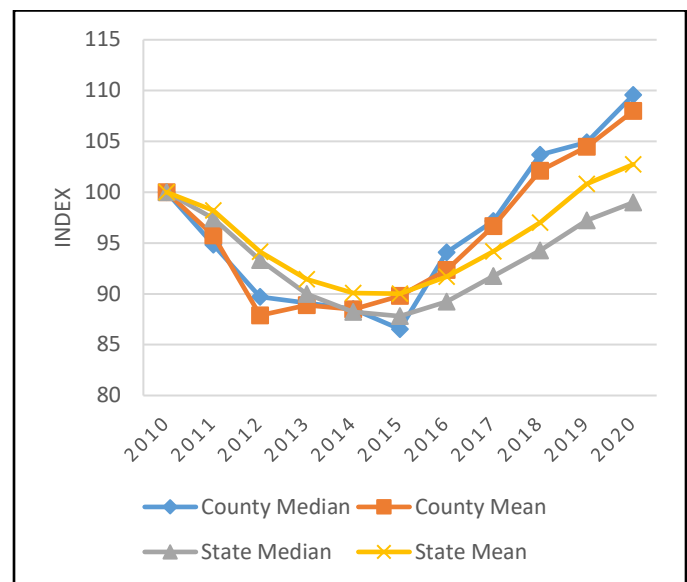


Table 40. Lyon County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	3.8%	2.7%	7.0%	10.7%	18.2%	26.6%	15.4%	12.6%	2.9%
2012	4.3%	3.4%	7.9%	12.4%	19.5%	23.3%	14.3%	12.2%	2.7%
2014	3.9%	3.6%	9.4%	11.7%	18.2%	21.7%	14.7%	13.8%	3.0%
2016	2.5%	3.4%	10.5%	9.5%	16.8%	23.6%	15.7%	14.6%	3.4%
2018	2.4%	1.9%	7.3%	8.3%	15.7%	22.8%	17.5%	18.3%	5.9%
2020	2.3%	2.1%	5.4%	8.8%	12.7%	21.9%	20.8%	17.7%	8.4%

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

Unemployment

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 41. Lyon County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

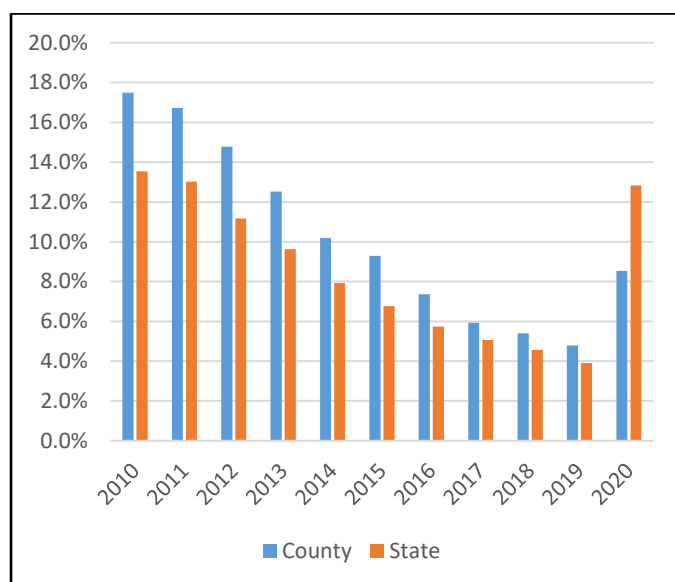
Year	Lyon Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	17.5%	13.5%
2011	16.7%	13.0%
2012	14.8%	11.2%
2013	12.5%	9.6%
2014	10.2%	7.9%
2015	9.3%	6.8%
2016	7.4%	5.7%
2017	5.9%	5.1%
2018	5.4%	4.6%
2019	4.8%	3.9%
2020	8.5%	12.8%

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

County Breakdown

Unemployment in Lyon County has decreased from 17.5% in 2010 to 8.5% in 2020. This has followed a similar trend as the state as a whole. There was a year-to-year decrease in all years between 2010-2019. In every reporting year, Lyon unemployment is higher than Nevada unemployment until the most recent year of 2020.

Figure 40. Lyon 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

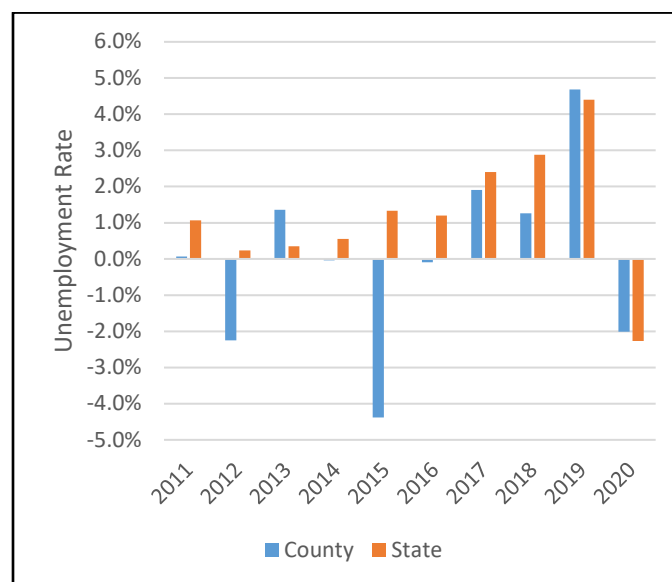
From 2010-2020, Lyon labor force numbers have increased slightly, while not having many year-to-year trends. Labor force has increased by 47 jobs over 2010-2020. While labor force has increased most years the most recent year where data was collected saw a decrease of about 500 people. Decreases in labor force participation can be caused by an increase in retired individuals living within the county.

Table 42. Lyon County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Lyon Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Lyon Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	22,998	1,358,580		
2011	23,013	1,373,117	0.1%	1.1%
2012	22,495	1,376,384	-2.3%	0.2%
2013	22,801	1,381,160	1.4%	0.3%
2014	22,792	1,388,771	0.0%	0.6%
2015	21,793	1,407,273	-4.4%	1.3%
2016	21,773	1,424,145	-0.1%	1.2%
2017	22,188	1,458,347	1.9%	2.4%
2018	22,467	1,500,379	1.3%	2.9%
2019	23,519	1,566,381	4.7%	4.4%
2020	23,045	1,530,873	-2.0%	-2.3%

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

Figure 41. Lyon 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

Lyon County has added over 1,500 total jobs between 2010-2021. Total Lyon jobs were highest in 2020 at 14,653 positions. Since 2015, total jobs have increased every year except for a slight decrease in 2020 and then followed with an increase in 2021.



Figure 42. Lyon County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

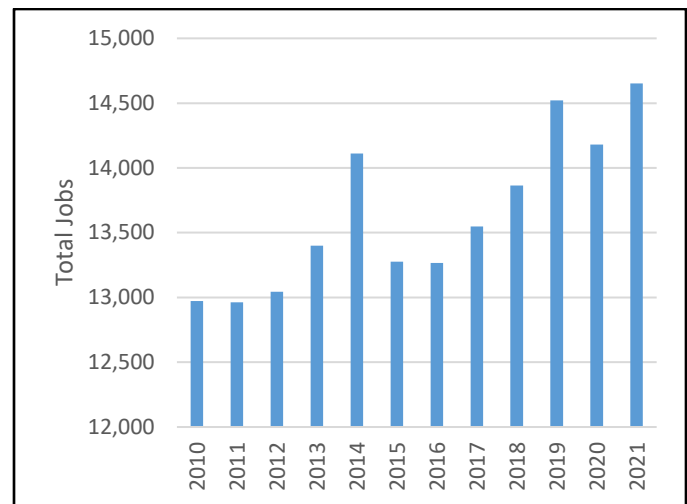
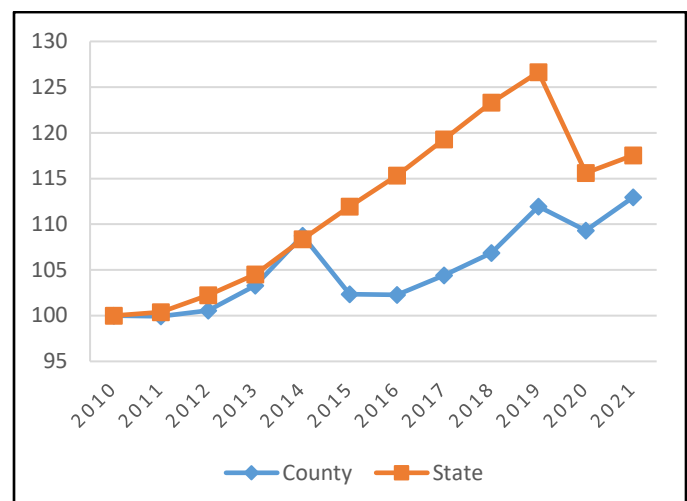


Table 43 Lyon County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Lyon Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	12,973	1,228,521
2011	12,964	1,233,316
2012	13,045	1,255,940
2013	13,400	1,283,927
2014	14,110	1,331,350
2015	13,276	1,375,190
2016	13,267	1,416,815
2017	13,548	1,465,501
2018	13,863	1,514,988
2019	14,521	1,555,766
2020	14,180	1,420,265
2021	14,653	1,443,840

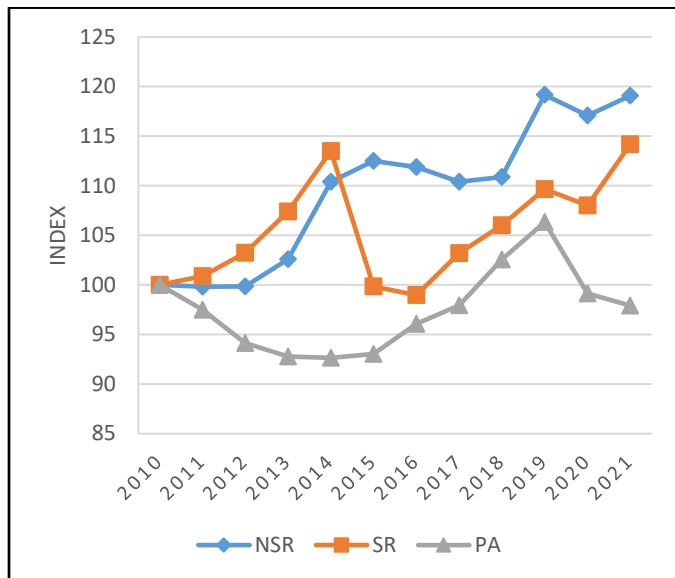
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, '<10' shows instead of a specific amount.

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



Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Lyon 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 Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Government/Public Admin industries make up the largest majority of job providers in Lyon County. Notable changes in job totals from 2010 to 2021 can be found in Retail Trade (-201), Construction (+459), and Transportation/Warehousing (+387).

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Lyon		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	947	913	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	105	369	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	56	67	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	743	1202	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	2,036	2078	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	260	263	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	1,992	1791	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	548	935	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	31	43	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	158	131	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	177	218	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	411	493	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	30	101	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	420	686	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	11	73	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	650	676	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	752	670	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	644	903	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	623	670	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	2,374	2324	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	45	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 Lyon County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Lyon	Nevada
11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting	\$55,454	\$46,913
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas	\$120,998	\$121,597
22: Utilities	\$146,331	\$168,561
23: Construction	\$64,635	\$77,575
31: Manufacturing	\$79,849	\$86,496
42: Wholesale Trade	\$71,829	\$97,417
44: Retail Trade	\$38,531	\$44,583
48: Transportation, Warehouses	\$57,772	\$60,034
51: Information	\$105,965	\$126,074
52: Finance and Insurance	\$67,466	\$115,026
53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$52,097	\$66,003
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech	\$71,245	\$94,189
55: Management of Companies	\$114,142	\$172,769
56: Administrative and Support	\$43,778	\$46,719
61: Educational Services	\$14,263	\$49,717
62: Health Care, Social Assist.	\$53,903	\$72,018
71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.	\$32,294	\$53,584
72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.	\$22,769	\$38,971
81: Other Services	\$33,458	\$37,234
90: Government, Public Admin	\$70,387	\$86,683
99: Unclassified Industry	\$74,625	\$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 Lyon County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Lyon Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
2010	\$52,621	\$62,329
2011	\$51,583	\$60,733
2012	\$52,148	\$60,517
2013	\$52,272	\$59,922
2014	\$52,795	\$60,803
2015	\$54,797	\$61,963
2016	\$54,279	\$62,957
2017	\$55,109	\$62,976
2018	\$55,513	\$63,604
2019	\$58,169	\$64,662
2020	\$60,591	\$69,292
2021	\$58,773	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

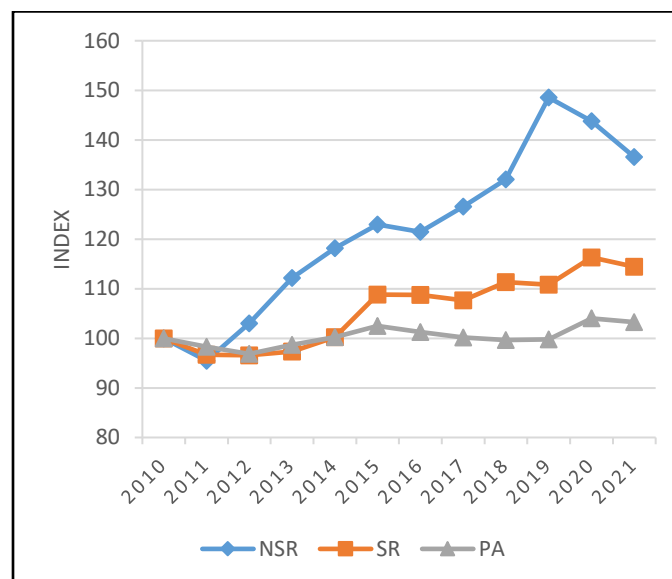
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

County Breakdown

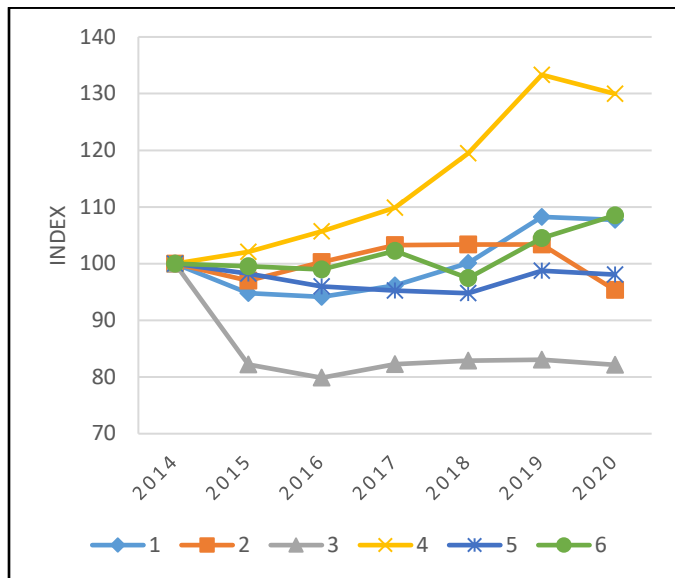
Average earnings per Lyon worker increased by 11.7% between the years 2010-2021. The rest of the state has seen average earnings increase in these same years as well. It is notable to point out that, in Lyon, only those working in Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting and Educational Services make more on average than those working in similar positions in the rest of the state. All other reported industries in Lyon can expect to make less than those working in the same industry in the rest of the state as a whole.

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



Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Lyon 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

Occupations that provide the most jobs in Lyon County as of 2020 are Office and Administrative Support (1,279), Production (1,371), and Sales and Related (1,400). The Management occupation grew by more than 20 jobs between 2010 and 2020, and the Education, Training, and Library industry gained that much.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Lyon		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	981	1,010	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	331	312	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	85	76	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	128	113	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	151	195	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	143	187	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	40	46	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	821	1,003	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	144	129	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	291	285	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	195	249	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	227	266	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	1,147	1,082	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	499	432	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	549	465	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	1,317	1,400	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	1,933	1,269	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	502	488	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	675	1,279	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	779	774	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	1,552	1,371	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	1,551	1,672	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	71	77	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

Most occupations in Lyon County can expect to make close to what Nevadans as a whole make in the same occupation. There are some notable cases where an individual can expect to make significantly less, such as Management (approx. \$12 per hour less), and Healthcare Practitioners Tech (approx. \$7 per hour less).

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

	Lyon	Nevada
11-Management	\$39.19	\$51.25
13-Business/Financial Operations	\$35.77	\$35.15
15-Computer and Mathematical	\$38.25	\$39.78
17-Architecture and Engineering	\$39.06	\$39.99
19-Life, Physical, Social Science	\$31.52	\$34.51
21-Community and Social Service	\$24.97	\$27.71
23-Legal	\$50.78	\$53.31
25-Education, Training, Library	\$24.60	\$25.85
27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	\$29.28	\$29.80
29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech	\$38.19	\$45.71
31-Healthcare Support	\$15.28	\$15.80
33-Protective Service	\$25.24	\$23.48
35-Food Preparation and Serving	\$11.39	\$13.31
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	\$15.24	\$16.17
39-Personal Care and Service	\$14.57	\$14.94
41-Sales and Related	\$18.56	\$20.75
43-Office and Admin. Support	\$18.11	\$18.95
45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry	\$18.31	\$15.80
47-Construction and Extraction	\$25.42	\$26.32
49-Installation, Maint., Repair	\$26.13	\$25.70
51-Production	\$21.27	\$19.30
53-Transport., Material Moving	\$18.86	\$19.94
55-Military	\$24.14	\$26.82
99-Unclassified	\$0.00	\$0.00
Average Through all Occupations	\$22.56	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

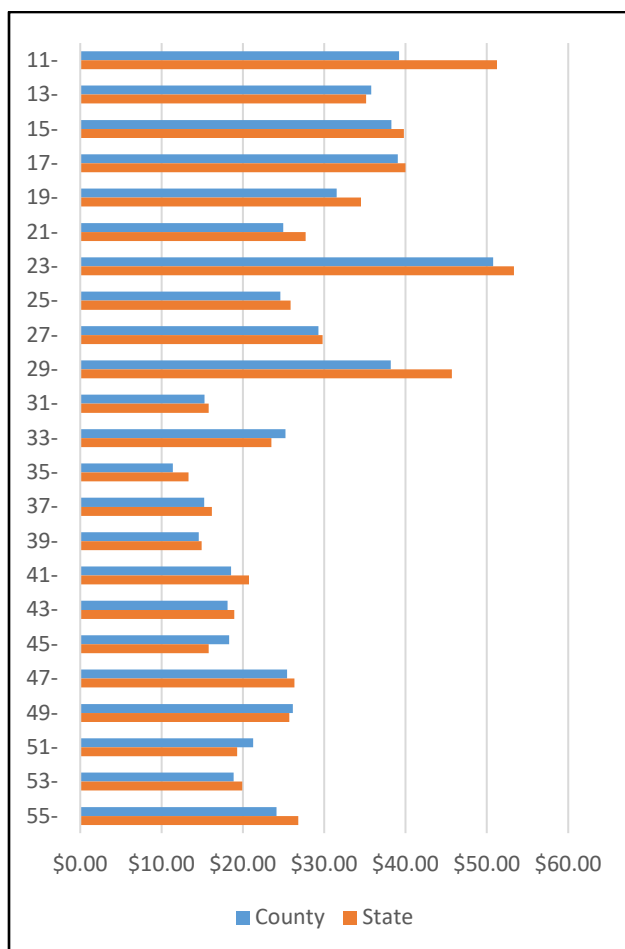
Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

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



Commuting Inflow and Outflow

Definition

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

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

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	4,433	12,757	-8,325
2011	4,808	12,470	-7,662
2012	4,465	12,994	-8,528
2013	4,612	12,612	-8,000
2014	4,928	12,960	-8,031
2015	4,248	13,782	-9,535
2016	4,189	14,495	-10,306
2017	4,583	15,920	-11,337
2018	4,664	17,096	-12,432
2019	4,908	17,534	-12,626
2020	4,744	16,918	-12,174
2021	4,939	17,261	-12,322

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

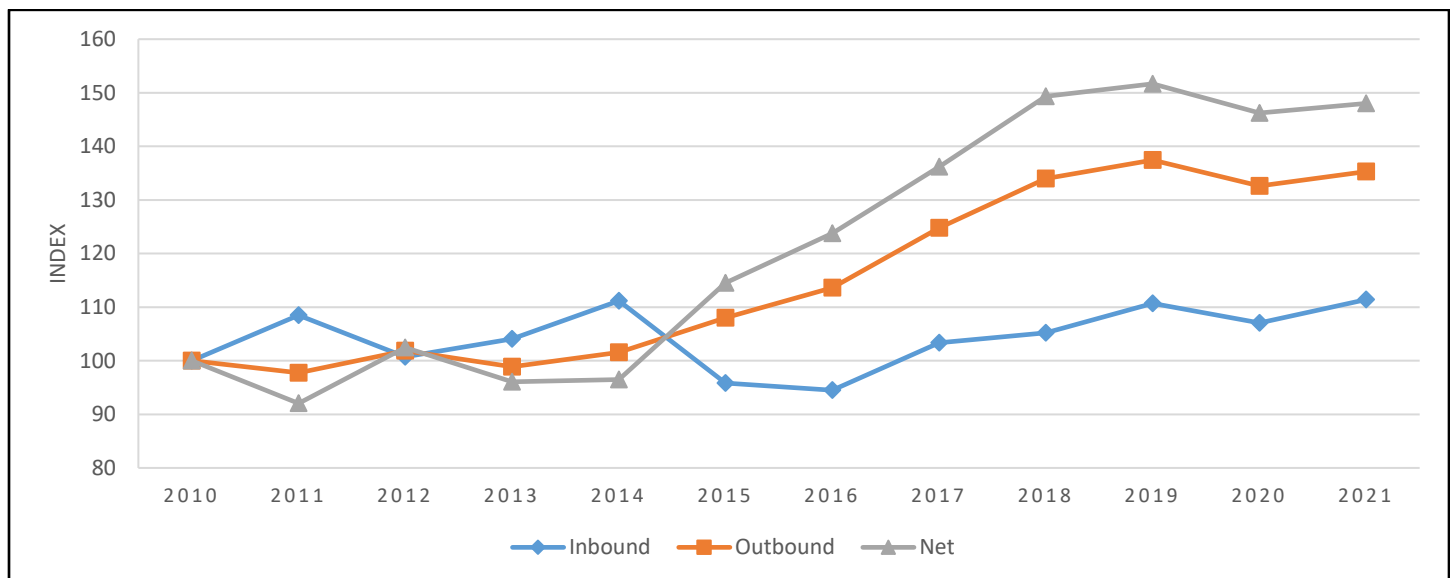
Why is it important?

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

Net Commuters in Lyon county have seen a negative every year where data was collected. It was decreased from -8,325 in 2010 to -12,322 in 2021. This is a result of outbound commuters being around 3 times as high as the inbound commuters from 2010-2021.

Figure 48. Lyon 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?

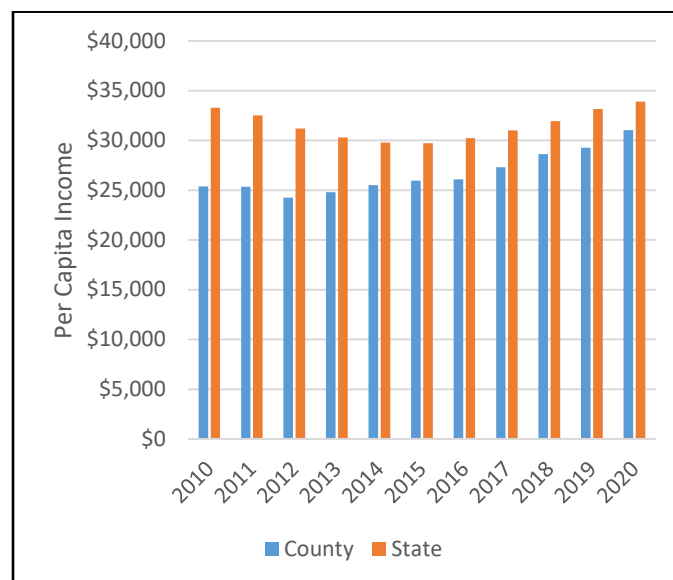
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth.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

Year	Lyon Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$25,387	\$33,287
2012	\$24,263	\$31,194
2014	\$25,498	\$29,771
2016	\$26,088	\$30,229
2018	\$28,641	\$31,954
2020	\$31,022	\$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.

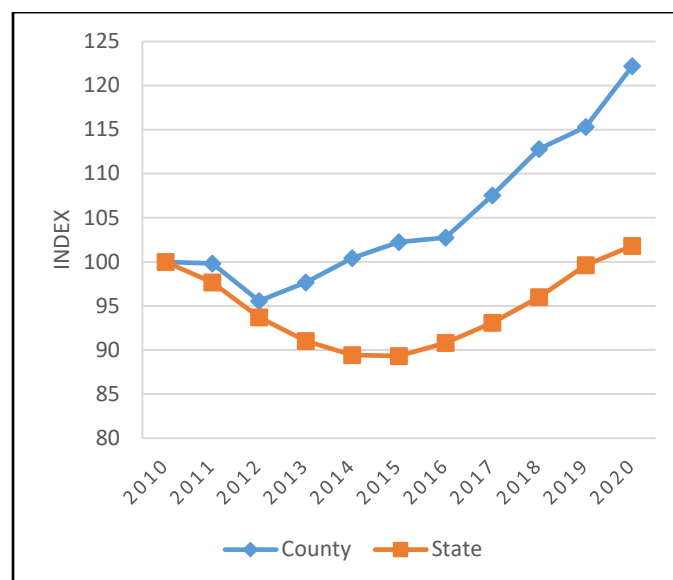
Figure 49. Lyon County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



County Breakdown

Lyon County per capita income has increased by approx. \$5,500 between the years 2010 and 2020. The largest growth of per capita income came between 2018 and 2020 when it increased by approx. \$1,500. Nevada, on the other hand, has seen a very slight increase in per capita income during this same time period.

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



Personal Income

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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



Table 51. Lyon County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Personal Income*	\$1,789,287	\$2,671,434
Earnings by place of work*	\$681,767	\$915,058
Contributions for gov't social insurance*	\$77,694	\$117,684
Employee/self-employed contributions*	\$44,104	\$70,069
Employer contributions*	\$33,590	\$47,614
Adjustment for residence*	\$444,101	\$705,250
Net earnings by place of residence	\$1,048,174	\$1,502,624
Dividends, interest, and rent*	\$293,486	\$391,561
Personal current transfer receipts*	\$447,626	\$777,249

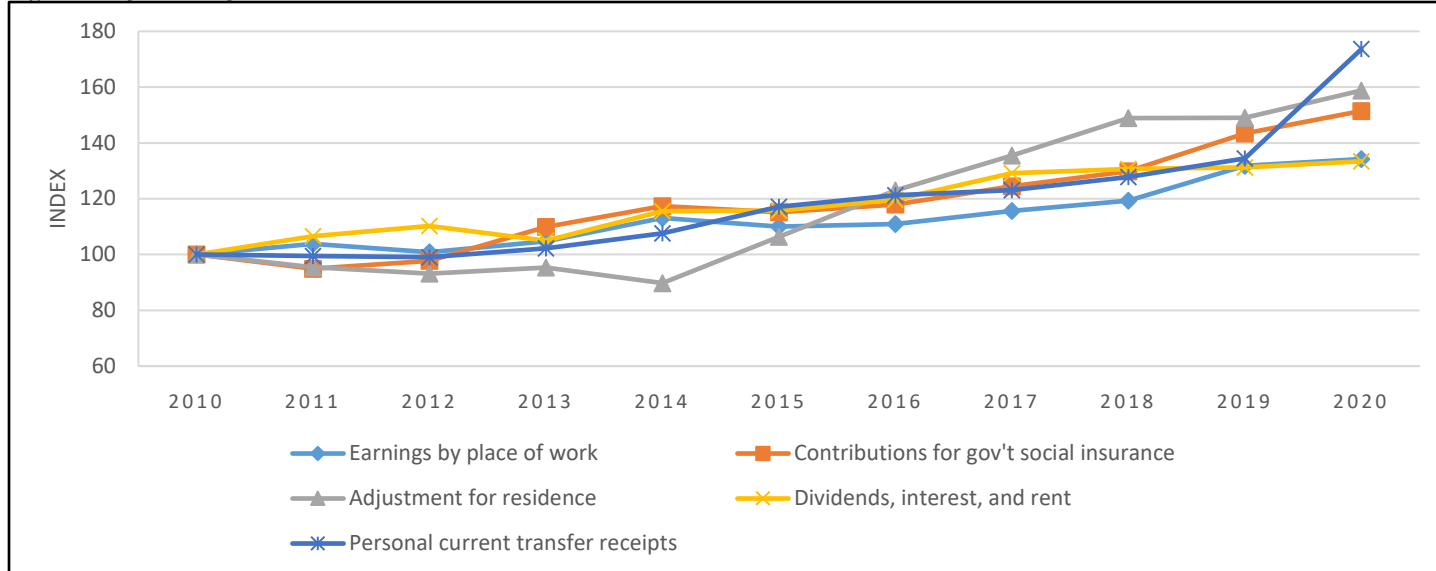
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)

*All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Personal income for Lyon County has seen an approx. \$900 million increase from 2010 to 2020. Earnings by place of work has increased by approx. \$230 million during this same time period.

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



Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Lyon County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
Earnings by Place of Work	\$681,767	\$915,058
Wages and salaries	\$489,462	\$631,946
Supplements to wages and salaries	\$157,396	\$172,545
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	\$123,806	\$124,930
Employer contributions for government social insurance	\$33,590	\$47,614
Proprietors' income	\$34,909	\$110,567
Farm proprietors' income	\$14,995	\$3,933
Nonfarm proprietors' income	\$19,914	\$106,635

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?

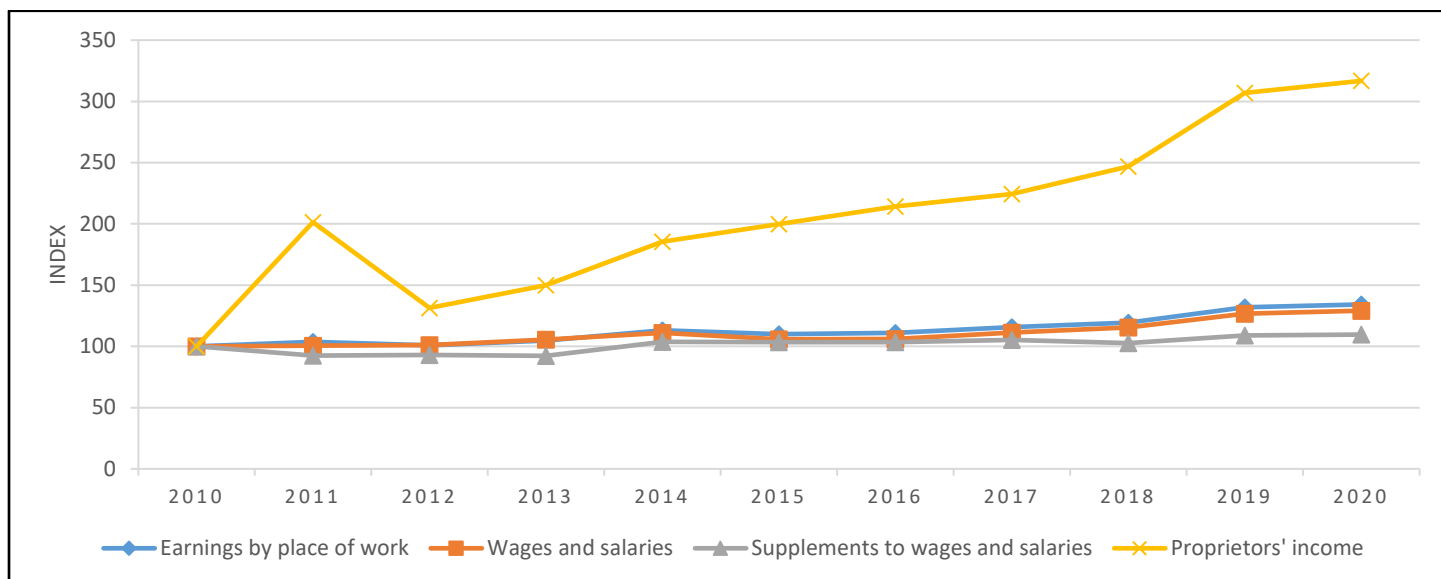
Earnings breakdown data can be used to identify the different parts of payments through places of employment. This data is useful for identifying possible mandates, reforms, and overall increases or decreases in benefits such employer contributions. An outlook on the overall economic wellbeing of the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

County Breakdown

All personal income categories have seen increases from 2010 to 2020. The most notable of these increases can be found in the earnings by workplace category, which has increased by approx. \$235 million. Similarly, nonfarm proprietors' income which has increased by approx. \$87 million.



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

NAICS	2021
11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	\$83,148,392
21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction	\$88,614,194
22: Utilities	\$40,042,926
23: Construction	\$108,126,412
31: Manufacturing	\$328,174,600
42: Wholesale Trade	\$76,708,791
44: Retail Trade	\$142,773,433
48: Transportation and Warehousing	\$80,868,218
51: Information	\$19,527,952
52: Finance and Insurance	\$26,916,047
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$44,435,955
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	\$51,206,991
55: Management of Companies/Enterprises	\$13,724,378
56: Administrative and Support	\$47,434,204
61: Educational Services	\$1,421,958
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	\$44,505,393
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$61,534,801
72: Accommodation and Food Services	\$37,817,362
81: Other Services	\$33,532,402
90: Government and Public Administration	\$184,061,266
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

Total Gross Regional Product (GRP) in Lyon County was \$1.8 billion for the year 2020. This total is only half of the imports for the same year. The disparity between GRP and exports in comparison to imports for the county shows great opportunity for growth and sustainability.

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

	Lyon
Total GRP	\$1,776,456,446
Exports	\$1,994,885,143
Imports	\$3,585,323,471

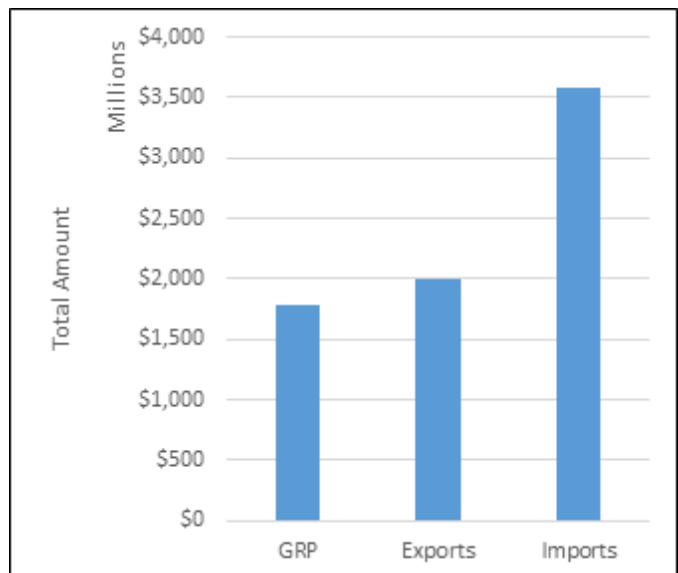
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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. Lyon 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:

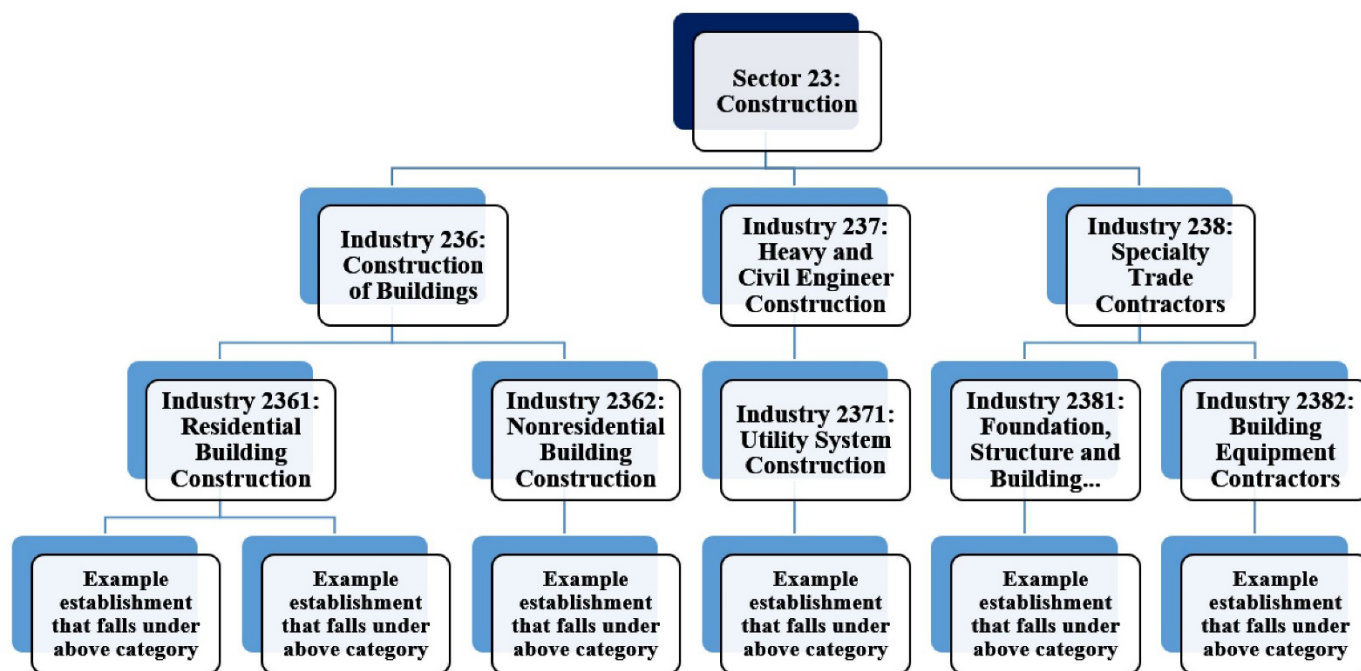
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	903: Local Government	1,976
2	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	865
3	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	806
4	493: Warehousing and Storage	699
5	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	634
6	561: Administrative and Support Services	566
7	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	493
8	111: Crop Production	441
9	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	425
10	452: General Merchandise Stores	418
11	445: Food and Beverage Stores	371
12	321: Wood Product Manufacturing	364
13	447: Gasoline Stations	349
14	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	335
15	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	255

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	221: Utilities	\$146,331
2	324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$142,253
3	334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	\$130,485
4	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$125,784
5	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$117,104
6	551: Management of Companies	\$114,142
7	482: Rail Transportation	\$104,523
8	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$103,805
9	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$103,530
10	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$95,301
11	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$91,751
12	902: State Government	\$84,525
13	425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	\$83,072
14	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$82,874
15	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$80,003

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	903: Local Government	\$332,690,954
2	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$147,740,611
3	321: Wood Product Manufacturing	\$146,350,736
4	111: Crop Production	\$145,556,053
5	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$137,578,680
6	902: State Government	\$114,922,249
7	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$108,886,835
8	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$102,396,552
9	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	\$96,587,353
10	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$93,291,297
11	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$87,133,952
12	531: Real Estate	\$83,173,405
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$78,425,314
14	493: Warehousing and Storage	\$77,107,692
15	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$71,888,332

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$772,157,797
2	902: State Government	\$185,509,110
3	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$160,030,481
4	622: Hospitals	\$143,825,820
5	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$141,376,835
6	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$103,806,247
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$100,324,140
8	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$100,043,639
9	311: Food Manufacturing	\$98,453,515
10	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$95,825,461
11	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$79,075,741
12	523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Related	\$72,146,970
13	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$66,798,137
14	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$62,863,005
15	517: Telecommunications	\$61,781,477

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	321: Wood Product Manufacturing	\$137,864,326
2	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$127,446,067
3	111: Crop Production	\$122,524,318
4	902: State Government	\$114,922,249
5	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$96,476,070
6	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$92,353,474
7	903: Local Government	\$89,137,989
8	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	\$85,968,061
9	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$82,809,044
10	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$79,533,203
11	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$72,920,586
12	324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$57,701,404
13	493: Warehousing and Storage	\$57,056,541
14	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$54,703,928
15	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$50,526,550

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

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (Sector 11) has seen a small decline in total jobs from 2011-2021. The largest portion of these jobs fall into the Crop Production subsector. Regardless of the small decrease in total jobs, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting employs approx. 911 individuals in Lyon County as of 2021. Those working in this sector can expect to make slightly more than those working in similar roles in the rest of the state on average.

Total sales in this sector are amongst the highest of any in Lyon County with approx. \$214.7 million for the year 2021. This total is heavily focused in the exported sales category with approx. \$174.6 million of sales leaving the county. The largest totals across all categories outside of imports can be found in the Crop Production subsector. Although total sales are \$63 million for Animal Production and Aquaculture, imports were \$10.1 million for the year 2021.

Table 60 Lyon 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	553	441	22	\$71,637	\$37,264,941
112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	249	335	13	\$44,037	\$15,063,152
113: Forestry and Logging	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$32,608
114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$94,134
115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	111	135	3	\$31,577	\$4,455,351

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
111	\$145,556,053	\$23,031,735	\$122,524,318	\$10,061,336	\$3,278,171
112	\$63,473,228	\$12,946,678	\$50,526,550	\$10,152,081	\$2,244,733
113	\$72,712	\$71,682	\$1,029	\$10,646,941	\$2,741
114	\$213,610	\$205,117	\$8,493	\$419,907	\$30,299
115	\$5,264,297	\$3,664,767	\$1,599,531	\$5,866,199	\$108,365

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

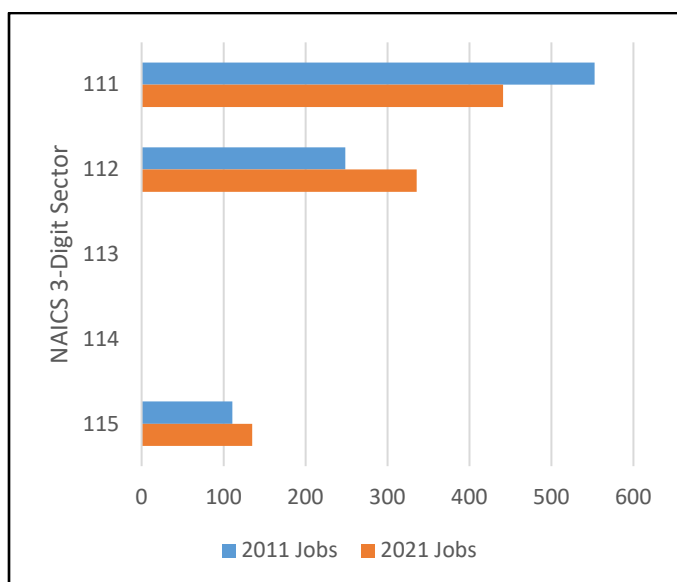
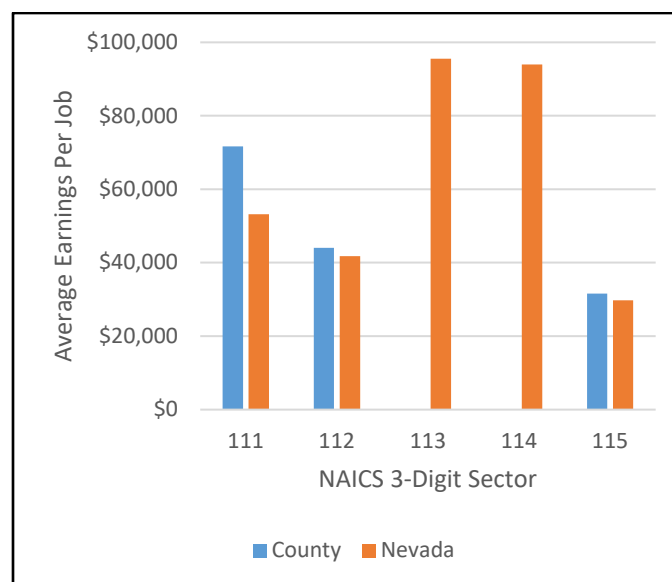


Figure 56 Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (Sector 21) has seen total jobs double in one subsector and over quintuple in another from 2011-2021. Of all subsectors this is the highest average earnings/per job within the county.

Total sales for the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector was approx. \$192 million for the year 2021 and approx. Majority of that total can be found in the exported sales category. Imports for this sector were just over \$24.1 million with the largest portion of that coming from Mining (except Oil and Gas).

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
211: Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,113,027
212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	131	203	12	\$117,104	\$23,926,776
213: Support Activities for Mining	31	165	6	\$125,784	\$21,109,793

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
211	\$7,569,183	\$5,367,598	\$2,201,586	\$1,627,516	\$1,339,155
212	\$137,578,680	\$10,132,612	\$127,446,067	\$18,089,578	\$8,377,608
213	\$46,130,458	\$20,638,856	\$25,491,602	\$4,427,654	\$2,421,410

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

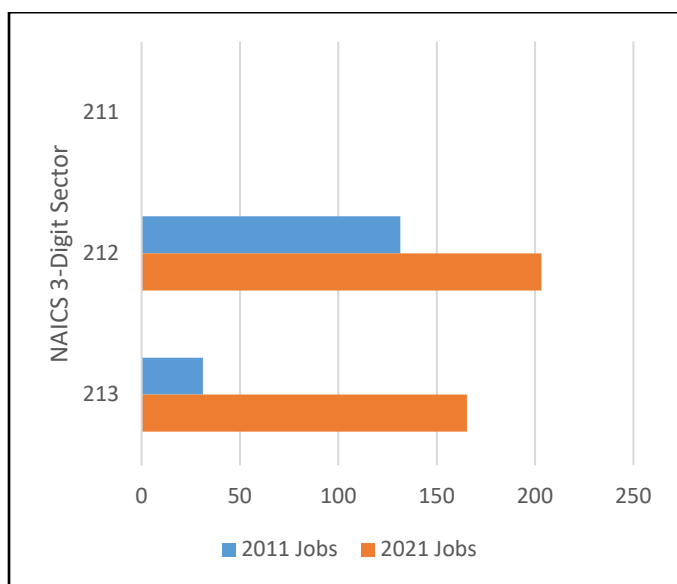
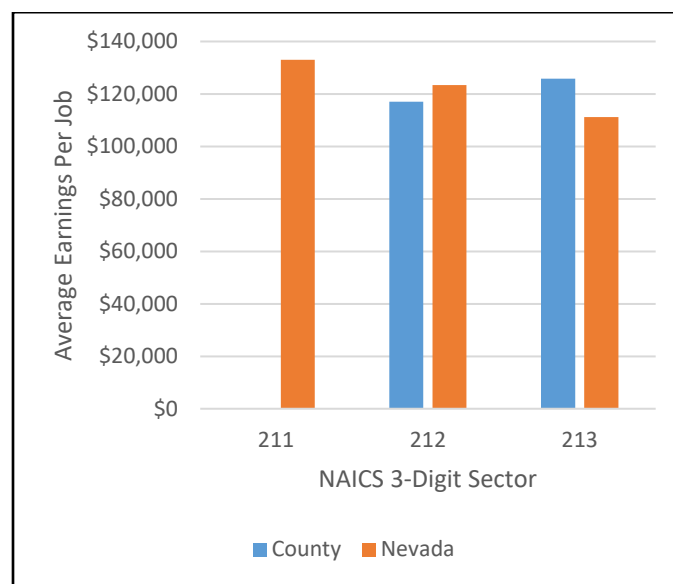


Figure 58. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Utilities (Sector 22) has seen a 16.5% increase in total jobs from 2011-2021. Although those working in this sector are paid well at an average earning/per job of \$146,331, they can expect to make approx. \$20,000 per year less than the Nevadan average.

Total sales were just over \$59 million for 2021 in this sector, with \$31 million of that found in the exported sales category. In this same year, Lyon County imported \$59 million in the sole utilities subsector, leaving an opportunity for growth within the county.

Table 64. Lyon 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	56	67	8	\$146,331	\$10,112,865

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
221	\$59,881,442	\$15,923,966	\$43,957,476	\$59,563,448	\$8,632,530

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

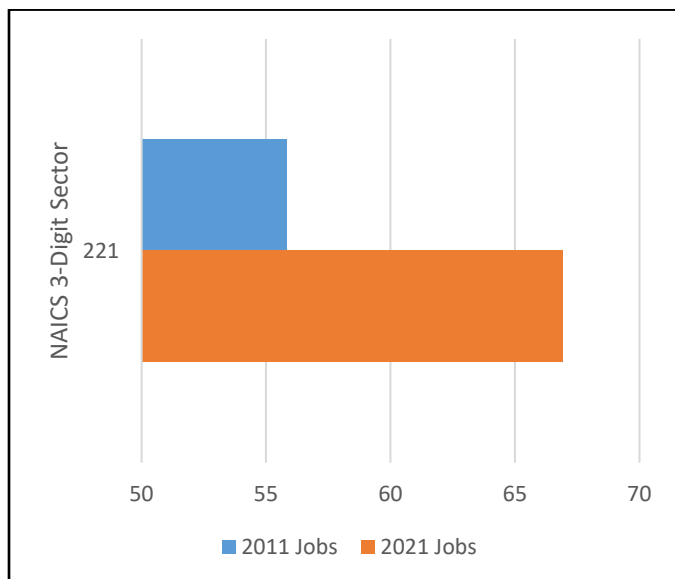
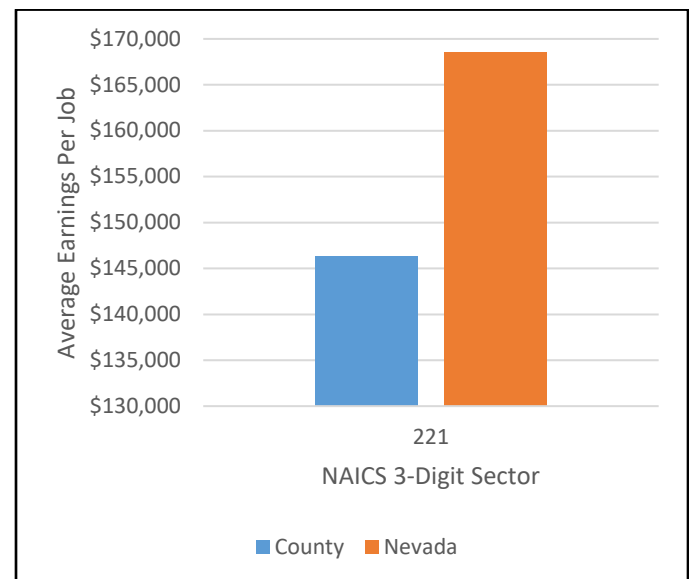


Figure 60. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 23: Construction

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

236: Construction of Buildings

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

237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

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

238: Specialty Trade Contractors

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

County Breakdown

Construction (Sector 23) has seen growth overall in total jobs from 2011-2021, outside of the subsector Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction. This subsector has seen an approx. 55% decrease in total jobs during this period. Otherwise, the construction section saw jobs rise to over 592 positions in 2021.

Total sales were \$213 million for the year 2021 in Construction with 2/3 of that total falling into the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector. Exported sales were just shy of \$90 million while imports sat at \$53 million in the year 2021. This is another opportunity for growth and expansion within the county.

Table 66. Lyon 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	137	254	25	\$64,404	\$17,020,972
237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	151	84	15	\$91,751	\$8,603,178
238: Specialty Trade Contractors	390	865	93	\$62,083	\$57,878,218

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
236	\$43,379,010	\$31,632,432	\$11,746,578	\$9,503,720	\$324,591
237	\$21,983,478	\$15,359,150	\$6,624,328	\$9,125,805	\$167,687
238	\$147,740,611	\$74,820,025	\$72,920,586	\$34,076,008	\$1,120,042

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

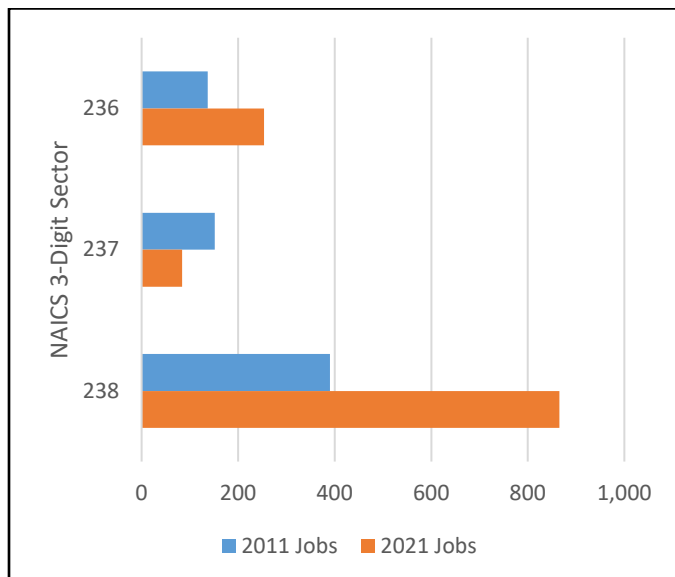
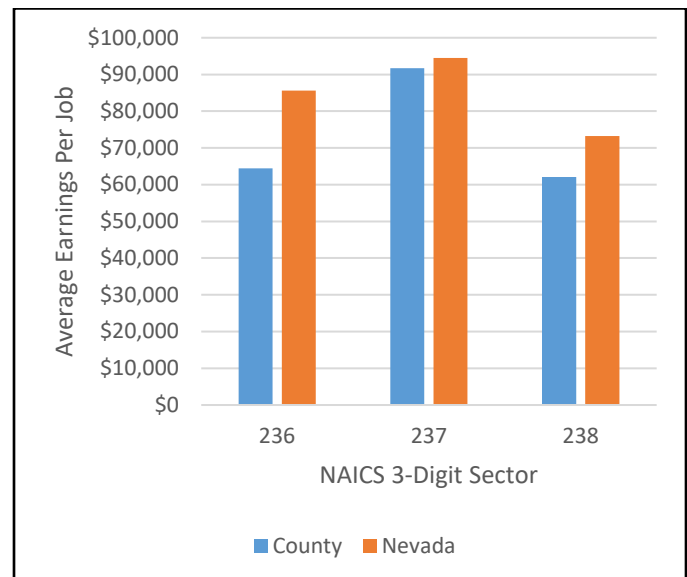


Figure 62. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs for Manufacturing (Sector 31) have seen a growth of approx. 10-15 most of which were found in the Food Manufacturing subsector.

Total sales were approx. \$33.3 million in the year 2021, with \$26.2 million of that in the exported sales category. Imports far outpaced total sales for Sector 31 with Lyon County importing \$132.1 million worth in the year 2021.

Table 68. Lyon 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	64	86	5	\$46,478	\$4,049,968
312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	<10	0	0	\$0	\$9,937
313: Textile Mills	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
314: Textile Product Mills	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$439,664
315: Apparel Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$26,472
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$85,889

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
311	\$31,521,645	\$6,803,513	\$24,718,132	\$98,453,515	\$405,472
312	\$93,952	\$79,031	\$14,921	\$26,216,278	\$10,686
313	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,132,724	\$0
314	\$1,348,081	\$133,293	\$1,214,788	\$2,804,608	\$23,491
315	\$50,308	\$26,913	\$23,394	\$1,556,462	\$880
316	\$375,666	\$76,568	\$299,098	\$881,695	\$8,231

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

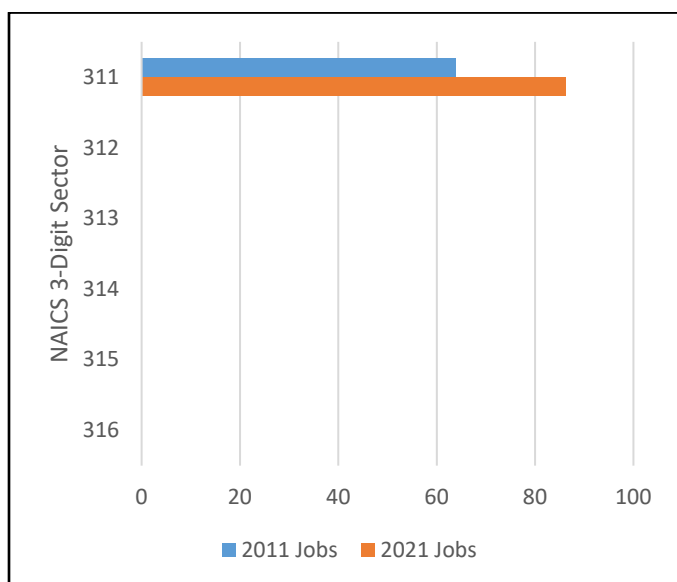
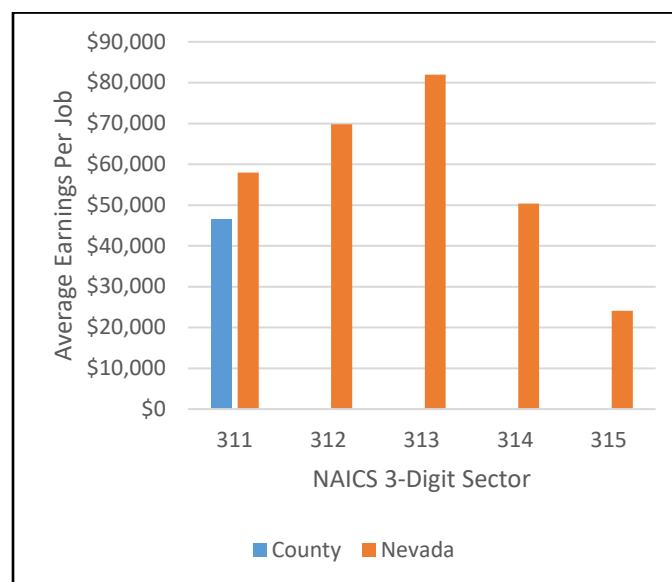


Figure 64. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Manufacturing (Sector 32) has seen an increase in total jobs of 225 positions from 2011 to 2021. The subsectors which have contributed most to this growth are Chemical Manufacturing and Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.

Total 2021 sales for this division of Manufacturing were \$464.3 million, with \$432.8 million of that falling into the exported sales category. While total sales and exported sales were high in 2021, so were imports at \$211.8 million. Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing and Chemical Manufacturing made up \$79 million of the imports total.

Table 70. Lyon 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	192	364	3	\$79,655	\$29,233,582
322: Paper Manufacturing	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
323: Printing and Related Support Activities	177	55	2	\$61,881	\$3,495,700
324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	80	98	3	\$142,253	\$14,560,916
325: Chemical Manufacturing	88	176	9	\$103,805	\$19,050,084
326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	65	159	5	\$80,003	\$12,787,172
327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	177	152	8	\$103,530	\$15,827,211

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
321	\$146,350,736	\$8,486,410	\$137,864,326	\$29,088,674	\$1,359,344
322	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,528,137	\$0
323	\$11,045,017	\$303,297	\$10,741,720	\$4,197,319	\$188,400
324	\$60,539,319	\$2,837,915	\$57,701,404	\$41,089,862	\$744,766
325	\$102,396,552	\$10,043,078	\$92,353,474	\$79,075,741	\$2,625,684
326	\$56,907,411	\$2,203,483	\$54,703,928	\$23,965,994	\$573,384
327	\$87,133,952	\$7,600,749	\$79,533,203	\$19,856,381	\$1,371,401

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

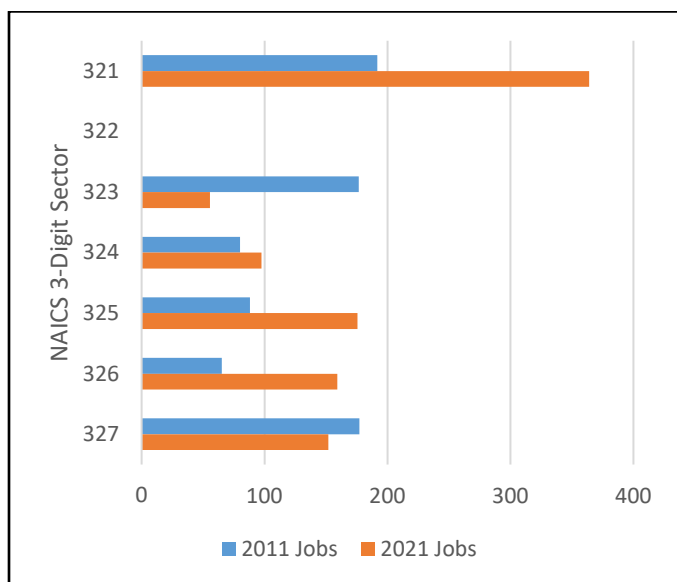
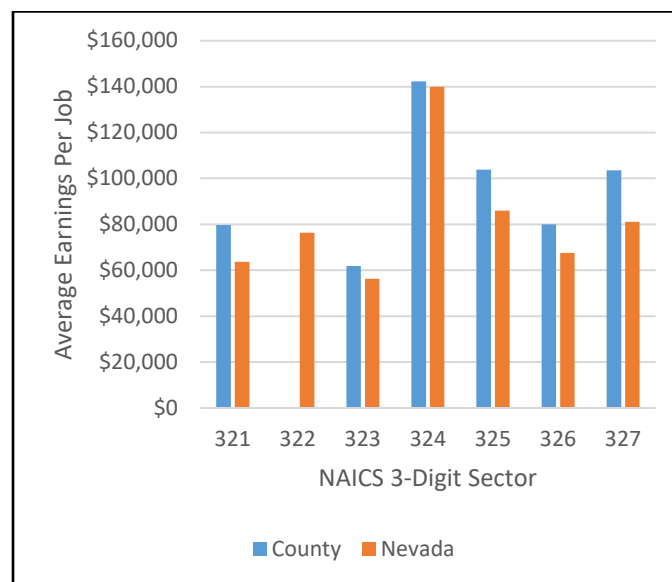


Figure 66. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Manufacturing (Sector 33) employs over 950 employees and total sales were \$282.9 million for the year 2021. This same year, imports for this division of manufacturing were \$233.7 million, while exported sales were just shy of \$254.5 million.

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. Lyon 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	225	121	2	\$95,301	\$11,635,373
332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	372	425	29	\$69,865	\$30,293,683
333: Machinery Manufacturing	88	56	9	\$63,722	\$3,805,929
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	<10	12	1	\$130,485	\$1,805,756
335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	0	0	0	\$0	\$183,910
336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	170	250	5	\$61,409	\$15,534,886
337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	76	49	8	\$55,958	\$2,788,006
339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing	269	64	4	\$60,948	\$4,175,159

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
331	\$40,793,321	\$1,872,092	\$38,921,229	\$33,865,817	\$596,584
332	\$108,886,835	\$12,410,765	\$96,476,070	\$35,081,012	\$1,348,657
333	\$15,988,362	\$1,730,656	\$14,257,705	\$31,147,959	\$202,925
334	\$4,028,992	\$616,457	\$3,412,536	\$28,139,974	\$118,491
335	\$470,428	\$52,730	\$417,698	\$12,478,461	\$5,752
336	\$93,291,297	\$10,482,253	\$82,809,044	\$66,798,137	\$881,786
337	\$6,999,918	\$549,495	\$6,450,424	\$8,739,783	\$53,713
339	\$12,677,635	\$870,610	\$11,807,025	\$17,514,482	\$152,586

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

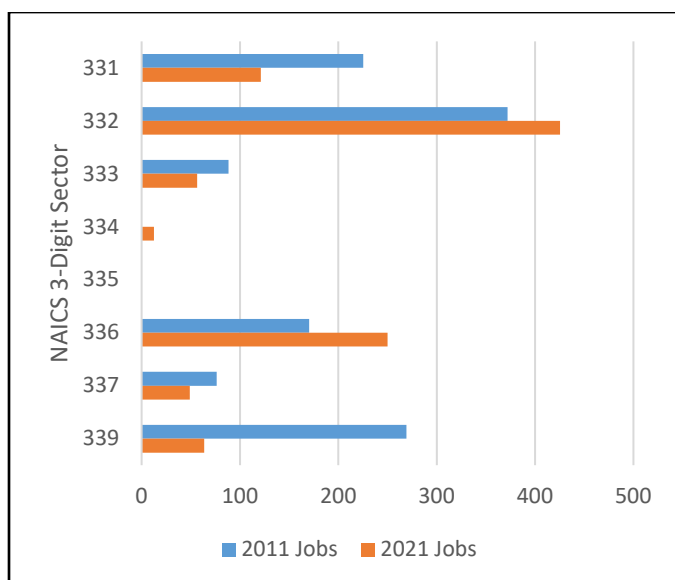
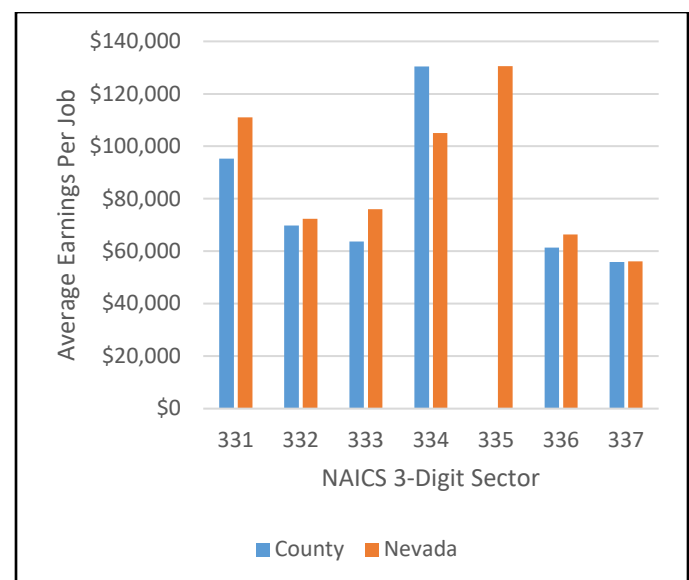


Figure 68. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 42: Wholesale Trade

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

423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

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

424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods

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

425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers

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

County Breakdown

Wholesale Trade (Sector 42) jobs have seen a decrease in all subsectors from 2011 to 2021. Those working in these roles can expect to make less than those working in similar positions around Nevada.

Total sales for Wholesale Trade in Lyon County were \$112.8 million for 2021, with \$66.6 million of that being exported sales. Imports meanwhile were \$206.6 million for Wholesale Trade. With a large gap between these two numbers, there is a great opportunity to grow these businesses within the county.

Table 74. Lyon 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	182	163	36	\$65,064	\$12,153,565
424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	73	85	10	\$82,874	\$9,178,505
425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	23	15	12	\$83,072	\$1,532,491

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
423	\$39,206,429	\$11,801,094	\$27,405,334	\$100,324,140	\$2,642,754
424	\$71,888,332	\$33,687,376	\$38,200,956	\$100,043,639	\$32,078,736
425	\$1,789,490	\$783,709	\$1,005,781	\$6,315,988	\$10,468

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

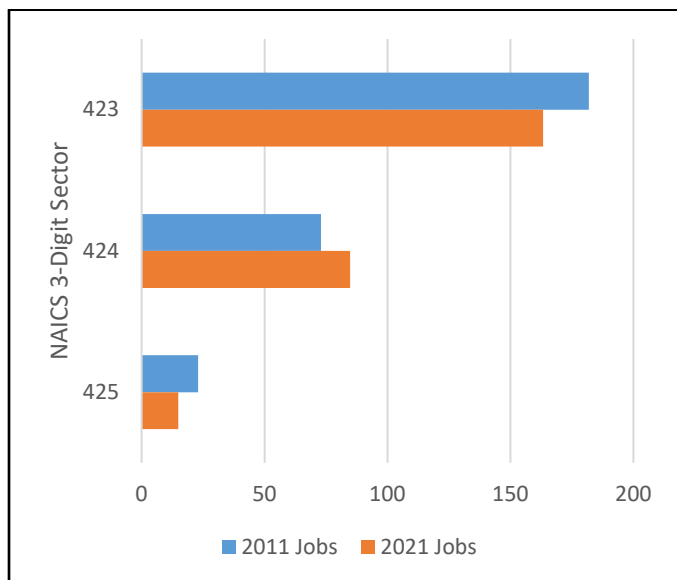
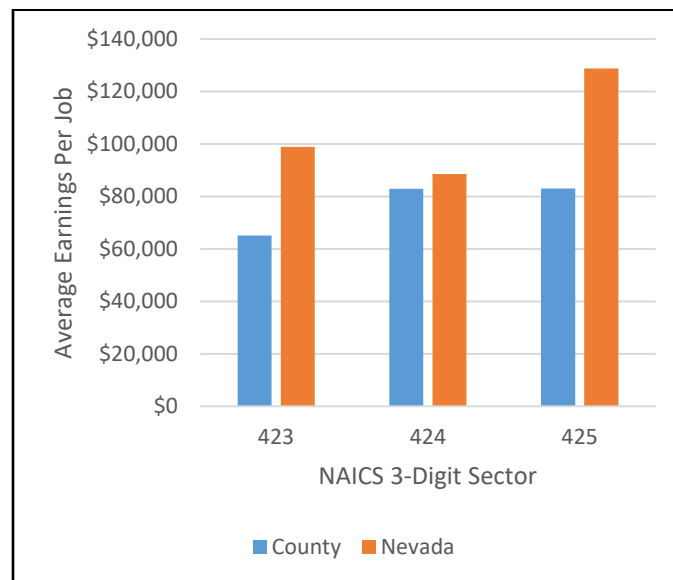


Figure 70. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

All subsectors in Retail Trade (Sector 44) have increased in total jobs from 2011-2021, bringing the number over 1150.

Total sales for Lyon Retail Trade were \$160.7 million for the year 2021. Imports meanwhile, were \$167.2 million, far outpacing exported sales which were \$119.4 million.

Table 76. Lyon 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	108	139	13	\$51,411	\$7,696,348
442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	<10	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$653,300
443: Electronics and Appliance Stores	<10	16	3	\$46,880	\$839,891
444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	147	228	12	\$35,371	\$8,117,309
445: Food and Beverage Stores	244	371	16	\$39,028	\$14,547,099
446: Health and Personal Care Stores	45	50	5	\$45,094	\$3,086,871
447: Gasoline Stations	251	349	20	\$37,950	\$13,845,963
448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$614,044

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
441	\$19,794,457	\$7,985,893	\$11,808,564	\$45,436,829	\$2,996,163
442	\$1,590,053	\$381,289	\$1,208,765	\$8,511,512	\$214,636
443	\$2,029,441	\$422,296	\$1,607,145	\$10,313,309	\$267,507
444	\$24,206,978	\$3,508,331	\$20,698,647	\$20,329,654	\$4,511,000
445	\$37,045,036	\$7,566,346	\$29,478,689	\$38,206,089	\$4,518,773
446	\$6,918,218	\$2,843,477	\$4,074,741	\$17,292,359	\$547,378
447	\$67,695,686	\$18,331,330	\$49,364,356	\$5,107,420	\$11,175,879
448	\$2,373,910	\$792,856	\$1,581,054	\$22,231,156	\$299,890

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

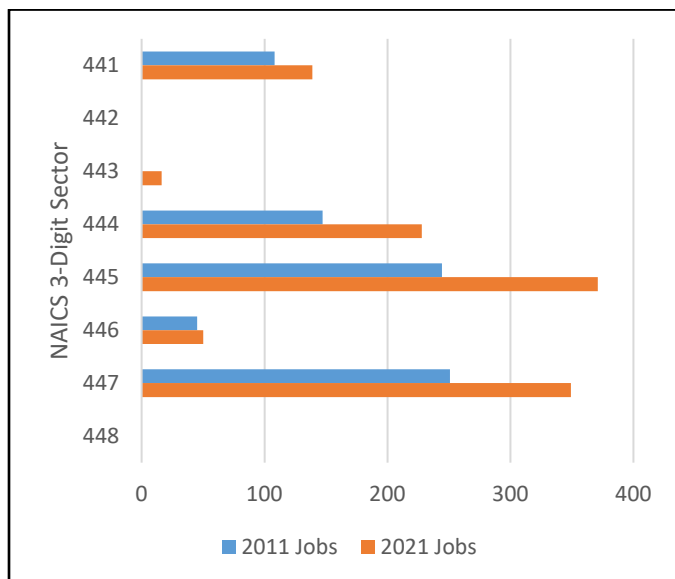
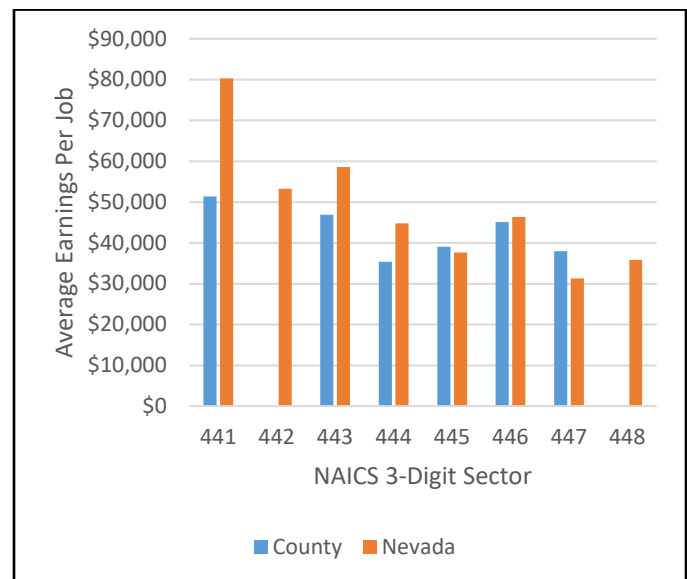


Figure 72. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 45: Retail Trade

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

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

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

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

452: General Merchandise Stores

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

453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers

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

454: Nonstore Retailers

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

County Breakdown

In Lyon, this division of Retail Trade (Sector 45) saw a large number of jobs disappear from 2011-2021. The largest majority of these positions came from the Nonstore Retailers subsector which lost 664 total jobs in this time period.

In this division of Retail Trade, General Merchandise Stores account for \$32 million of the \$59 million in total sales. Much of the total sales can be found in the in-region sales category making up approx. \$40 million. With imports of \$53.3 million for the year 2018, and exported sales at \$19.4 million, this is an opportunity for Sector 45 Retail Trade to grow within Lyon County.

Table 78. Lyon 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	<10	17	1	\$36,027	\$616,133
452: General Merchandise Stores	388	418	11	\$36,480	\$15,507,850
453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers	39	99	8	\$21,394	\$3,710,372
454: Nonstore Retailers	722	88	10	\$49,320	\$5,661,688

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
451	\$1,502,205	\$459,938	\$1,042,267	\$6,217,327	\$203,260
452	\$43,752,802	\$20,814,610	\$22,938,192	\$23,826,940	\$9,233,468
453	\$9,015,386	\$1,912,957	\$7,102,430	\$14,594,436	\$1,210,296
454	\$24,729,712	\$10,355,277	\$14,374,435	\$40,965,670	\$1,668,880

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

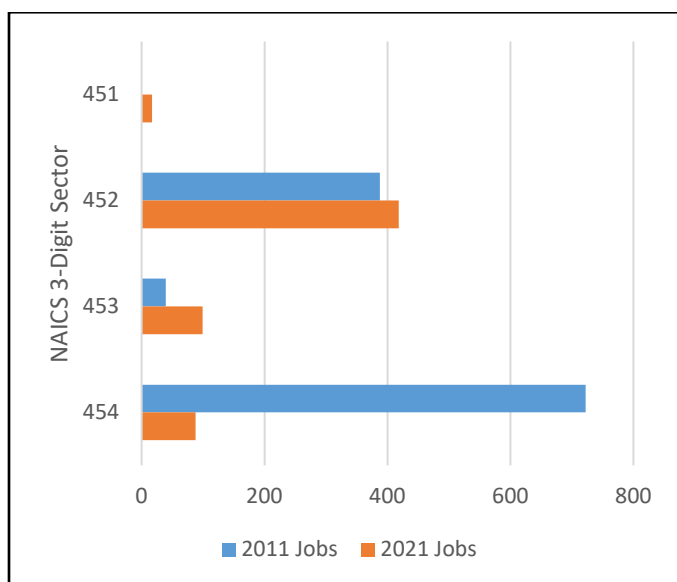
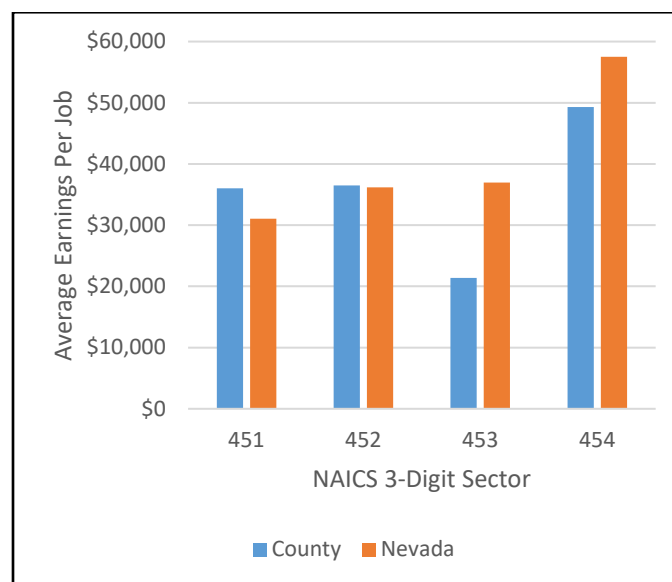


Figure 74. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Transportation and Warehousing (Sector 48) in Lyon County has seen a small decrease in total jobs across all subsectors from 2011-2021. Regarding average earnings, those working in this division of Transportation and Warehousing can expect to make similar to those around Nevada.

Total sales for this division of Transportation and Warehousing are \$79.4 million for the year 2021, with the majority of sales coming from in-region sales. Imports for this sector were \$52.6 million, while exports were \$29.3 million. The large discrepancy between these numbers shows an opportunity for growth for businesses operating within this sector.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
481: Air Transportation	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$368,498
482: Rail Transportation	36	27	0	\$104,523	\$2,835,614
483: Water Transportation	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$191,577
484: Truck Transportation	192	158	30	\$75,851	\$22,077,275
485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	<10	19	0	\$28,623	\$3,525,663
486: Pipeline Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	0	\$0	\$26,018
488: Support Activities for Transportation	15	16	7	\$50,426	\$1,393,836

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
481	\$1,021,011	\$656,409	\$364,602	\$12,938,856	\$110,349
482	\$9,603,131	\$6,427,099	\$3,176,032	\$4,045,488	\$330,994
483	\$960,446	\$615,695	\$344,751	\$3,971,194	\$36,057
484	\$57,918,616	\$35,471,861	\$22,446,755	\$13,500,435	\$919,246
485	\$6,395,681	\$4,474,992	\$1,920,688	\$2,902,890	\$197,016
486	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,763,828	\$0
487	\$66,239	\$63,566	\$2,673	\$183,652	\$710
488	\$3,551,261	\$2,355,990	\$1,195,271	\$12,526,095	\$39,838

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

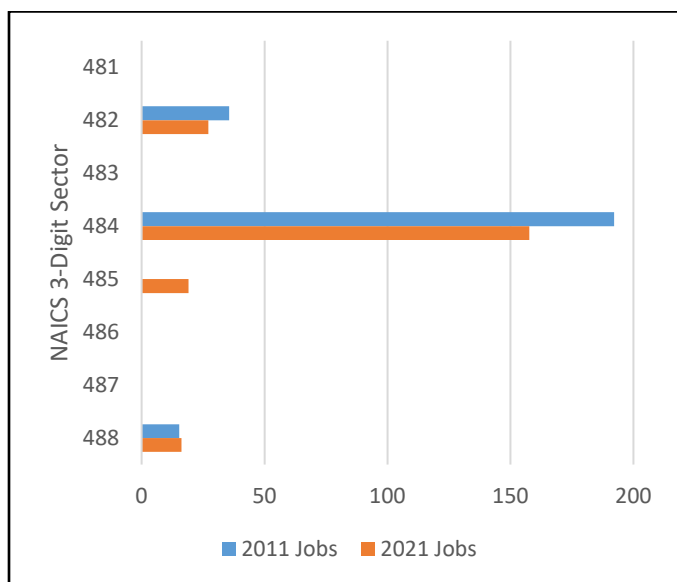
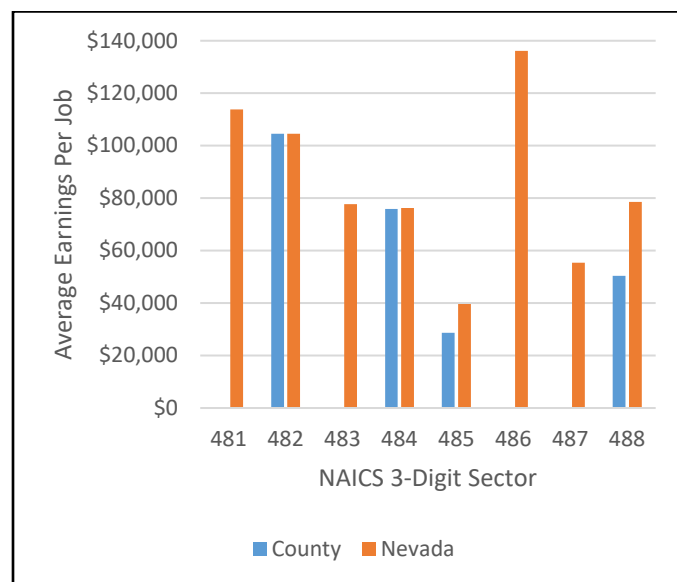


Figure 76. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In Lyon, total jobs for this division of Transportation and Warehousing (Sector 49) have nearly doubled between 2011-2021. 98% of all jobs in this sector are found in the Warehousing and Storage subsector.

Total sales for this division of Transportation and Warehousing were approx. \$82.5 million for the year, with \$77.1 coming from the Warehousing and Storage subsector. Exported sales were just over \$59 million in the year 2021, while imports sit at \$15 million.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
491: Postal Service	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$91,395
492: Couriers and Messengers	16	10	1	\$24,777	\$2,515,469
493: Warehousing and Storage	307	699	7	\$53,412	\$38,023,787

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
491	\$141,052	\$82,988	\$58,064	\$2,863	\$0
492	\$5,351,548	\$3,379,050	\$1,972,499	\$6,976,520	\$74,441
493	\$77,107,692	\$20,051,151	\$57,056,541	\$8,097,725	\$629,076

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

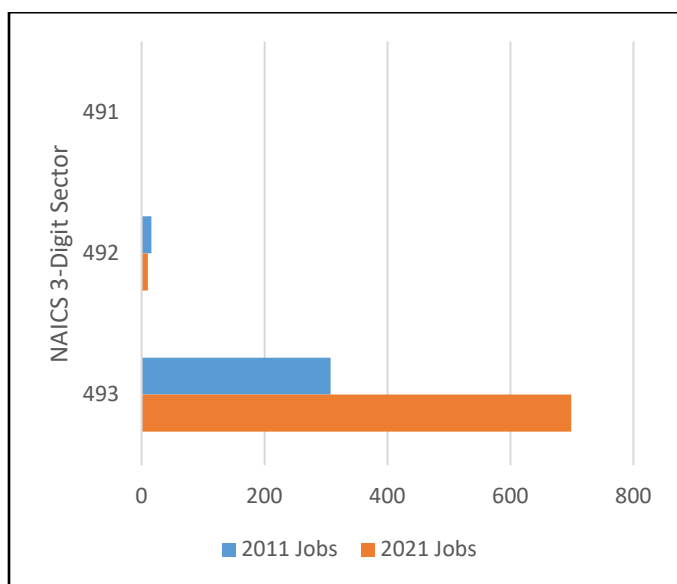
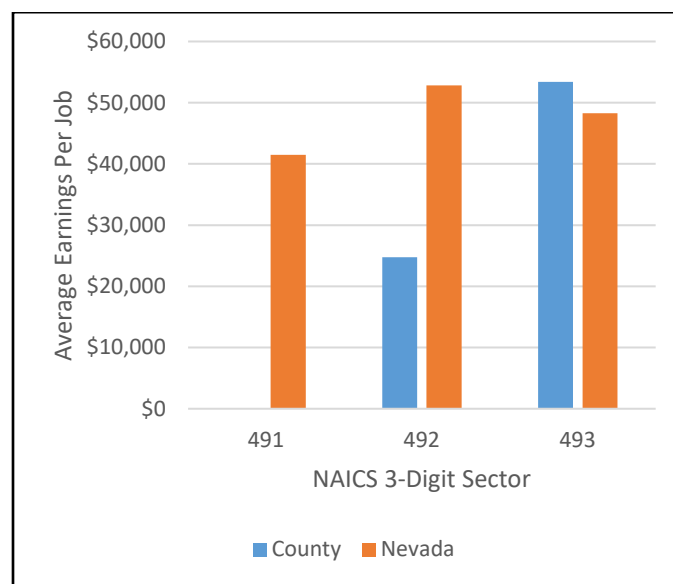


Figure 78. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

All subsectors in the Information sector (Sector 51), outside of Telecommunications (26 jobs), show total jobs that are less than 10.

Total sales within Lyon County for Sector 51 were approx. \$36 million for the year 2021. While in-region and exported sales were very similar in their total number imports far outpaced both. Imports for Sector 51 were upwards of \$166.8 million in the year 2021. The largest of these totals came from the subsectors Telecommunications (\$62 million) and Publishing Industries (\$39.5 million).

Table 84. Lyon 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	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$381,415
512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$334,729
515: Broadcasting (except Internet)	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$72,620
517: Telecommunications	13	26	4	\$77,012	\$2,153,864
518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	13	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$1,861,962
519: Other Information Services	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$377,770

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
511	\$1,135,840	\$590,155	\$545,685	\$39,455,372	\$21,227
512	\$1,243,070	\$853,741	\$389,329	\$7,534,920	\$83,044
515	\$376,191	\$132,314	\$243,877	\$11,323,064	\$4,416
517	\$24,691,782	\$18,302,002	\$6,389,780	\$61,781,477	\$1,316,181
518	\$7,166,774	\$6,605,178	\$561,597	\$16,379,783	\$106,836
519	\$1,491,138	\$1,137,980	\$353,157	\$30,257,401	\$15,746

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

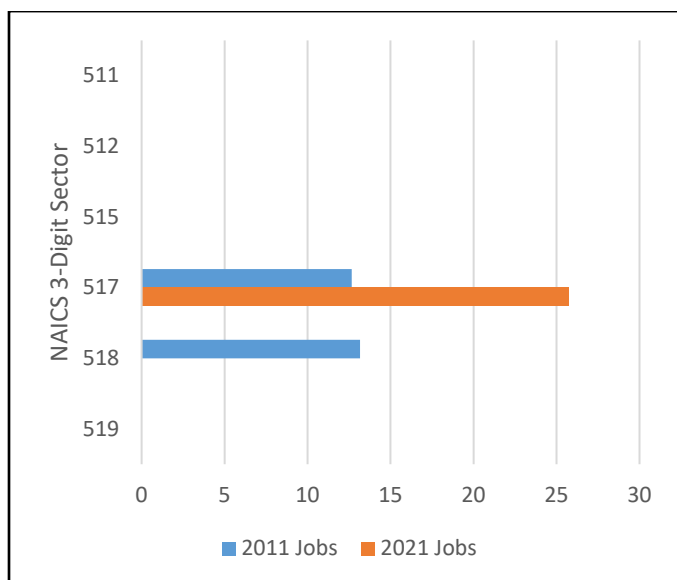
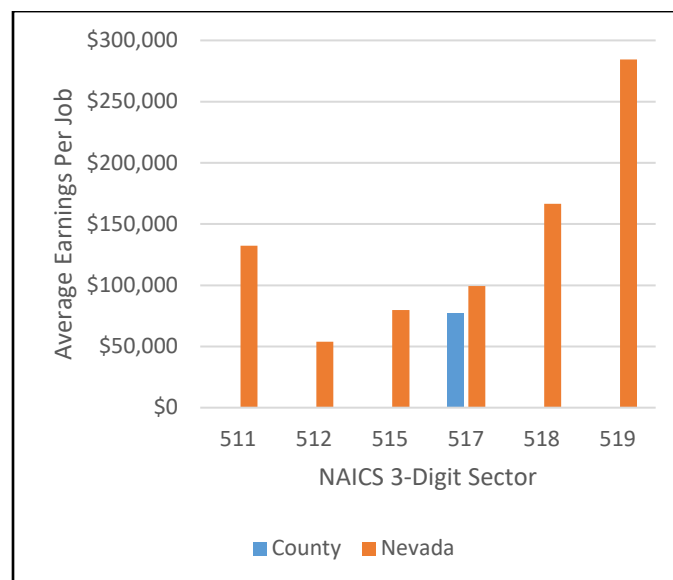


Figure 80. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 52: Finance and Insurance

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

521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank

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

522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities

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

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

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

524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities

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

525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles

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

County Breakdown

Total jobs for Finance and Insurance (Sector 52) have seen a small decrease between 2011-2021, all of which came from the Credit Intermediation and Related Activities subsector.

Total sales reached \$45.8 million in the year 2021 for Finance and Insurance, with the larger portion of that coming from in-region sales. Lyon County imported these services heavily in 2021 with a total of \$301.8 million. The disparity between exported total sales and imports for Finance and Insurance shows a great opportunity for growth within the county.

Table 86. Lyon 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	105	76	15	\$64,584	\$5,368,013
523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	10	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$5,386,501
524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	45	45	14	\$63,062	\$4,085,498
525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	<10	0	0	\$0	\$673,864

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
521	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,107,347	\$0
522	\$17,944,796	\$8,460,013	\$9,484,783	\$103,806,247	\$389,588
523	\$11,120,539	\$6,094,667	\$5,025,872	\$72,146,970	\$105,951
524	\$14,501,299	\$12,609,285	\$1,892,013	\$95,825,461	\$203,140
525	\$2,346,132	\$1,839,681	\$506,451	\$29,957,001	\$9,320

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

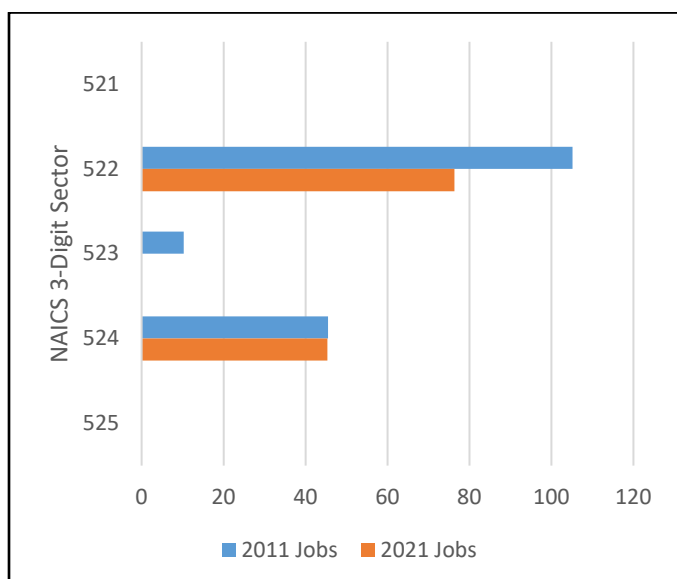
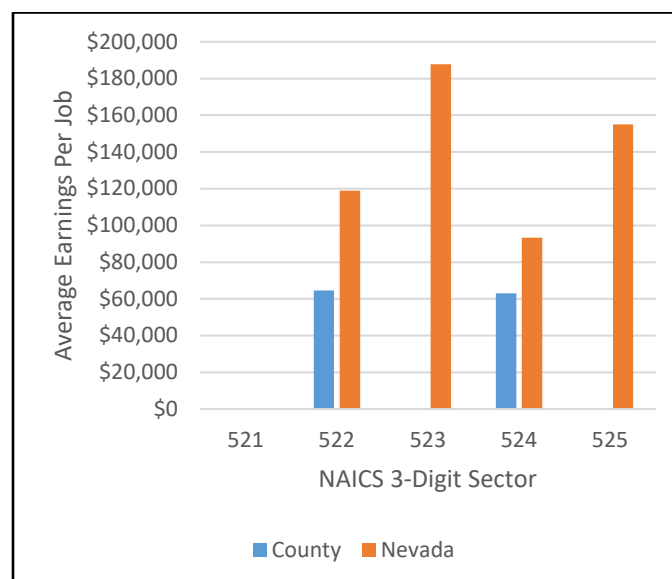


Figure 82. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs for Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (Sector 53) have increased from 2011-2021, and in the year 2021 there were over 40 payroll businesses in Lyon.

Total sales for Real Estate and Rental were approx. \$92.5 million, with \$74 million of that coming from in-region sales. Imports for Sector 53 were just over \$63 million for 2021, while exported sales were just over \$20.8 million.

Table 88. Lyon 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	142	199	39	\$50,534	\$24,630,386
532: Rental and Leasing Services	30	20	3	\$67,717	\$2,049,977
533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	0	0	0	\$0	\$122,632

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
531	\$83,173,405	\$70,054,498	\$13,118,907	\$39,947,558	\$3,655,153
532	\$9,340,367	\$4,591,860	\$4,748,507	\$19,338,783	\$903,674
533	\$6,884,576	\$3,932,762	\$2,951,814	\$4,495,686	\$170,942

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

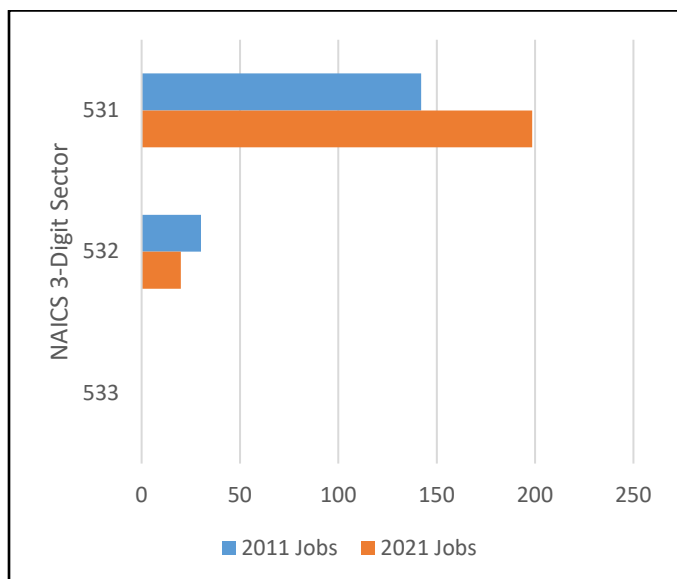
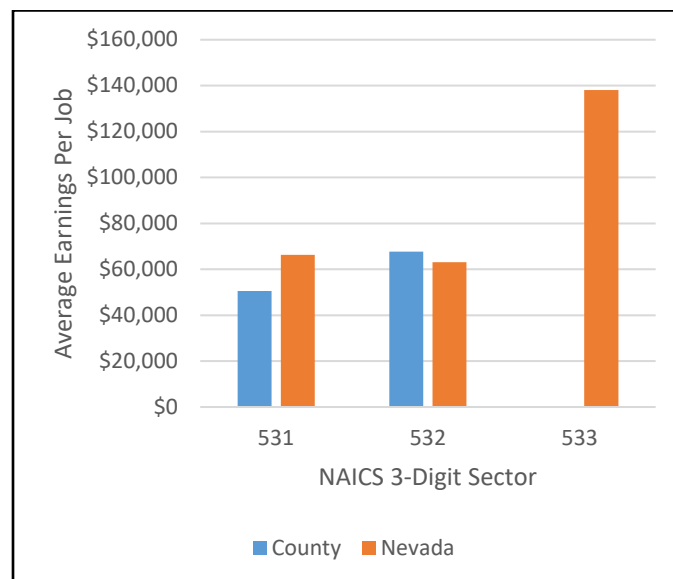


Figure 84. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

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

County Breakdown

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (Sector 54) has seen total jobs rise from 428 to 493 between 2011 and 2021. This sector has 84 payroll businesses within Lyon County.

In 2021, total sales sat just below \$80 million, with a close split between in-region and exported sales. Imports this same year were \$141 million showing a great opportunity for growth within the county.

Table 90. Lyon 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	428	493	84	\$71,245	\$43,591,263

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
541	\$78,425,314	\$41,674,920	\$36,750,394	\$141,376,835	\$1,535,535

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

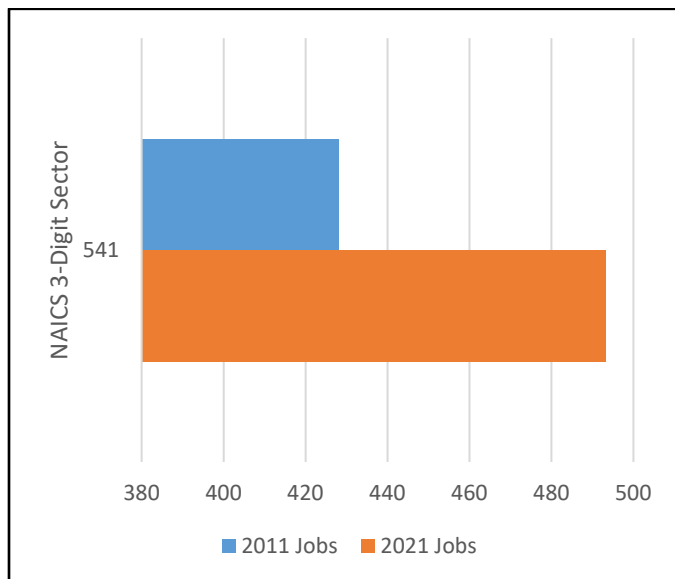
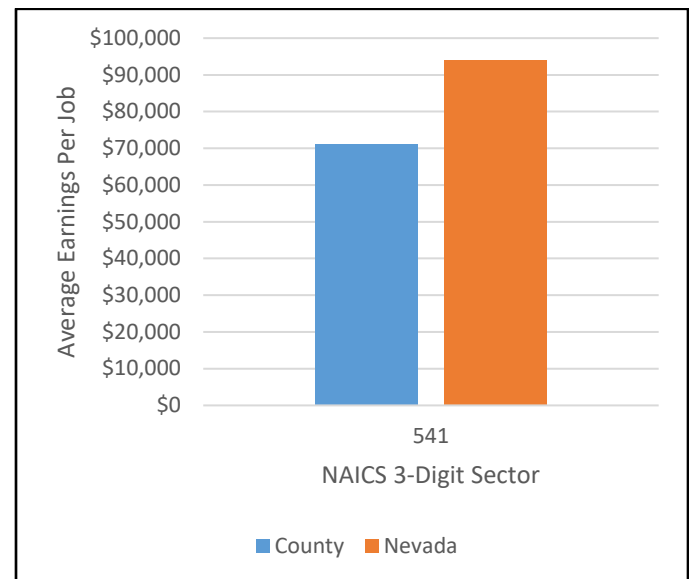


Figure 86. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In Lyon, total Management of Companies and Enterprises jobs increased by 23 from 2011-2021.

Total sales were \$22.7 million in 2021 with \$10 million of that coming from exported sales. While exported sales were \$10 million, imports for this sector were over \$41 million this same year. The large disparity between these numbers shows an opportunity for growth in this sector within Lyon County.

Table 92. Lyon 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	33	101	13	\$114,142	\$12,611,065

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
551	\$22,691,529	\$12,659,387	\$10,032,141	\$41,413,820	\$401,833

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

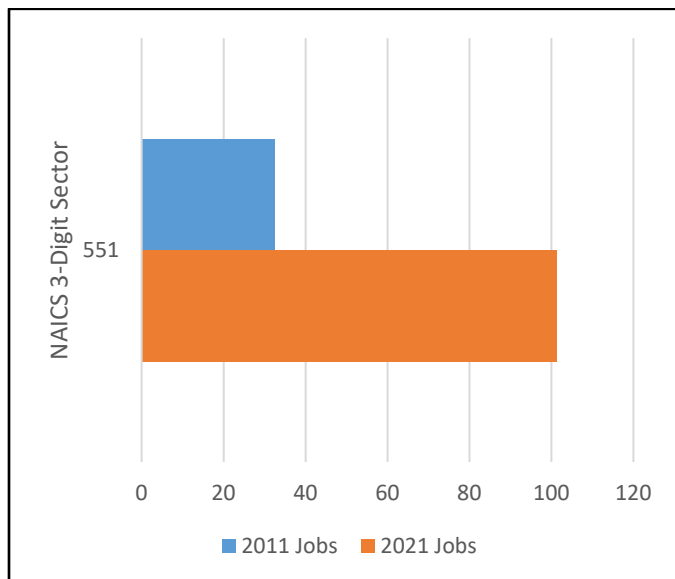
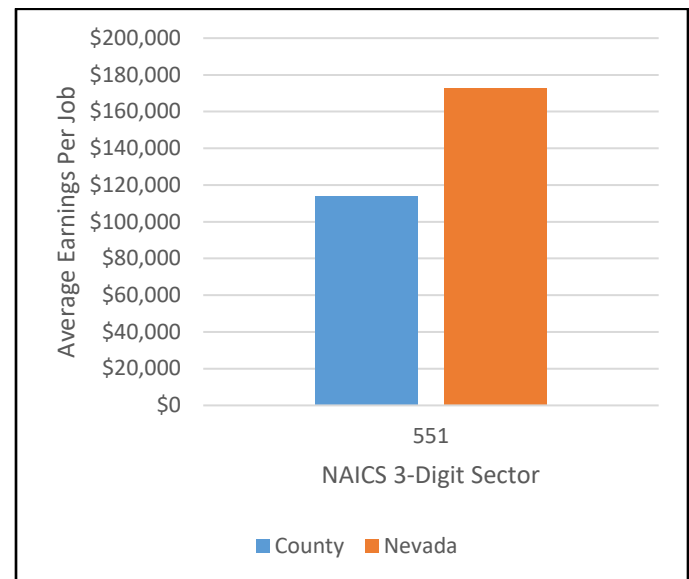


Figure 88. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In Lyon, Administrative, Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services (Sector 56) has seen a 45% increase in total jobs from 2011-2021.

Total sales for this sector were approx. \$81.5 million for the year 2021 with \$57.6 million in in-region sales. Exported sales in 2021 were \$19 million while imports were \$33.3 million this same year. With an import total twice the total exported sales, there is an opportunity to grow Sector 56 within the county.

Table 94. Lyon 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	388	566	57	\$38,569	\$26,827,900
562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	86	120	12	\$68,370	\$8,468,877

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
561	\$54,627,147	\$46,167,264	\$8,459,884	\$30,743,682	\$791,796
562	\$26,982,234	\$11,508,935	\$15,473,298	\$2,512,045	\$1,108,457

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

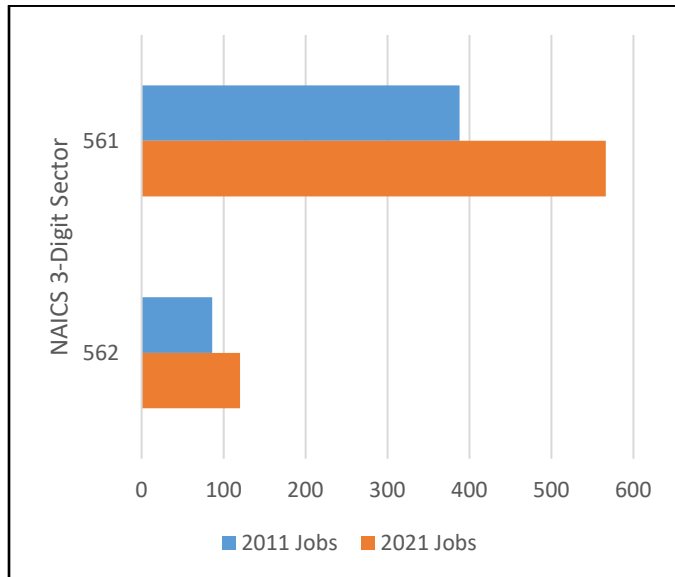
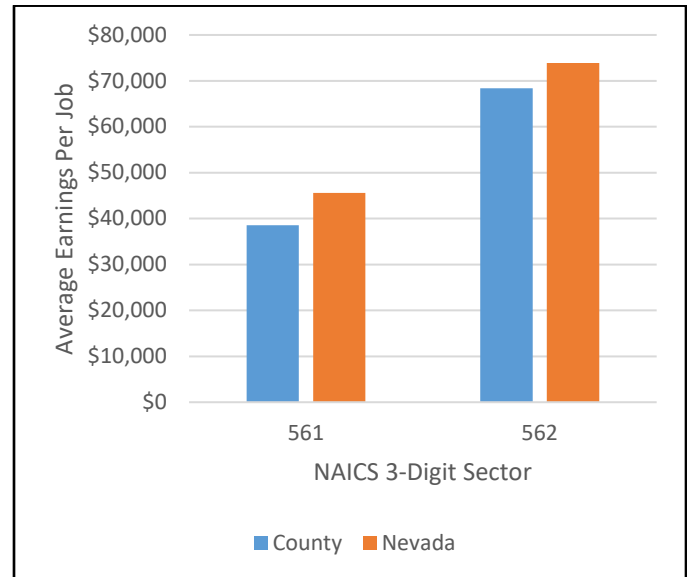


Figure 90. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs in the Educational Services sector (Sector 61) have increased by 58 positions from 2011-2021. Those working in this sector tend to make on average over \$10,000 more than their counterparts across Nevada.

As there has been growth in total jobs, the disparity between total sales and imports shows room for growth within Lyon County. Imports were over \$50 million in 2021, while exported sales were \$764k in Educational Services.

Table 96. Lyon 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	15	73	2	\$14,263	\$1,299,294

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
611	\$2,087,612	\$1,323,191	\$764,422	\$50,528,606	\$71,309

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

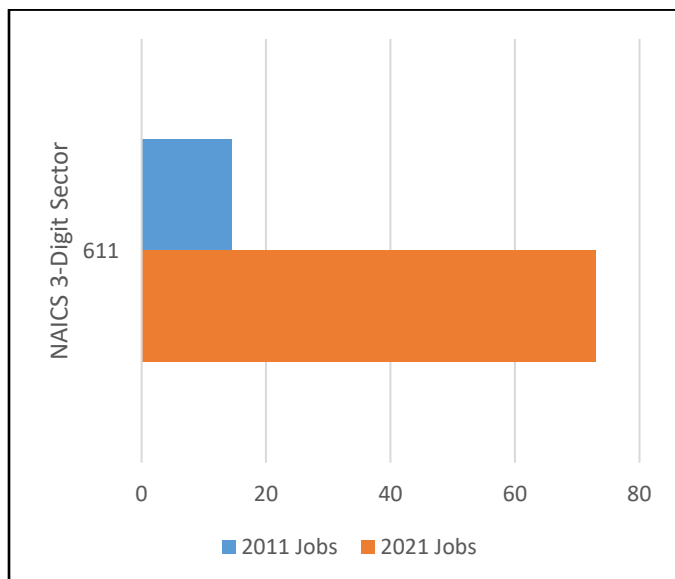
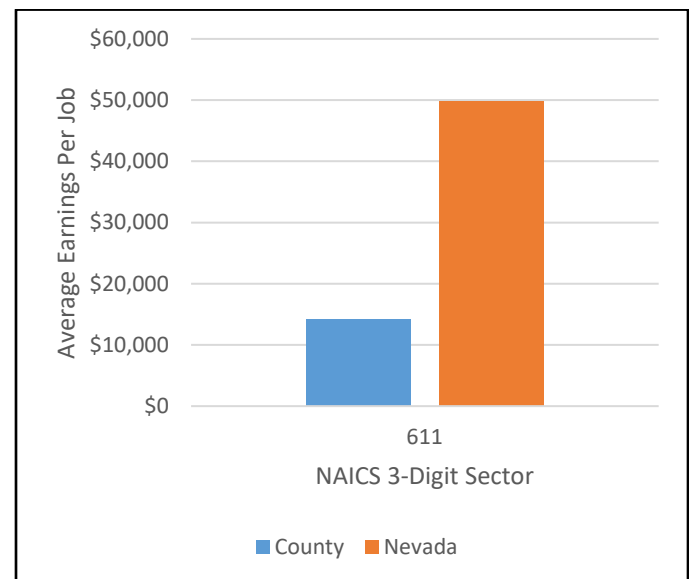


Figure 92. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Subsectors within Health Care and Social Assistance (Sector 62) have seen 2 subsectors increase and 2 subsectors decrease from 2011-2021. Social Assistance and Ambulatory Health Care Services are the subsectors that saw an increase. Across all subsectors, there has been an increase of 63 positions for the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector.

Total sales for 2021 were \$72.6 million with the majority of that coming from in-region sales. Meanwhile, Lyon imported \$375.6 million in this sector's care and services, with the largest portion of that sum coming from Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals. This large disparity between sales and imports shows an opportunity to grow these services within the county.

Table 98. Lyon 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	179	255	30	\$72,741	\$20,671,885
622: Hospitals	183	159	1	\$54,325	\$8,722,394
623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	139	119	3	\$43,372	\$5,303,939
624: Social Assistance	111	142	14	\$28,393	\$5,200,788

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
621	\$34,859,547	\$27,827,509	\$7,032,038	\$160,030,481	\$390,530
622	\$19,295,960	\$13,319,716	\$5,976,245	\$143,825,820	\$375,184
623	\$8,869,011	\$5,163,007	\$3,706,004	\$37,596,105	\$226,605
624	\$9,531,413	\$8,319,532	\$1,211,881	\$34,245,994	\$142,462

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

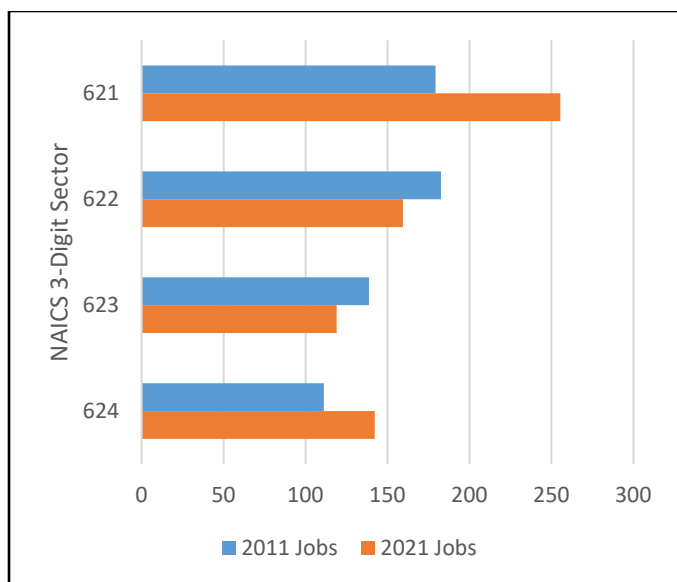
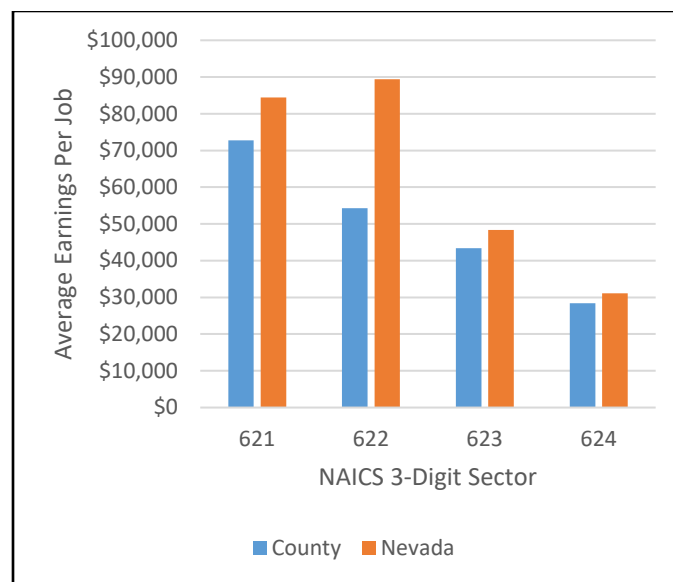


Figure 94. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.

711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries

Industries in the Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries subsector group establishments that produce or organize and promote live presentations involving the performances of actors and actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes, and other entertainers, including independent (i.e., freelance) entertainers and the establishments that manage their careers. The classification recognizes four basic processes: (1) producing (i.e., presenting) events; (2) organizing, managing, and/or promoting events; (3) managing and representing entertainers; and (4) providing the artistic, creative and technical skills necessary to the production of these live events. Also, this subsector contains four industries for performing arts companies. Each is defined on the basis of the particular skills of the entertainers involved in the presentations.

712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions

Industries in the Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions subsector engage in the preservation and exhibition of objects, sites, and natural wonders of historical, cultural, and/or educational value.

713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries

Industries in the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector (1) operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement, or gambling activities and/or (2) provide other amusement and recreation services, such as supplying and servicing amusement devices in places of business operated by others; operating sports teams, clubs, or leagues engaged in playing games for recreational purposes; and guiding tours without using transportation equipment.

County Breakdown

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (Sector 71) has seen a small increase in total jobs from 2011-2021 most of which fall into the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector.

Total sales for this sector fall almost exclusively into the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector, and steadied at \$96.6 million for the year 2021. Exported sales were \$86.3 million, while imports were \$19.1 million this same year.

Table 100 Lyon 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	47	36	1	\$33,348	\$1,534,414
712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	695	634	32	\$32,234	\$20,661,452

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
711	\$2,213,349	\$1,745,337	\$468,012	\$7,147,558	\$147,056
712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,246,532	\$0
713	\$96,587,353	\$10,619,293	\$85,968,061	\$9,842,809	\$11,993,626

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

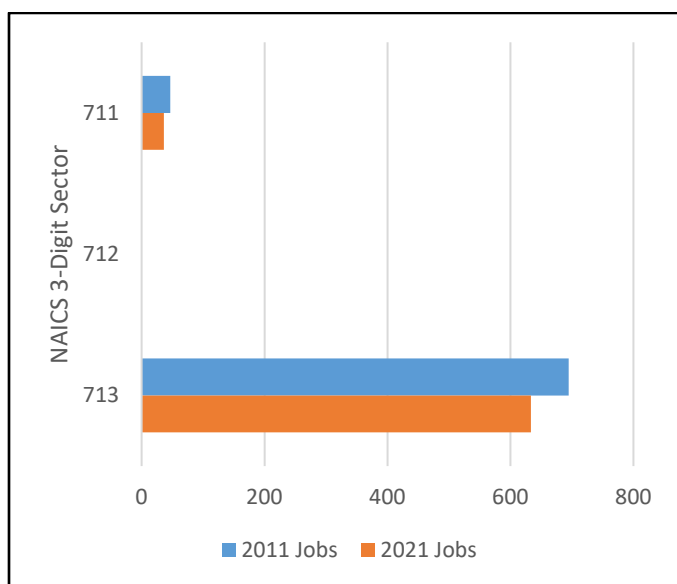
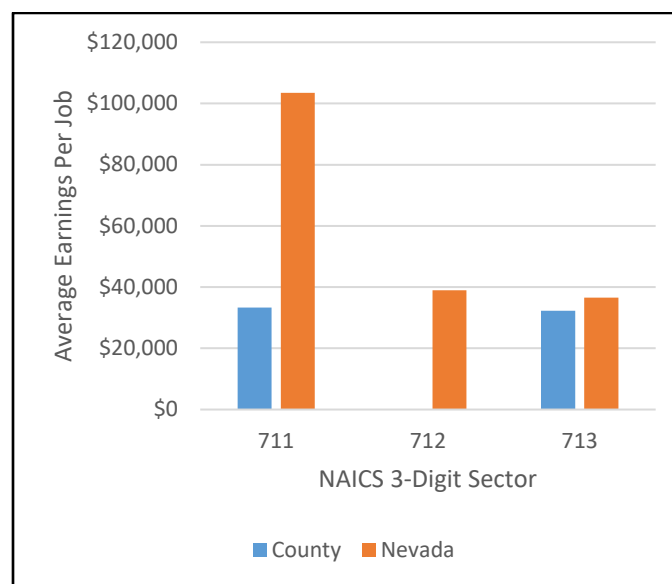


Figure 96 Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

In Lyon, Accommodation and Food Services (Sector 72) has seen about 200 total jobs added from 2011-2021. That being said, those working in this sector and specifically in the Accommodation subsector can expect to make less than their counterparts across the state on average.

Total sales reached \$71.7 million in 2021 with \$66 million of that being in-region sales. Imports sat at \$76 million for this same year while exported sales were \$5.6 million. The large difference between these numbers shows an opportunity for growth within the county.

Table 102. Lyon 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	54	97	9	\$25,589	\$3,698,982
722: Food Services and Drinking Places	619	806	64	\$22,431	\$18,580,868

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
721	\$10,099,806	\$9,357,391	\$742,416	\$13,203,832	\$2,150,728
722	\$61,746,388	\$56,786,891	\$4,959,497	\$62,863,005	\$5,830,401

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

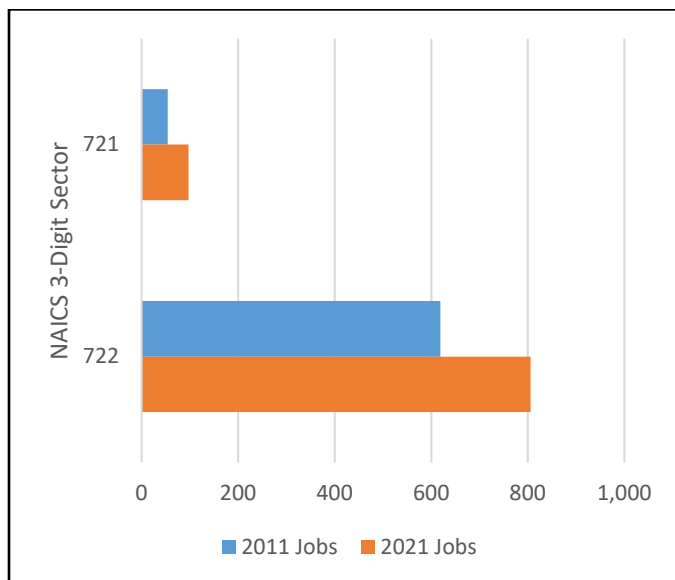
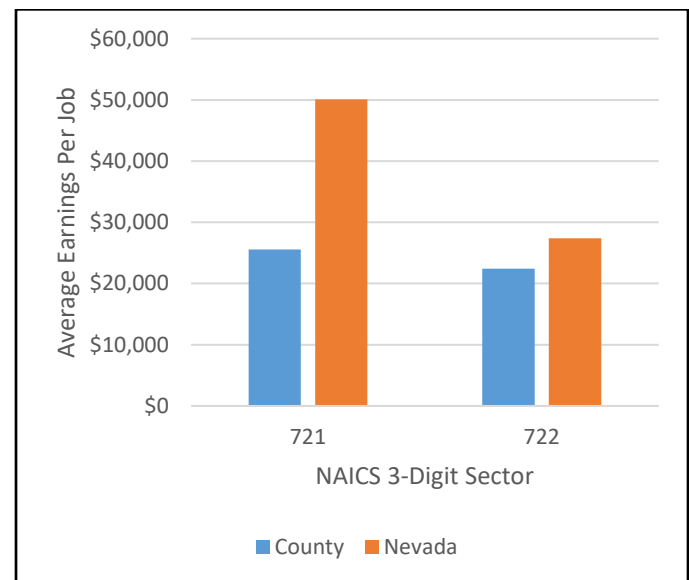


Figure 98. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 81: Other Services (Except Public Administration)

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

811: Repair and Maintenance

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

812: Personal and Laundry Services

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

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

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

814 Private Households

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

County Breakdown

Other Services (Sector 81) has seen growth in total jobs across all subsectors outside of Private Households. Repair and Maintenance roles have seen the largest amount of growth from 2011-2021.

Total sales for Sector 81 were \$55 million in 2021, with \$39 million in in-region sales. Imports were \$56.7 million in this same year, while exported sale were \$15.9 million. This leaves opportunity for growth especially in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector.

Table 104. Lyon 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	179	255	30	\$45,824	\$14,038,084
812: Personal and Laundry Services	180	174	15	\$28,019	\$9,633,411
813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	105	131	3	\$33,382	\$4,505,216
814: Private Households	144	110	4	\$13,631	\$1,510,502

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
811	\$28,476,475	\$18,435,860	\$10,040,615	\$6,062,450	\$2,589,355
812	\$14,973,707	\$14,145,241	\$828,465	\$15,100,912	\$602,872
813	\$10,239,139	\$5,117,088	\$5,122,050	\$32,524,651	\$185,160
814	\$1,510,502	\$1,493,424	\$17,078	\$3,254,967	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

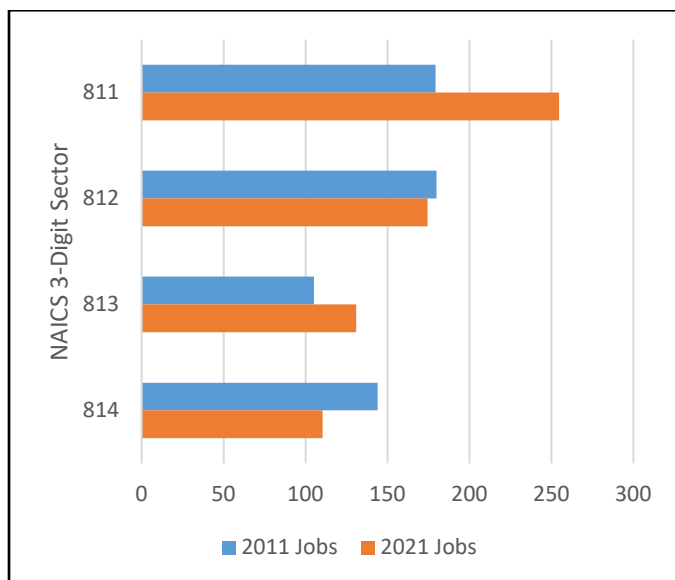
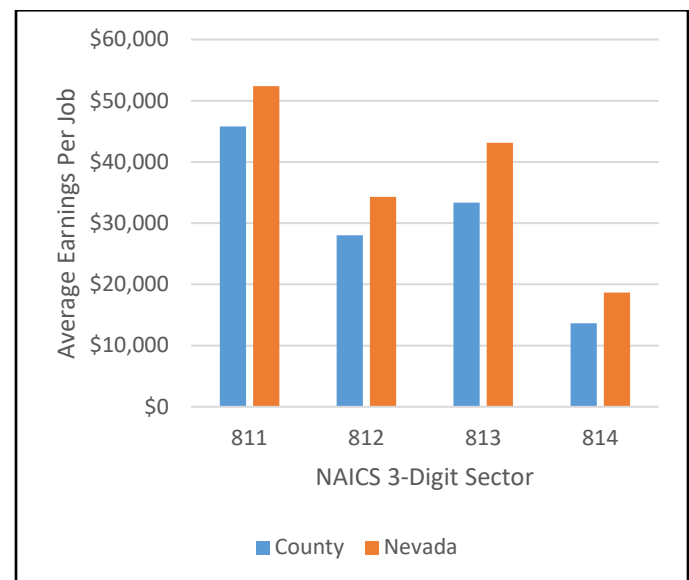


Figure 100. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

Total jobs in Public Administration (Sector 90) has seen small increase in jobs overall with State Government making up the largest total. Those working Federal Government jobs within Lyon County can expect to make about half of what others in the state on average are making. Local Government is the largest subsector in the county employing over 2,000 individuals.

Total sales in Sector 90 were over \$501.2 million in 2021 with a near even split between in-region versus exported sales. Imports reached over \$978.6 million for the year 2021 with \$772 million of that coming from the Federal Government and \$185 million from the State Government.

Table 106. Lyon 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	211	227	12	\$37,302	\$8,535,028
902: State Government	74	122	24	\$84,525	\$10,333,022
903: Local Government	2,029	1,976	25	\$73,313	\$145,481,804

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
901	\$53,486,400	\$5,623,263	\$47,863,137	\$772,157,797	\$0
902	\$114,922,249	\$0	\$114,922,249	\$185,509,110	\$0
903	\$332,690,954	\$243,552,965	\$89,137,989	\$20,980,171	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

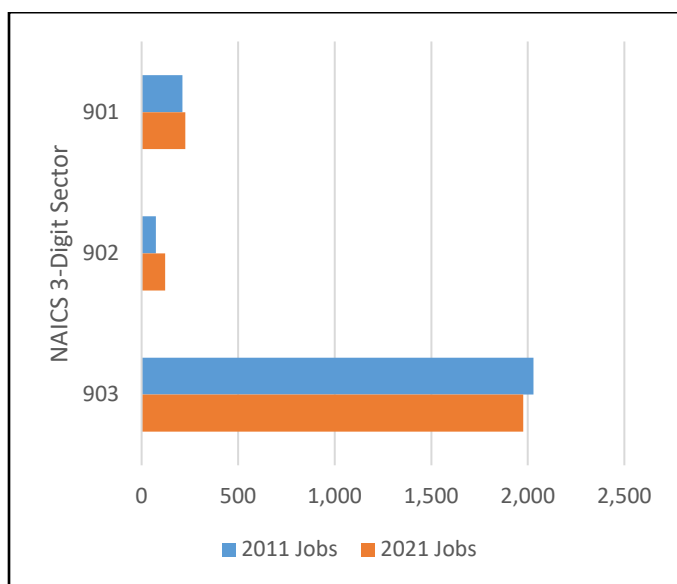
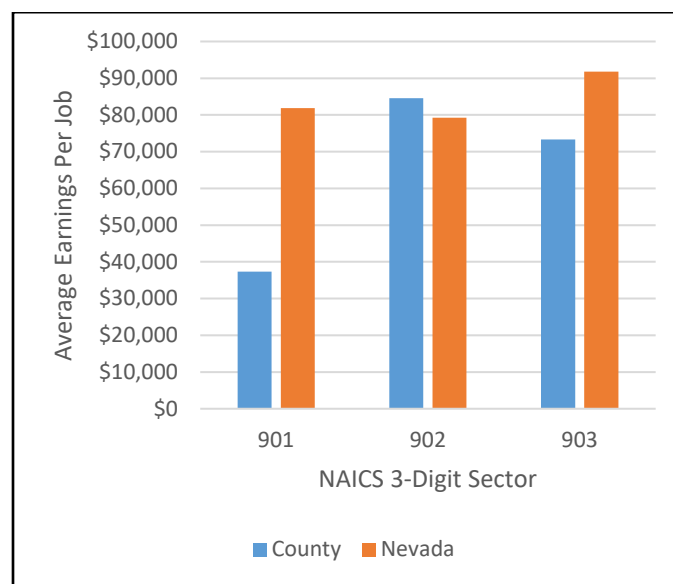


Figure 102. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified

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

999: Unclassified Industry

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

County Breakdown

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

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

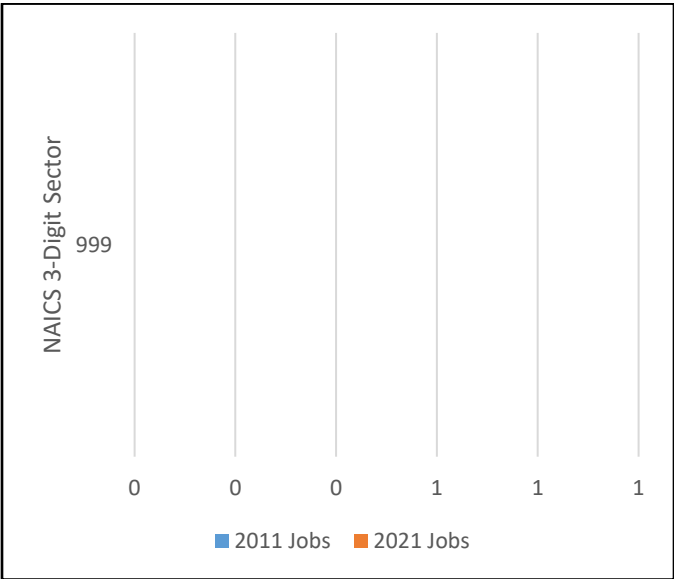
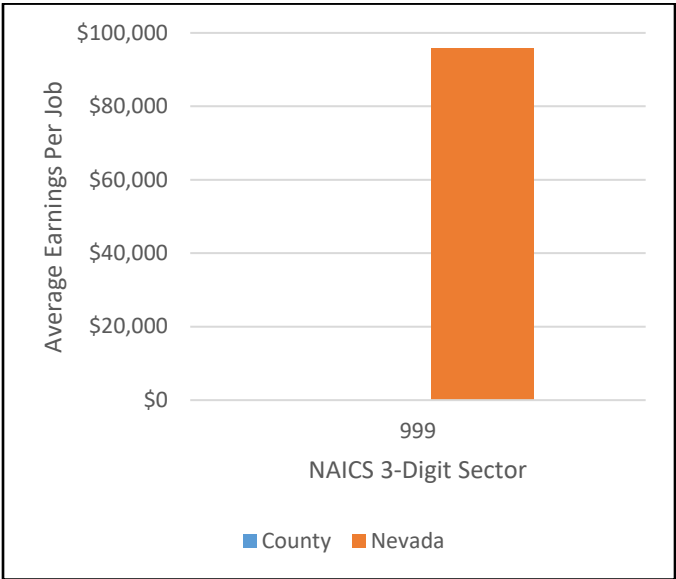


Figure 104. Lyon County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



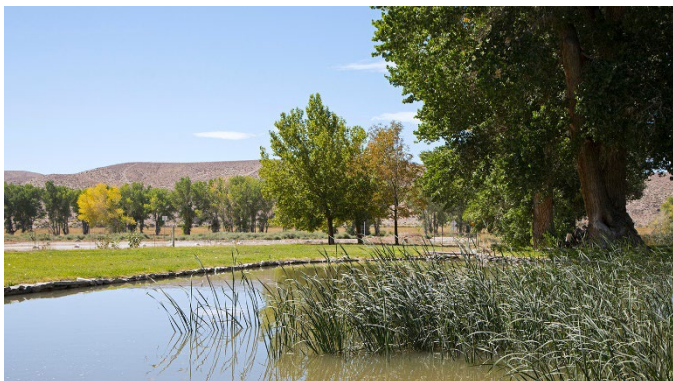
Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

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 Lyon County is made up in majority from BLM land with 43.4% of land being in that category. 21.3% of land is being managed by US Forest Services as well as 28.7% of land is being categorized as City/ County/ Other/ Private.

Land coverage in Lyon County is focused in three main areas, with the largest being Shrubland which makes up 38% of all lands. The second largest category is the "Other" category which includes barren lands (deserts, salt flats, sand dunes, mines, and quarries) and makes up 36% of county lands

Federal Land Payments:

From 2001 to 2017, total Federal Land Payments in Lyon County fall heavily into the PILT category. As Lyon County is largely made up of Federal Lands, PILT makes up 88.9% of federal payments.

Taxation:

Consolidated Tax Distribution in Lyon County has seen an overall increase from 2010-2021. The current total for CTX in Lyon County sits at 21.5M and the majority of this total is made up from SCCRT and GST being the main contributors.

There is no real pattern in Taxable Sales for Lyon County between 2000-2017. Since then, year-end totals have risen from 2017-2021 and sit at the highest point recorded for Lyon County at 755.1M.

Gaming:

Gaming win in Lyon County have seen an overall increase of 29.4% from 2010-2021. 2021 represents the highest point for gaming win at 62.1M and 2020 represents the lowest point at 43.3M.

Percentage fee collections in Lyon County have nearly doubled over the years 2010-2021. The highest collection came in 2021 at 4.3M and the lowest recorded collection came in the prior year, 2020, at 1.7M.

Land Management

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 110. Lyon County Land Management, 2021

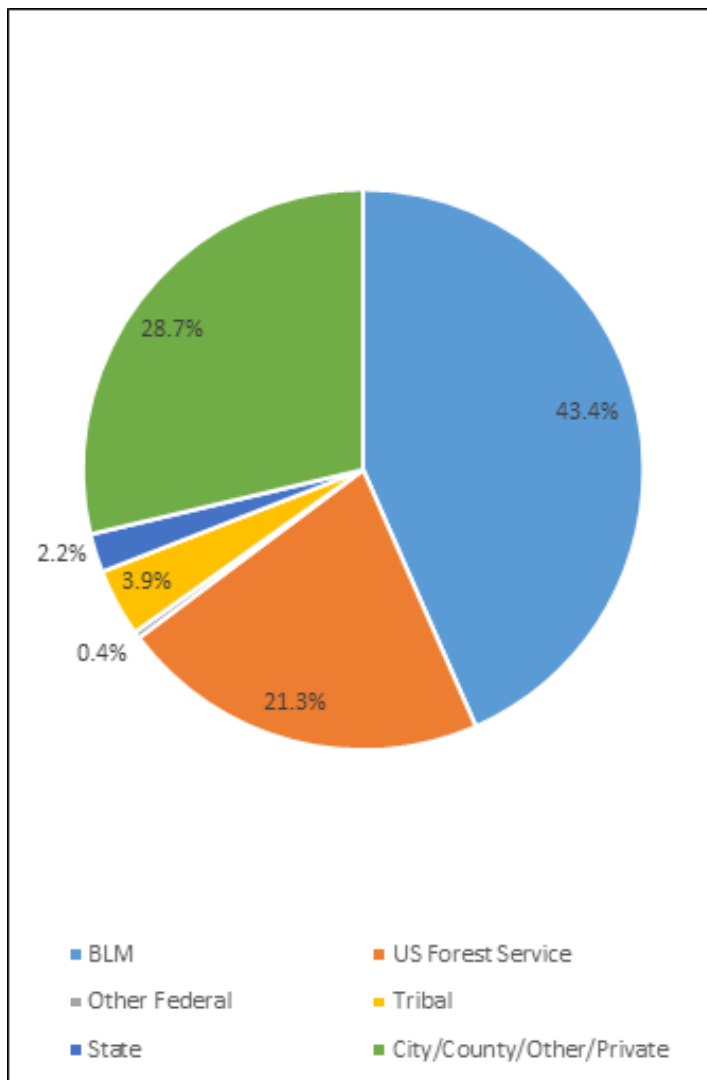
Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	562,591	43.4%
Department of Defense	0	0.0%
US Forest Service	276,480	21.3%
US Fish and Wildlife	0	0.0%
National Park Service	0	0.0%
Other Federal	5,147	0.4%
Tribal	50,691	3.9%
State	28,933	2.2%
City/County/Other/Private	371,708	28.7%
Total Acreage	1,295,550	100.0%

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

County Breakdown

Land management in Lyon County is made up in majority from BLM land with 43.4% of land being in that category. 21.3% of land is being managed by US Forest Services as well as 28.7% of land is being categorized as City/ County/ Other/ Private.

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



Land Coverage

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

Table 111. Lyon County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	
Total Area (Acres)	1,295,518
Forest	3.0%
Grassland	19.0%
Shrubland	38.0%
Mixed Cropland	1.0%
Water	0.8%
Urban	0.0%
Other	36.0%

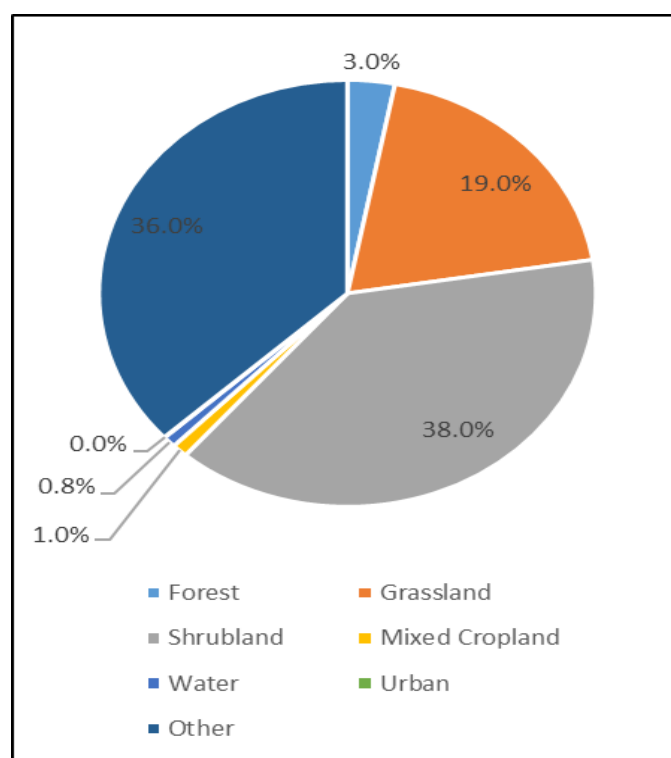
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)



County Breakdown

Land coverage in Lyon County is focused in three main areas, with the largest being Shrubland which makes up 38% of all lands. The second largest category is the "Other" category which includes barren lands (deserts, salt flats, sand dunes, mines, and quarries) and makes up 36% of county lands. Finally, the third largest category is Grasslands, which make up 19% of the county.

Figure 106. Lyon 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).

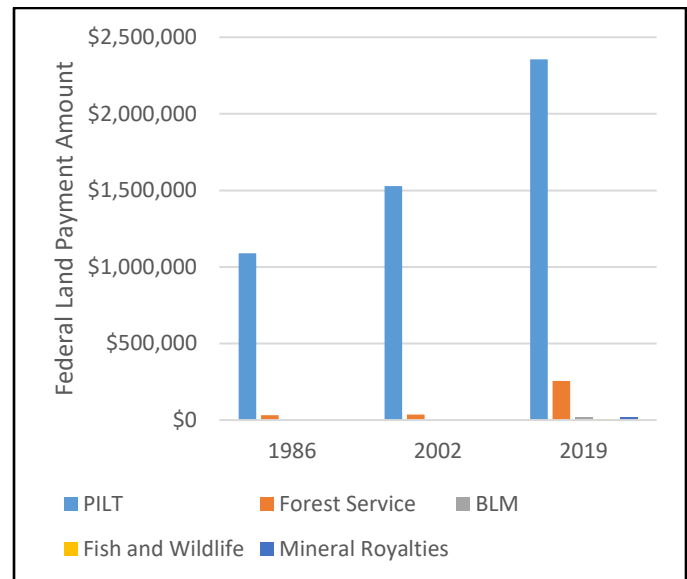
Table 112. Lyon County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	
Total Federal Land Payments	\$2,649,718
PILT	88.9%
Forest Service Payments	9.6%
BLM Payments	0.7%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.2%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.6%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

From 2001 to 2017, total Federal Land Payments in Lyon County fall heavily into the PILT category. As Lyon County is largely made up of Federal Lands, PILT makes up 88.9% of federal payments.

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

Year	PILT	Forest Service	BLM	Fish and Wildlife	Mineral Royalties	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$1,707,970	\$36,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,744,080
2004	\$1,712,232	\$35,750	\$729	\$0	\$0	\$1,748,711
2005	\$1,694,662	\$35,416	\$1,826	\$0	\$0	\$1,731,904
2006	\$1,662,309	\$34,498	\$2,981	\$14,632	\$211	\$1,714,631
2007	\$1,615,354	\$33,625	\$2,283	\$8,468	\$4,531	\$1,664,261
2008	\$2,456,040	\$544,311	\$525	\$0	\$4,052	\$3,004,928
2009	\$2,522,849	\$544,188	\$16,344	\$0	\$39,898	\$3,123,279
2010	\$2,325,055	\$493,044	\$21,098	\$0	\$4,785	\$2,843,982
2011	\$2,287,607	\$461,047	\$23,656	\$0	\$7,918	\$2,780,228
2012	\$2,301,707	\$443,049	\$23,865	\$4,191	\$9,627	\$2,782,439
2013	\$2,222,635	\$392,528	\$13,466	\$3,873	\$6,843	\$2,639,345
2014	\$2,349,055	\$376,350	\$7,428	\$4,471	\$7,527	\$2,744,831
2015	\$2,335,968	\$351,483	\$497,507	\$4,174	\$9,309	\$3,198,441
2016	\$2,334,162	\$26,407	\$24,742	\$4,349	\$14,691	\$2,404,351
2017	\$2,347,940	\$330,066	\$14,983	\$4,830	\$10,264	\$2,708,083
2018	\$2,468,641	\$277,236	\$15,279	\$4,148	\$11,529	\$2,776,833
2019	\$2,356,362	\$255,259	\$18,661	\$4,670	\$14,766	\$2,649,718

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.

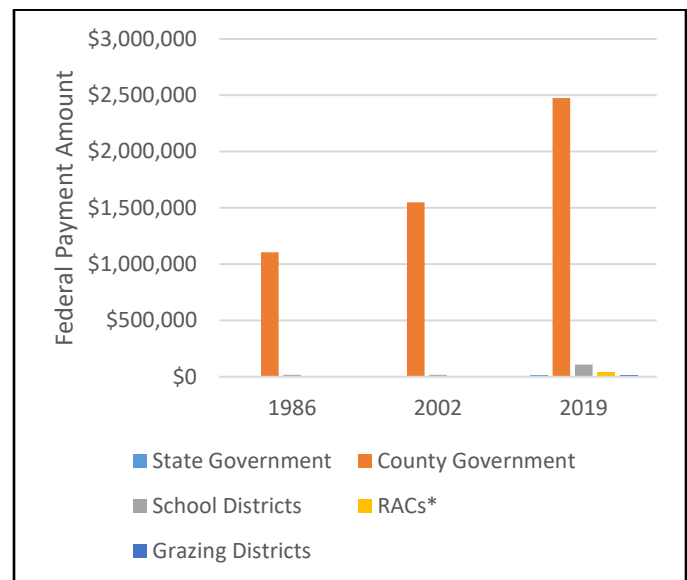
Table 114. Lyon County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	
Total Federal Land Payments	\$2,649,718
State Government	0.4%
County Government	93.4%
Local School Districts	4.1%
RACs	1.4%
Grazing Districts	0.7%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



County Breakdown

From 2001 to 2020, the largest portion of federal land payments are allocated to the County Government. These payments have fluctuated over the time period, but overall have trended upward.

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

Year	State Government	County Government	School Districts	RACs*	Grazing Districts	Total Federal Payment
2003	\$0	\$1,726,024	\$18,054	\$0	\$0	\$1,744,078
2004	\$0	\$1,730,244	\$17,874	\$0	\$592	\$1,748,710
2005	\$0	\$1,712,529	\$17,707	\$0	\$1,666	\$1,731,902
2006	\$0	\$1,694,450	\$17,249	\$0	\$2,933	\$1,714,632
2007	\$0	\$1,645,260	\$16,812	\$0	\$2,188	\$1,664,260
2008	\$0	\$2,691,424	\$231,332	\$81,646	\$525	\$3,004,927
2009	\$0	\$2,801,217	\$231,280	\$81,629	\$9,154	\$3,123,280
2010	\$0	\$2,549,780	\$209,544	\$73,957	\$10,703	\$2,843,984
2011	\$0	\$2,501,608	\$195,944	\$69,157	\$13,517	\$2,780,226
2012	\$385	\$2,513,760	\$188,295	\$66,457	\$13,540	\$2,782,437
2013	\$6,843	\$2,406,791	\$166,824	\$58,879	\$6,850	\$2,646,187
2014	\$7,527	\$2,524,669	\$159,949	\$56,452	\$3,397	\$2,751,994
2015	\$9,309	\$2,987,531	\$149,381	\$52,723	\$8,808	\$3,207,752
2016	\$14,691	\$2,365,311	\$13,203	\$0	\$11,145	\$2,404,350
2017	\$5,122	\$2,499,097	\$140,278	\$49,510	\$14,078	\$2,708,085
2018	\$5,000	\$2,598,188	\$117,826	\$41,585	\$14,236	\$2,776,835
2019	\$11,475	\$2,474,160	\$108,486	\$38,289	\$17,309	\$2,649,719

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 Lyon County

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

Local Governments:

- Lyon County
- Fernley
- Yerington

Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Stagecoach GID
- Willowcreek GID
- Carson-Truckee Water Conservancy
- Central Lyon Fire Protection
- Mason Valley Fire Protection
- North Lyon Fire Protection
- Silver Springs Stagecoach Hospital
- Smith Valley Fire Protection
- South Lyon 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

Consolidated Tax Distribution in Lyon County has seen an overall increase from 2010-2021. The current total for CTX in Lyon County sits at 21.5M and the majority of this total is made up from SCCRT and GST being the main contributors.

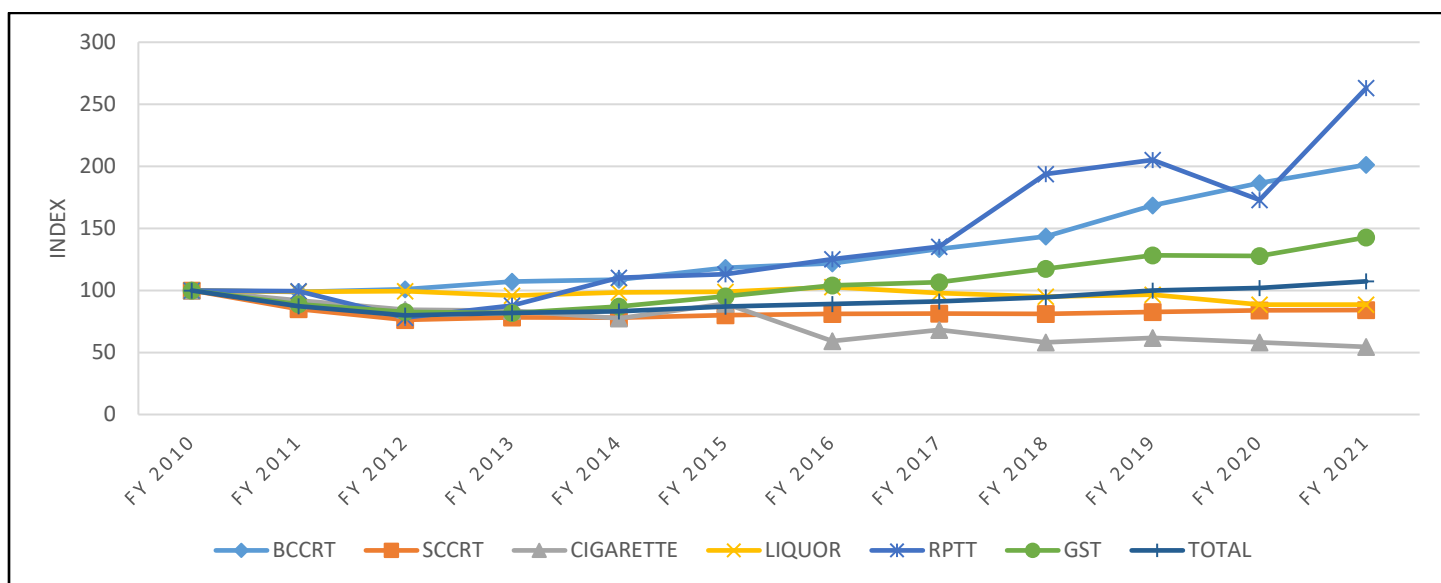
Table 116. Lyon County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$1,956,796	\$14,321,388	\$299,166	\$77,911	\$392,949	\$2,951,562	\$19,999,772
FY 2011	\$1,932,990	\$12,161,760	\$274,936	\$77,060	\$390,947	\$2,621,114	\$17,458,808
FY 2012	\$1,976,004	\$10,923,088	\$252,984	\$77,372	\$306,901	\$2,437,867	\$15,974,216
FY 2013	\$2,097,494	\$11,196,479	\$250,358	\$74,543	\$345,272	\$2,413,341	\$16,377,486
FY 2014	\$2,127,808	\$11,175,377	\$231,785	\$76,706	\$432,679	\$2,568,434	\$16,612,790
FY 2015	\$2,313,155	\$11,481,646	\$267,052	\$77,102	\$444,618	\$2,814,477	\$17,398,050
FY 2016	\$2,385,999	\$11,631,691	\$176,853	\$80,003	\$492,139	\$3,073,492	\$17,840,176
FY 2017	\$2,610,599	\$11,647,743	\$203,866	\$76,268	\$531,539	\$3,145,152	\$18,215,168
FY 2018	\$2,806,879	\$11,630,870	\$174,090	\$73,951	\$761,510	\$3,468,864	\$18,916,163
FY 2019	\$3,298,574	\$11,826,863	\$184,632	\$75,273	\$806,165	\$3,790,031	\$19,981,537
FY 2020	\$3,650,804	\$12,030,778	\$173,953	\$68,986	\$679,579	\$3,769,376	\$20,373,477
FY 2021	\$3,938,425	\$12,045,189	\$163,024	\$69,043	\$1,033,690	\$4,212,349	\$21,461,720

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 109 Lyon 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

There is no real pattern in Taxable Sales for Lyon County between 2000-2017. Since then, year-end totals have risen from 2017-2021 and sit at the highest point recorded for Lyon County at 755.1M. Overall the county has seen an increase of 31.2% in taxable sales from 2006-2021.

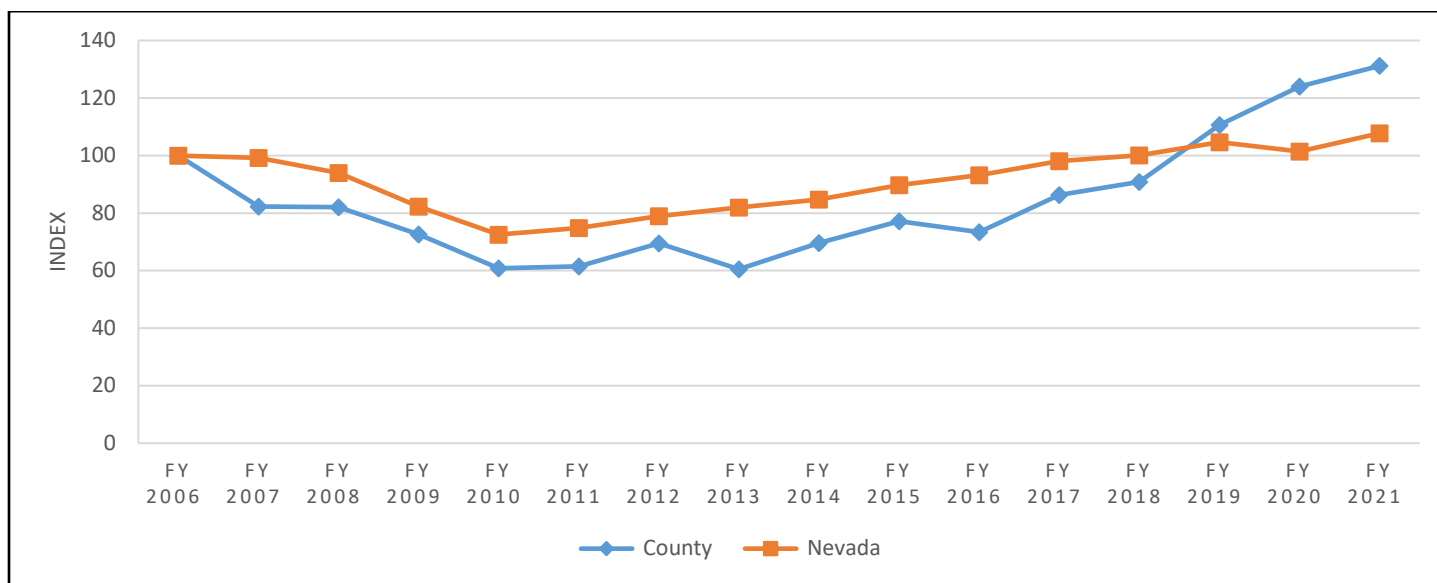
Table 117. Lyon County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
FY 2006	\$575,630,900
FY 2007	\$473,529,109
FY 2008	\$472,230,069
FY 2009	\$417,909,560
FY 2010	\$350,186,711
FY 2011	\$354,016,557
FY 2012	\$400,290,971
FY 2013	\$348,231,405
FY 2014	\$400,719,658
FY 2015	\$444,230,204
FY 2016	\$422,394,871
FY 2017	\$496,807,067
FY 2018	\$523,035,710
FY 2019	\$636,739,004
FY 2020	\$713,755,969
FY 2021	\$755,083,878

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 110. Lyon 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

Ad Valorem maxed out in 2021 at \$2.27 billion, and saw its low point in 2014 at 1.3 billion. Net proceeds from mines saw a large increase from 2016 to 2017 (\$507,415 to \$5.8 million) after only reaching \$1 million once in any preceding year and currently sits at 1.7M in 2021.

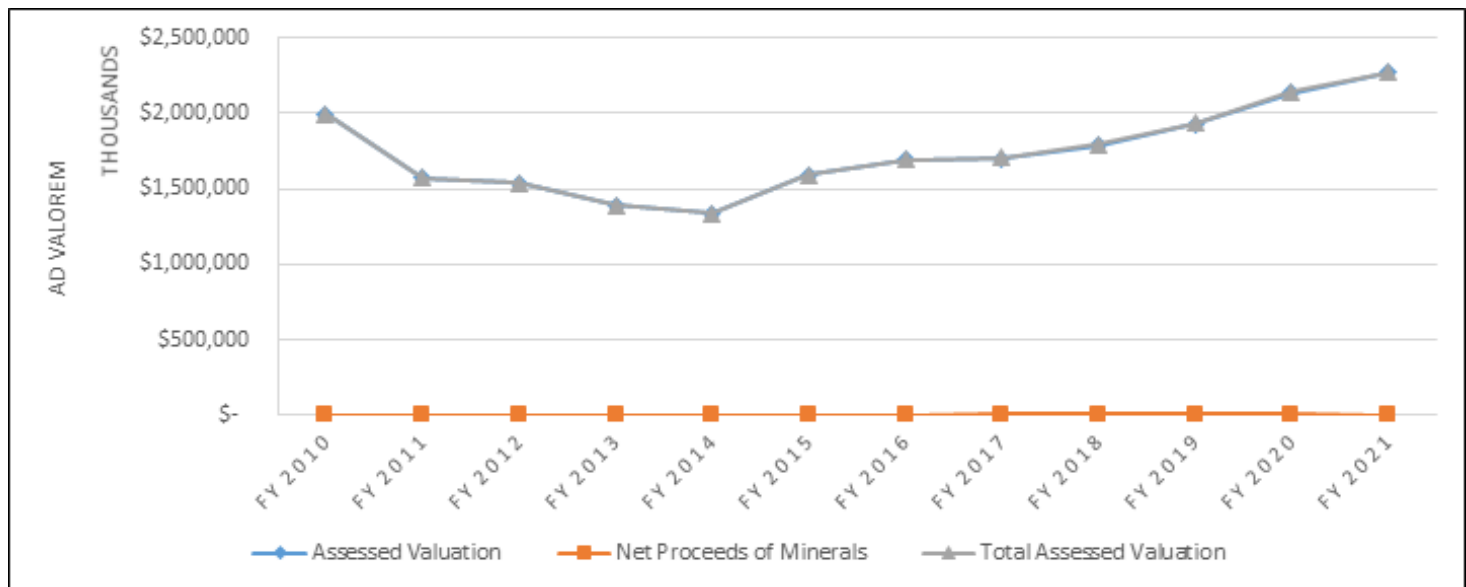
Table 118. Lyon County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$1,994,894	\$8	\$1,994,903
FY 11	\$1,572,473	\$-	\$1,572,473
FY 12	\$1,538,785	\$185	\$1,538,970
FY 13	\$1,391,365	\$72	\$1,391,438
FY 14	\$1,339,262	\$967	\$1,340,230
FY 15	\$1,590,993	\$1,786	\$1,592,779
FY 16	\$1,690,868	\$546	\$1,691,414
FY 17	\$1,699,665	\$6,268	\$1,705,933
FY 18	\$1,790,202	\$4,491	\$1,794,693
FY 19	\$1,926,345	\$6,196	\$1,932,541
FY 20	\$2,137,743	\$6,260	\$2,144,003
FY 21	\$2,271,247	\$1,774	\$2,273,021

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

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



Cannabis Taxable Sales

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

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

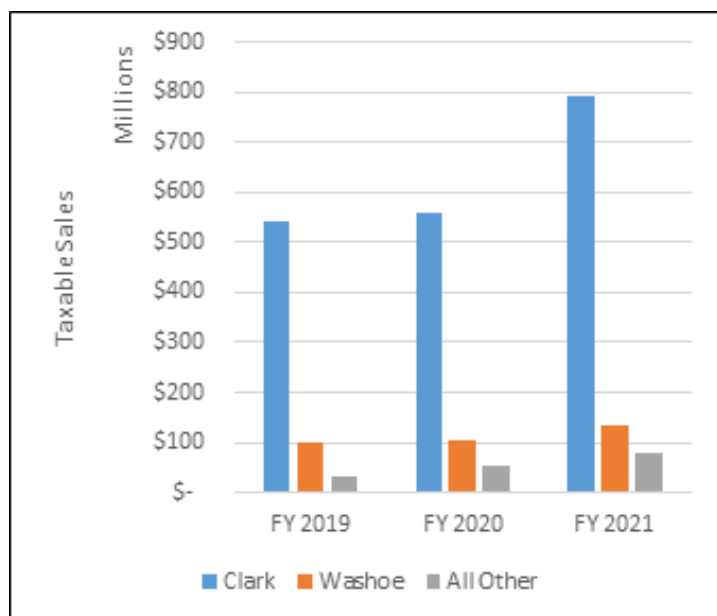
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Data for Cannabis Sales has been collected from 2019 to 2021, where majority of the sales came from Clark County and Washoe County with the rest of sales being categorized by other. All three of those categories saw increases over the three-year window where data was collected, with the high being in 2021 for all three sections.

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



Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

Legalization of Marijuana in Nevada

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

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

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

Cannabis Taxation

Definition

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

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Cannabis Wholesale Taxation followed a similar trend to taxable sales, with the one exception being a decrease in 2020 for Clark and all other counties. Retail taxes saw an increase every year in all counties where data was collected with Clark County being the majority contributor in both wholesale and retail taxes.

Table 120. Lyon 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.

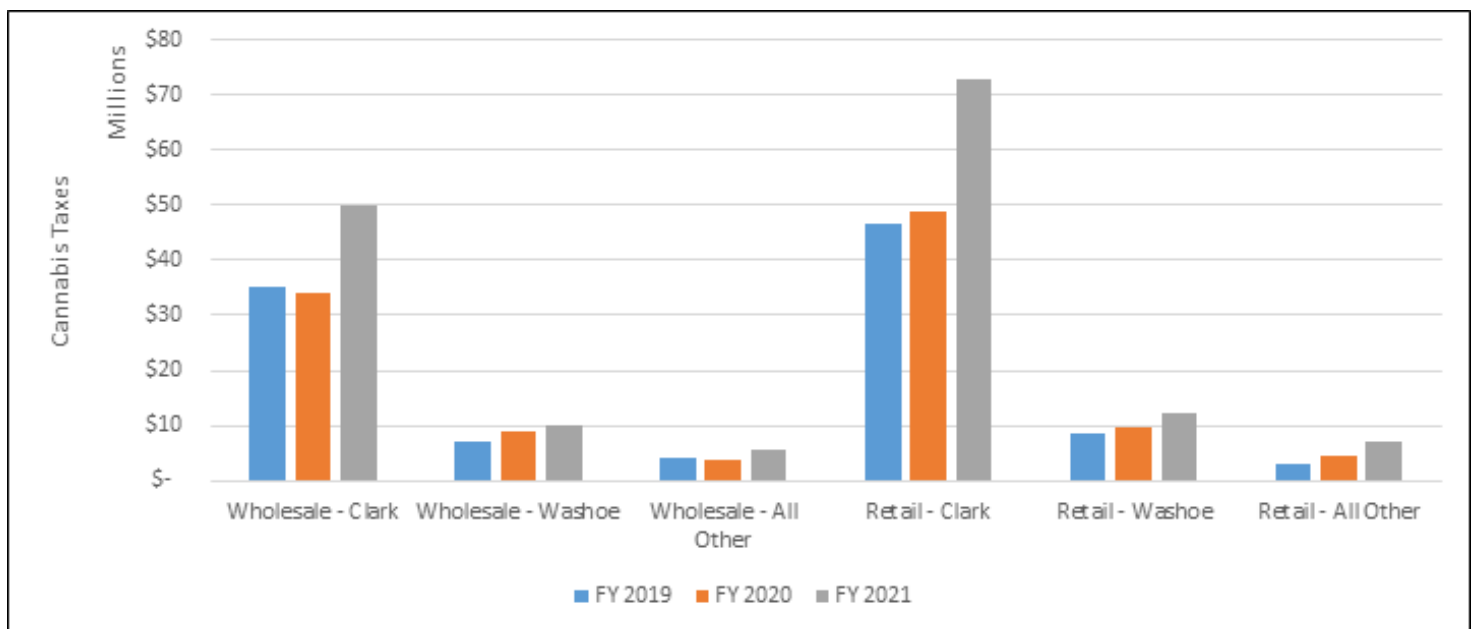
Table 121. Lyon County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

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



Gaming Win

Definition

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

Why is it important?

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

County Breakdown

Gaming win in Lyon County have seen an overall increase of 29.4% from 2010-2021. 2021 represents the highest point for gaming win at 62.1M and 2020 represents the lowest point at 43.3M. From 2014 to 2019 Lyon County saw year over year increases until seeing a large decrease in 2020.

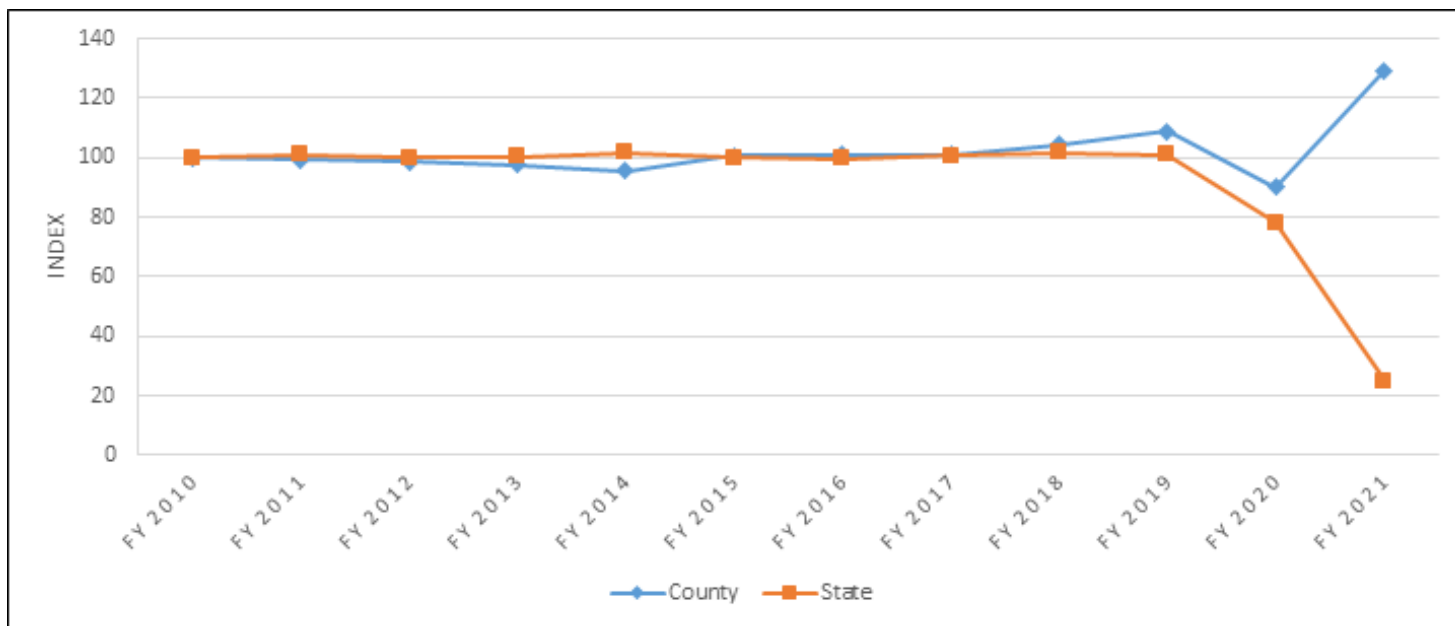
Table 122 Lyon County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	\$48,008,705
FY 11	\$47,660,268
FY 12	\$47,430,508
FY 13	\$46,961,109
FY 14	\$45,840,544
FY 15	\$48,285,210
FY 16	\$48,473,887
FY 17	\$48,447,400
FY 18	\$50,117,579
FY 19	\$52,327,191
FY 20	\$43,323,420
FY 21	\$62,112,651

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$2,539,954
FY 11	\$2,527,448
FY 12	\$2,542,355
FY 13	\$2,495,725
FY 14	\$2,280,172
FY 15	\$2,568,620
FY 16	\$2,499,481
FY 17	\$2,568,451
FY 18	\$2,425,885
FY 19	\$2,880,169
FY 20	\$1,732,416
FY 21	\$4,272,207

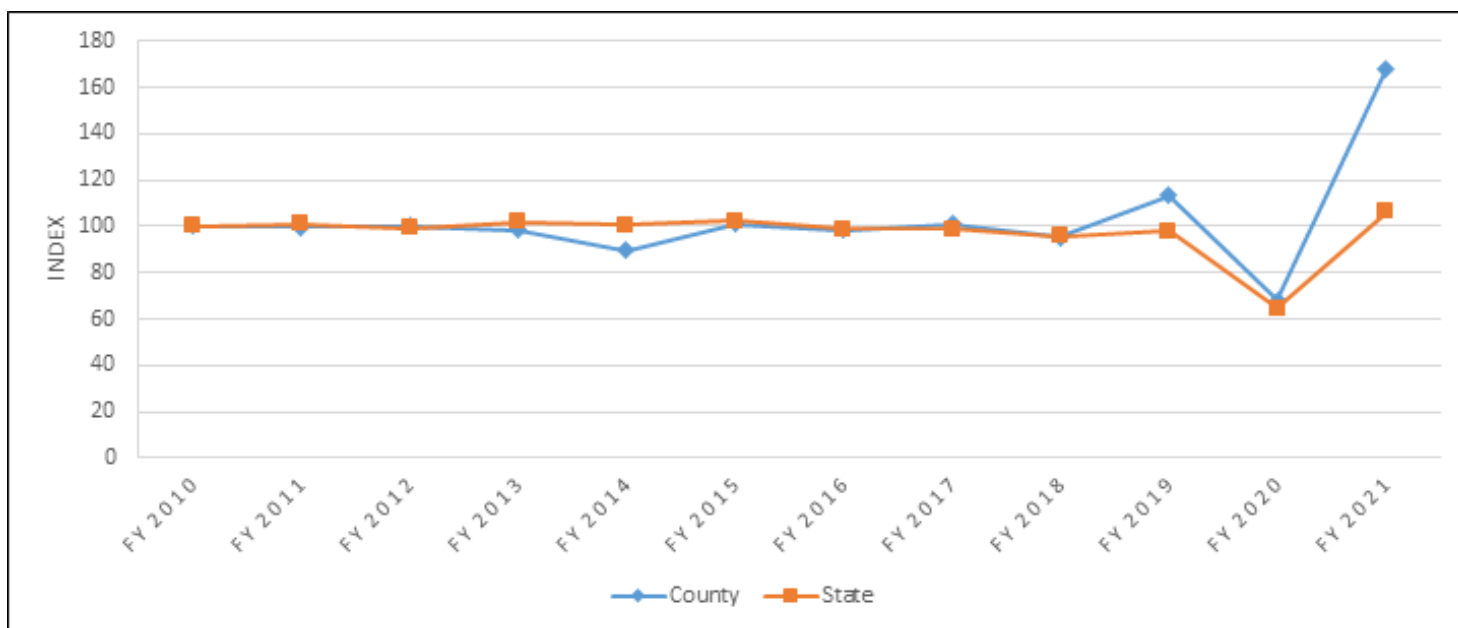
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Percentage fee collections in Lyon County have nearly doubled over the years 2010-2021. The highest collection came in 2021 at 4.3M and the lowest recorded collection came in the prior year, 2020, at 1.7M.

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

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$3,714
FY 11	\$5,808
FY 12	\$2,068
FY 13	\$1,441
FY 14	\$932
FY 15	\$2,630
FY 16	\$837
FY 17	\$-
FY 18	\$-
FY 19	\$-
FY 20	\$-
FY 21	\$-

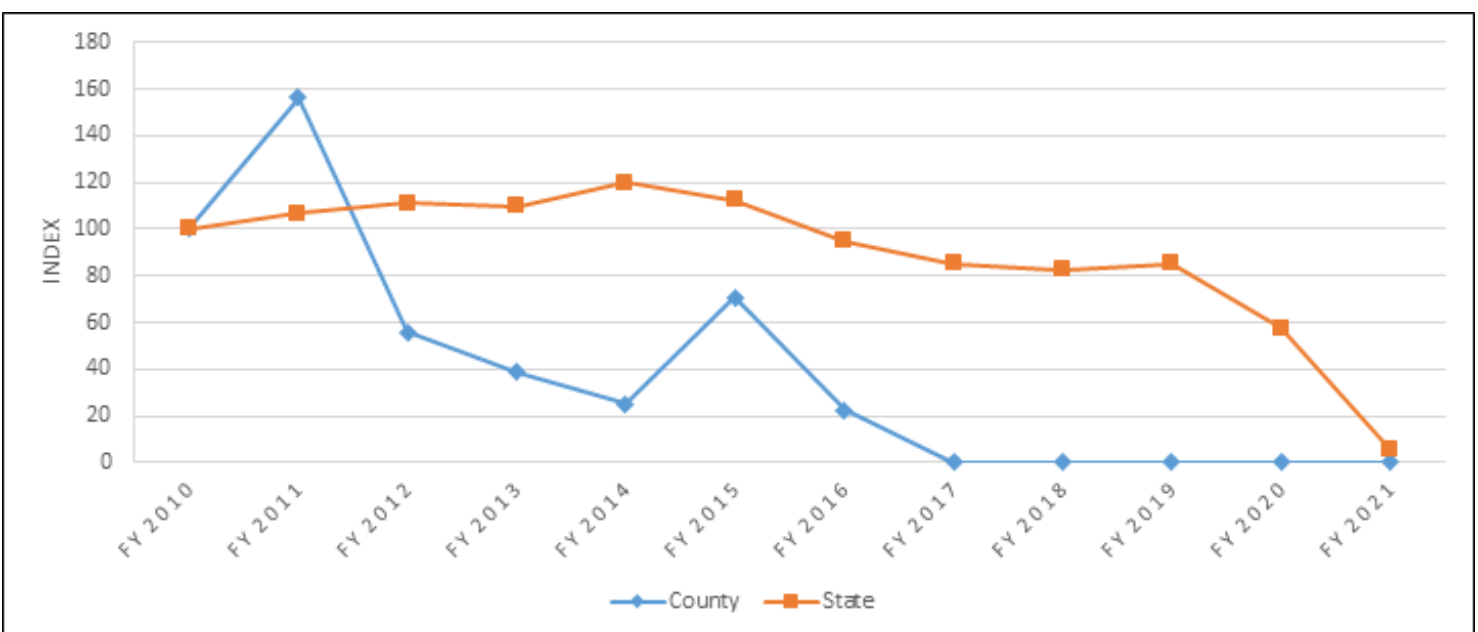
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

*Shown in 2021 dollars.

County Breakdown

Live Entertainment Taxes in Lyon County have not seen any activity since 2016. Before that Live Entertainment Taxes had seen decreases from \$3,714 in 2010 to \$837 in 2016. The high point for Live Entertainment Taxes came in 2011 at \$5,808.

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



Appendix



Appendix A: Glossary

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

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

Glossary A-C

Accountability Year

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

Ad Valorem

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

Ad Valorem: Net Proceeds from Mines

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

Administrator (School District)

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

Asset Mapping

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

Average Earnings by Worker (Industry-Annual)

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

Average Earnings per Worker (Occupation-Hourly)

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

Community

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

Community Assets

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

Community Capital(s)

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

County Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

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

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

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

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

Glossary D-F

Demand

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

Distribution of Federal Land Payments

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

Dividends (Personal Income)

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

Earnings

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

Employed

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

Engagement (Public Voice)

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

Exported Sales

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

Exports

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

Family

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

Family Income

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

Federal Land Payments

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

Federal Land Payments: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

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

Fiscal Year

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

Fish and Wildlife (Federal Land Payments)

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

Forest Service (Federal Land Payments)

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

Free and Reduce Lunch (FRL)

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

Glossary G-J

Government Social Insurance (Personal Income)

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

Graduation Rate

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

Grazing Districts (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

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

Household

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

Household Income

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

Housing Unit

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

Imports

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

Individualized Education Program (IEP)

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

Industry

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

Industry: Non-Service Related

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

Industry: Public Administration

Public Administration Industry includes NAICS Sector 90

Industry: Service Related

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

In-Region Sales

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

Instruction Support Funding (School District)

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

Instructional Funding (School District)

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

Interest (Personal Income)

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

Job

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

Glossary L-P

Leadership Funding (School District)

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

Local School District (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

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

Mean

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

Median

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

Mineral Royalties (Federal Land Payments)

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

Occupation

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

Occupation: High Level Aggregation

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 1

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 2

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 3

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 4

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 5

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

Occupation High Level Aggregation: 6

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major group: 55

Operations Funding (School District)

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

Other Staff (School District)

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

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

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

Per Capita Income

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

Glossary P-R

Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)

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

Personal Income

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

Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence

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

Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)

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

Qualitative Data

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

Quantitative Data

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

Rental (Personal Income)

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary S-Z

Sales

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

Standard Occupation Code (SOC)

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

State Government (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)

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

Supplements to Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

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

Taxes Paid (NAICS)

Taxes on production and imports with subsidies subtracted.

Teacher (School District)

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

Total Sales

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

Unemployed

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

Wages and Salaries (Personal Income)

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

Appendix B: Explanation of Process/Terms

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

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

Indexing of Data

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

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

These numbers are found by using the following formula:

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

In our previous example of 'County A':

2010: $10,000/10,000*100 = 100$

2011: $9,000/10,000*100 = 90$

2012: $12,000/10,000*100 = 120$

Graphing data indexed by a base year makes seeing trends easier and faster. Here we can tell that population dipped from 2010 to 2011 then rose past the 2010 number to a much higher population. While this may seem obvious for a single data source, it becomes less so when a variety of items are being compared to each other.

Let us say that we also have population figures for 'County B' and for the 'State'. In County B the 2010 population was 50,000, 2011 was 49,000 and 2012 was 52,000. For the State, population in 2010 was 600,000, 2011 was 610,000 and 2012 was 700,000

For 'County B' our Indexed Values are:

2010: 100

2011: 98

2012: 104

For the 'State':

2010: 100

2011: 101.7

2012: 116.7

With these values, indexed all to 100 for the same base year of 2010, we can now easily measure the population changes for areas with completely different magnitudes of population.

County A and County B both lost 1,000 total population between 2010 and 2011, however County A lost 10% of its total population while County B lost only 2%. In that same year the State gained 10,000 people, but due to its much higher starting point, it was a gain of under 2%.

Let us now look at the population from 2010 to 2012. County A has gained 2,000. This is the same gain as County B has in the same time period, but both pale in comparison to the 100,000 people the state gained. However, when we look at the indexed data values, another story emerges. County B has a gain of 4% for the population. This is certainly an improvement from 2011 when population was lost. However, when we compare that to County A, it doesn't seem as impressive. County A has an increase of 20% over the time period. This is a substantial change compared to the 4% of County B. And let us not forget about the State. While it gained an amazing 100,000 population over this period, it is only a 16.7% increase in total population, less than County A's growth.

This is the reasoning behind using indexed data for figures/graphs throughout this report. Be it Race and Ethnicity, Housing, or Jobs by Industry, numbers in the same sphere are often needed to be compared, even if those numbers have values of different magnitudes. Indexing of the values allows a quick and easy comparison for the reader.

Inflation Adjustment

Data in this report is shown for a variety of years. As often as possible the data is represented in a way to optimally compare it to previous years. Apples-to-apples so to speak. Dollar figures throughout the document in tables will often be inflated to accomplish this adjustment. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division, annually publishes an implicit price deflator to use for this purpose:

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Using this data, the report modifies dollar amount to show in like terms. If a table has data from 2010 through 2016, the dollar amounts generally will have been adjusted to all show in 2016 dollars. If it shows through 2017, then the table generally shows in 2017 dollars. There is a note below each table with dollar figures represented stating the year the dollar figures are represented as.

This is done to be able to best compare years against each other. In uninflated data, if a county's per capita income went from \$28,000 in 2010 to \$33,000 in 2017, that seems like a very large increase. However, when we review that in data that has been adjusted for inflation, the \$28,000 in 2010 dollars shows as \$31,374 in 2017 dollars. Thus, our per capita income has grown less than \$1,700 in the five-year stretch, with inflation being perceived as responsible for over \$3,300 of the original difference.

Suppressed Data

When data is gathered first-hand by public or government agencies, such as the US Census Bureau or the Bureau of Economic Analysis, suppressions are created to comply with laws and regulations to protect the privacy of the reporting businesses. Suppressed data also may appear in the school district data. Data here may be suppressed by FERPA regulations, or the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

These suppressions, or non-disclosed data, show in this report generally as 'Insf. Data' (Insufficient Data), a hyphen, '-', or as less than 10, '<10'. The hyphen implies that there is data, but with it being non-disclosed, we do not have an estimate for it (this is most often seen in wage data for industries). Less than 10 implies that there is a nonzero amount (most often seen as total businesses in a region) that is somewhere between one and nine, inclusive.

Poverty

Definition

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

This definition covers the poverty threshold, but not the poverty guidelines.

There are two different poverty levels?

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

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

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

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

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

This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.

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

How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

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

Appendix C: Source Explanations

This appendix gives an in-depth look at the different sources used throughout the creation of this document.

The following sources were used for information throughout the report:

- ❖ American Community Survey (ACS)
- ❖ Economic Modeling Systems International (EMSI)
- ❖ Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
- ❖ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research Division
- ❖ Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System
- ❖ Nevada Department of Taxation
- ❖ Nevada Gaming Control Board
- ❖ Nevada Report Card
- ❖ United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- ❖ United States Census Bureau
- ❖ United States Geological Survey

American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS is an ongoing survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Per the Census Bureau:

“The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, and inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.”

The Census Bureau started collecting data for the ACS in 2005. At that point they determined to create three separate estimates for use: 1-year estimates; 3-year estimates; and 5-year estimates. The 3-year estimates were discontinued as of 2013.

Data for the 2005 1-year estimates was collected from January through December 2005 and released in 2006. The first 5-year estimates were released for 2009, with data being gathered from January 2005 through December 2009. Future 5-year estimates follow the same formula. The 2012-2016 5-year estimates have data collected January 2012 through December 2016.

In this document, tables and charts sourcing the ACS will often refer to the last year of an ACS 5-year estimate as the heading year. It is important to remember that this data is not a snapshot of the year (or any single point in time) being referenced, but of the Census Bureau's estimate for the 5-year period.

Why do we use the 5-year estimates rather than the 1-year estimates or point-in-time estimates?

There are two reasons. The first is that the 5-year estimates gives a larger sample size, giving a more accurate representation of the population, even for those areas with larger populations. This will give a smaller margin of error for all data.

The second reason is two-fold. The ACS does not publish 1-year estimates for areas with population less than 65,000. In Nevada, in 2017, only Clark and Washoe Counties report a population of over 65,000. While we could use the 1-year estimates for the reports of those two counties, it is inappropriate (per the Census Bureau) to compare data between the 1-year and 5-year estimates. Thus, if someone wished to compare the data between, say, Clark and Lincoln Counties, it is necessary that the data be consistent throughout the two reports.

The ACS is used throughout the Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics sections of this report.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html>

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2008/acs/ACSGeneralHandbook.pdf>

Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)

EMSI is a leader in labor market data and covers more than 99% of the workforce in the United States. Per EMSI, their mission:

“Our mission is to use data to drive economic prosperity. To do this, we inform and connect three critical audiences: people (who are looking for good work), employers (who are looking for good people), and educators (who are looking to build good programs and engage students). Since this vital connection takes place in the context of regional economies, we also work with workforce and economic development organizations laboring to improve economic ecosystems. We are known for our peerless service, our fantastic work-life balance, but above all—our deep commitment to our clients. We are blessed to work alongside such dedicated, passionate customers as we build a stronger economy.”

While they are headquartered in Idaho, EMSI serves clients throughout the U.S., Canada, UK, and Australia.

Their traditional labor market information uses dozens of government data sources with over 18 billion data points. Job posting analytics surveys hundreds of millions of online job postings and their compensation data observes over 40 million individual compensation observations. These data sources include federal government entities, government entities from all 50 states, and a variety of trusted private organizations.

EMSI data is used in this report throughout the Economic Characteristics and NAICS sections, being the main source for Industry and Occupation data.

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/>

<https://www.economicmodeling.com/data-sources/>

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

Esri is considered the world leader in GIS (geographic information system) technologies.

Per Esri:

“Esri was founded to help solve some of the world’s most difficult problems. We do so by supporting our users’ important work with a commitment to science, sustainability, community, education, research, and positive change.”

Esri’s mapping and analytics give access to demographic data in 137 countries with over 75% of Fortune 500 companies using Esri software.

Esri provides its own data and 5-year projections and uses the information from federal government and private industry sources.

Esri data is used in this report in maps and in various demographic areas.

<https://www.esri.com/en-us/home>

http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/G164052_US-DataFactSheet_WEB.pdf

Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

FRED is a database maintained by the Research division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Research Division. They have over 500,000 time-series from 87 different sources for the public to use. Per the St. Louis Fed website:

“The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is the center of the Eighth District of the Federal Reserve System. This District includes Arkansas, eastern Missouri, southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Mississippi.

The Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is responsible for advising the Bank president on matters of economic policy. The Division monitors the economic and financial literature and produces research in the areas of money and banking, macroeconomics, and international and regional economics.

A diverse group of Bank publications allows the Research Division to address quickly changing economic trends, explore the relevance of historical and current data for economic policy, and expand the understanding of issues relevant to the Eighth District and beyond.

The Research Division also furnishes its working papers to provide insight into current Bank interests and developing theories and to stimulate discussion.

This site offers a wealth of economic data and information to promote economic education and enhance economic research. The widely used database FRED is updated regularly and allows 24/7 access to regional and national financial and economic data.”

The biggest use of the FRED in this report is their measuring of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Their CPI and inflation formulae are used throughout this report to calculate inflated dollar figures in most, if not all, sections.

<https://research.stlouisfed.org/>

Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group that works to improve community development and land management decisions. Per Headwaters Economics' website:

“Headwaters Economics provides original and effective research to help people and organizations develop solutions to some of the most urgent and important issues that communities face. ... Headwaters Economics works with community leaders, landowners, public land managers, elected officials, and business owners. Our goal is to give these partners credible information to help them identify, understand, and solve problems.”

In this report Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (EPS) is used. The EPS pulls data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, and many other sources and puts it in easy to read and use reports.

The sourcing below each table referencing Headwaters Economics data in this report also shows the sourcing of where the EPS obtained the data from. This can often be a mouthful, such as with the following example from the 'Land Cover' table previously found in this report:

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2016. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 1.4, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System (headwaterseconomics.org/eps)

This states that Headwaters Economics reported this data via their Economic Profile System, with original sourcing from the U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program PADUS version 1.4.

EPS data is most often used in the Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics section of this report.

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/about/>

<https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/economic-profile-system/about/>

United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

The BEA is an agency of the Department of Commerce of the United States federal government. Per the BEA website:

Mission

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner.

Vision

To be the world's most respected producer of economic accounts.

Core Values of BEA

- *Integrity: Maintaining the sterling reputation of BEA and its statistics.*
- *Quality: Producing timely, relevant, and accurate statistics.*
- *Excellence: Fostering staff excellence and recognizing and rewarding employee contributions.*
- *Responsiveness: Providing customers with the programs and services they need.*
- *Innovation: Using technology and new methodologies to meet measurement challenges."*

The BEA is part of the Department's Economics and Statistics Administration and provides a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy.

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

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

United States Census Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

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

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

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

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

United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Agencies

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

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

Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

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

Nevada Department of Taxation

<https://tax.nv.gov/>

Nevada Demographer’s Office

<https://www.nvdemography.org/>

Nevada Gaming Control Board

<https://gaming.nv.gov/>

Nevada Report Card

<http://nevadareportcard.com/di/>

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

Appendix D: Photo Credits

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

School District Staffing:

Photo by Roman Mager on Unsplash.com

Average Class Size:

Image by Wokandapix from Pixabay.com

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Gaming Taxes

Photo shot by Cerqueira on Unsplash.com

General Fund Balance:

Image by Janine Bolon from Pixabay.com

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

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Lyon County:

Preface; Poverty Guidelines, School District Race and Ethnicity, Unemployment, Per Capita Income, Personal Income (Earnings), Land Ownership, Photo Credits (this page)

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Nathanael Hill:

Cultural Overview, Population, Personal Income, Land Coverage

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Sydney

Martinez/Travel Nevada: Intro Pages to Each of Demographic, Social, Economic, and Land Use/Fiscal Characteristics Sections, Total Jobs

Photos on the following pages courtesy of Lora Rose Robb/Travel Nevada: Gender



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