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Technical Report  
UCED/CARES Act 2021-39  
Updated August 2022

# **Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report**

## **Mineral County**



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

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# **Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report Mineral 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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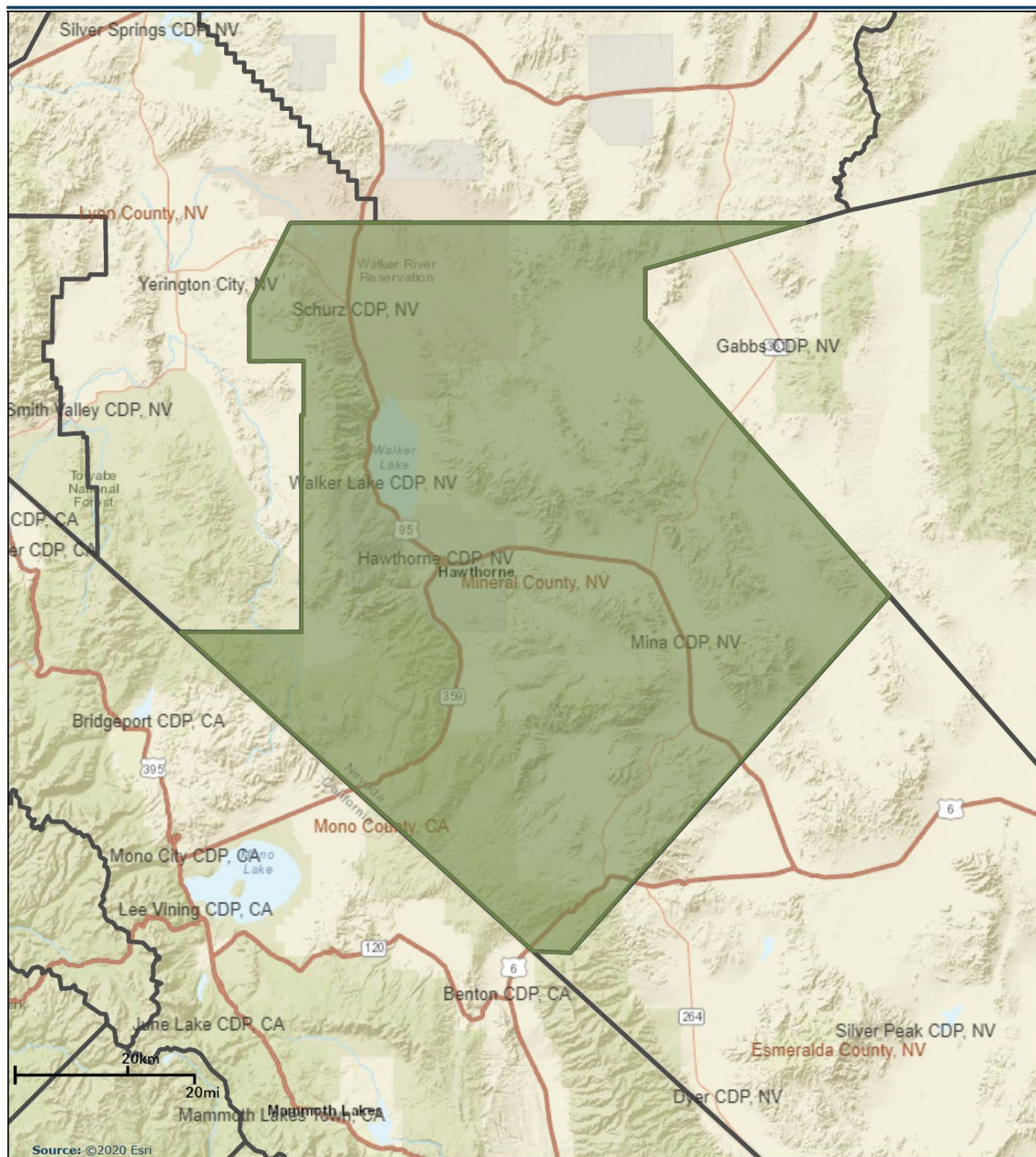
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## Report Overview

### 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

Mineral County was established in 1911, and since its inception, the county seat has remained in Hawthorne. Hawthorne sits about 120 miles from Carson City and 130 miles southeast of Reno, and the 3,813 square miles that make up all of Mineral are home to lakes, mountains, and 4,471 individuals (DETR, 2017). Much of the county population reside in Hawthorne and Schurz. A large portion of the Walker River Indian Reservation, which belongs to the Walker River Paiute Tribe, resides in Mineral County just north of Walker Lake. US Route 95 which connects Las Vegas to Reno runs north and south through the county and will take you through Mina, Luning, Hawthorne, and Schurz; while State Route 359 will take you west into California.

### History

Mineral County was founded in 1911. At the time, Esmeralda County was considered too large, thus Mineral took Esmeralda's northern part and was formed. The town of Hawthorne, due to its importance as a pivotal passing point on the Carson and Colorado railroad, became Mineral's county seat. Growth in Hawthorne was slow at first, increasing from 337 to 436 between 1890 to 1900. Ten years later, the population increased to 469. In 1926, a fire burned most of the business district and downtown. Despite this loss, Hawthorne endured as a community.

During World War II, Hawthorne became the holding site for a naval ammunition depot. This national installation increased Hawthorne's population to 13,000, and, after the war, population lingered around 1,000 to 2,000. Since then, the ammunition depot has moved from the navy to the army, and today a private contractor oversees surveillance of the depot. Meanwhile, population has gradually grown, and Hawthorne, within the rest of Mineral County, remains a center for outdoor recreation.

Short but detailed histories of Mineral can be found on:

- [The county website](#)
- [An account of Hawthorne](#), by David W. Toll, the prize-winning Nevada journalist.
- [Online Nevada Encyclopedia](#)

### Landscape and Climate

With 273 days of sunshine on average, Mineral County is quite dry and gets approximately five inches of rain per year (Climate, n.d.). Well above sea level, much of Mineral sits at around 5,500 feet in elevation. The highest point in the county can be found at Mount Grant, at over 11,000 ft. This point is located in the Wassuk Range which spans across 424 sq. miles in the northwest part of the county. Much of the county falls into the Shrubland category of land coverage (42%) which is home to dry summers and a dominance of woody plants not exceeding 15 feet in height (Smith, 1996). Other notable categories of land coverage include barren deserts and grasslands.

Walker Lake is the largest body of water located within Mineral and feeds the Walker River running north and south up through Schurz. Smaller lakes litter the county such as Alkali and Weber Reservoir. Within the Wassuk Range you will find North Fork Cat, Rose, Dutch, and Cottonwood creeks flowing.

**For more information regarding Mineral County please visit the following websites:**

[Mineral County Website](#)

[Mineral Visitors & Convention Authority](#)

[Mineral County Extension Office](#)





### **Community and Events**

Hawthorne is called “America’s Patriotic Home”, and you can find red, white, and blue running through its streets. The city is home to the Hawthorne Army Depot which served as an ammunition staging area during World War II, it is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Similar to the Army Depot, the historic 1942 USO/Courage Theater is located in Hawthorne and has been restored for special events and visitors alike.

For those looking to explore the outdoors, Mineral provides hunting, fishing, four-wheeling, boating, hiking, and camping opportunities throughout its land. If you are looking to ATV, OHV, or take your 4x4 for a spin, Mineral County offers many hiking opportunities. For example, there’s Pilot Peak in Mina, or Allum Creek Canyon in Hawthorne. Also in Hawthorne, Walker Lake State Recreation Area is best known for its miles of sandy beaches, its golf course, and its access to boating, wind sailing, 4x4ing, and camping (Walker Lake, n.d.). Elsewhere around Mineral County, there’s the little shop Rock Chuck in Schurz, and many ghost towns can be accessed in Mineral County running along US 95, such as Aurora just outside of Hawthorne or in the southern part of the county one will find Candelaria.

Other attractions include the Paiute Indian Museum located in Schurz, and each September the city hosts an annual Pine Nut Festival which includes a 4x4 mud run. The Ordnance Museum in Hawthorne houses a tank, wartime ammunition, missiles, and other military gear from the past. For the rockhound, one may visit the Aurora Crater or take advantage of the numerous geocaching opportunities within Mineral County.

### **Sources for this Cultural Overview:**

[Mineral County Climate – BestPlaces](#)

[Scrubland Description – Britannica](#)

[Visit Mineral County](#)

[Mineral County Nevada History – County Site](#)

[Description and History of Hawthorne, Nevada](#)

[Hawthorne History – Online Nevada Encyclopedia](#)

[Hawthorne Army Depot](#)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cG0CRRBJaw&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cG0CRRBJaw&feature=emb_logo)

<https://www.summitpost.org/pilot-peak/151431>

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





# Demographic Characteristics

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

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





## Demographic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

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## County Breakdown

**Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:** The population in Mineral County has decreased by 6.8% from 2010 to 2020. The decrease was consistent over the years until 2020, when the population slightly increased by 0.9%. The gender distribution has fluctuated in Mineral County from 2010 to 2020. In 2020 the population is slightly more female at 52.8% and 47.2% male. The Mineral County's median age has slightly increased from 2010 to 2020. The median age had first started to decrease following 2010, then after 2014 the median began to rise to 53.3. It appears the median age is going to continue to the trend of rising over the coming years. In 2020 Mineral County's population is mostly white with 61.5%, followed by American Indians with 18.4%, then the Hispanic community with 14%.

**Households, Families, and Housing:** Mineral County's households have decreased by a total of 16.9% from 2010 to 2020. The households did increase in some years, but the decreases were far greater. The families in Mineral County follow the same trend as the households of decreasing from 2010 to 2020. They've decreased by a total 23.6% over the years, only one year did the families marginally increase. The housing median in Mineral County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2020. The median started fairly at \$103,786 in 2010, then it started consistently decreasing to a low in 2018, before rising to \$103,772 in 2020. The Mineral County housing occupancy has not changed much from 2010 to 2020. The housing occupancy has been basically 70% occupied and 30% vacant for the past 10 years. The most common housing structure type for Mineral County in 2020 is Single Units with 73.6%, followed by Mobile Home's, RV, etc. with 16.8%.

**Veteran Demographics:** The overall veteran population decreased by 5.7% from 2010 to 2020. All the veterans lost comes from the female veteran population, while the male population slightly increased. The veteran gender distribution is now 99.4% male and 0.6% female.



## Population

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The population in Mineral County has decreased by 6.8% from 2010 to 2020. The decrease was consistent over the years until 2020, when the population slightly increased by 0.9%. The ten-year population change in Nevada is completely different compared to Mineral, the population increased by 15.1%.

Figure 1. Mineral County Population, 2010 to 2020

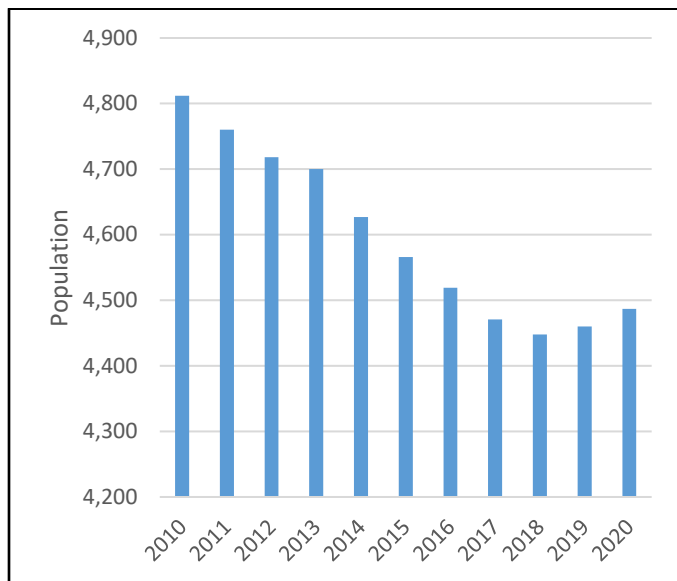
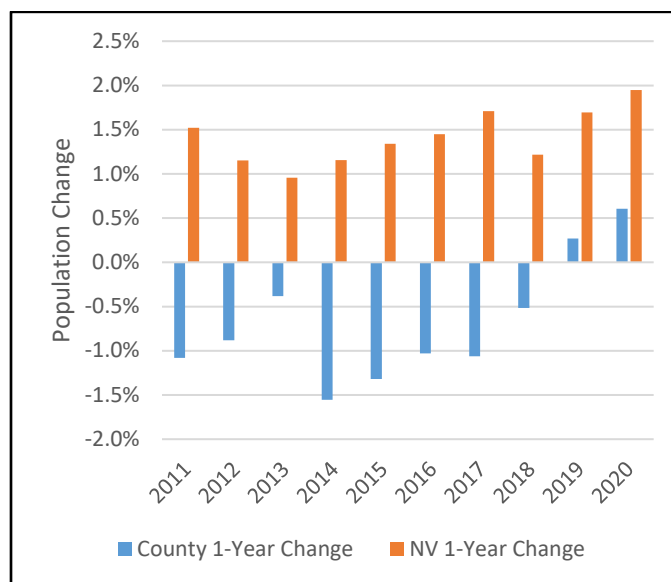


Table 1. Mineral County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Population	Mineral 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	4,812	-	-
2012	4,718	-2.0%	2.7%
2014	4,627	-1.9%	2.1%
2016	4,519	-2.3%	2.8%
2018	4,448	-1.6%	2.9%
2020	4,487	0.9%	3.7%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		-6.8%	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 Mineral County vs. State Comparison, One-Year Population Change, 2011 to 2020



## Gender

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

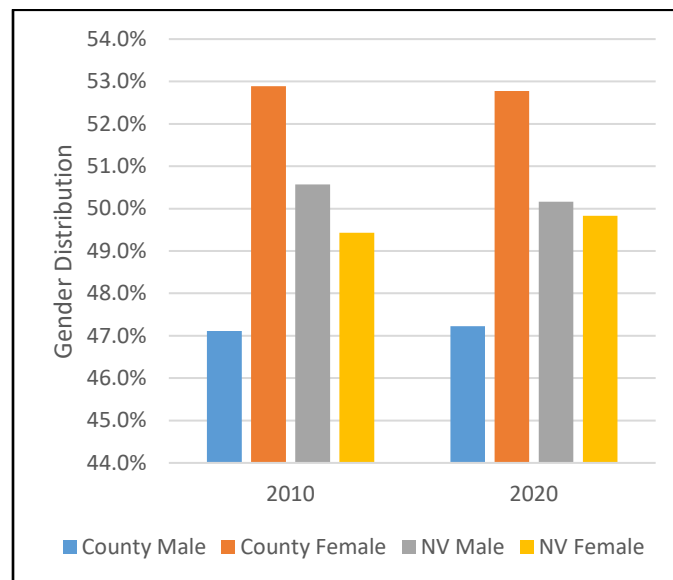
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Mineral County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Male	Mineral Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	47.1%	52.9%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	50.5%	49.5%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	51.8%	48.2%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	50.4%	49.6%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	49.6%	50.4%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	47.2%	52.8%	50.2%	49.8%

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

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



### County Breakdown

The gender distribution has fluctuated in Mineral County from 2010 to 2020. In 2020 the population is slightly more female at 52.8% and 47.2% male. The population used to be slightly more male from 2012 to 2016, then the female population started to increase, and it appears its going to continue this trend.

The gender distribution in Mineral County is different when compared to Nevada, where the male's have the majority with 50.2%. Nevada's gender distribution has remained the same from 2010 to 2020.



## 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. Mineral County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	50.6	35.9
2012	50.4	36.3
2014	47.1	36.9
2016	49.2	37.5
2018	50.1	37.9
2020	53.3	38.2

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

### County Breakdown

The Mineral County's median age has slightly increased from 2010 to 2020. The median age had first started to slightly decrease following 2010, then after 2014 the median began to rise to 53.3. It appears the median age is going to continue to the trend of rising over the coming years. The county has a much higher median age when compared to Nevada, and it always has been.

Mineral County is home to an older generation with those ages 65 and older being the majority with 30%. The age distribution percentage continues to go down as the ages decrease. This has changed from 2010, when those ages 45-64 years old had the majority of the population.

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

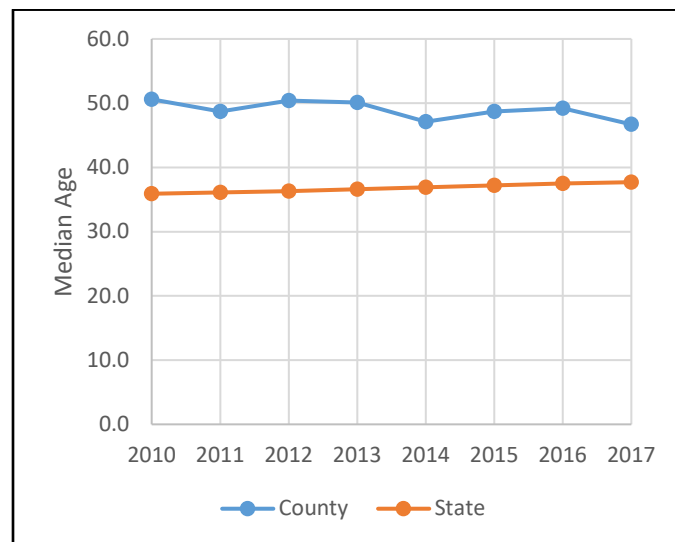
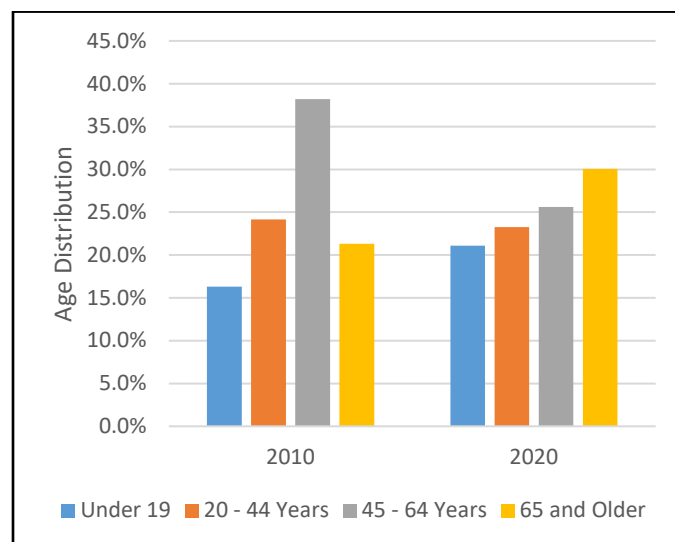


Table 4. Mineral County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	16.3%	24.1%	38.2%	21.3%
2012	17.9%	24.0%	35.1%	23.0%
2014	21.7%	25.9%	31.4%	21.1%
2016	19.1%	26.2%	30.0%	24.7%
2018	19.0%	25.8%	30.5%	24.7%
2020	21.1%	23.2%	25.6%	30.0%

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

Figure 5. Mineral 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

In 2020 Mineral County's population is mostly white with 61.5%, followed by American Indians with 18.4%, then the Hispanic community with 14%. Both the American Indian and Hispanic population have increased from 2010 to 2020, while the white population decreased.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	73.5%	8.5%	2.3%	9.7%	6.0%
2012	71.0%	9.4%	1.8%	12.9%	4.9%
2014	60.9%	13.3%	1.7%	14.5%	9.6%
2016	59.2%	13.0%	1.2%	19.0%	7.6%
2018	58.7%	12.1%	2.5%	20.4%	6.3%
2020	61.5%	14.0%	2.9%	18.4%	3.2%

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

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

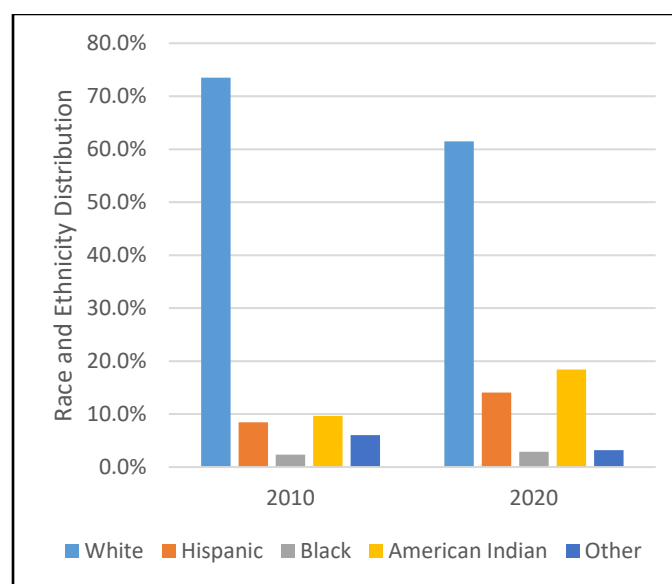
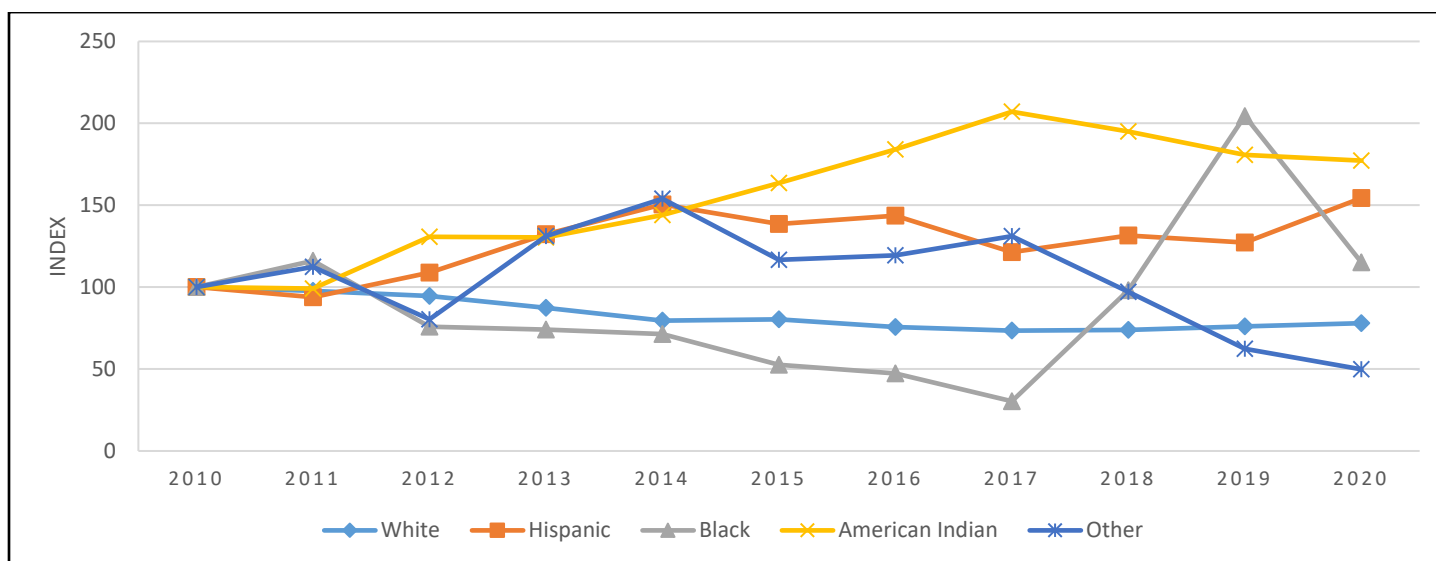


Figure 7 Mineral County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## 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. Mineral County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Households	Mineral 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	2,331		
2012	2,249	1.8%	0.6%
2014	1,917	-10.7%	0.7%
2016	1,859	-6.6%	1.4%
2018	1,938	4.2%	2.3%
2020	1,938	-5.4%	2.9%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		<b>-16.9%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

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

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

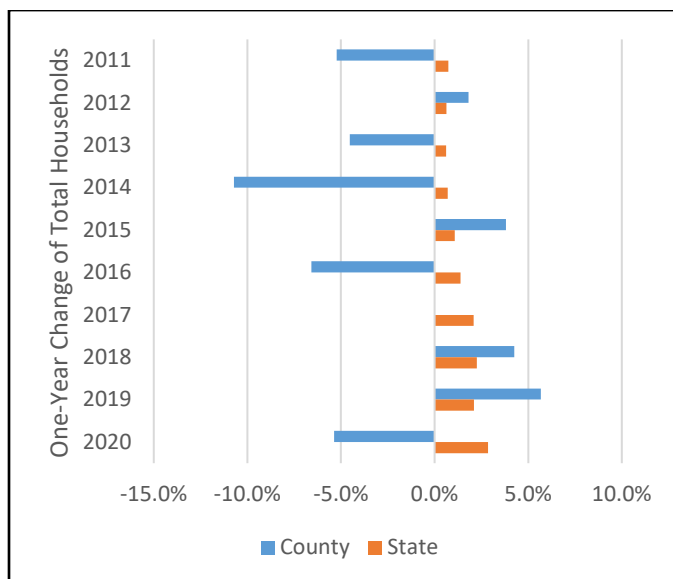
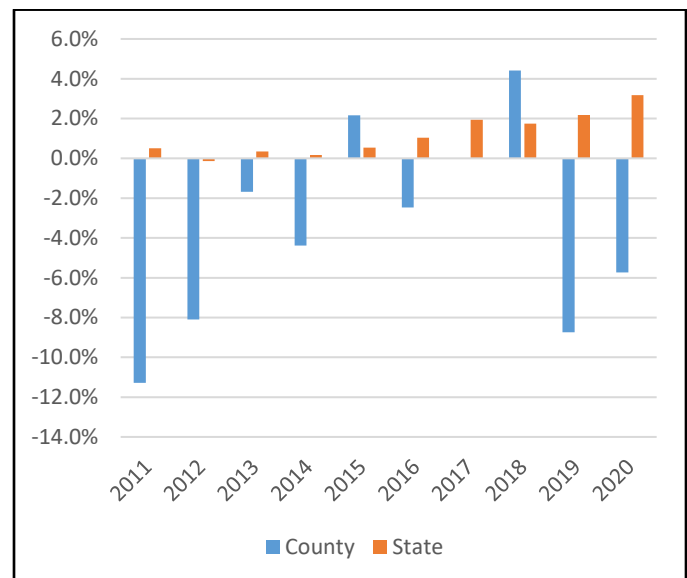


Figure 9. Mineral County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



### County Breakdown

Mineral County's households have decreased by a total of 16.9% from 2010 to 2020. The households did increase some years but the decreases were far greater; the largest decrease was by 10.7% in 2016. This is nearly the complete opposite compared to the state, where households increased by 15.4% over the ten-year span.

The families in Mineral County follow the same trend as the households of decreasing from 2010 to 2020. They've decreased by a total 23.6% over the years, only one year did the families marginally increase. Nevada's families have grown over the ten years but only by 4.4%.

Table 7. Mineral County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Families	Mineral 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,392		
2012	1,135	-8.1%	-0.1%
2014	1,067	-4.4%	0.2%
2016	1,063	-2.5%	1.0%
2018	1,110	4.4%	1.7%
2020	955	-5.7%	3.2%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		<b>-23.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

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



## Housing

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The housing median in Mineral County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2020. The median started fairly at \$103,786 in 2010, then it started consistently decreasing to a low in 2018, before rising to \$103,772 in 2020. The Nevada housing median displays the same bowing pattern over the ten years, just at a much larger scale.

Most of the housing units in Mineral County are priced \$50,000 to \$99,999 with 28.9%, followed closely by homes priced \$150,000 to \$199,999. It's apparent that Mineral County is looking for affordable housing, the higher the housing unit value goes, the lower the percentage there is.

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

Year	Mineral Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$137,786	\$306,702
2012	\$106,741	\$220,528
2014	\$94,765	\$187,622
2016	\$94,505	\$212,526
2018	\$91,614	\$258,524
2020	\$103,772	\$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. Mineral County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

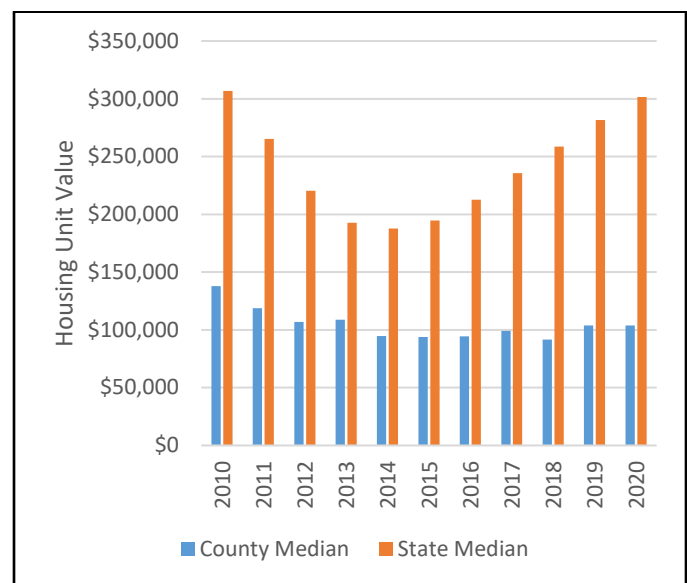


Table 9 Mineral County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Owner-Occupied Units	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or More
2010	1,820	13.1%	29.0%	29.4%	9.1%	15.9%	1.7%	1.8%	0.0%
2012	1,595	19.6%	33.9%	18.8%	13.6%	11.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
2014	1,287	24.7%	34.2%	15.5%	14.8%	7.9%	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%
2016	1,353	24.4%	34.1%	17.4%	18.2%	4.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
2018	1,322	27.1%	30.5%	16.6%	16.1%	5.7%	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%
2020	1,414	21.2%	28.9%	13.0%	27.5%	5.0%	2.8%	1.6%	0.0%

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

## Housing Occupancy

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The Mineral County housing occupancy has not changed much from 2010 to 2020. The housing occupancy has been basically 70% occupied and 30% vacant for the past 10 years. The occupied households did dip below 70% in 2018, however they have become occupied since.

This is different when compared to the state's housing occupancy, where nearly 90% of housing units are occupied, only leaving 10% vacant. The occupied units in Nevada have increased over the ten-year span by nearly 5%, showing signs of it growing.

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

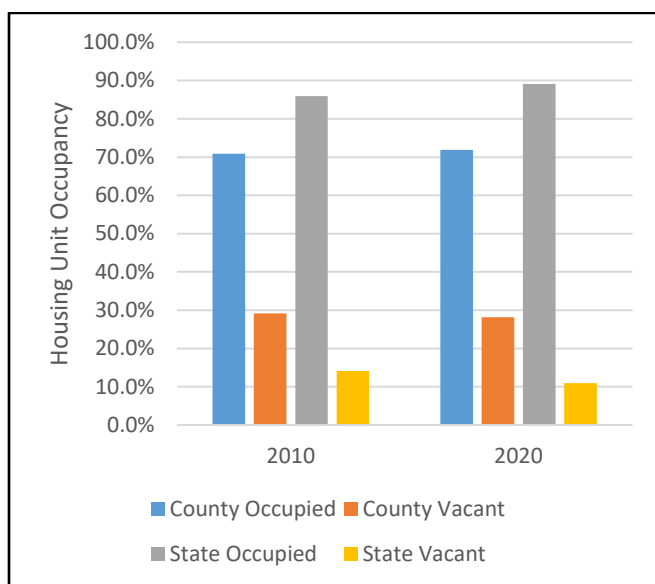
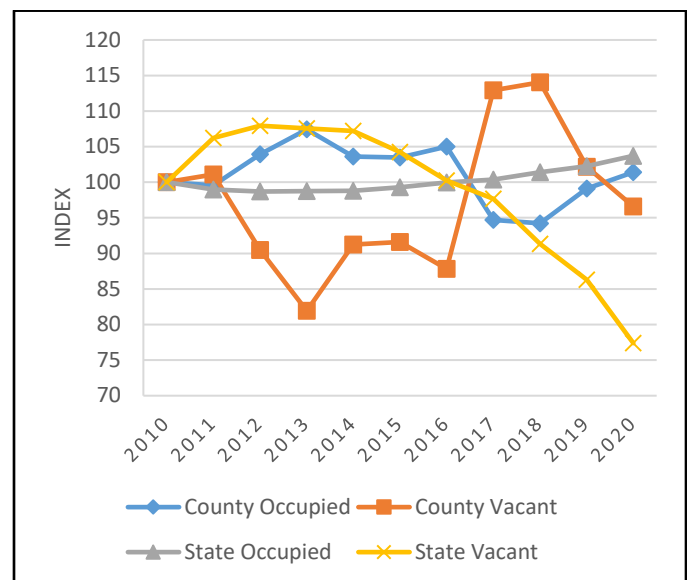


Table 10. Mineral County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Occupied HH	Mineral Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	70.9%	29.1%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	73.6%	26.4%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	73.4%	26.6%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	74.4%	25.6%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	66.8%	33.2%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	71.9%	28.1%	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. Mineral 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 Mineral County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

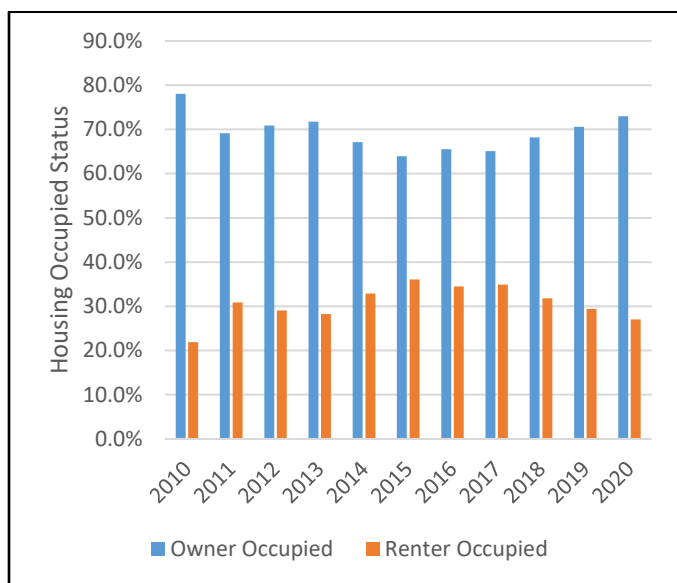


Table 11. Mineral County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	2,331	78.1%	21.9%
2012	2,249	70.9%	29.1%
2014	1,917	67.1%	32.9%
2016	2,065	65.5%	34.5%
2018	1,938	68.2%	31.8%
2020	1,938	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. Mineral County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Owner Occ. HH Size	Mineral Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	1.88	2.42	2.69	2.60
2012	1.91	2.33	2.69	2.68
2014	2.23	2.60	2.71	2.71
2016	2.18	2.08	2.72	2.72
2018	2.12	2.54	2.72	2.64
2020	2.13	2.69	2.70	2.58

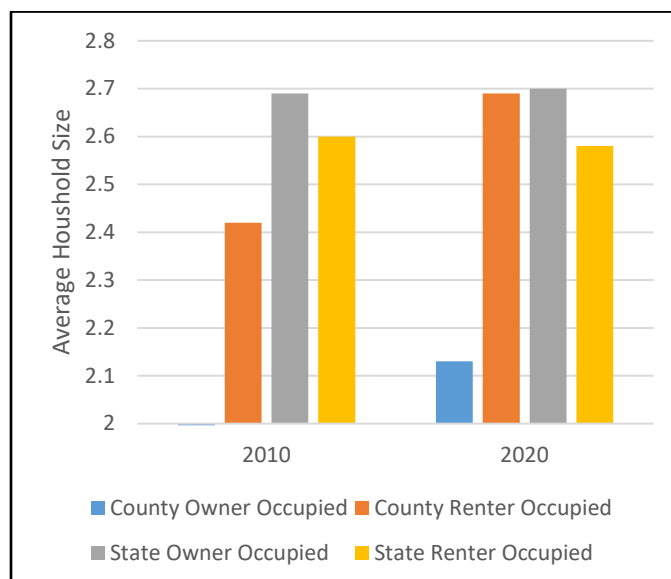
Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

The owner vs renter occupied units have fluctuated in Mineral County from 2010 to 2020. The housing units used to be nearly 80% owner occupied in 2010, following that this number started to decrease. The renters rose to a peak of 34.5% occupied in 2016 before the owners started to rise again. In 2020, 73.0% of the housing units are owner occupied and 27% are renter occupied.

The Mineral owner-occupied household size has not changed much from 2010 to 2020, staying right around 2 persons. On the other hand, the renter occupied households have slightly increased over the same time period, giving them the more people per household. This is the opposite when compared to Nevada, where the owner-occupied households have a slightly higher average household size.

Figure 14 Mineral County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



## Housing Structure Type

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The most common housing structure type for Mineral County in 2020 is Single Units with 73.6%, followed by Mobile Home's, RV, etc. with 16.8%. The other housing structure types are not very prevalent in Mineral County, they have all decreased over the ten years below 6%.

Table 13. Mineral 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	70.0%	7.5%	3.9%	0.8%	17.8%
2012	69.9%	7.7%	5.0%	0.8%	16.5%
2014	69.2%	7.9%	5.3%	0.0%	17.6%
2016	70.1%	8.4%	4.5%	0.0%	17.0%
2018	72.7%	7.6%	4.2%	0.2%	15.3%
2020	73.6%	6.5%	2.9%	0.3%	16.8%

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

Figure 15 Mineral County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

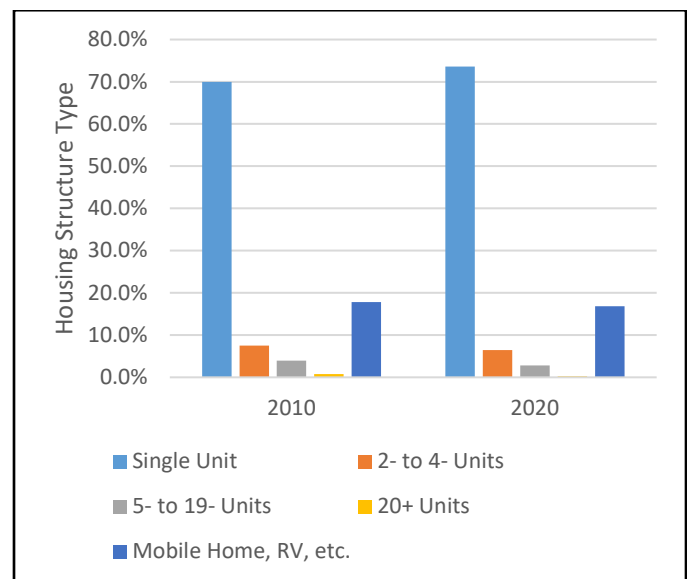
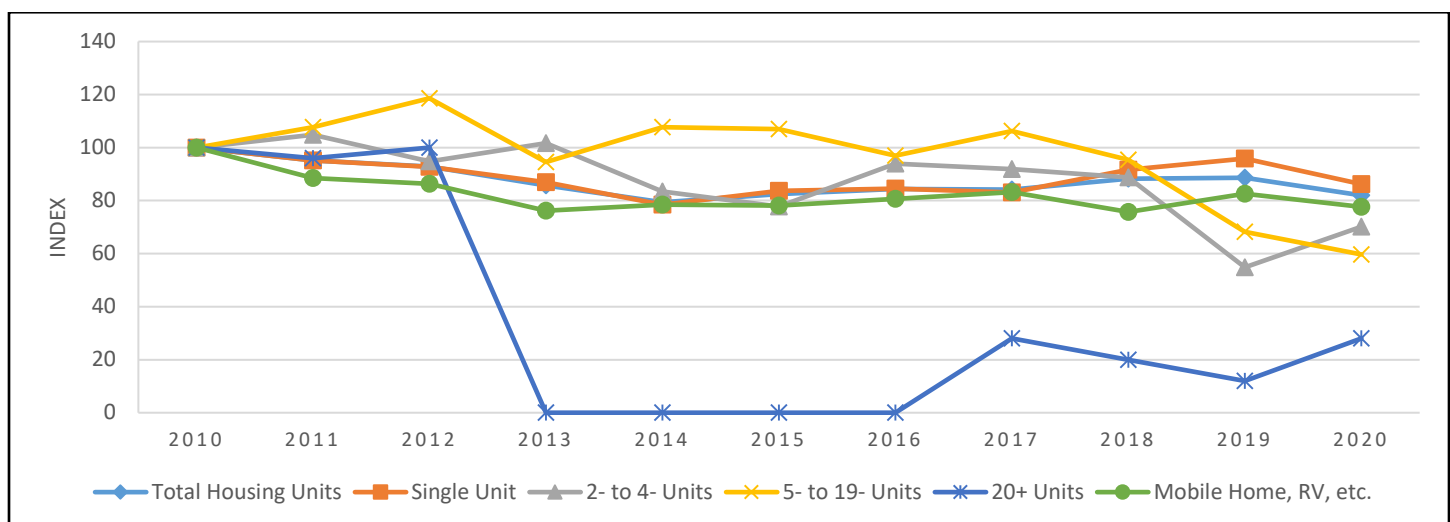


Figure 16 Mineral County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## Housing Age

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

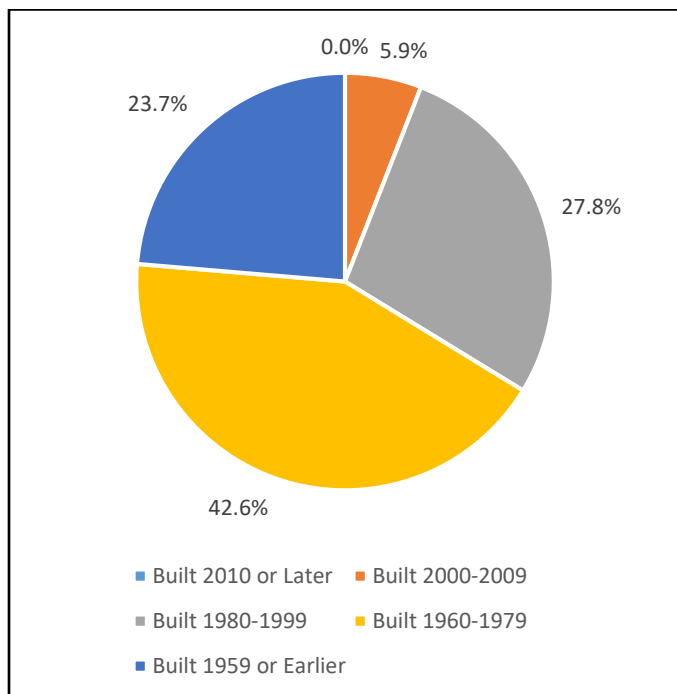
Housing age is an indicator of the general age of the community, and thus an indicator of the community's culture. It shows overall progress and development. A strong presence of newer homes indicates expansion and growth.

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

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.0%	5.2%	30.0%	40.8%	24.1%
2014	0.0%	4.5%	24.2%	44.3%	27.1%
2016	0.0%	4.7%	24.1%	47.2%	24.0%
2018	0.0%	5.7%	29.1%	41.9%	23.3%
2020	0.0%	5.9%	27.8%	42.6%	23.7%

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

Figure 17. Mineral County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



### County Breakdown

Most of the homes in Mineral County are older, built 1960-1979 with 42.6%, followed by homes built in 1980-1999 with 27.8%. This has been the housing distribution for Mineral from 2012 to 2020, with very little fluctuation. Mineral does not appear to be making strides to build new homes; the homes built 2000-2009 are barely over 5% and there are no homes built 2010 or later.





## Veteran Demographics

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The overall veteran population decreased by 5.7% from 2010 to 2020. All the veterans lost comes from the female veteran population, while the male population slightly increased. The veteran gender distribution is now 99.4% male and 0.6% female. Most of the veterans in Mineral are aged 75 and older with 43.2%, followed by those ages 55 to 64 years old with 34.8%.

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

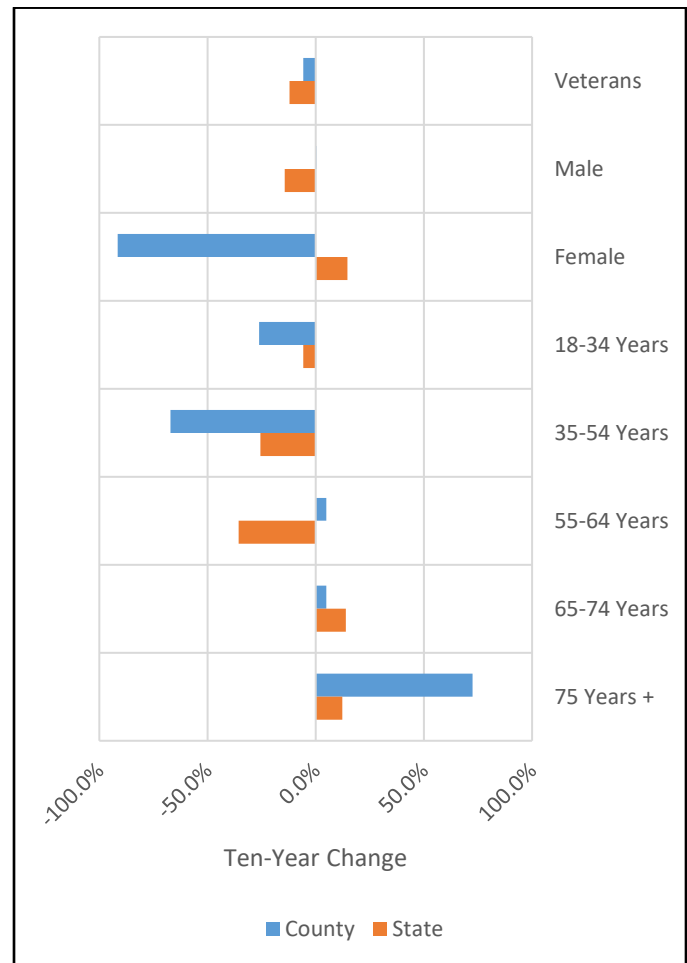


Table 15. Mineral County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Mineral		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Mineral	Nevada	Mineral	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	720	679			-5.7%	-12.1%
<b>Male</b>	673	675	99.4%	90.3%	0.3%	-14.3%
<b>Female</b>	47	4	0.6%	9.7%	-91.5%	14.7%
<b>18 to 34 Years Old</b>	34	25	4.2%	8.7%	-26.1%	-5.8%
<b>35 to 54 Years Old</b>	231	76	12.8%	23.5%	-67.1%	-25.6%
<b>55 to 64 Years Old</b>	197	207	34.8%	18.9%	4.9%	-35.6%
<b>65 to 74 Years Old</b>	109	114	19.2%	26.6%	4.9%	14.0%
<b>75 Years and Older</b>	149	257	43.2%	20.9%	72.4%	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:** Mineral County's educational attainment levels have increased from 2010 to 2020. Those with an education level less than high school can be seen decreasing from 13.7% to 10.6%, while those with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased more than 6% over the years. It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Mineral because total veterans decreased by 5.7%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 41 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 34 less high school graduates.

**Poverty:** The poverty in Mineral County has not seen improvement from 2010 to 2020, in fact it has gotten worse. Those who fall below the 1.00 poverty line have stayed at 20% over the ten years; while it's good it hasn't increased, there haven't been steps put in place to bring that percentage down. The number of veterans in poverty from 2010 to 2020 has increased by 9%. There was fluctuation throughout the years, poverty hit a low in 2015 at 7.5% before it started to rapidly increase to 24.5% in 2020. Mineral non-veterans have fluctuated over the years as well decreasing by 2%.

**School Districts:** The school district population in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020 but has stayed right around 500. The population first began to decrease in Mineral until hitting a low in 2014, after hitting its low the population began to rapidly rise. Mineral's school district population is mostly male with 51.2% and 48.8% female in 2020. The population used to be slightly more female in 2010, however the male population consistently increased the following years. The school district in Mineral County has remained nearly 60% white from 2010 to 2021. Not a lot of change can be seen throughout the other races over the years. The only major change that can be seen is the black community decreasing by 4% over the years, while the Hispanic community increased by 5%. The graduation rate in Mineral County has experienced a great deal of fluctuation from 2014 to 2020. Following 2014 the graduation rate dropped more than 10% to 74.2%; it then began to increase until 2018 when it decreased again. It appears when the total number of students is over 30 that the graduation rate suffers.



## 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

Mineral County's educational attainment levels have increased from 2010 to 2020. Those with an education level less than high school can be seen decreasing from 13.7% to 10.6%, while those with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased more than 6% over the years. This is a great sign as the community is becoming more educated and well-educated people are essential for a thriving economy.

Nevada's educational attainment levels reflect the same thing as Mineral. More students are finishing high school and continuing to higher education. People with a bachelor's degree or higher in Nevada have gone from 21.8% to 25.5%.

Table 16 Mineral County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral < H.S.	Mineral Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	13.7%	8.2%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	13.2%	7.0%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	13.7%	10.8%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	13.4%	11.8%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	12.9%	14.4%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	10.6%	14.6%	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 Mineral County vs State Comparison, Educational Attainment Levels, 2010 to 2020

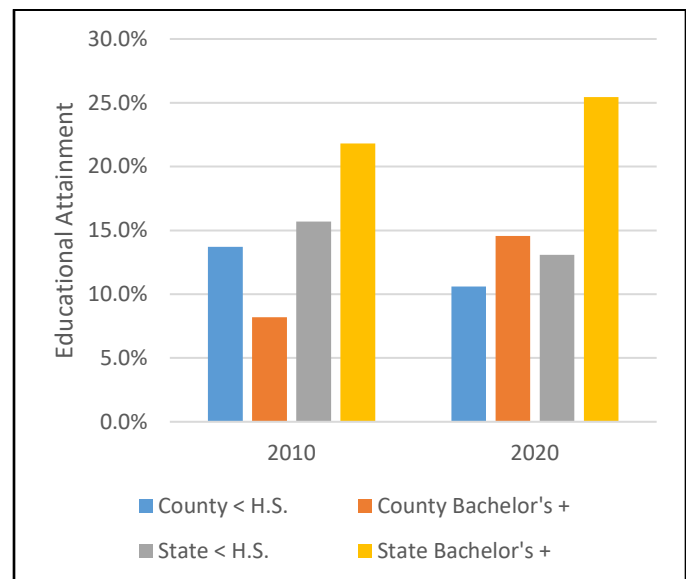


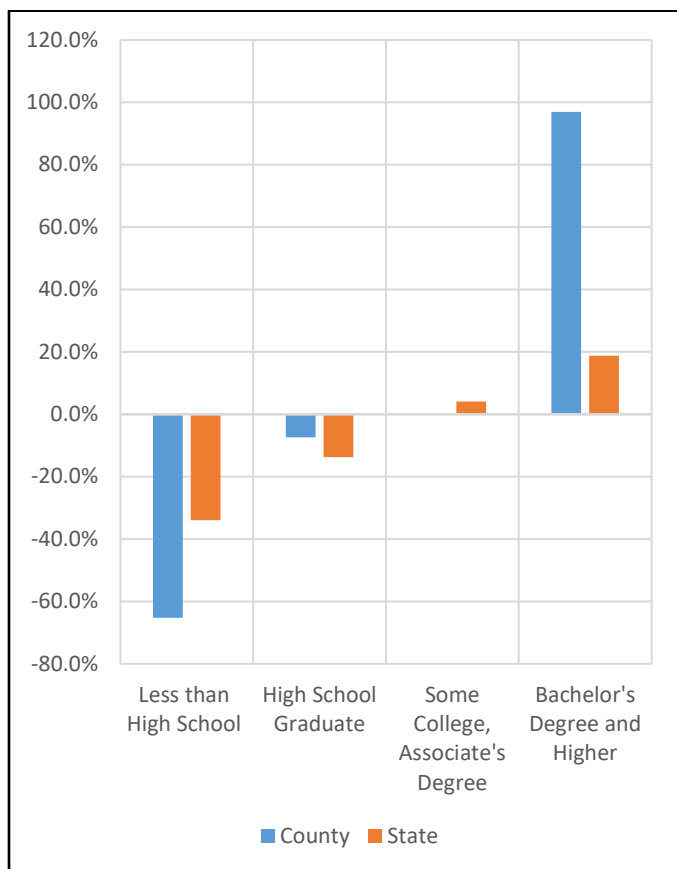
Table 17 Mineral County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	3,793	4.1%	9.6%	47.8%	23.7%	6.6%	6.5%	1.7%
2012	3,579	4.0%	9.2%	43.2%	28.3%	8.3%	5.5%	1.5%
2014	3,357	2.3%	11.4%	34.7%	31.5%	9.3%	8.1%	2.7%
2016	3,368	1.8%	11.6%	33.3%	33.0%	8.4%	7.5%	4.3%
2018	3,349	1.4%	11.5%	36.7%	28.7%	7.3%	10.6%	3.8%
2020	3,260	1.8%	8.8%	37.6%	32.5%	4.7%	12.0%	2.6%

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



### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Mineral because total veterans decreased by 5.7%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 41 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 34 less high school graduates. However, most veterans still have an education level of some college, associate's degree. This is noteworthy because despite the change in veteran population, more than half have an education level equivalent to college or higher.

Table 18 Mineral County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Mineral		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Mineral	Nevada	Mineral	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	720	679			-5.7%	-12.1%
<b>Less than High School</b>	64	21	3.1%	4.3%	-65.2%	-33.9%
<b>High School Graduate</b>	268	234	34.5%	24.4%	-7.4%	-13.8%
<b>Some College, Associate's Degree</b>	324	305	44.9%	43.7%	-0.2%	4.2%
<b>Bachelor's Degree and Higher</b>	64	119	17.5%	27.5%	96.9%	18.7%

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

## Poverty Threshold

### Definition

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

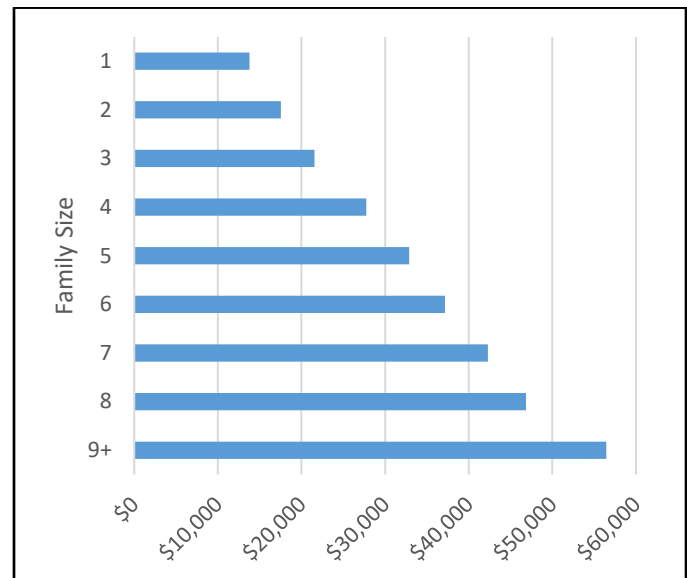
*The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is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

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

### There are two different poverty levels?

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: United States Census Bureau

## Poverty Guidelines

Table 20. Poverty Guidelines, 2021

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

### Some of the Federal Programs that use the Poverty Guidelines:

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

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

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

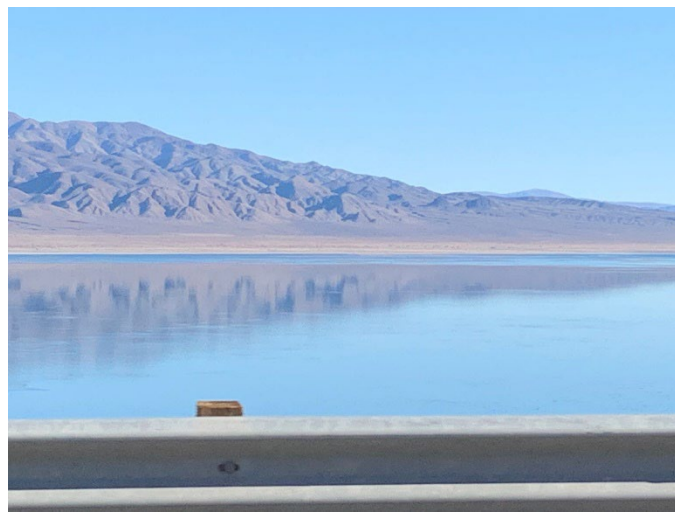


Table 21. Poverty Guidelines by Most Commonly Used Percentages for Assistance Programs, Contiguous 48 States, 2021

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

Source: United States Department of Health & Human Services

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



## Poverty in Nevada

**This report is using both the threshold and guidelines.**

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

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

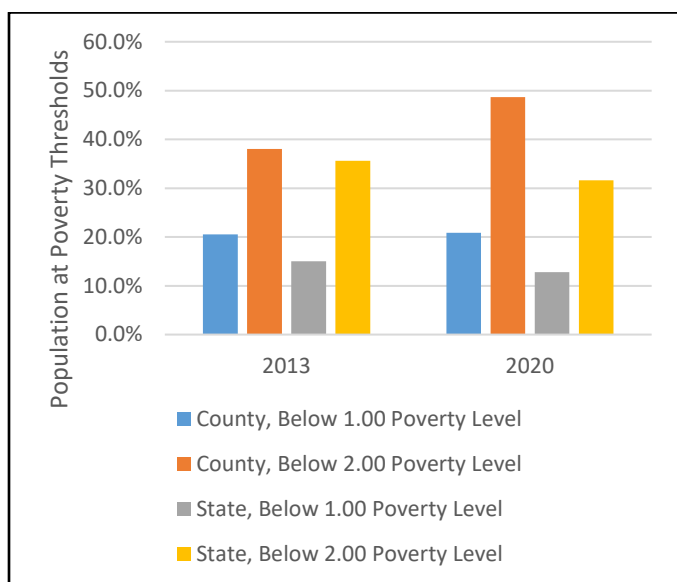


Table 22. Mineral County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Mineral Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Mineral Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	20.5%	38.1%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	20.4%	39.9%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	20.2%	41.9%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	21.2%	40.9%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	20.3%	39.8%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	23.6%	41.4%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	19.8%	45.0%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	20.8%	48.7%	12.8%	31.6%

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

### County Breakdown

The poverty in Mineral County has not seen improvement from 2010 to 2020, in fact it has gotten worse. Those who fall below the 1.00 poverty line have stayed at 20% over the ten years; while it's good it hasn't increased, there haven't been steps put in place to bring that percentage down. While those below the 1.00 poverty line stayed the same, those who fall below the 2.00 poverty line have increased by 10%.

This is the opposite when compared to Nevada's poverty levels. Those who fall below the 1.00 and 2.00 poverty line have both decreased from 2010 to 2020.

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

Year	Population	Below .50 Poverty Level	.50 to 1.00 of Poverty Level	1.00 to 1.25 of Poverty Level	1.25 to 1.50 of Poverty Level	1.50 to 1.85 of Poverty Level	1.85 to 2.00 of Poverty Level
2013	4,563	10.4%	10.1%	6.7%	2.5%	5.7%	2.5%
2014	4,505	11.0%	9.4%	7.7%	2.5%	5.9%	3.5%
2015	4,482	11.5%	8.8%	8.4%	3.1%	6.2%	4.0%
2016	4,438	12.5%	8.7%	7.6%	3.6%	4.2%	4.4%
2017	4,399	10.2%	10.2%	7.6%	3.5%	4.5%	3.9%
2018	4,376	10.6%	13.0%	6.2%	4.3%	4.5%	2.8%
2019	4,388	10.0%	9.9%	5.8%	7.0%	5.5%	6.8%
2020	4,418	9.4%	11.4%	7.2%	10.6%	4.6%	5.4%

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

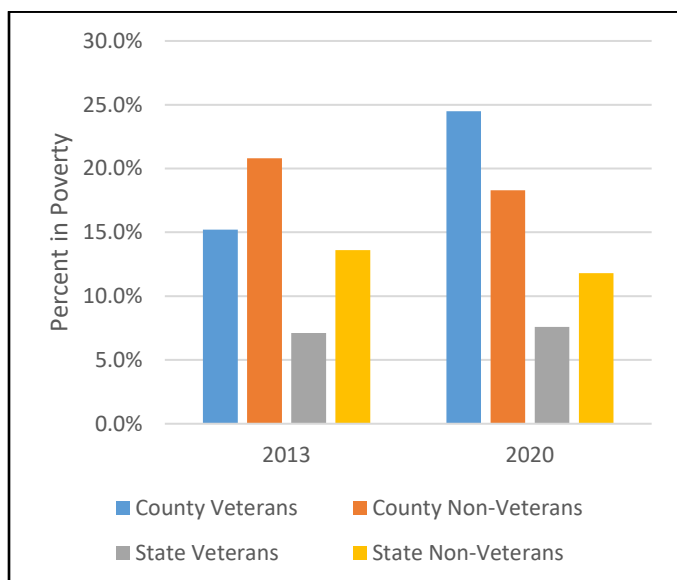
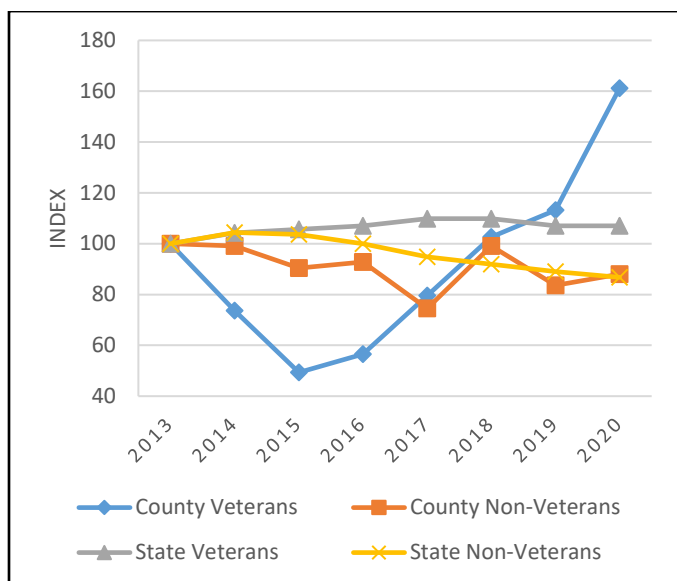


Figure 24. Mineral County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



### How are the poverty threshold and guidelines calculated?

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

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

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

Table 24 Mineral County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Mineral Veterans	Mineral Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	15.2%	20.8%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	11.2%	20.6%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	7.5%	18.8%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	8.6%	19.3%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	12.1%	15.5%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	15.6%	20.6%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	17.2%	17.4%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	24.5%	18.3%	7.6%	11.8%

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

### County Breakdown

The number of veterans in poverty from 2010 to 2020 has increased by 9%. There was fluctuation throughout the years, poverty hit a low in 2015 at 7.5% before it started to rapidly increase to 24.5% in 2020. Mineral non-veterans have fluctuated over the years as well decreasing by 2%.

This differs greatly from Nevada as their veteran poverty levels have seen little to no fluctuation over the ten years. The only noticeable change comes from non-veterans for a decrease of 2%.

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

Accountability Year	Mineral	Nevada
2010-2011	517	437,057
2012-2013	501	445,381
2014-2015	475	459,095
2016-2017	518	473,647
2018-2019	582	492,638
2020-2021	572	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

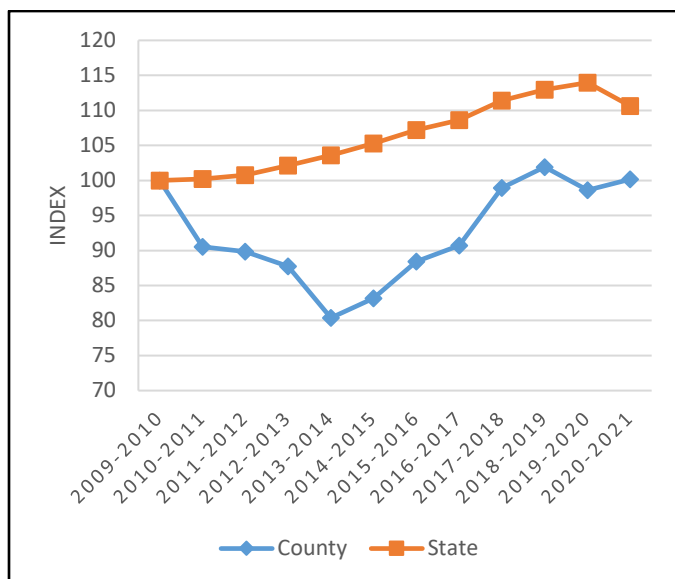
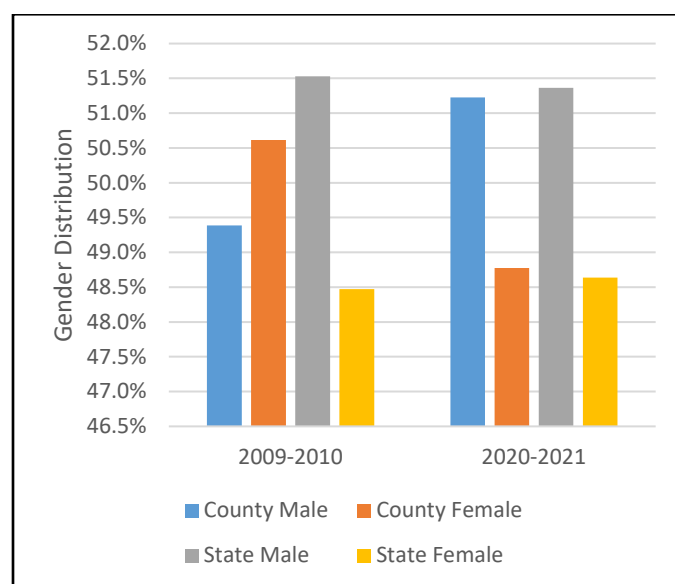


Table 26. Mineral County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Mineral Male	Mineral Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010-2011	48.5%	51.5%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	51.7%	48.3%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	51.8%	48.2%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	51.7%	48.3%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	53.3%	46.7%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	51.2%	48.8%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



### County Breakdown

The school district population in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020 but has stayed right around 500. The population first began to decrease in Mineral until hitting a low in 2014, after hitting its low the population began to rapidly rise. Nevada's school district population can also be seen increasing from 2010 to 2020.

Mineral's school district population is mostly male with 51.2% and 48.8% female in 2020. The population used to be slightly more female in 2010, however the male population consistently increased the following years. The gender distribution in Mineral is now the same as Nevada.

## School District Race and Ethnicity

### Definition

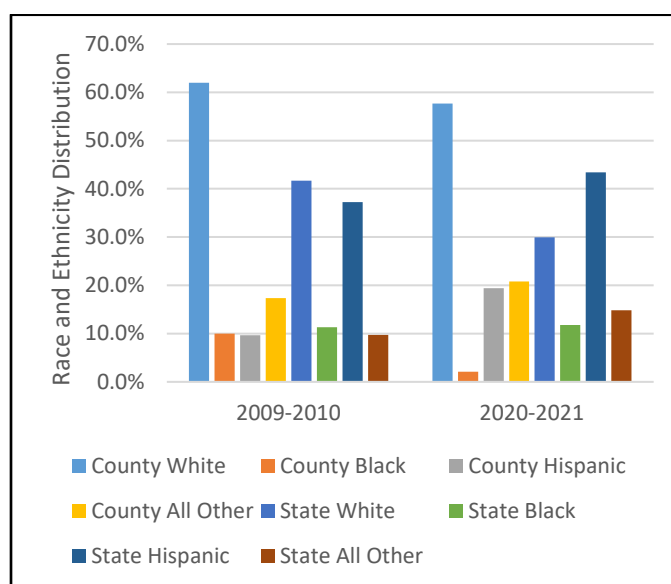
This data is a measure of the race and ethnicity of each student in the county's school district. For the definition of race and ethnicity, please see the demographic characteristics section.

### Why is it important?

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



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



### County Breakdown

The school district in Mineral County has remained nearly 60% white from 2010 to 2021. Not a lot of change can be seen throughout the other races over the years. The only major change that can be seen is the black community decreasing by 4% over the years, while the Hispanic community increased by 5%.

The race and ethnicity distribution in Nevada is more evenly distributed compared to Mineral County. The Hispanic community is the most prevalent in Nevada with 43.4%, followed by the white community with 30.0%.

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

Accountability Year	Mineral				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	56.7%	6.2%	14.1%	21.9%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	56.3%	5.6%	14.2%	23.2%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	57.1%	4.4%	16.2%	20.8%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	57.3%	2.9%	17.2%	21.6%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	57.2%	3.1%	17.9%	21.8%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	57.7%	2.1%	19.4%	20.8%	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 Mineral County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Mineral IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	15.3%	10.8%
2012-2013	12.2%	11.0%
2014-2015	17.7%	11.8%
2016-2017	16.0%	12.2%
2018-2019	16.0%	12.2%
2020-2021	15.9%	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. Mineral County vs State Comparison, School District Individual Education Program Distribution, 2010 to 2021 Accountability Years

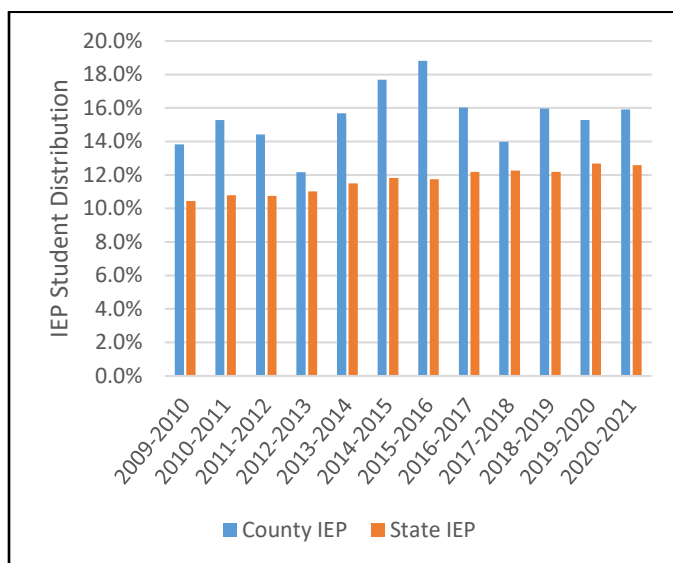


Table 29 Mineral County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

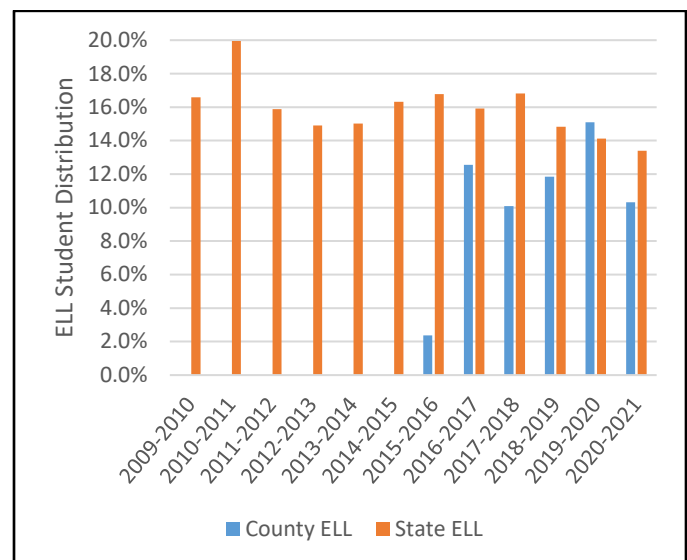
Accountability Year	Mineral ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	-	20.0%
2012-2013	0.0%	14.9%
2014-2015	0.0%	16.3%
2016-2017	12.5%	15.9%
2018-2019	11.9%	14.8%
2020-2021	10.3%	13.4%

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



### County Breakdown

The Mineral County IEP population has stayed around 15% from 2010 to 2021 with minimal fluctuation. In 2012, the IEP population dropped down to 12.2%, then in 2015 it jumped up to over 18%. Nevada's IEP population has slightly increased from 10.8% in 2010 to 12.6% in 2021.

There was no ELL population in Mineral County from 2010 to 2015. In 2016 the population jumped up to 12.5%, then slowly decreased to 10.3% in 2020. The Nevada ELL population decreased over the years as well going from 20% in 2010 to 13.4% in 2020.

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

Accountability Year	Mineral FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	47.2%	47.9%
2012-2013	55.3%	49.9%
2014-2015	52.6%	53.2%
2016-2017	51.2%	60.7%
2018-2019	56.9%	61.2%
2020-2021	100.0%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

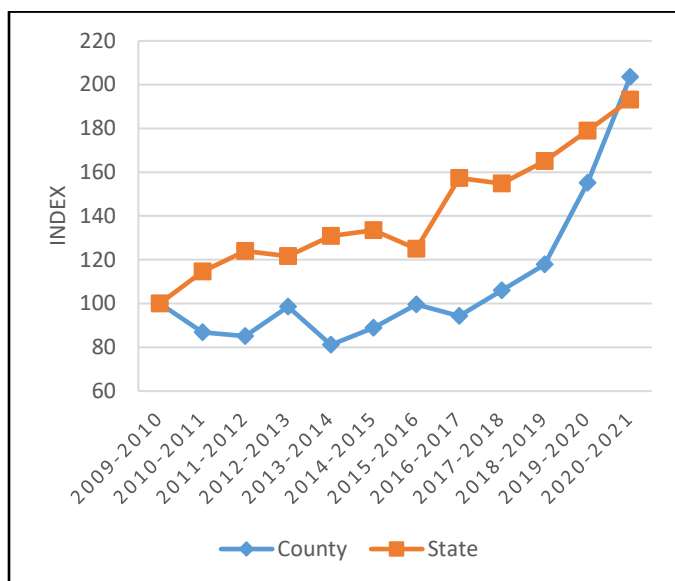


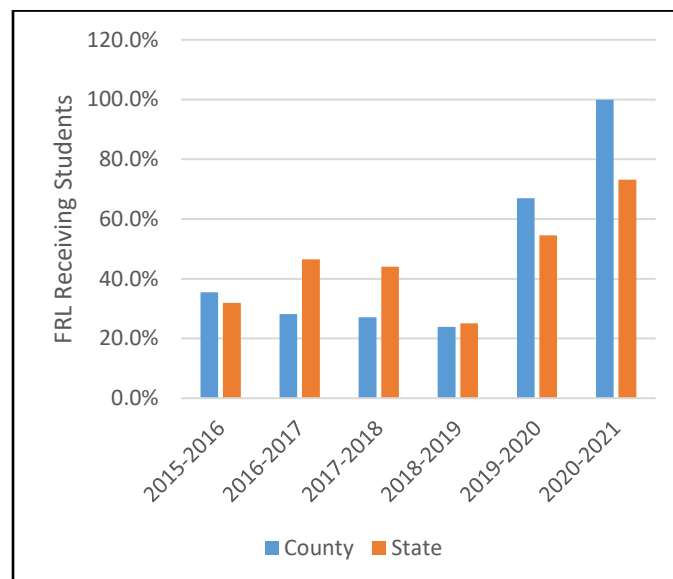
Table 31. Mineral County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Mineral FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	35.5%	31.9%
2016-2017	28.2%	46.5%
2017-2018	27.1%	44.0%
2018-2019	23.9%	25.1%
2019-2020	67.0%	54.5%
2020-2021	100.0%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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



### County Breakdown

Nearly half of the kids in Mineral County have been eligible for FRL from 2010 to 2020. The percentage of students eligible for FRL has increased as well to an all-time high of 100% in 2020. More than half of the students in Nevada have been eligible for FRL from 2010 to 2020 as well. However, it did not grow to the heights of Mineral, only reaching 73.2%.

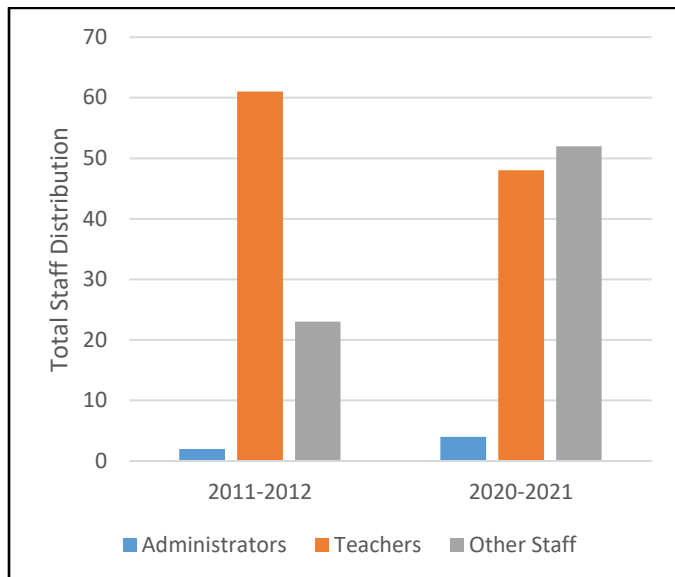
Those who are eligible for FRL do not always receive it, in Mineral about 20% less of those eligible receive it. That was until 2020 when all those students eligible for the FRL received it. The same can be seen on the state level in 2020.

## School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	2	61	23
2012-2013	9	54	30
2013-2014	3	37	43
2014-2015	4	43	42
2015-2016	4	40	42
2016-2017	3	43	46
2017-2018	3	44	51
2018-2019	5	40	53
2019-2020	4	42	48
2020-2021	4	48	52

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



### Definition

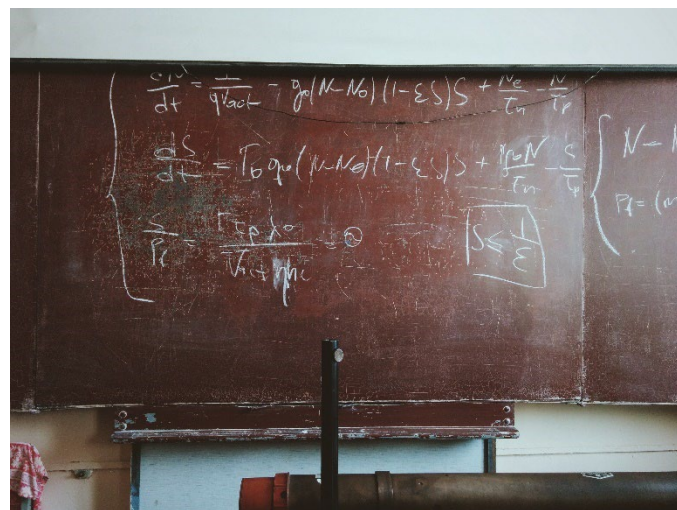
School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The school district staffing in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2011 to 2020. Overall teachers have decreased, while administrators and other staff have increased. The largest increase comes from other staff that has grown to 52 people in 2020. This makes other staff have the greatest population, where it used to be the teachers.



## Student Teacher Ratios

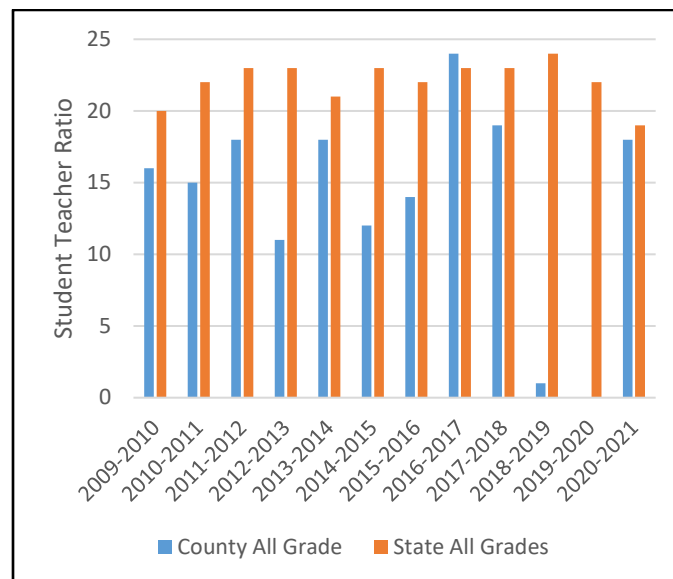
### Definition

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



### County Breakdown

The student teacher ratio in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020. In 2016 the student teacher ratio was at a high 24 students to 1 teacher then the following year it dropped down to a low 1 student per teacher. This large change is noteworthy because the students jumped back up to 18 the next year. The student teacher ratio is larger in Nevada and there has been less fluctuation over the years.

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

Accountability Year	Mineral								Nevada							
	All	K	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	All	K	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
2010-2011	15	18	14	18	15	15	17	17	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	11	21	14	17	13	9	12	19	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	12	17	16	18	14	15	12	17	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	24	19	20	19	19	19	23	27	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	18	16	19	19	20	20	19	15	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.) 6<sup>th</sup> grade classes at middle-schools are not used in this calculation.



## Average Class Size

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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



### County Breakdown

The average class sizes in Mineral County have fluctuated from 2010 to 2020, just not by much. All classes are under 15 students in 2020, which is great for the kids as smaller class sizes lead to better instruction.

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

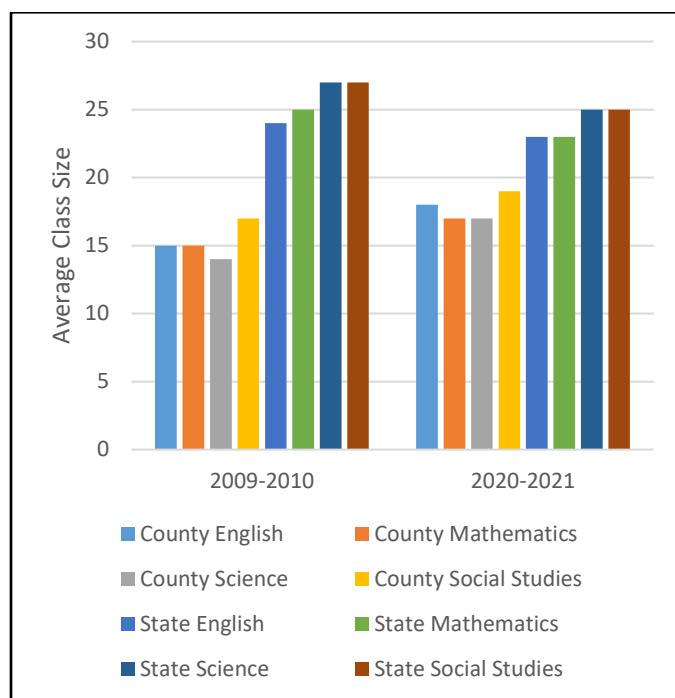


Table 34. Mineral County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Mineral				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	18	17	17	19	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	16	13	14	15	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	13	10	14	14	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	14	14	13	15	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	22	16	17	17	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	13	11	10	10	22	24	25	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

## Graduation

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The graduation rate in Mineral County has experienced a great deal of fluctuation from 2014 to 2020. Following 2014 the graduation rate dropped more than 10% to 74.2%; it then began to increase until 2018 when it decreased again. It appears when the total number of students is over 30 that the graduation rate suffers. Despite the fluctuation, Mineral's graduation rate has remained higher than Nevada's.

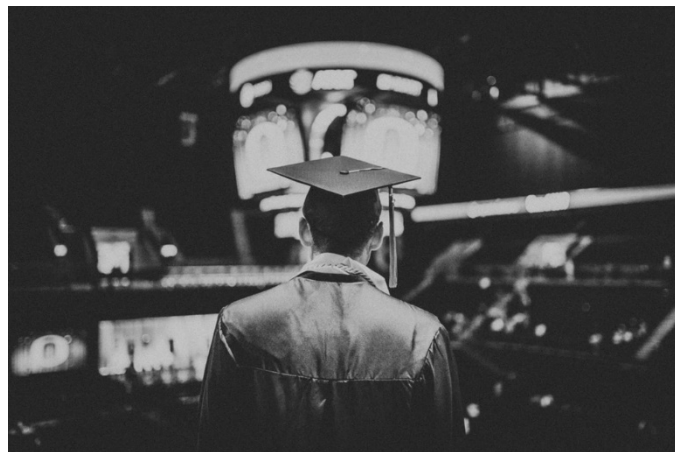


Figure 35 Mineral County vs State Comparison, Cohort Graduation Rates, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

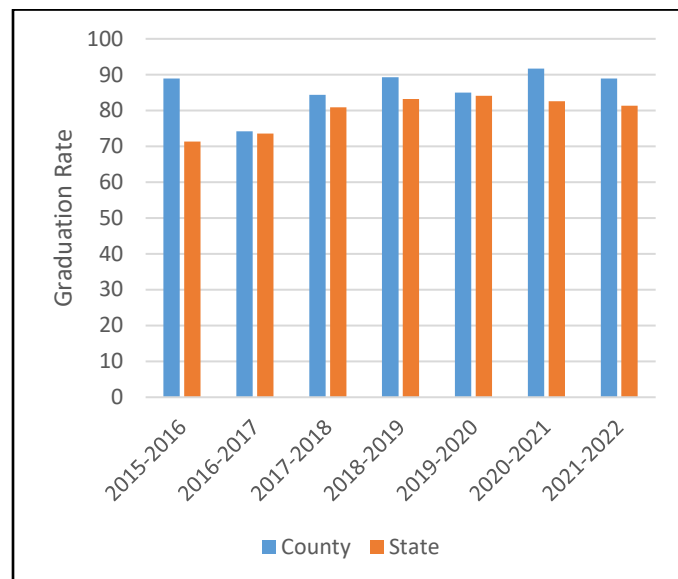


Table 35. Mineral County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Mineral Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	27	24	88.9	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	31	23	74.2	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	32	27	84.4	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	28	25	89.3	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	40	34	85	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	24	22	91.7	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	27	24	88.9	81.3

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

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

## Per Pupil Expenditures

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

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

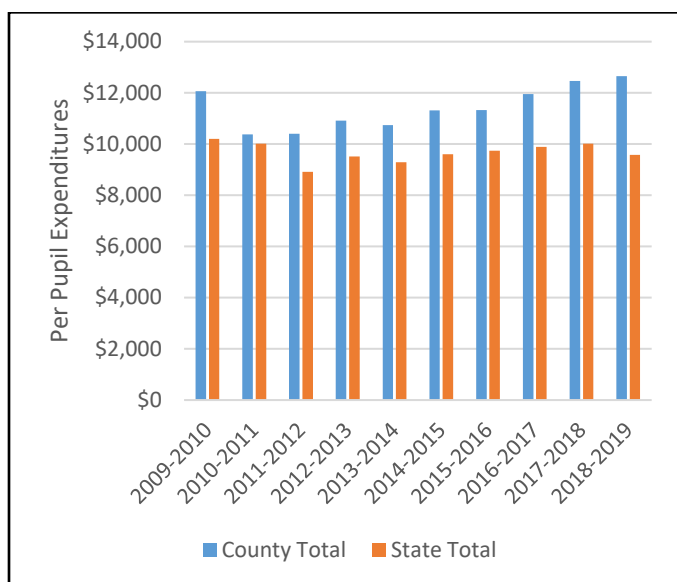
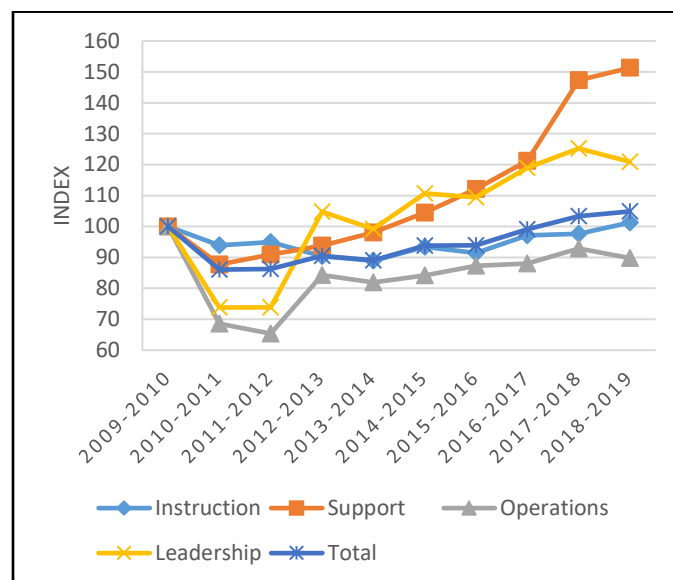


Figure 37 Mineral County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



### County Breakdown

The total expenditures in Mineral County have been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2018, going from \$10,381 to \$12,649. Most of the expenditures in Mineral County go to Instruction, followed by operations. The total expenditures in Nevada have decreased over the eight years, while Mineral's increased. Now when compared to Nevada in 2018 the total expenditures are \$3,000 more in the County.

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

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

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

All amounts shown are in 2021 dollars.





# Economic Characteristics

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

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

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





## Economic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

### This Section Contains:

Household Income .....	35
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## County Breakdown

**Household and Family Income:** From 2010 to 2018 the Mineral County median household income had remained the same at \$43,500 with minimal fluctuation. It wasn't until 2020 when the median household income dropped 11%. The mean household income in Mineral has decreased as well, by a total of 10% from 2010 to 2020. The Mineral median family income has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The overall decrease was \$17,000, going from \$68,850 to \$51,584. The mean family income has also decreased over the 10 years but only by \$11,000.

**Unemployment and Labor Force:** The unemployment rate in Mineral County has decreased from 14.4% in 2010 to 4.0% in 2019. In 2020 there was a slight jump up to 5.6%. The rise in unemployment in 2020 can easily be attributed to the pandemic; this rise is much more prevalent on the state level where unemployment jumped up 9% in 2020. The Mineral County labor force had been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2015. The labor force then increased by 23.3%, it increased again in 2019 and 2020 by a total of 8.4%. The labor force has decreased overall from 2010, however the increase in 2020 is significant due to the pandemic which displaced many jobs.

**Industry:** Jobs by industry in Mineral County have increased overall from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase was 184 jobs that came from the Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction industry. Jobs also increased in the Administrative and Support industry, making it Mineral's industry with the most jobs in 2021.

**Occupation:** The jobs by occupation in Mineral County have increased overall from 2014 to 2020. The largest increase was 115 jobs from the Healthcare Practitioners and Tech.

**Commuter Inflow/Outflow:** The commuting inflow and outflow in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2021. Outbound commuters were at high over 1,000 from 2011 to 2013, they then started to decrease after. Inbound commuters have remained over 400 for the better part of the eleven years from 2010 to 2021.

**Per Capita and Personal Income:** The Mineral per capita income has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The income decreased by \$6,000 over the years. The personal income in Mineral County has slightly decreased from 2010 to 2020. A large decrease comes from the Net earnings by place of residence, and conversely there was a large increase in Personal current transfer receipts.

**Gross Regional Product:** The industry with the highest GRP for Mineral County in 2021 is Administrative and Support (\$66M). The only industry that has a GRP of less than \$700K is Wholesale Trade. The total GRP for Mineral is \$248M.

## 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

From 2010 to 2018 the Mineral County median household income had remained the same at \$43,500 with minimal fluctuation. It wasn't until 2020 when the median household income dropped 11%. The mean household income in Mineral has decreased as well, by a total of 10% from 2010 to 2020. When compared to Nevada the median and mean household incomes are nearly half the amount in Mineral County.

The household income distribution is spread evenly throughout Mineral County. Those who earn \$15,000-\$24,999 are the majority in 2020 with 18.6%. This has recently changed from the previous years when a household income of \$50,000-\$74,999 was the majority with nearly 20%.

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

Year	Mineral Median	Mineral Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$42,767	\$57,318	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$38,754	\$51,824	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$43,412	\$56,976	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$43,675	\$56,592	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$43,901	\$53,239	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$32,721	\$47,977	\$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 Mineral County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

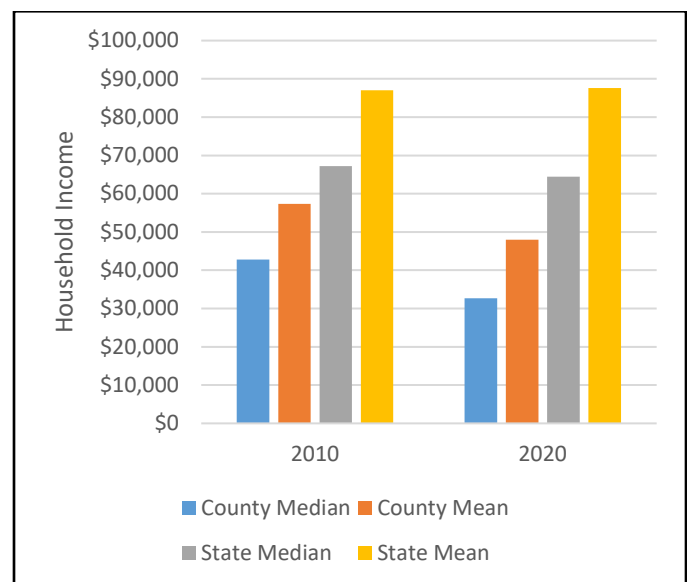


Table 38. Mineral County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	18.3%	8.7%	15.7%	7.1%	12.9%	15.8%	9.3%	9.4%	3.0%
2012	10.2%	11.6%	19.2%	10.0%	10.5%	19.8%	10.7%	6.0%	2.0%
2014	8.0%	9.2%	17.9%	11.1%	10.7%	20.7%	12.3%	6.9%	3.2%
2016	11.1%	7.3%	14.9%	12.8%	11.0%	18.3%	11.4%	11.4%	1.8%
2018	10.5%	7.5%	16.9%	8.2%	13.1%	21.5%	11.9%	9.5%	1.0%
2020	9.9%	11.8%	18.6%	13.0%	15.9%	10.8%	10.4%	7.2%	2.6%

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

## Family Income

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The Mineral median family income has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The overall decrease was \$17,000, going from \$68,850 to \$51,584. The mean family income has also decreased over the 10 years but only by \$11,000. The Nevada median family income displays a waving pattern over the ten years; first decreasing nearly 10%, then rising again back to the original number. The Nevada mean family income also displays the same waving pattern; however, it was able to rise higher than the original recorded number.

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

Year	Mineral Median	Mineral Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$68,850	\$78,683	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$67,628	\$71,617	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$67,183	\$73,552	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$64,674	\$72,420	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$55,817	\$63,897	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$51,584	\$67,862	\$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. Mineral County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

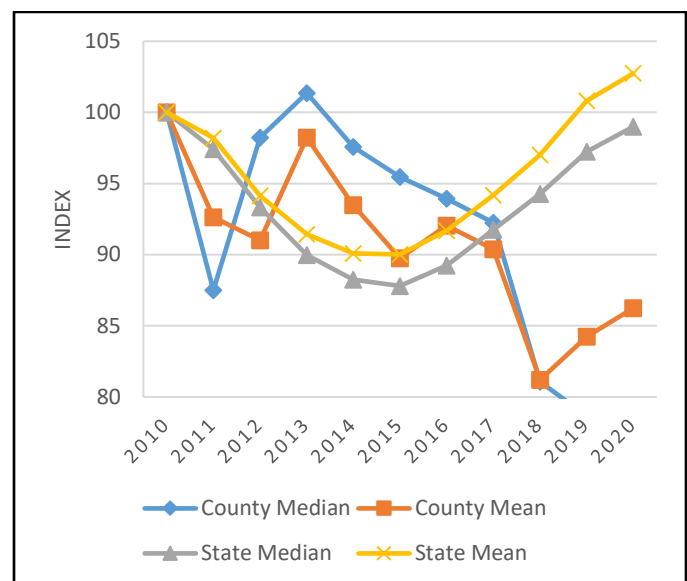


Table 40. Mineral County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	7.6%	3.8%	8.4%	9.6%	13.1%	22.7%	14.9%	15.7%	4.1%
2012	5.6%	3.3%	10.1%	9.3%	11.5%	25.8%	20.9%	9.4%	4.1%
2014	6.6%	3.5%	11.0%	6.7%	11.1%	25.8%	19.4%	10.3%	5.8%
2016	8.6%	1.8%	11.5%	9.4%	9.5%	21.7%	17.6%	16.9%	3.0%
2018	6.7%	6.7%	11.3%	5.1%	13.9%	27.1%	13.8%	13.9%	1.6%
2020	5.3%	4.1%	8.9%	8.4%	23.8%	16.0%	15.5%	12.7%	5.3%

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. Mineral County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

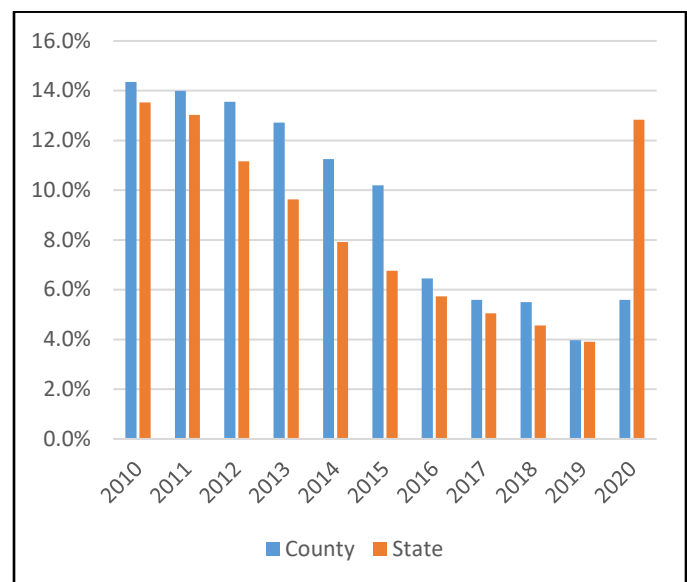
Year	Mineral Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	14.4%	13.5%
2011	14.0%	13.0%
2012	13.6%	11.2%
2013	12.7%	9.6%
2014	11.3%	7.9%
2015	10.2%	6.8%
2016	6.5%	5.7%
2017	5.6%	5.1%
2018	5.5%	4.6%
2019	4.0%	3.9%
2020	5.6%	12.8%

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

### County Breakdown

The unemployment rate in Mineral County has decreased from 14.4% in 2010 to 4.0% in 2019. In 2020 there was a slight jump up to 5.6%. The rise in unemployment in 2020 can easily be attributed to the pandemic; this rise is much more prevalent on the state level where unemployment jumped up 9% in 2020. Both the county and state had been consistently decreasing their unemployment rates up until 2020, and hopefully they can continue to do so in the coming years.

Figure 40. Mineral 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

The Mineral County labor force had been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2015. The labor force then increased by 23.3%, it increased again in 2019 and 2020 by a total of 8.4%. The labor force has decreased overall from 2010, however the increase in 2020 is significant due to the pandemic which displaced many jobs.

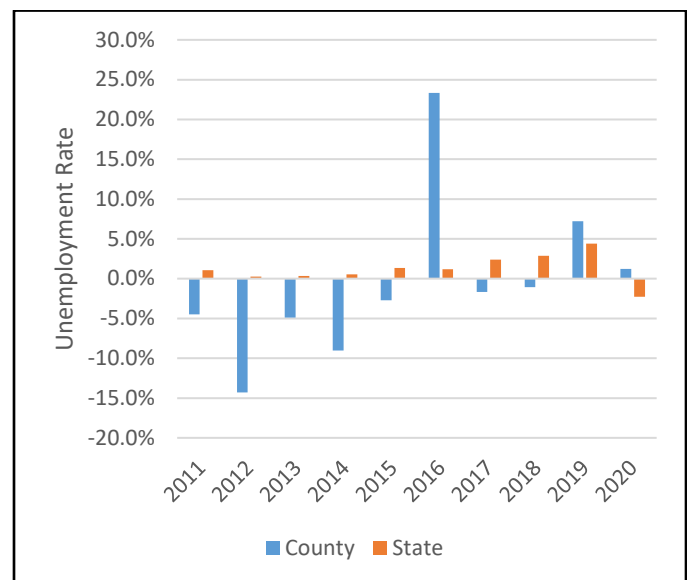
The labor force in Nevada had been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2019. After the pandemic hit, the labor force decreased by 2.3% for a total of 35,000 jobs. Nevada hopes to recover in the following years, and continue building its labor force.

Table 42. Mineral County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Mineral Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Mineral Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	2,334	1,358,580		
2011	2,229	1,373,117	-4.5%	1.1%
2012	1,910	1,376,384	-14.3%	0.2%
2013	1,817	1,381,160	-4.9%	0.3%
2014	1,653	1,388,771	-9.0%	0.6%
2015	1,608	1,407,273	-2.7%	1.3%
2016	1,983	1,424,145	23.3%	1.2%
2017	1,950	1,458,347	-1.7%	2.4%
2018	1,929	1,500,379	-1.1%	2.9%
2019	2,068	1,566,381	7.2%	4.4%
2020	2,093	1,530,873	1.2%	-2.3%

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

Figure 41. Mineral 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

Mineral County’s total jobs display a different pattern from 2010 to 2021. Following 2010 total jobs began to decrease down to a low 1,311 in 2015; the total jobs then jumped back up near the 2010 total of 1,692 in 2016. After 2016, the total jobs began to grow in Mineral.

The Nevada total jobs had been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2019. After increasing from 1.2M to 1.5M over the nine years, total jobs decreased down to 1.42M in 2020. This is surely a cause of the pandemic, but there is hope. In 2021, Nevada reported 1.44M jobs, while not where it once was it is still an increase from the previous year.

Figure 42. Mineral County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

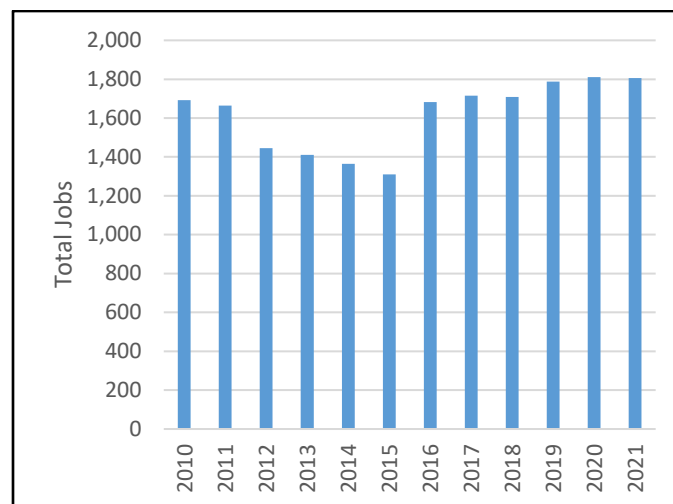
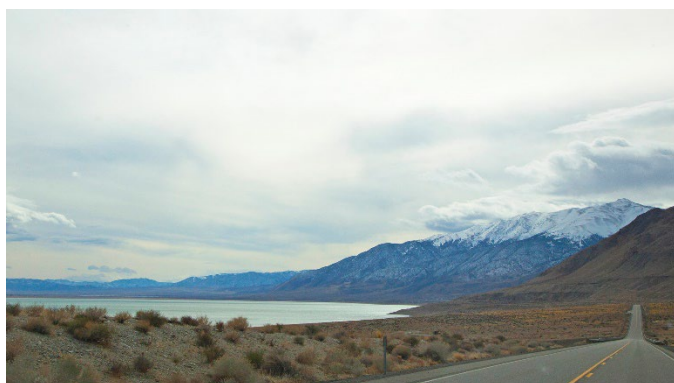
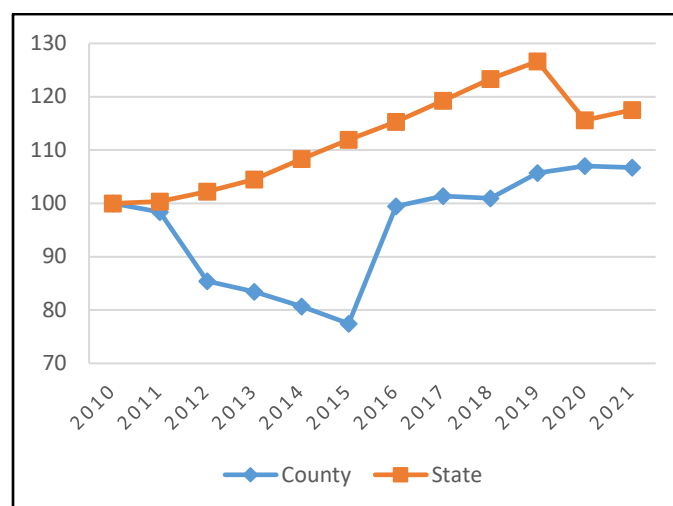


Table 43 Mineral County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Mineral Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	1,692	1,228,521
2011	1,664	1,233,316
2012	1,446	1,255,940
2013	1,411	1,283,927
2014	1,365	1,331,350
2015	1,311	1,375,190
2016	1,683	1,416,815
2017	1,715	1,465,501
2018	1,708	1,514,988
2019	1,788	1,555,766
2020	1,810	1,420,265
2021	1,806	1,443,840

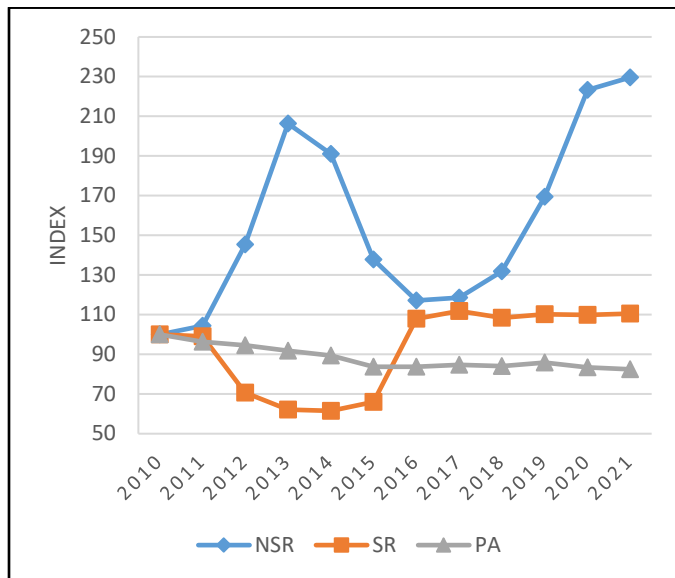
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, ‘<10’ shows instead of a specific amount.

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



## Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Mineral 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

Jobs by industry in Mineral County have increased overall from 2010 to 2021. The largest increase was 184 jobs that came from the Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction industry. Jobs also increased in the Administrative and Support industry, making it Mineral's industry with the most jobs in 2021. Jobs by industry have increased in Nevada as well, the largest increase came from the construction sector. Despite the large increase, the Accommodation, Food Services industry still has the most jobs in Nevada in 2021.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Mineral		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	17	<10	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	19	203	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	<10	12	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	43	26	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	27	13	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	<10	<10	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	108	129	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	17	<10	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	<10	<10	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	30	20	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	<10	<10	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	26	23	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	0	<10	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	488	561	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	<10	26	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	35	32	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	29	24	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	165	155	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	23	37	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	633	522	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	<10	690	16,300

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

## Average Earnings per Worker by Industry

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

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

2021	Mineral	Nevada
<b>11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting</b>	-	\$46,913
<b>21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas</b>	\$94,148	\$121,597
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$123,893	\$168,561
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$69,747	\$77,575
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$54,099	\$86,496
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	-	\$97,417
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$42,580	\$44,583
<b>48: Transportation, Warehouses</b>	-	\$60,034
<b>51: Information</b>	-	\$126,074
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	\$126,890	\$115,026
<b>53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing</b>	-	\$66,003
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech</b>	\$55,394	\$94,189
<b>55: Management of Companies</b>	-	\$172,769
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$77,409	\$46,719
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	\$33,753	\$49,717
<b>62: Health Care, Social Assist.</b>	\$65,426	\$72,018
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.</b>	\$27,361	\$53,584
<b>72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.</b>	\$24,313	\$38,971
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$49,488	\$37,234
<b>90: Government, Public Admin</b>	\$77,951	\$86,683
<b>99: Unclassified Industry</b>	-	\$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 Mineral County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Mineral Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
<b>2010</b>	\$62,501	\$62,329
<b>2011</b>	\$60,308	\$60,733
<b>2012</b>	\$60,770	\$60,517
<b>2013</b>	\$61,500	\$59,922
<b>2014</b>	\$61,850	\$60,803
<b>2015</b>	\$61,259	\$61,963
<b>2016</b>	\$64,596	\$62,957
<b>2017</b>	\$65,232	\$62,976
<b>2018</b>	\$68,180	\$63,604
<b>2019</b>	\$70,411	\$64,662
<b>2020</b>	\$73,207	\$69,292
<b>2021</b>	\$71,144	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

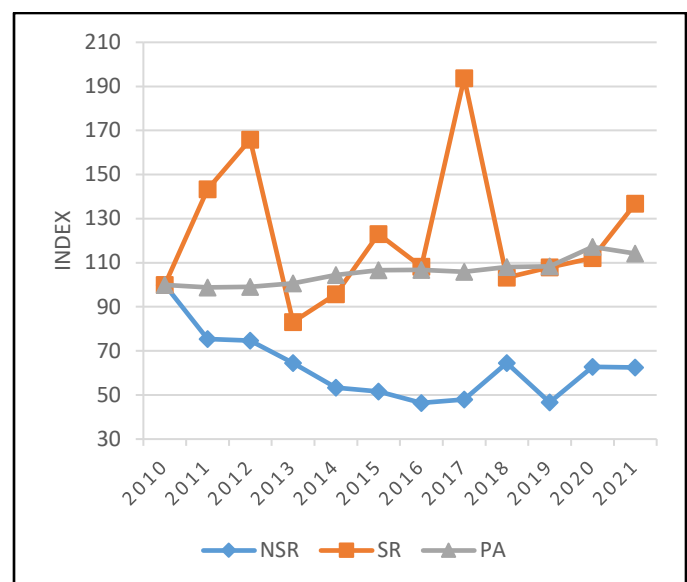
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### County Breakdown

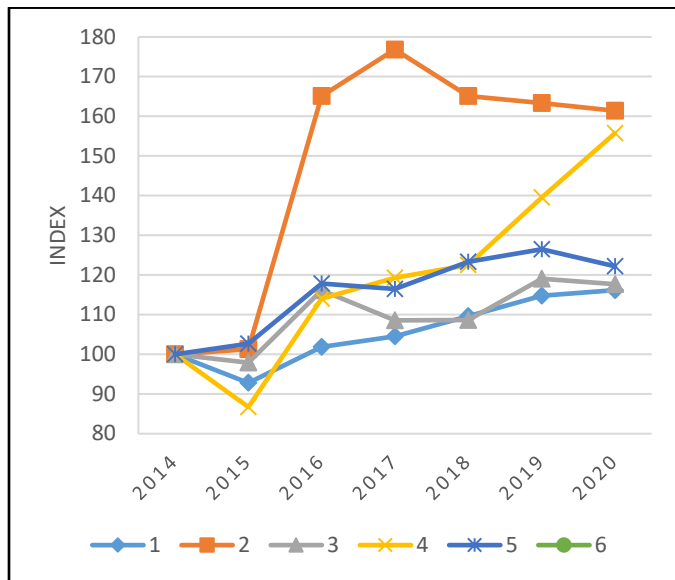
The average earnings per worker by industry are generally less in Mineral County compared to Nevada, but there are some who earn more in Mineral. The largest earning gap for Mineral comes from the Administrative and Support industry, where the county earns \$30,000 more. Both the county and state's average earnings per worker have grown from 2010 to 2021, but the county averages more per worker in the end.

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



## Jobs by Occupation

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



### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The jobs by occupation in Mineral County have increased overall from 2014 to 2020. The largest increase was 115 jobs from the Healthcare Practitioners and Tech. Not all occupations experienced an increase in jobs, Education, Training, and Library experienced a decrease of 121 jobs.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Mineral		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	68	91	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	38	57	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	<10	14	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	16	30	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	35	29	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	31	34	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	<10	<10	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	171	50	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	14	17	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	26	141	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	<10	43	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	98	167	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	115	128	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	91	181	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	42	39	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	87	99	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	171	205	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	<10	<10	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	108	163	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	97	156	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	34	43	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	94	114	113,340	129,189
55-Military	6	<10	<10	9,304	10,323
99-Unclassified	-	0	0	0	0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

## Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation

### County Breakdown

The average earnings per worker through all occupations in Mineral County is \$23.61, which is \$1 less compared to Nevada's average. The occupation with the highest average earnings in Mineral County is Management with \$44.49 per worker. This is different than Nevada's leading occupation, which is Legal earning \$53.31 per worker.

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

	Mineral	Nevada
<b>11-Management</b>	\$44.49	\$51.25
<b>13-Business/Financial Operations</b>	\$30.89	\$35.15
<b>15-Computer and Mathematical</b>	\$34.83	\$39.78
<b>17-Architecture and Engineering</b>	\$38.43	\$39.99
<b>19-Life, Physical, Social Science</b>	\$28.18	\$34.51
<b>21-Community and Social Service</b>	\$23.43	\$27.71
<b>23-Legal</b>	Insf. Data	\$53.31
<b>25-Education, Training, Library</b>	\$25.51	\$25.85
<b>27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media</b>	\$29.00	\$29.80
<b>29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech</b>	\$41.58	\$45.71
<b>31-Healthcare Support</b>	\$16.44	\$15.80
<b>33-Protective Service</b>	\$23.91	\$23.48
<b>35-Food Preparation and Serving</b>	\$11.34	\$13.31
<b>37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.</b>	\$13.58	\$16.17
<b>39-Personal Care and Service</b>	\$14.00	\$14.94
<b>41-Sales and Related</b>	\$17.27	\$20.75
<b>43-Office and Admin. Support</b>	\$17.68	\$18.95
<b>45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry</b>	Insf. Data	\$15.80
<b>47-Construction and Extraction</b>	\$24.69	\$26.32
<b>49-Installation, Maint., Repair</b>	\$26.08	\$25.70
<b>51-Production</b>	\$23.32	\$19.30
<b>53-Transport., Material Moving</b>	\$19.04	\$19.94
<b>55-Military</b>	Insf. Data	\$26.82
<b>99-Unclassified</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Average Through all Occupations</b>	\$23.61	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

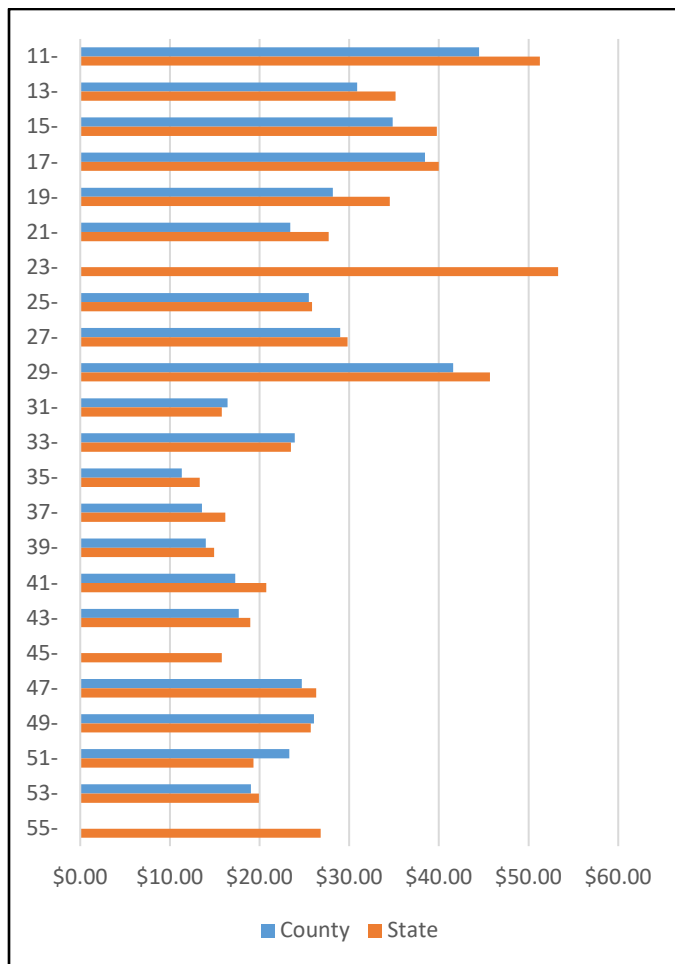
### Definition

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 Mineral 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. Mineral County Commuter Inflow and Outflow, 2010 to 2021

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	285	319	-33
2011	412	1,076	-664
2012	422	1,072	-649
2013	374	1,122	-748
2014	360	732	-371
2015	308	296	12
2016	408	348	60
2017	431	360	71
2018	429	387	42
2019	462	398	64
2020	479	384	95
2021	479	390	89

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

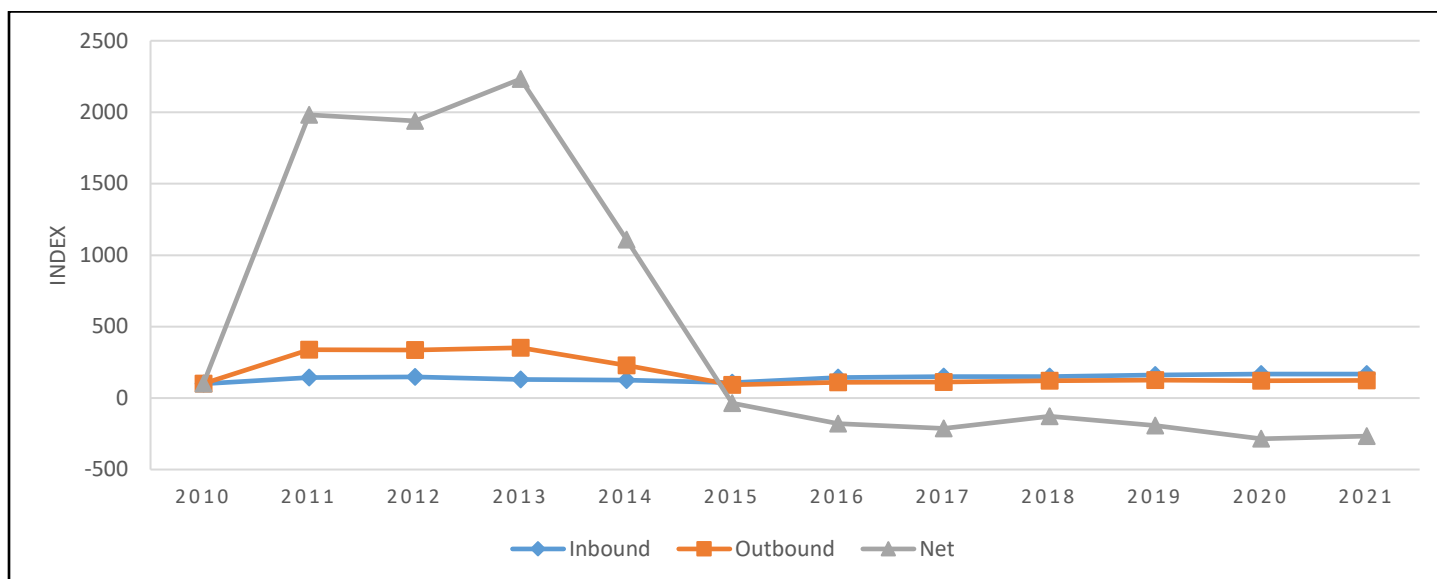
### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The commuting inflow and outflow in Mineral County has fluctuated from 2010 to 2021. Outbound commuters were at high over 1,000 from 2011 to 2013, they then started to decrease after. Inbound commuters have remained over 400 for the better part of the eleven years from 2010 to 2021. Since the outbound commuters have started to decrease, the net commuters in Mineral County have remained under 100 persons.

Figure 48. Mineral 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?

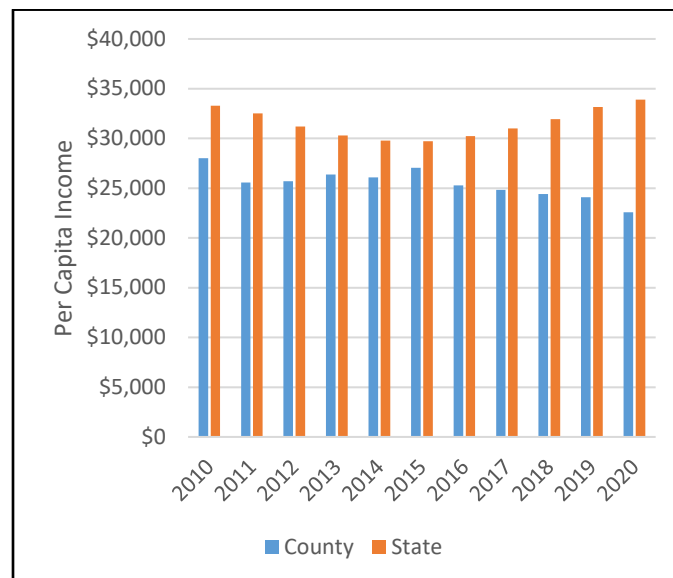
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth.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

Year	Mineral Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$28,023	\$33,287
2012	\$25,711	\$31,194
2014	\$26,074	\$29,771
2016	\$25,280	\$30,229
2018	\$24,420	\$31,954
2020	\$22,589	\$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.

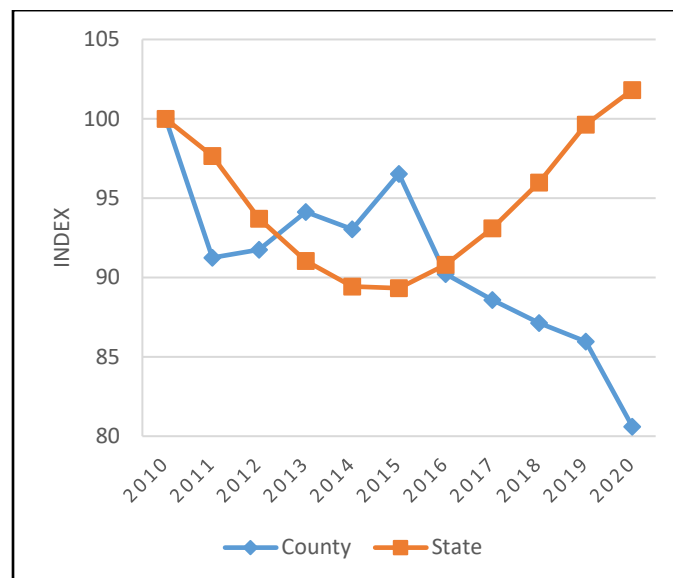
Figure 49. Mineral County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



### County Breakdown

The Mineral per capita income has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2020. The income decreased by \$6,000 over the years, while the Nevada income displays a bowing pattern. The Nevada per capita income began to decrease after 2010, then after a low in 2014 it increased back to where it was.

Figure 50. Mineral 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. Mineral County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Personal Income*</b>	\$234,071	\$229,876
<b>Earnings by place of work*</b>	\$180,849	\$160,892
<b>Contributions for gov't social insurance*</b>	\$18,517	\$16,807
<b>Employee/self-employed contributions*</b>	\$10,087	\$9,709
<b>Employer contributions*</b>	\$8,430	\$7,098
<b>Adjustment for residence*</b>	-\$21,078	-\$30,201
<b>Net earnings by place of residence</b>	\$141,254	\$113,884
<b>Dividends, interest, and rent*</b>	\$35,985	\$32,606
<b>Personal current transfer receipts*</b>	\$56,831	\$83,386

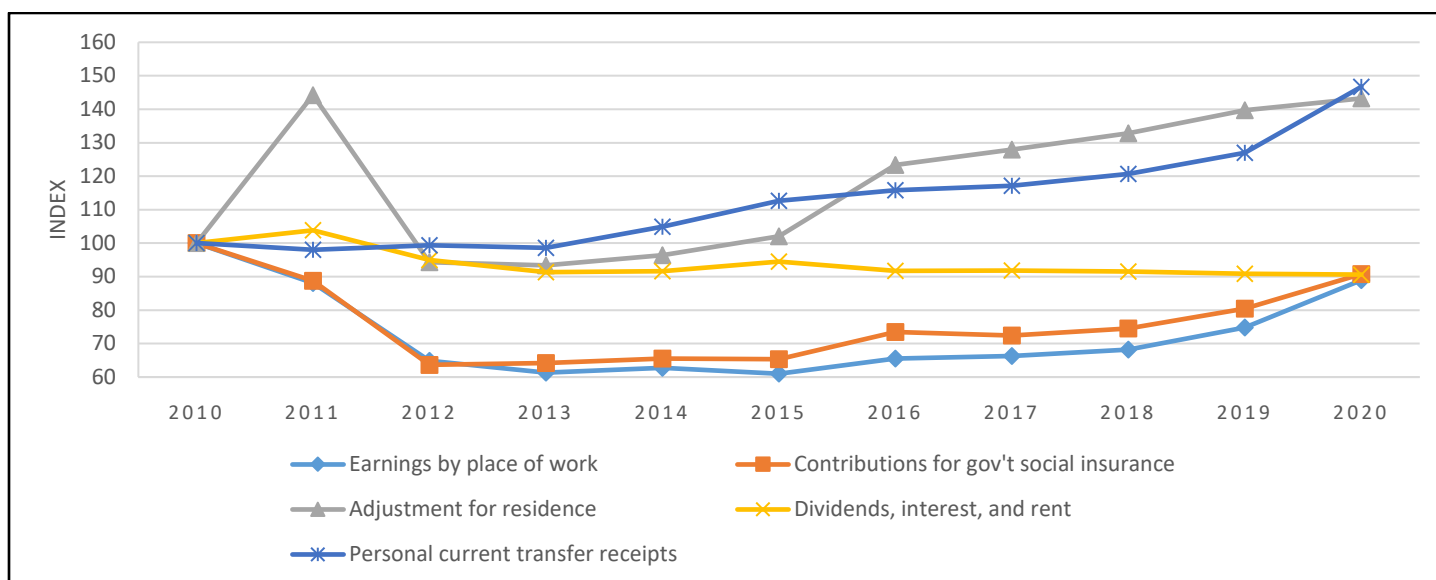
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)" (accessed February 2022)

\*All data is shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

The personal income in Mineral County has slightly decreased from 2010 to 2020. A large decrease comes from the Net earnings by place of residence, and conversely there was a large increase in Personal current transfer receipts.

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



## Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Mineral County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Earnings by Place of Work</b>	\$180,849	\$160,892
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	\$124,288	\$104,400
<b>Supplements to wages and salaries</b>	\$30,341	\$28,058
<b>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds</b>	\$21,911	\$20,960
<b>Employer contributions for government social insurance</b>	\$8,430	\$7,098
<b>Proprietors' income</b>	\$26,220	\$28,434
<b>Farm proprietors' income</b>	-\$346	\$4,323
<b>Nonfarm proprietors' income</b>	\$26,567	\$24,111

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.

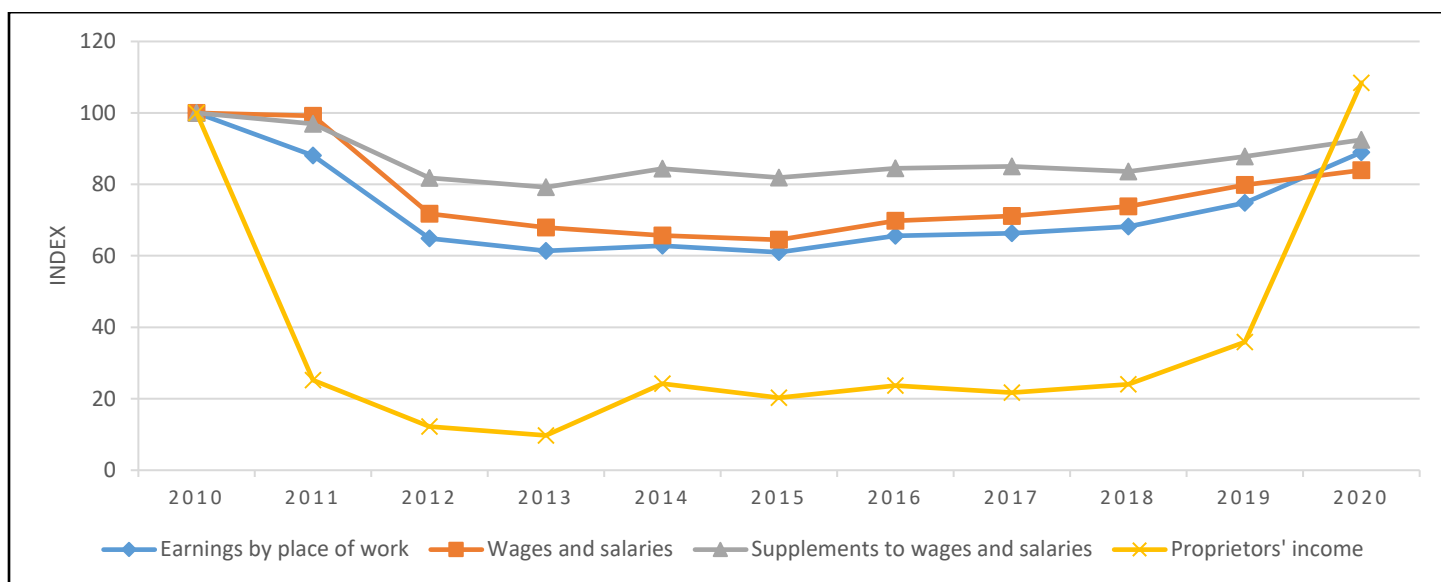
### Why is it important?

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 as 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

The earnings by place of work have decreased by \$20,000 in Mineral County from 2010 to 2020. The large decrease mostly comes from Wages and salaries, while there was also an increase in Farm proprietors' income of nearly \$4,000. The other components of the personal income have not changed over the ten years.

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

NAICS	2021
<b>11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting</b>	\$6,304,948
<b>21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction</b>	\$50,508,705
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$5,610,570
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$2,534,392
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$2,431,952
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	\$638,395
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$11,786,823
<b>48: Transportation and Warehousing</b>	\$987,776
<b>51: Information</b>	\$3,377,030
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	\$7,157,060
<b>53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	\$736,155
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services</b>	\$1,629,505
<b>55: Management of Companies/Enterprises</b>	\$1,636,833
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$66,669,592
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	\$946,177
<b>62: Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	\$2,582,422
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	\$2,830,057
<b>72: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	\$6,849,565
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$2,555,374
<b>90: Government and Public Administration</b>	\$48,257,107
<b>99: Unclassified Industry</b>	Insf. Data

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### County Breakdown

The industry with the highest GRP for Mineral County in 2021 is Administrative and Support (\$66M). The only industry that has a GRP of less than \$700K is Wholesale Trade. The total GRP for Mineral is \$248M. The total exports are \$473M and the imports are \$414M, which makes for a very healthy and thriving economy.

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

	Mineral
<b>Total GRP</b>	\$248,756,217
<b>Exports</b>	\$473,524,173
<b>Imports</b>	\$414,220,081

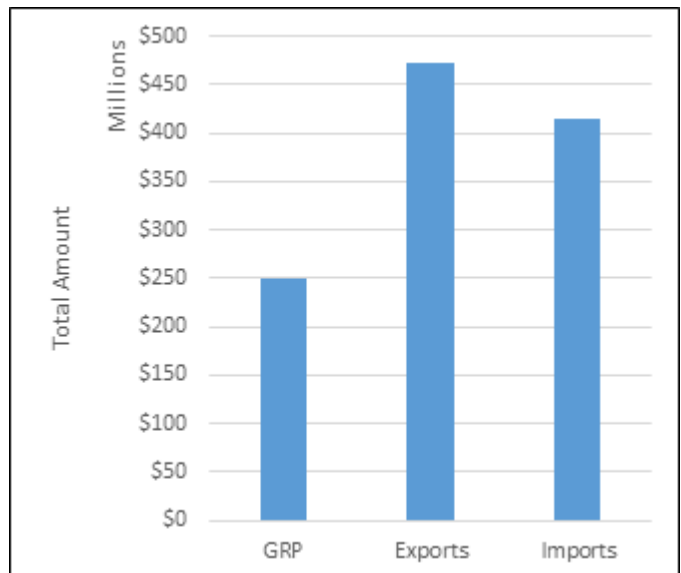
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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. Mineral 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
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Sector 42: Wholesale Trade.....	68
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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:

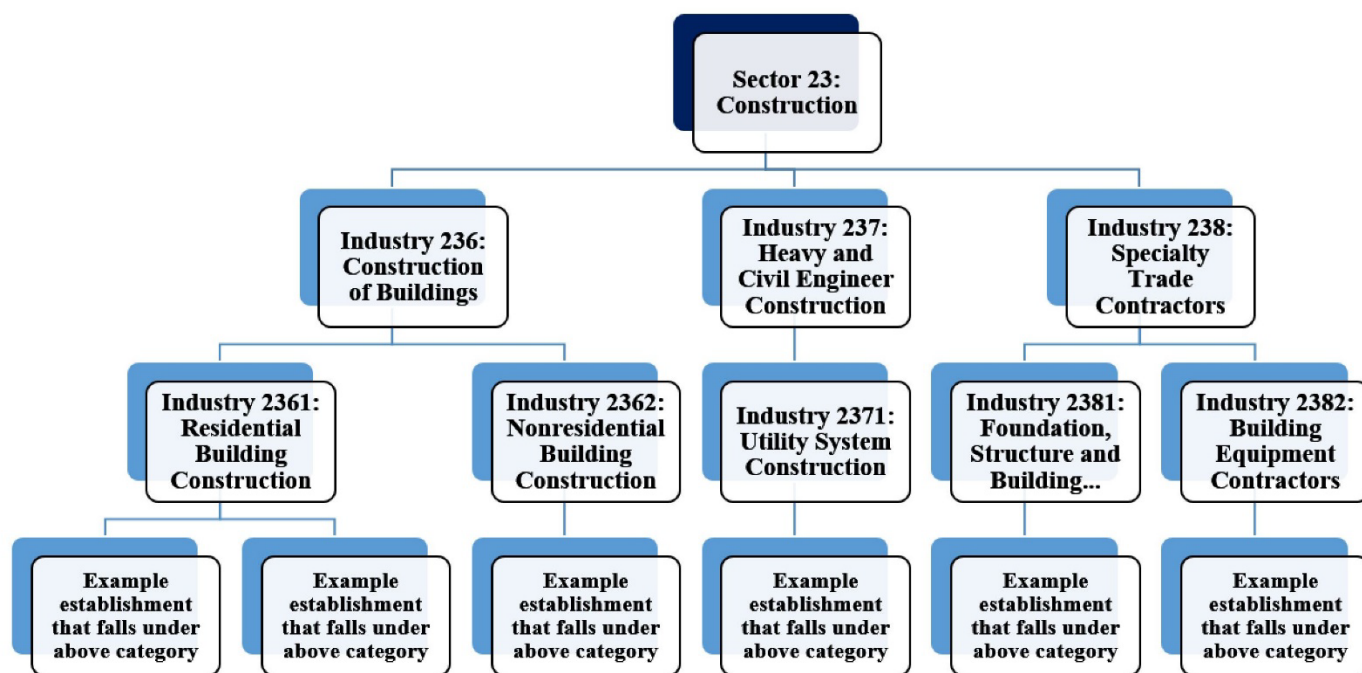
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	561: Administrative and Support Services	561
2	903: Local Government	442
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	140
4	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	80
5	721: Accommodation	75
6	901: Federal Government	66
7	213: Support Activities for Mining	63
8	445: Food and Beverage Stores	36
9	447: Gasoline Stations	34
10	811: Repair and Maintenance	26
11	611: Educational Services	26
12	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	25
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	23
14	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	20
15	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	19

Figure 54. Example Flowchart of NAICS Sector 23: Construction



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

### Top Performers

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

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

The Sourcing for each of these tables is as follows:

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

### The NAICS Classification System

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

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

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$126,890
2	221: Utilities	\$123,893
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$96,872
4	901: Federal Government	\$88,861
5	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$88,084
6	902: State Government	\$87,974
7	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$77,409
8	903: Local Government	\$76,005
9	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$75,573
10	441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$74,012
11	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$70,885
12	811: Repair and Maintenance	\$58,568
13	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$55,394
14	444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	\$43,789
15	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$41,092

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$145,967,468
2	901: Federal Government	\$95,754,972
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$85,587,762
4	903: Local Government	\$79,995,572
5	902: State Government	\$13,877,866
6	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$13,095,773
7	111: Crop Production	\$12,441,417
8	221: Utilities	\$9,203,181
9	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$8,795,761
10	721: Accommodation	\$6,299,845
11	722: Food Services and Drinking Places	\$5,600,748
12	517: Telecommunications	\$5,492,553
13	447: Gasoline Stations	\$5,317,190
14	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$4,172,616
15	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$3,972,506

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	901: Federal Government	\$68,002,684
2	902: State Government	\$31,668,441
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$28,007,289
4	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$24,049,506
5	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$14,927,191
6	531: Real Estate	\$11,417,491
7	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$11,098,754
8	903: Local Government	\$10,875,599
9	524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	\$10,186,457
10	621: Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$9,972,600
11	424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	\$9,692,136
12	622: Hospitals	\$9,671,672
13	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$8,483,897
14	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$7,931,849
15	221: Utilities	\$7,441,183

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$141,587,997
2	901: Federal Government	\$95,204,894
3	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$82,346,150
4	903: Local Government	\$58,003,987
5	902: State Government	\$13,877,866
6	111: Crop Production	\$10,953,427
7	221: Utilities	\$8,543,317
8	522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	\$8,180,135
9	213: Support Activities for Mining	\$7,416,455
10	721: Accommodation	\$4,600,079
11	447: Gasoline Stations	\$4,048,042
12	445: Food and Beverage Stores	\$3,593,399
13	713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	\$3,579,906
14	112: Animal Production and Aquaculture	\$3,070,051
15	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$3,057,053



## **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**

This sector is not very active for Mineral County, there are no jobs or payroll businesses to report in 2021, nor has there been for the past 11 years. Despite not having any jobs or payroll businesses, the sector still manages to produce industry earnings.

The total sales for the sector are decent as well, most of which come from Crop Production and Animal Production and Aquaculture. Most of the sales come from exports from the Crop Production subsector, which is good because they are greater than all the imports combined. Despite the minimal activity, this sector can remain stable with its exported sales.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$429,645.

Table 60 Mineral County NAICS Sector 11, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>111: Crop Production</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,185,224
<b>112: Animal Production and Aquaculture</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$942,735
<b>113: Forestry and Logging</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$31,595
<b>114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$14,966
<b>115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$59,278

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>111</b>	\$12,441,417	\$1,487,990	\$10,953,427	\$786,052	\$280,202
<b>112</b>	\$3,972,506	\$902,455	\$3,070,051	\$234,841	\$140,488
<b>113</b>	\$71,921	\$745	\$71,175	\$86	\$2,714
<b>114</b>	\$33,926	\$16,095	\$17,832	\$16,187	\$4,792
<b>115</b>	\$69,869	\$58,894	\$10,975	\$752,094	\$1,449

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

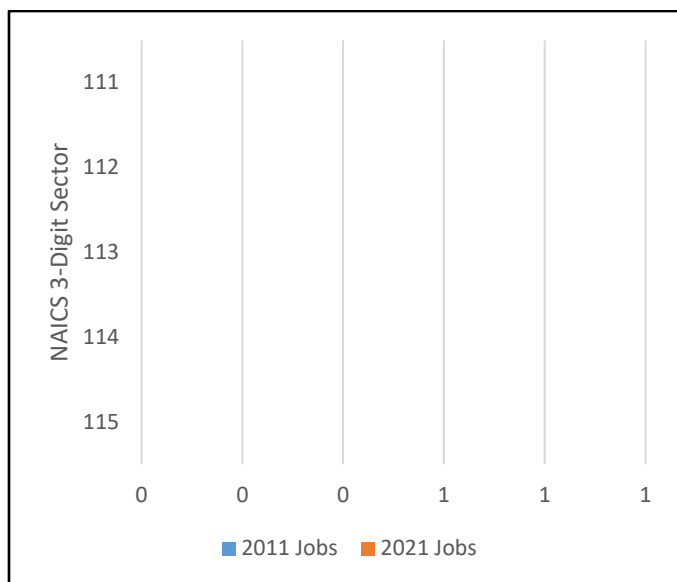
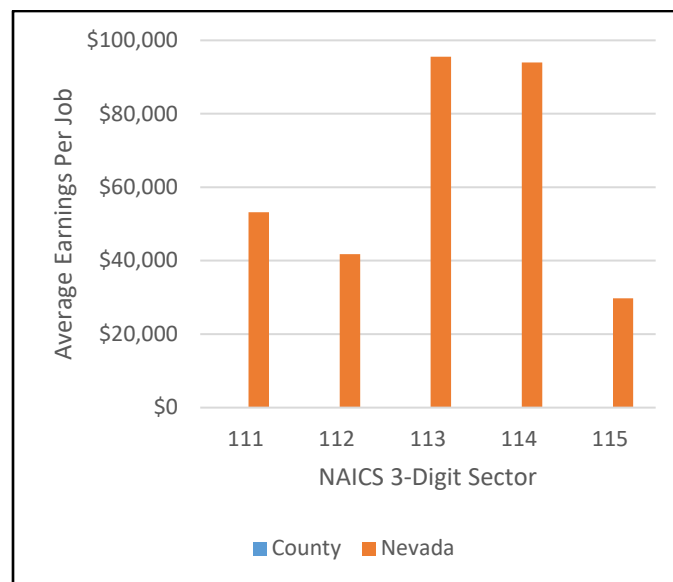


Figure 56 Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

The jobs have increased greatly from 2010 to 2021 in this sector. The largest increase in jobs came from Mining (except Oil and Gas) with 140 jobs with 4 payroll businesses. Mining (except Oil and Gas) also has an industry earning over \$13M, with an average earning of \$96,872.

The total sales for this sector are great as well, all coming from export sales from the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector. There are some in-region sales as well that are decent, and the imports are low, which is great for the economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$5,901,351.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>211: Oil and Gas Extraction</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$104,499
<b>212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)</b>	<10	140	4	\$96,872	\$13,568,082
<b>213: Support Activities for Mining</b>	41	63	2	\$88,084	\$6,002,443

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>211</b>	\$710,648	\$453,110	\$257,538	\$1,040,075	\$125,729
<b>212</b>	\$85,587,762	\$3,241,612	\$82,346,150	\$3,197,433	\$5,088,006
<b>213</b>	\$13,095,773	\$5,679,318	\$7,416,455	\$1,586,494	\$687,616

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

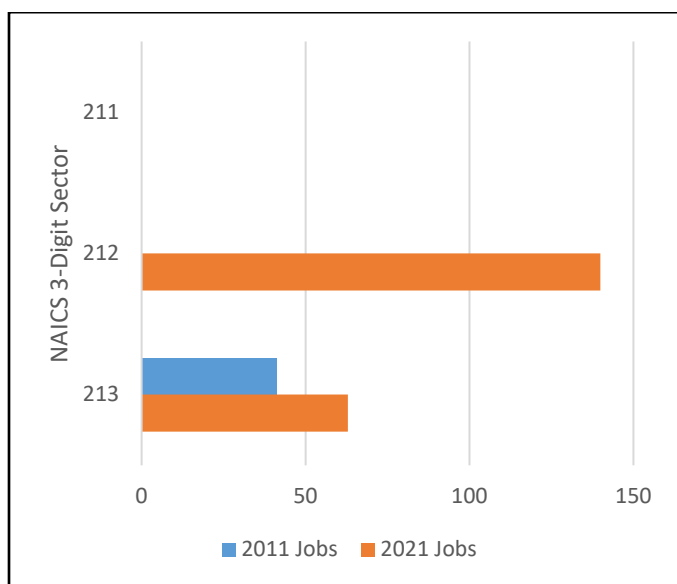
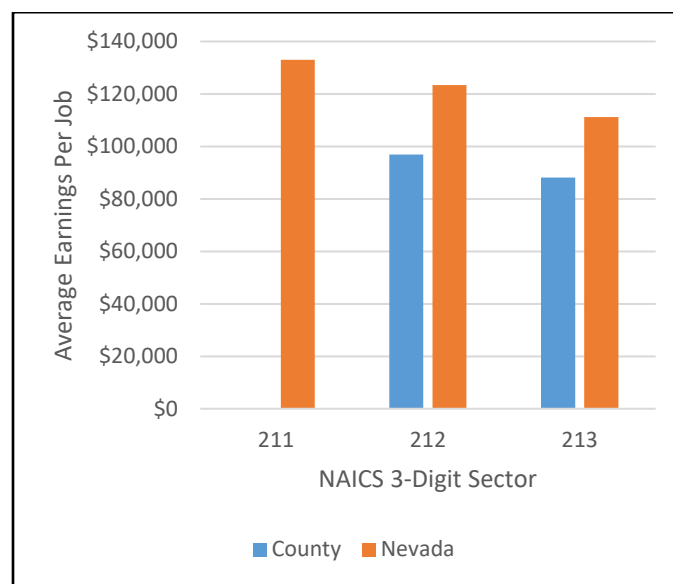


Figure 58. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

From 2011 to 2021 jobs have slightly increased in the Utilities sector. The data was previously suppressed in 2011; now there are 12 jobs and 1 payroll business that average \$123,893 per job with an industry earning over \$1M.

The total sales are up over \$9M in this sector, and more than \$8M comes from the export sales. The imports are only \$7M, which balances out well with the total sales, creating a healthy economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,287,000



Table 64. Mineral County NAICS Sector 22, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>221: Utilities</b>	<10	12	1	\$123,893	\$1,450,637

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>221</b>	\$9,203,181	\$659,863	\$8,543,317	\$7,441,183	\$1,287,000

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

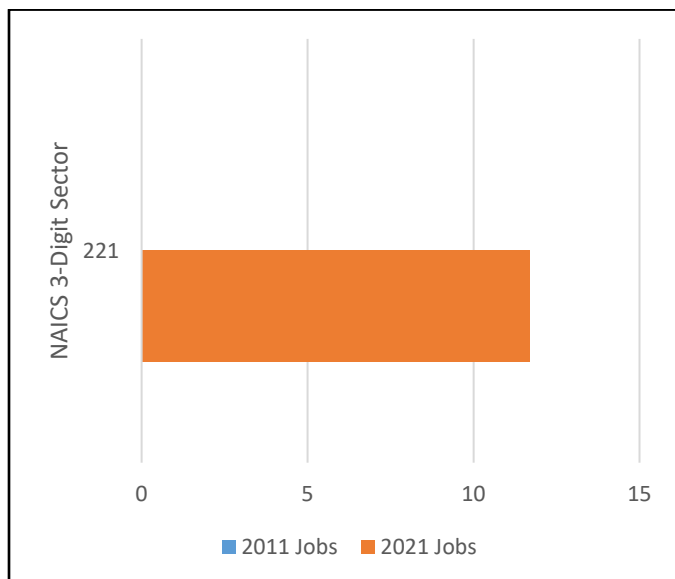
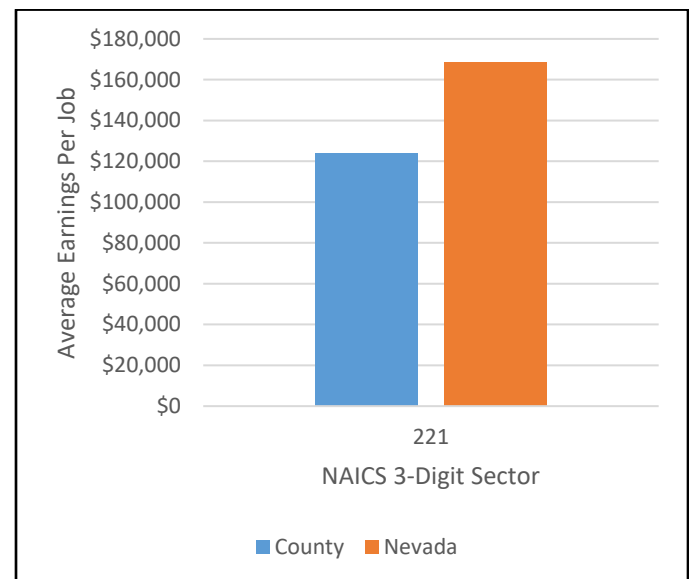


Figure 60. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

From 2011 to 2021 overall jobs have decreased in Mineral County's Construction sector. There are now only 5 payroll business and 19 jobs that average \$70,885 per job, for a total industry earning over \$1.5M. Most of the activity in this sector comes from the Heavy and Civil Engineering subsectors.

Due to the minimal activity in this sector, the imports are very high, especially in the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector. There is over \$3M in export sales but it's not enough to compare to the \$21M in imports. Without help from outside communities, Mineral's construction sector could fail.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$38,595.

Table 66. Mineral County NAICS Sector 23, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>236: Construction of Buildings</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$60,749
<b>237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</b>	28	19	1	\$70,885	\$1,437,855
<b>238: Specialty Trade Contractors</b>	18	<10	4	Insf. Data	\$485,789

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>236</b>	\$154,448	\$126,238	\$28,210	\$6,020,254	\$1,132
<b>237</b>	\$3,683,851	\$626,798	\$3,057,053	\$3,173,679	\$28,093
<b>238</b>	\$1,239,397	\$979,968	\$259,429	\$14,927,191	\$9,370

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

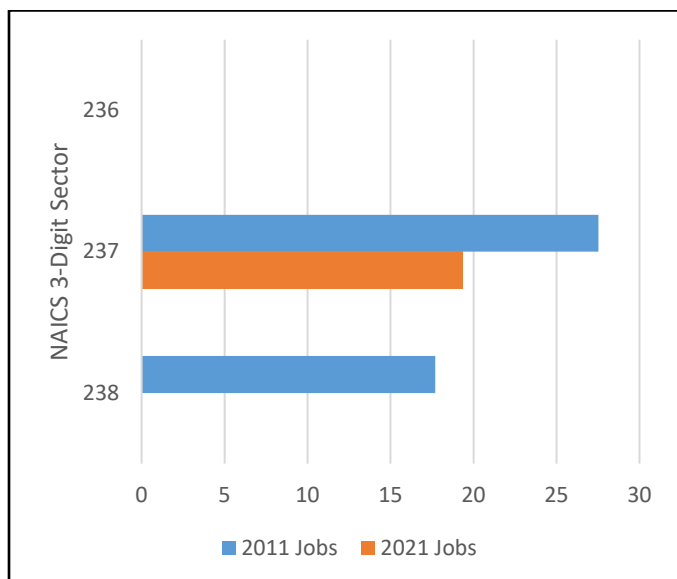
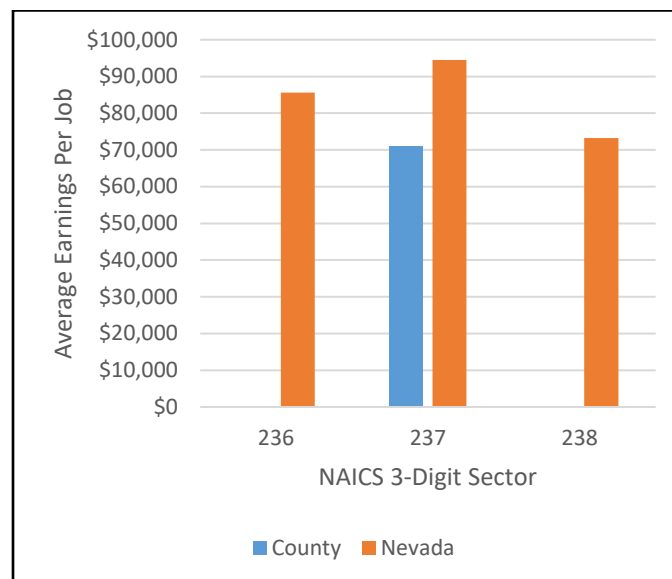


Figure 62. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

From 2011 to 2021, this manufacturing industry has not been active. Most of the data has been suppressed, only a few industry earnings were reported from Food Manufacturing and Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing.

These are the only two subsectors to report any sales as well. The total sales mostly come from exports, but they are much lower in comparison to the imports.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$374,453.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>311: Food Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$87,369
<b>312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$42,956
<b>313: Textile Mills</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>314: Textile Product Mills</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>315: Apparel Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>311</b>	\$505,654	\$47,649	\$458,005	\$6,656,613	\$9,210
<b>312</b>	\$1,263,969	\$268,086	\$995,883	\$1,367,725	\$365,243
<b>313</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,158	\$0
<b>314</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$170,794	\$0
<b>315</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,866	\$0
<b>316</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,062	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

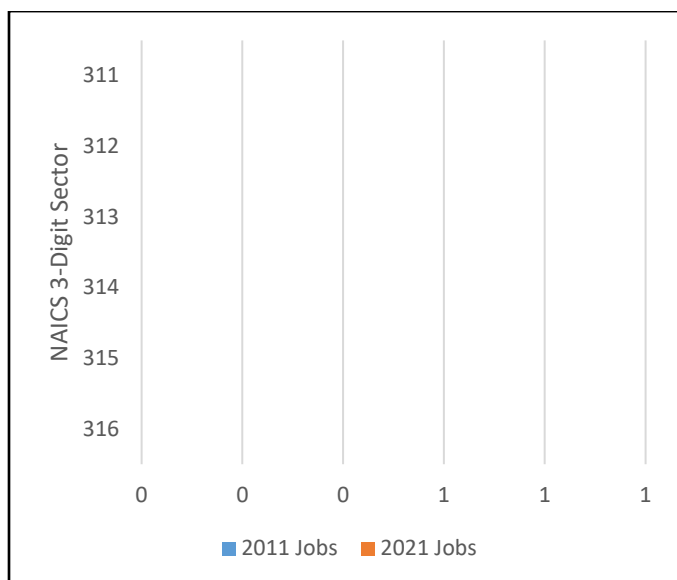
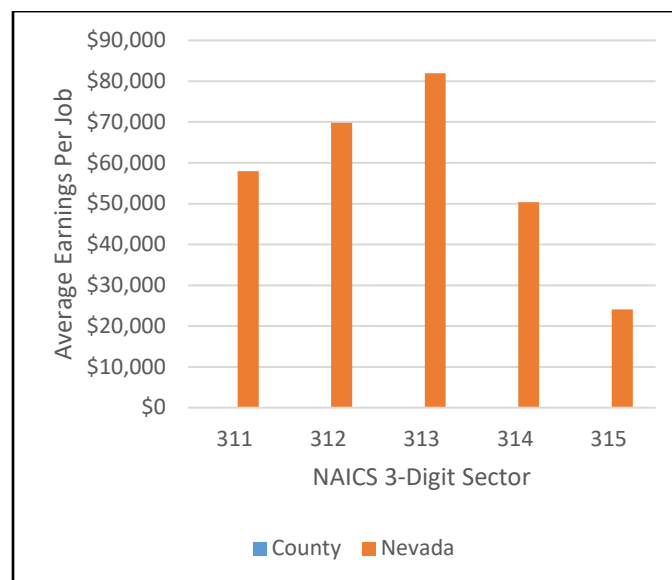


Figure 64. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **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**

From 2011 to 2021, there has been no activity in Mineral County for this Manufacturing sector. Despite having no payroll businesses three of the subsectors still managed to produce industry earnings. The total jobs and average earnings per job have been suppressed.

While there were a few total sales reported, it was not much; the imports are much greater throughout the subsectors. Without help from outside communities, this Manufacturing sector would not be able to run in Mineral County.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$21,918.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>321: Wood Product Manufacturing</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$22,381
<b>322: Paper Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>323: Printing and Related Support Activities</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$22,606
<b>324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>325: Chemical Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$322,984

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>321</b>	\$84,666	\$64,066	\$20,600	\$1,861,103	\$749
<b>322</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,427,261	\$0
<b>323</b>	\$71,412	\$0	\$71,412	\$485,379	\$1,217
<b>324</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,345,673	\$0
<b>325</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,931,849	\$0
<b>326</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,296,267	\$0
<b>327</b>	\$1,415,641	\$165,878	\$1,249,763	\$3,466,899	\$19,952

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

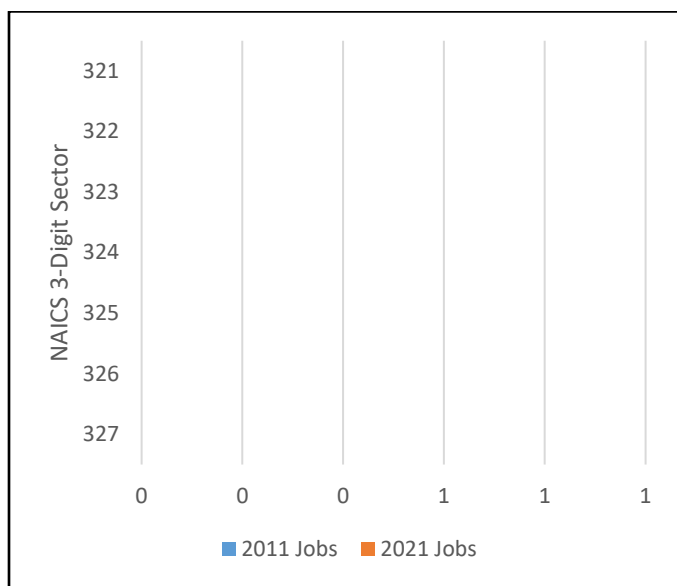
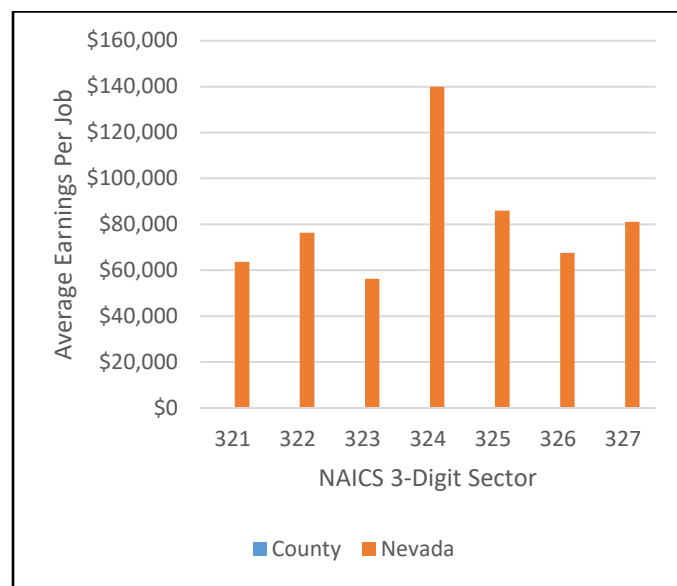


Figure 66. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 33: Manufacturing**

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

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

### **331: Primary Metal Manufacturing**

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

### **332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing**

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

### **334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing**

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

### **County Breakdown**

This Manufacturing sector is very similar to the previous sector (33); there has been little to no activity from 2011 to 2021. Only three subsectors reported jobs in 2021 and the data has been suppressed. Having very little output, this sector is forced to rely on the high number of imports it receives.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$13,446.

### **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. Mineral County NAICS Sector 33, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>331: Primary Metal Manufacturing</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$176,893
<b>332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>333: Machinery Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$19,048
<b>339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$15,830

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>331</b>	\$842,877	\$10,999	\$831,877	\$1,139,983	\$12,717
<b>332</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,056,397	\$0
<b>333</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,251,873	\$0
<b>334</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,344,574	\$0
<b>335</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,410,522	\$0
<b>336</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,418,740	\$0
<b>337</b>	\$40,261	\$0	\$40,261	\$595,206	\$286
<b>339</b>	\$40,776	\$0	\$40,776	\$1,553,785	\$443

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

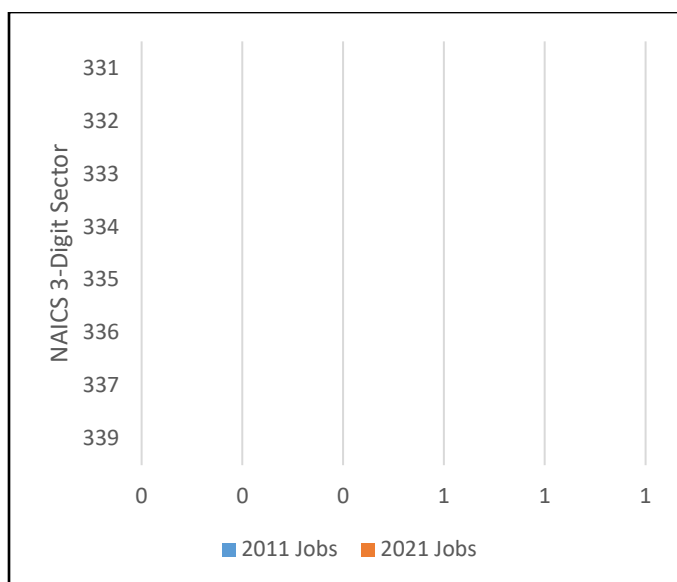
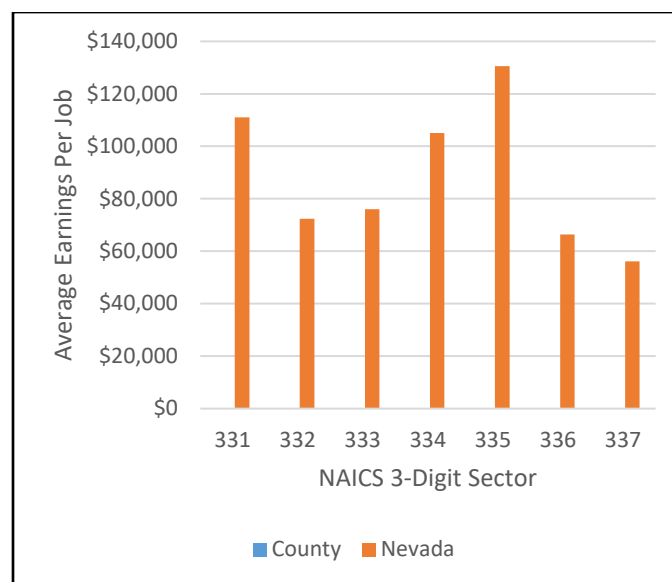


Figure 68. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This NAICS sector reported only having one active subsector for Mineral County in 2021. One payroll business was reported, however the total jobs and average earnings have been suppressed for the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector.

Despite not reporting any jobs in 2021, the Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods subsector still managed to produce total sales. The total sales between the two of the three subsectors are low however when compared to the total imports.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$109,727.



Table 74. Mineral County NAICS Sector 42, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods</b>	11	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$222,924
<b>424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$94,765
<b>425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>423</b>	\$722,986	\$141,771	\$581,215	\$11,098,754	\$48,647
<b>424</b>	\$380,882	\$345,196	\$35,686	\$9,692,136	\$61,080
<b>425</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$586,184	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

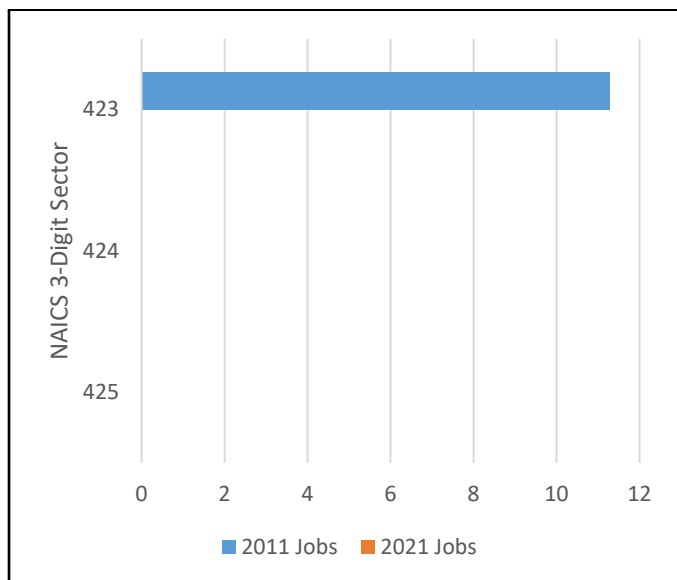
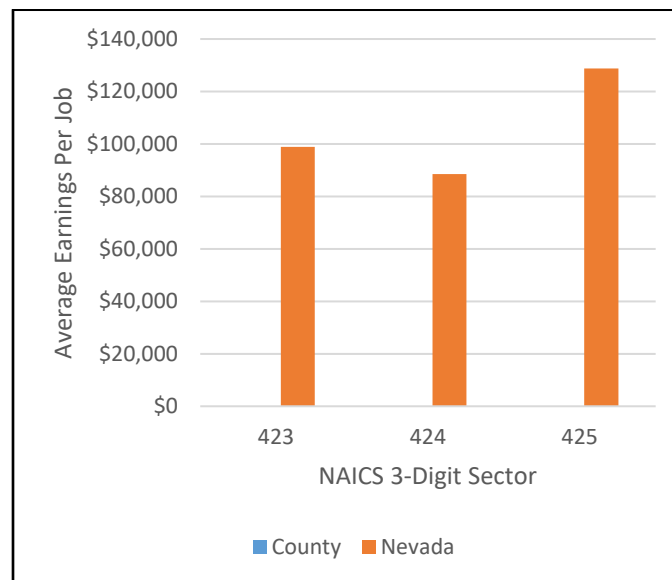


Figure 70. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This sector provides Mineral with 100 jobs and 10 payroll businesses in 2021. This is an increase in jobs from 2011, and the industry earnings are decent in the active subsectors. There is a good balance between the total sales and imports, showing signs of a stable economy. Total taxes collected from this sector \$2,252,316.

Table 76. Mineral County NAICS Sector 44, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>441: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</b>	<10	15	3	\$74,012	\$1,170,978
<b>442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>443: Electronics and Appliance Stores</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers</b>	15	15	1	\$43,789	\$653,916
<b>445: Food and Beverage Stores</b>	32	36	1	\$41,092	\$1,638,430
<b>446: Health and Personal Care Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>447: Gasoline Stations</b>	23	34	5	\$28,960	\$1,085,976
<b>448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$73,426

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>441</b>	\$3,021,344	\$618,971	\$2,402,372	\$3,564,954	\$461,677
<b>442</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$601,268	\$0
<b>443</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$729,953	\$0
<b>444</b>	\$1,955,273	\$147,379	\$1,807,895	\$1,186,639	\$366,125
<b>445</b>	\$4,172,616	\$579,217	\$3,593,399	\$2,261,486	\$509,076
<b>446</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,239,813	\$0
<b>447</b>	\$5,317,190	\$1,269,148	\$4,048,042	\$182,749	\$880,183
<b>448</b>	\$282,078	\$109,581	\$172,497	\$1,337,738	\$35,255

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

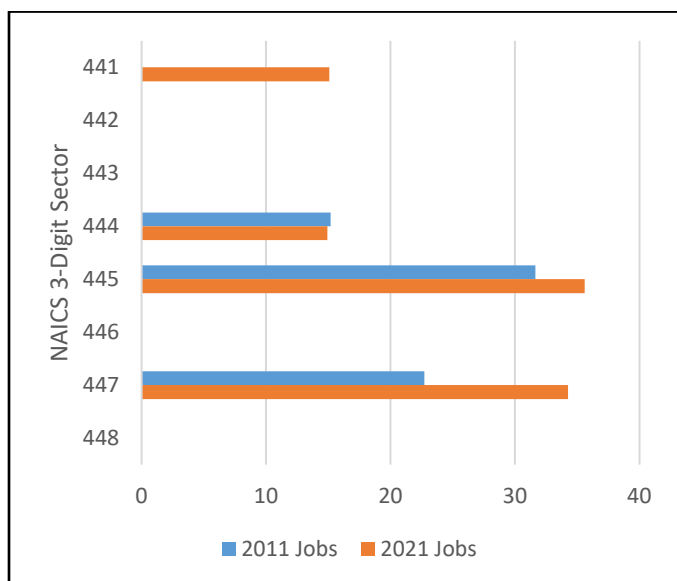
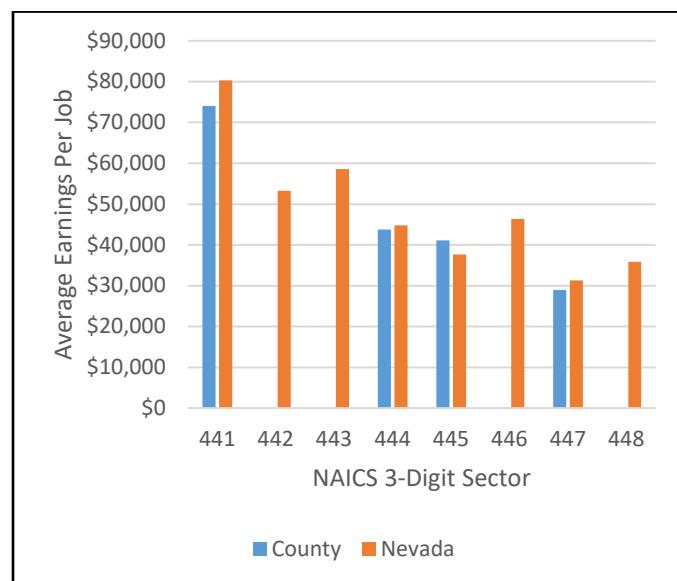


Figure 72. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Most of the data for 2021 has been suppressed in this sector; only General Merchandise Stores reported having 16 jobs and 2 payroll businesses. Despite the minimal output from the other subsectors, they all managed to produce industry earnings.

The total sales are not great for this sector, but they are decent enough to balance out the imports. The imports are higher than the total sales, but they are not by much, allowing for a good cash flow in Mineral.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$674,170.

Table 78. Mineral County NAICS Sector 45, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>451: Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$22,168
<b>452: General Merchandise Stores</b>	<10	16	2	\$37,399	\$676,252
<b>453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$411,126
<b>454: Nonstore Retailers</b>	18	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$483,881

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>451</b>	\$54,082	\$30,942	\$23,139	\$430,127	\$7,338
<b>452</b>	\$1,888,419	\$302,703	\$1,585,716	\$2,511,665	\$391,920
<b>453</b>	\$999,710	\$200,962	\$798,748	\$938,800	\$134,523
<b>454</b>	\$2,076,855	\$370,566	\$1,706,289	\$3,157,046	\$140,389

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

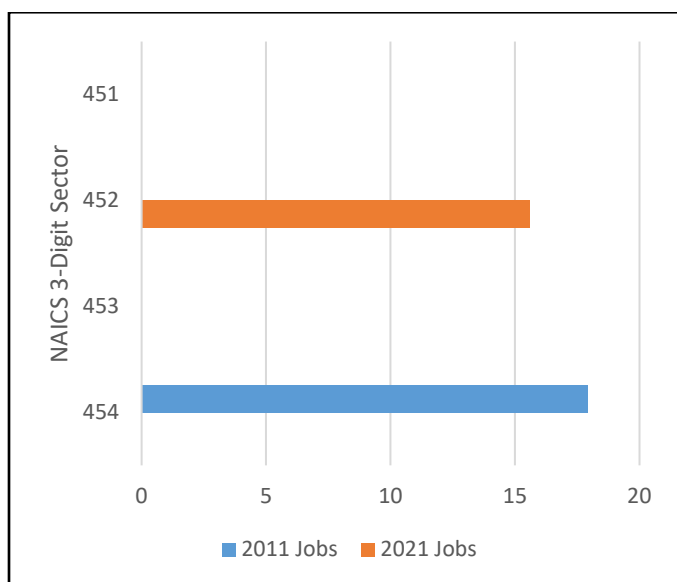
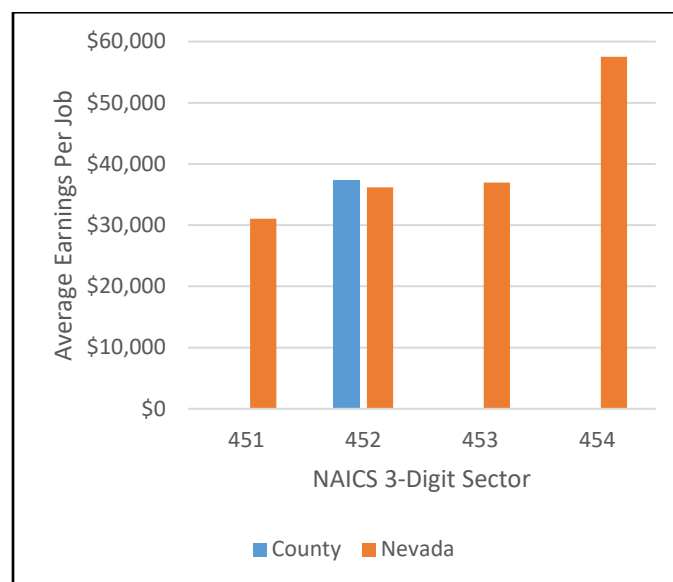


Figure 74. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **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**

Truck Transportation is the only subsector to report having payroll businesses and jobs for Mineral's Sector (48). This has been the only active subsector from 2011 to 2021, however the others still manage to have some industry earnings.

The total sales for this sector are low, none are over \$1M. With the low output coming from this sector, Mineral has to rely on the imports from outside communities for this sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$60,160.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>481: Air Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$120,459
<b>482: Rail Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>483: Water Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$26,730
<b>484: Truck Transportation</b>	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$327,038
<b>485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$52,834
<b>486: Pipeline Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,814
<b>488: Support Activities for Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$51,275

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>481</b>	\$335,287	\$180,600	\$154,688	\$1,428,764	\$36,858
<b>482</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$640,564	\$0
<b>483</b>	\$133,898	\$80,783	\$53,115	\$367,099	\$4,916
<b>484</b>	\$858,027	\$512,639	\$345,388	\$3,990,405	\$13,657
<b>485</b>	\$96,242	\$74,561	\$21,681	\$897,311	\$3,101
<b>486</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$339,191	\$0
<b>487</b>	\$19,899	\$4,975	\$14,924	\$6,182	\$216
<b>488</b>	\$130,294	\$105,890	\$24,404	\$827,153	\$1,412

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

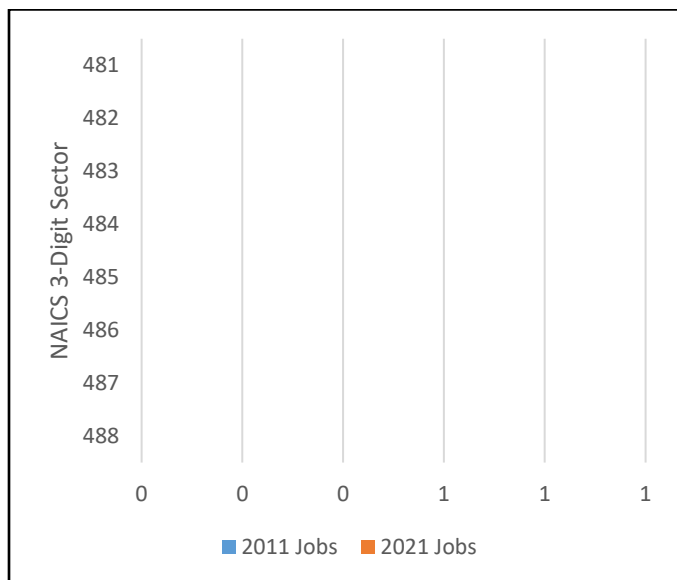
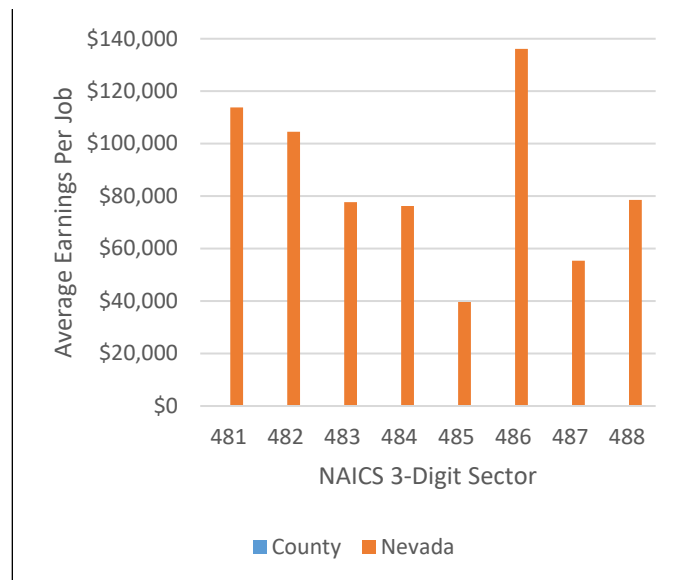


Figure 76. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This sector is not very active for Mineral in 2021, nor has it been over the past ten years. There have been no jobs or payroll businesses recorded for Mineral, however there is still some industry earnings reported.

There are a few sales that have been reported as well, mostly coming from in-region sales. However, the sales don't mean much because the imports are more than twice the amount of them. Without the imports, this sector wouldn't even have the little activity it does.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$6,042.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>491: Postal Service</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>492: Couriers and Messengers</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$120,553
<b>493: Warehousing and Storage</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$148,430

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>491</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$855	\$0
<b>492</b>	\$256,433	\$170,026	\$86,406	\$315,727	\$3,563
<b>493</b>	\$301,081	\$159,779	\$141,302	\$975,945	\$2,479

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

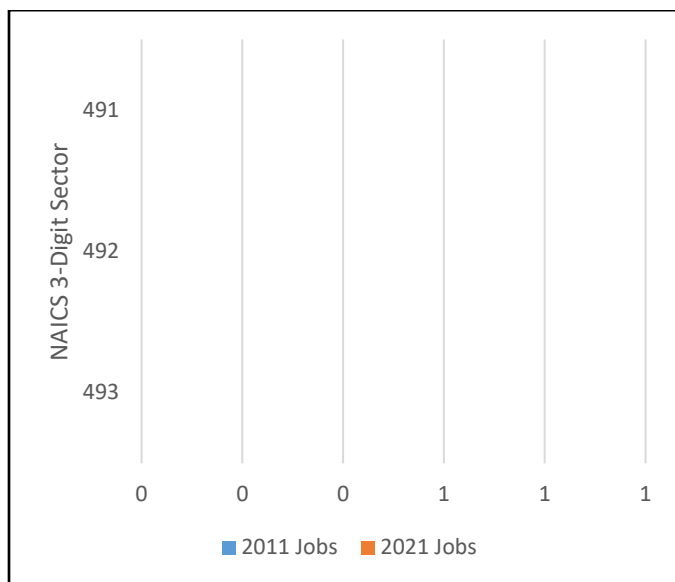
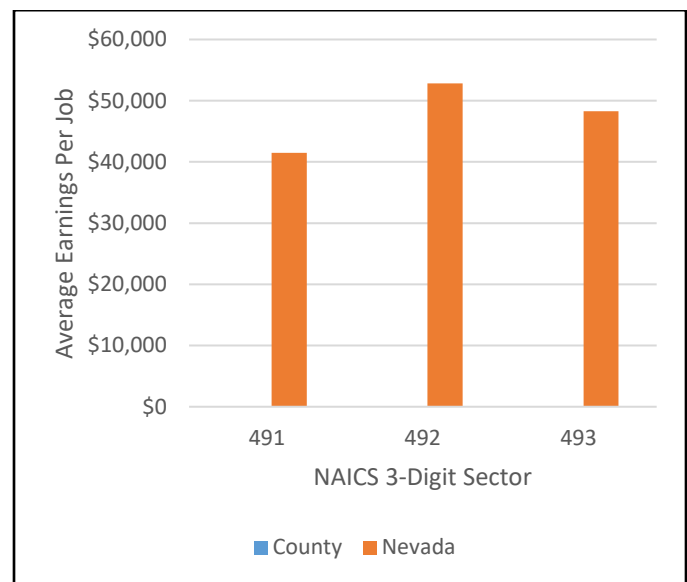


Figure 78. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 51: Information**

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

### **511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)**

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

### **512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries**

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

### **515: Broadcasting (except Internet)**

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

### **517: Telecommunications**

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

### **518 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services**

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

### **519: Other Information Services**

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

### **County Breakdown**

The Information sector has experienced little to no change in total jobs from 2011 to 2021. There are only 2 payroll businesses in 2021 and they come from Telecommunications and Data Processing, where data has been suppressed for the total jobs and average earnings per job. However, it is likely the jobs and earnings are not much, as the total industry earnings are under \$1M.

Imports are the main story in this sector as they are well over \$15M. Telecommunications does produce decent sales that are over \$5M, most of which are in-region sales. With no jobs and minimal output, Mineral's Information sector has to rely on outside communities.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$381,410.



Table 84. Mineral County NAICS Sector 51, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$10,318
<b>512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>515: Broadcasting (except Internet)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>517: Telecommunications</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$841,711
<b>518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services</b>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$45,358
<b>519: Other Information Services</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>511</b>	\$21,924	\$15,572	\$6,352	\$4,088,352	\$287
<b>512</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,159,192	\$0
<b>515</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,312,882	\$0
<b>517</b>	\$5,492,553	\$4,469,921	\$1,022,631	\$3,174,879	\$378,520
<b>518</b>	\$174,583	\$89,385	\$85,199	\$2,812,637	\$2,603
<b>519</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,176,883	\$0

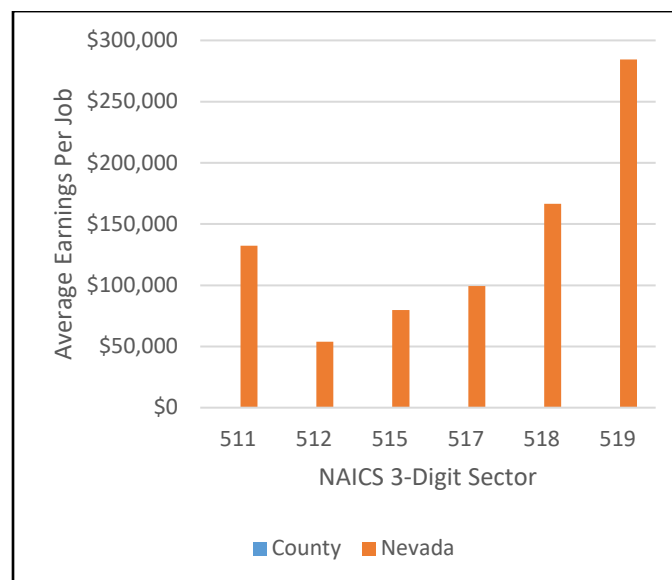
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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



Figure 80. Mineral 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**

Mineral County's Finance and Insurance sector is not very active in 2021. From 2011 to 2021 there was a decrease in jobs. There is only one subsector that reports having 1 payroll business and 20 jobs that average \$126,890. With the 1 payroll business, Credit Intermediation and Related Activities produces \$2,478,085 in total industry earnings and \$8.7M in total sales.

The total sales may seem to be decent, but when looking at the imports, the sales become irrelevant. Imports from Mineral's one active subsector are over \$8M, not to mention the other subsectors' imports total up over \$18M. Without the near \$30M in imports this sector would not be active in Mineral County.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$168,177.

Table 86. Mineral County NAICS Sector 52, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>521: Monetary Authorities-Central Bank</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>522: Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</b>	25	20	1	\$126,890	\$2,478,085
<b>523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$23,025
<b>524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$82,825
<b>525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>521</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,688	\$0
<b>522</b>	\$8,795,761	\$615,625	\$8,180,135	\$8,483,897	\$164,795
<b>523</b>	\$35,240	\$23,550	\$11,690	\$6,579,602	\$140
<b>524</b>	\$288,892	\$143,850	\$145,042	\$10,186,457	\$3,242
<b>525</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,910,298	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

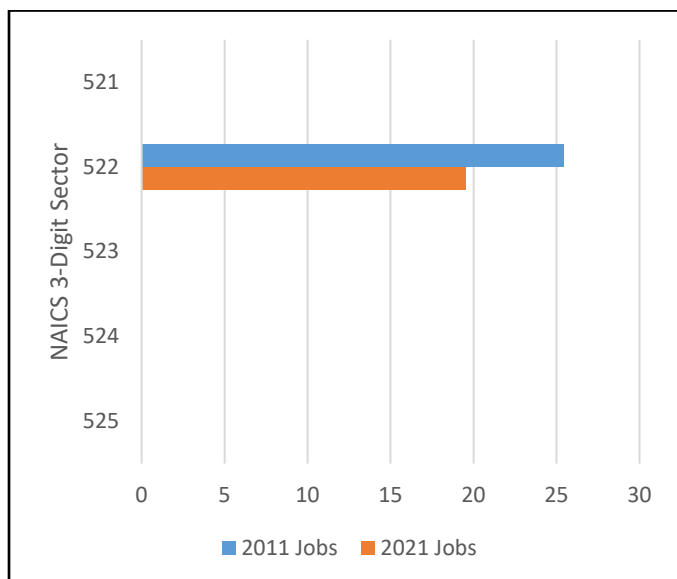
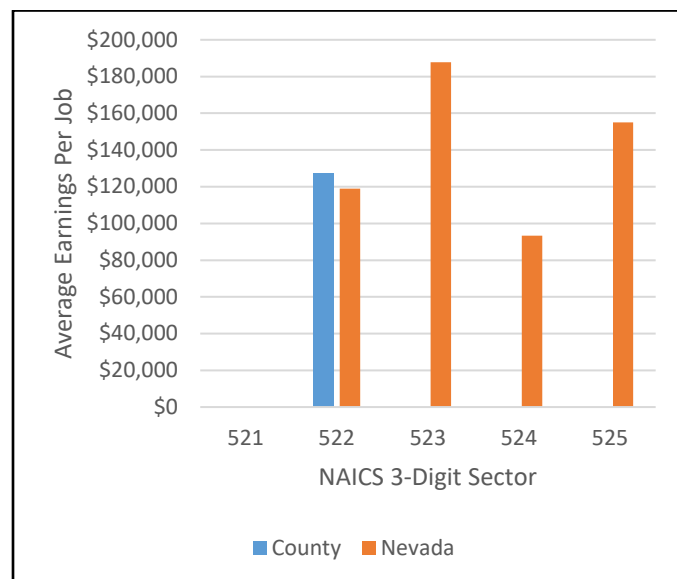


Figure 82. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing**

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

### **531: Real Estate**

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

### **532: Rental and Leasing Services**

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

### **533 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)**

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

### **County Breakdown**

From 2011 to 2021 jobs have decreased in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector. All jobs come from the Real Estate subsector in Mineral, however the data is suppressed for total jobs and earnings; but there are 2 payroll businesses that were reported in 2021. They have a total industry earning of \$389,893 and despite not having any jobs the Rental and Leasing Services subsector had \$66,470 in total industry earnings.

The total sales are over \$1.6M, \$1.3M coming from Real Estate and \$300K from Rental and Leasing Services. The total sales in both subsectors are split evenly between in-region and exported sales. The total imports are much higher than the total sales at \$14M. This is due to no output coming from the Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets. The high imports and minimal output could be displaying an opportunity in Mineral County.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$86,023.

Table 88. Mineral County NAICS Sector 53, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>531: Real Estate</b>	<10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$389,893
<b>532: Rental and Leasing Services</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$66,470
<b>533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>531</b>	\$1,310,522	\$695,530	\$614,992	\$11,417,491	\$56,672
<b>532</b>	\$312,615	\$289,905	\$22,710	\$1,567,093	\$29,351
<b>533</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,069,115	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

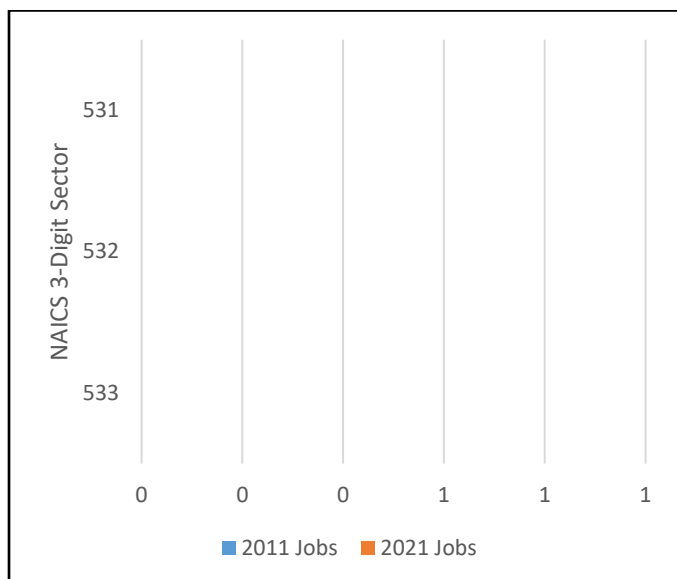
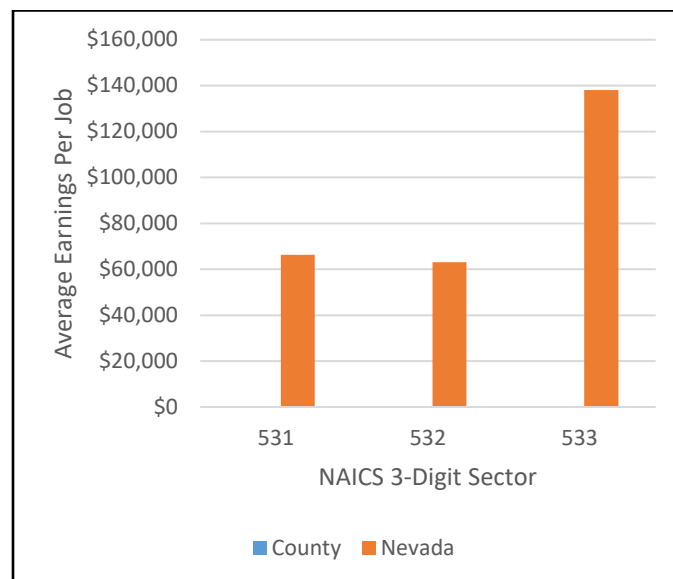


Figure 84. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





## **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**

The jobs have slightly decreased in this sector from 2011 to 2021. There are now 23 jobs in 2021, with 4 payroll businesses that average \$55,394. This average is significantly less when compared to the state's average. The total industry earnings are decent at \$1.3M.

The total sales are respectable as well at over \$2M, which is split evenly between in-region and export sales. However, the total sales seemingly disappear when looking at the imports. The imports are massive for this sector over at \$28M; this large total along with the steady output demonstrates a need in Mineral County.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$26,042.

Table 90. Mineral County NAICS Sector 54, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	26	23	4	\$55,394	\$1,353,634

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>541</b>	\$2,336,667	\$1,345,376	\$991,290	\$28,007,289	\$26,042

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

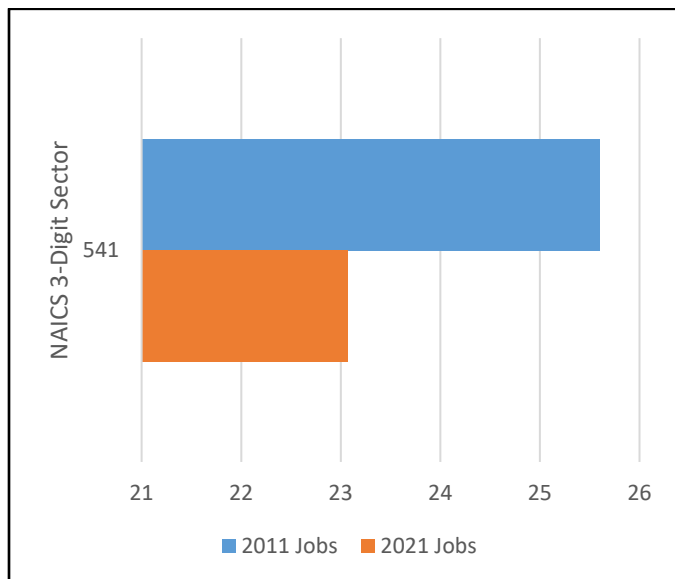
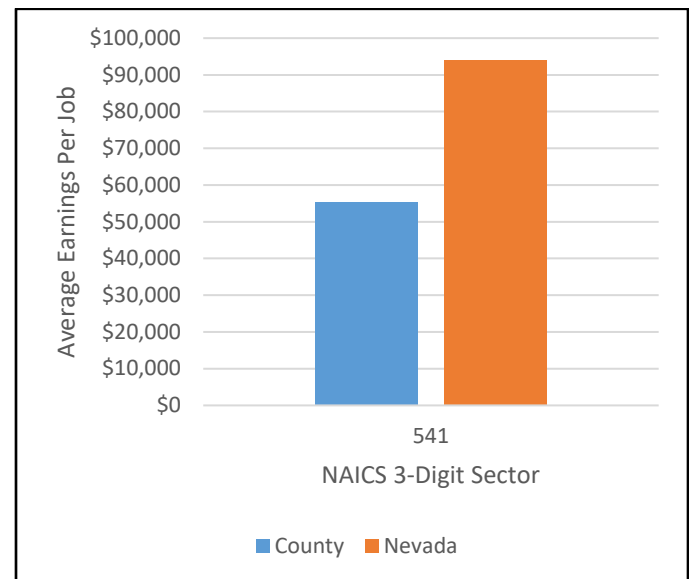


Figure 86. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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 2011 there were 18 reported jobs in this sector, jobs have then decreased to being suppressed in 2021. The average earnings per job are suppressed as well, but there was an industry earning of \$1.5M reported.

The total sales are decent as well at \$2.7M, and the sales are split evenly between in-region and export sales. However, the imports are much higher at \$6.5M, forcing Mineral to rely on outside sources.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$47,924.

Table 92. Mineral County NAICS Sector 55, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>551: Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	18	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$1,504,054

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>551</b>	\$2,706,297	\$1,060,815	\$1,645,482	\$6,519,730	\$47,924

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

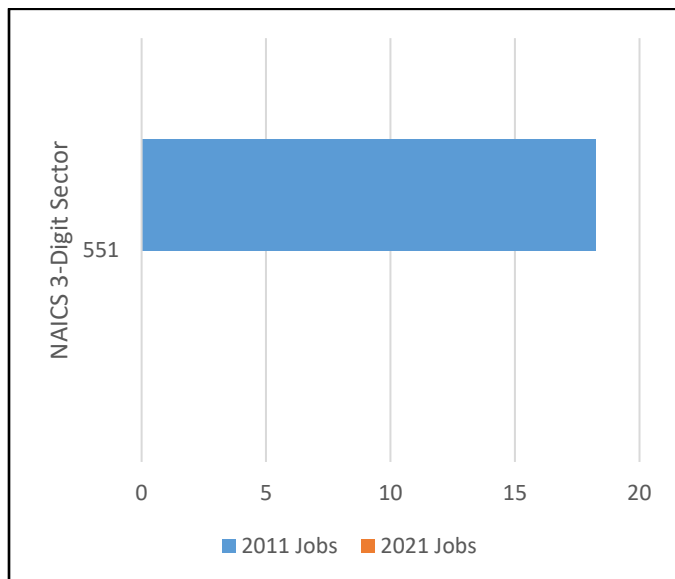
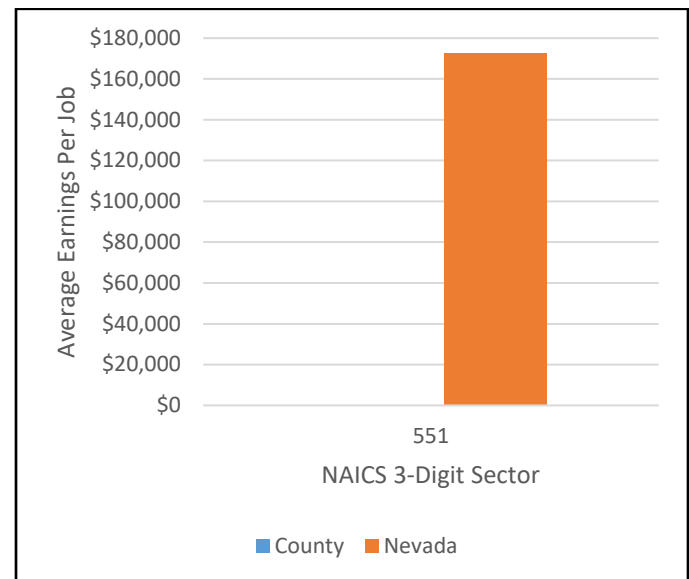


Figure 88. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Jobs have increased overall in this sector from 2011 to 2021, all 561 jobs come from the Administrative and Support Services subsector. Despite the overall increase, the Waste Management and Remediation Services subsector became inactive over the ten-year span. There are 2 payroll businesses that average \$77,409 earnings per job and have a total industry earning of \$44.7M.

The total sales are amazing at \$145M, most of which comes from export sales. The imports are fairly high at \$27M, but the high output makes up for it and allows for a healthy cash flow.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,043,727.



Table 94. Mineral County NAICS Sector 56, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>561: Administrative and Support Services</b>	475	561	2	\$77,409	\$44,718,653
<b>562: Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	13	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>561</b>	\$145,967,468	\$4,379,472	\$141,587,997	\$24,049,506	\$1,043,727
<b>562</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,301,840	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

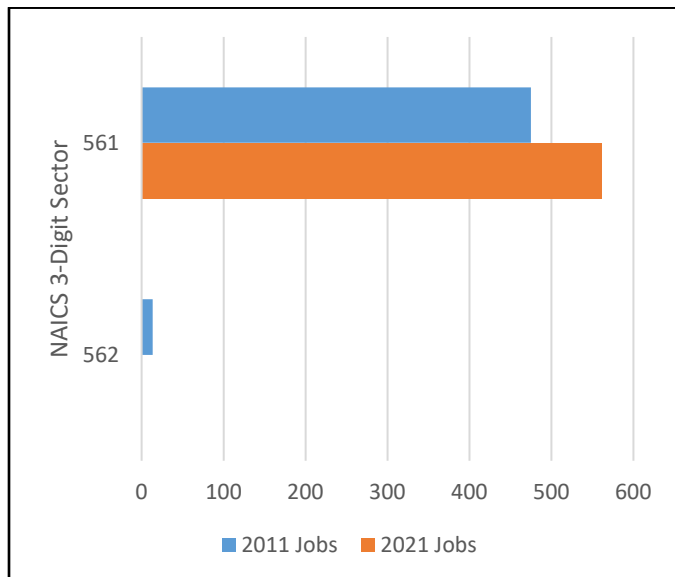
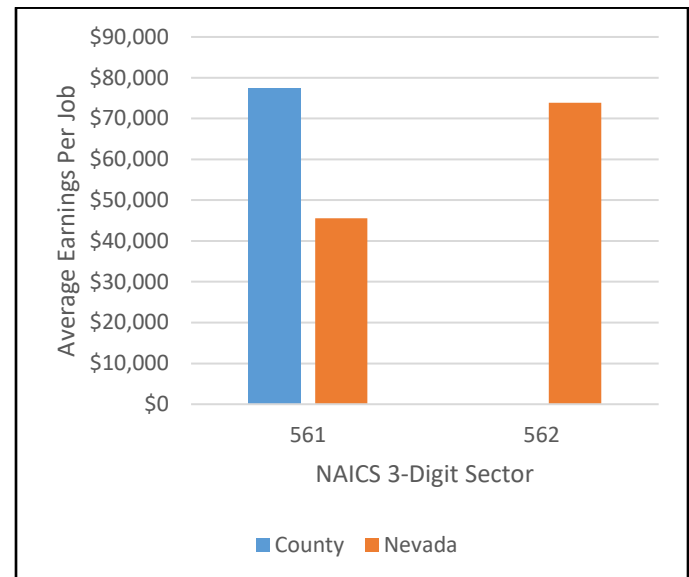


Figure 90. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Jobs have increased in Mineral's Educational Services sector from 2011 to 2021. There are now 26 jobs that average \$33,753, for a total industry earning of \$938,720.

The total sales are just over \$1M, and they mostly all come from in-region sales. The imports are higher than the total sales by about \$1M, which could be showing a need in this area for Mineral County.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$10,082.

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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>611: Educational Services</b>	<10	26	0	\$33,753	\$938,720

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>611</b>	\$1,081,280	\$791,314	\$289,966	\$2,676,451	\$10,082

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

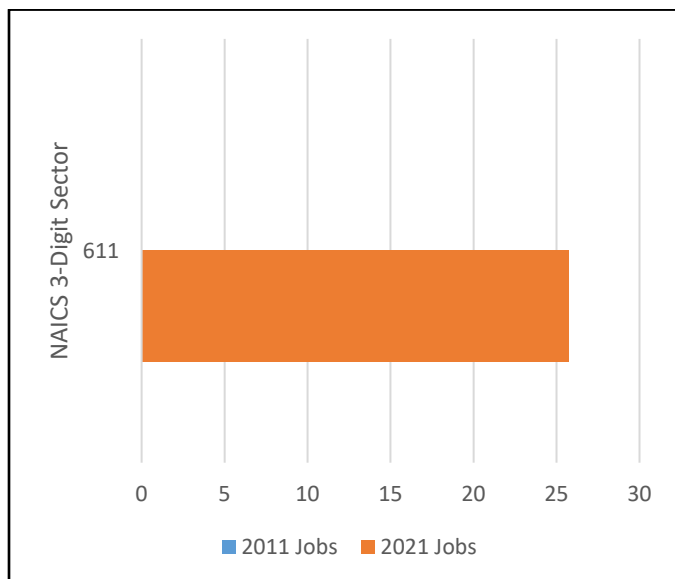
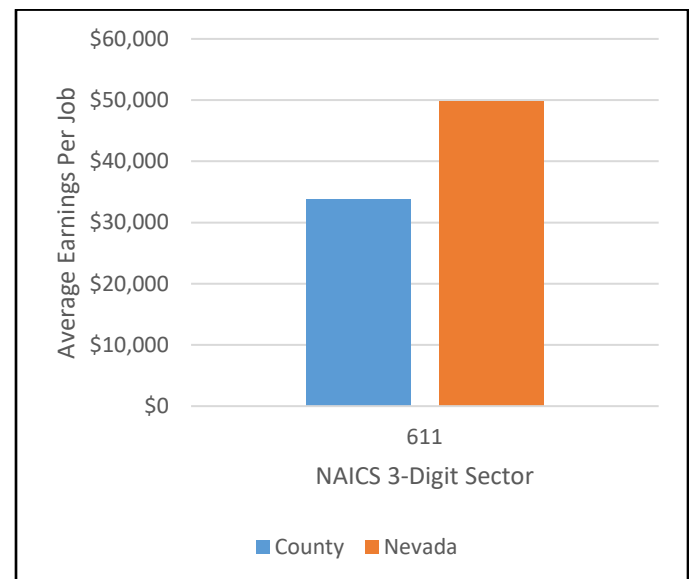


Figure 92. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

From 2011 to 2021 overall jobs have decreased in this sector; there are now 25 jobs all coming from Ambulatory Health Care Services. There are 3 payroll businesses in 2021, 1 from subsector (621) and 2 from subsector (624). Ambulatory Health Care Services average \$75,573 per job, producing an industry earning of \$1.8M.

The total sales are decent in the two active subsectors, however they don't compare to the imports. The imports are extremely high at \$22M, making Mineral heavily reliant on outside communities for its Health Care and Social Assistance sector.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$60,896.

Table 98. Mineral County NAICS Sector 62, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>621: Ambulatory Health Care Services</b>	26	25	1	\$75,573	\$1,880,485
<b>622: Hospitals</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,119
<b>624: Social Assistance</b>	16	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$341,338

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>621</b>	\$3,324,660	\$1,514,587	\$1,810,073	\$9,972,600	\$34,388
<b>622</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,671,672	\$0
<b>623</b>	\$13,188	\$11,468	\$1,721	\$2,580,756	\$432
<b>624</b>	\$1,234,527	\$738,159	\$496,367	\$1,875,767	\$26,076

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

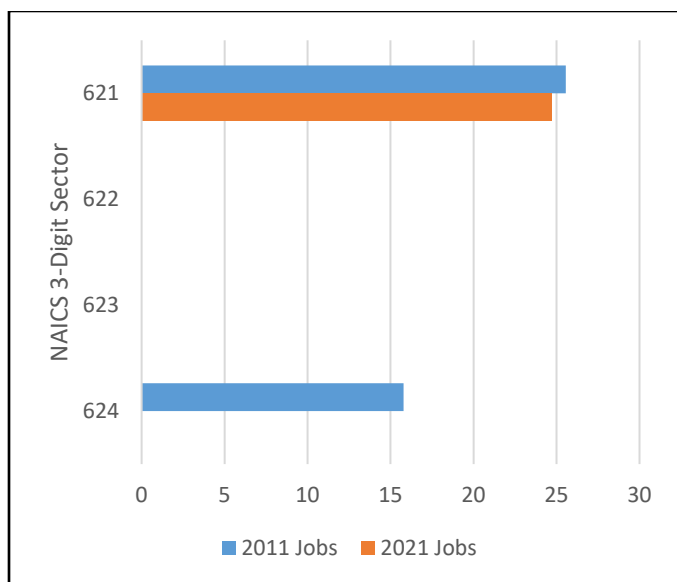
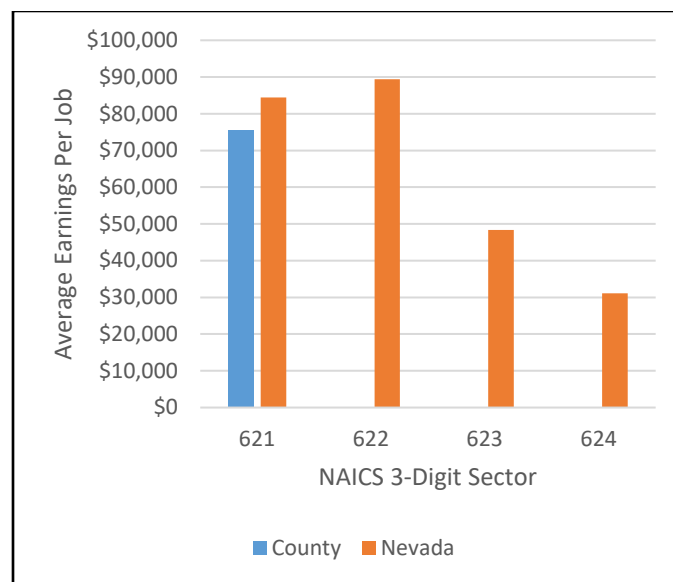


Figure 94. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation**

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

### **711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries**

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

### **712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions**

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

### **713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries**

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

### **County Breakdown**

Total jobs have increased in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector from 2011 to 2021. While data for subsector (711) has been suppressed, jobs have increased to 18 jobs in the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector. There are also 2 payroll businesses, and they average \$24,641 per job with a total industry earning of \$833,283. Despite the suppressed data, subsector (711) still produced a total industry earning of \$274,577.

The total sales are great for this sector, especially from the Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries subsector, with over \$3.9M in sales. The imports are lower than the total sales by about \$2.8M, which is a great sign for Mineral. There is a healthy flow of cash coming in and out of the County causing this sector to thrive.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$555,777.



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

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>711: Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$274,577
<b>712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</b>	<10	18	2	\$24,641	\$833,283

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>711</b>	\$778,377	\$138,858	\$639,519	\$710,336	\$89,158
<b>712</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,052	\$0
<b>713</b>	\$3,951,909	\$372,004	\$3,579,906	\$1,046,056	\$466,619

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

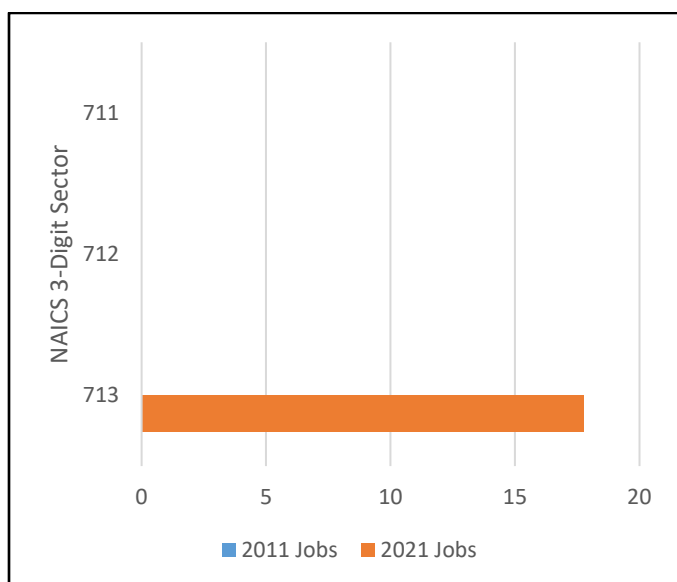
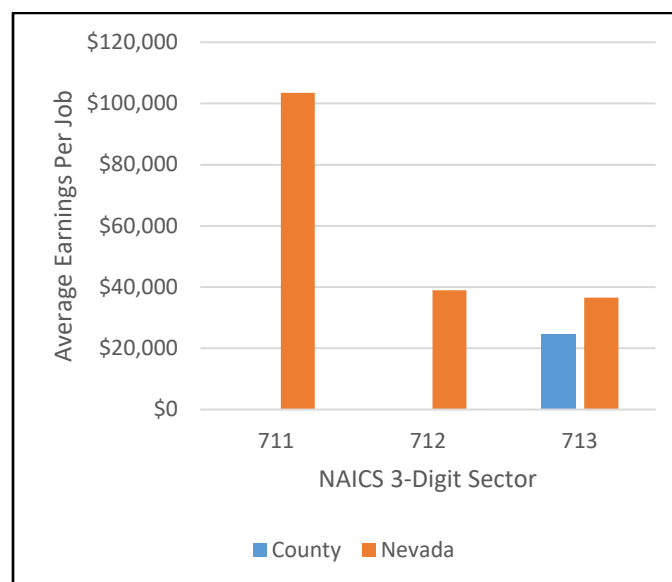


Figure 96 Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 72: Accommodation and Food Services**

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

### **721: Accommodation**

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

### **722: Food Services and Drinking Places**

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

### **County Breakdown**

Jobs have fluctuated from 2011 to 2021 in the Accommodation and Food Services sector. Jobs decreased in the Accommodation subsector, while jobs increased in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector. There are 155 jobs in 2021 and 10 payroll businesses, 3 coming from the Accommodation subsector and 7 from Food Services and Drinking Places. The average earnings per job aren't very high and when compared to Nevada, Mineral earns significantly less. Both subsectors' industry earnings are well over \$1M and the total sales are great.

Total sales add up to over \$11.9M, most of the sales are in-region from Food Services and Drinking Places. However, there is still \$4.6M in exported sales from the Accommodation subsector. The total imports are fairly low at \$4.4M, which allows for a healthy money flow in and out of the community.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$1,821,351.

Table 102. Mineral County NAICS Sector 72, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>721: Accommodation</b>	107	75	3	\$27,834	\$2,347,600
<b>722: Food Services and Drinking Places</b>	62	80	7	\$21,002	\$1,712,570

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>721</b>	\$6,299,845	\$1,699,766	\$4,600,079	\$498,553	\$1,298,186
<b>722</b>	\$5,600,748	\$4,667,293	\$933,456	\$3,924,042	\$523,165

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

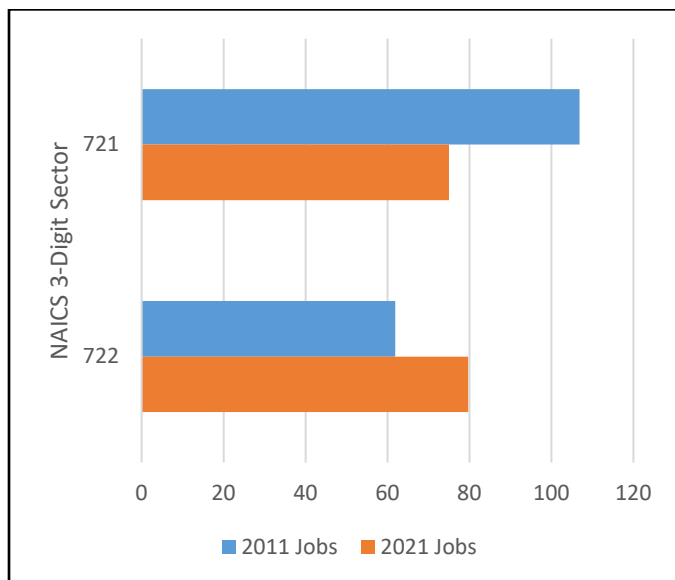
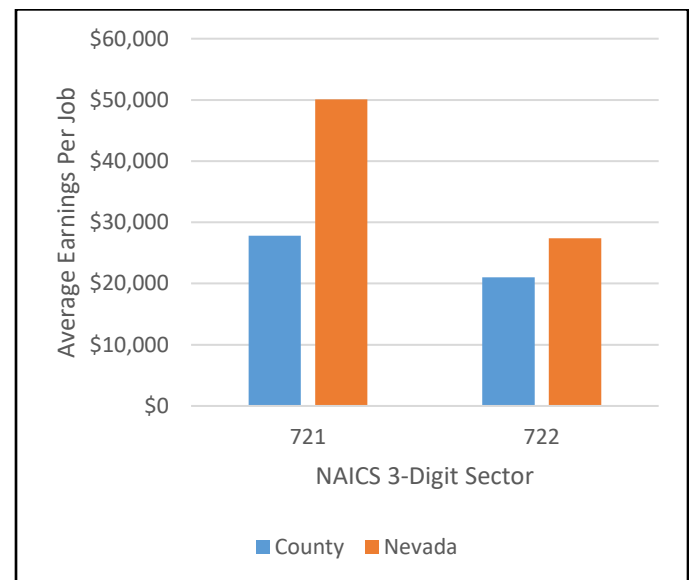


Figure 98. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 81: Other Services (Except Public Administration)**

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

### **811: Repair and Maintenance**

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

### **812: Personal and Laundry Services**

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

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

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

### **814 Private Households**

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

### **County Breakdown**

There are two active subsectors in the Other Services (Except Public Administration) sector. Jobs have increased from 2011 to 2021, there are now 26 jobs and 1 payroll business in the Repair and Maintenance subsector. There are also 10 jobs and 1 payroll business in the Personal and Laundry Services subsector. The average earnings per job that were reported were slightly greater when compared to Nevada. The total industry earnings for the sector are decent at \$2.1M.

The total sales mostly come from export sales. However, there is still a decent number of in-region sales that can be seen. Despite the in-region and export sales being decent, they are not enough to outweigh the imports. The imports for this sector are nearly \$7M, which is nearly twice the number of total sales.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$377,626.

Table 104. Mineral County NAICS Sector 81, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>811: Repair and Maintenance</b>	10	26	1	\$58,568	\$1,697,799
<b>812: Personal and Laundry Services</b>	10	10	1	\$31,464	\$421,813
<b>813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$9,472
<b>814: Private Households</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>811</b>	\$3,519,477	\$1,189,669	\$2,329,808	\$2,667,815	\$351,481
<b>812</b>	\$651,028	\$571,618	\$79,410	\$1,702,419	\$26,069
<b>813</b>	\$26,506	\$0	\$26,506	\$2,484,497	\$76
<b>814</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$286,701	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

For those industries where data was suppressed, 'Insf. Data' or '&lt;10' show

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

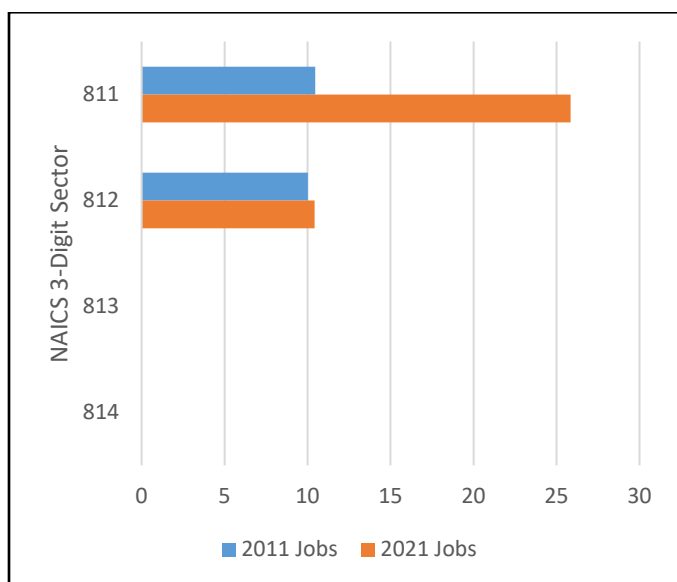
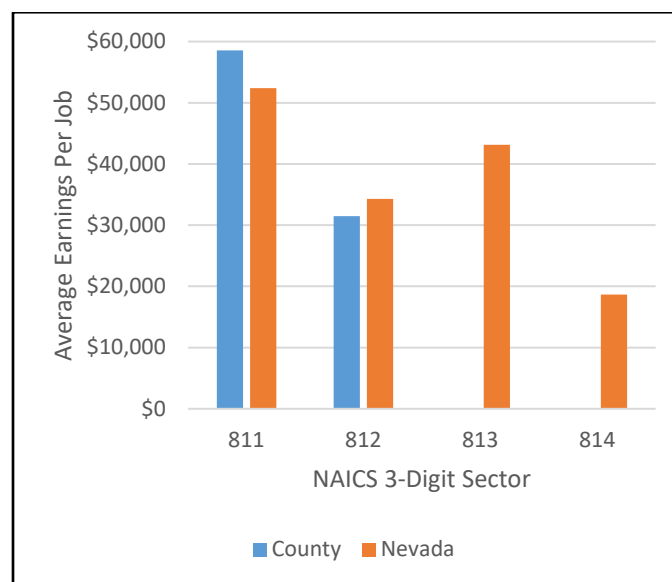


Figure 100. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 90: Public Administration**

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

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

EMSI's reasoning of the change to code 90:

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

### **901: Federal Government**

This industry comprises all federal government entities.

### **902: State Government**

This industry group comprises state-level establishments.

### **903: Local Government**

This industry group comprises local-level government agencies.

#### **County Breakdown**

Given this sector is comprised of the three governments, there is a lot of activity that can be seen. This sector provides Mineral County with the second most jobs after sector (56), with a total of 522 in 2021 which has decreased by 88 from the previous total in 2011. Two of the three governments average more earnings per job compared to Nevada.

The imports are very high for this sector, but the total sales are greater. Most of the sales come from Federal Government exports, which is great for Mineral County. There is a great amount of money flowing in and out which makes for a healthy economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector are \$0.



Table 106. Mineral County NAICS Sector 90, 3-Digit Snapshot: Jobs and Earnings, 2021

NAICS	2011 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Payroll Businesses	Average Earnings/Job	Total Industry Earnings
<b>901: Federal Government</b>	92	66	6	\$88,861	\$6,132,584
<b>902: State Government</b>	12	14	5	\$87,974	\$1,247,803
<b>903: Local Government</b>	506	442	13	\$76,005	\$33,635,148

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

NAICS	Total Sales	In-Region Sales	Exported Sales	Imports	Taxes Paid
<b>901</b>	\$95,754,972	\$550,077	\$95,204,894	\$68,002,684	\$0
<b>902</b>	\$13,877,866	\$0	\$13,877,866	\$31,668,441	\$0
<b>903</b>	\$79,995,572	\$21,991,586	\$58,003,987	\$10,875,599	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

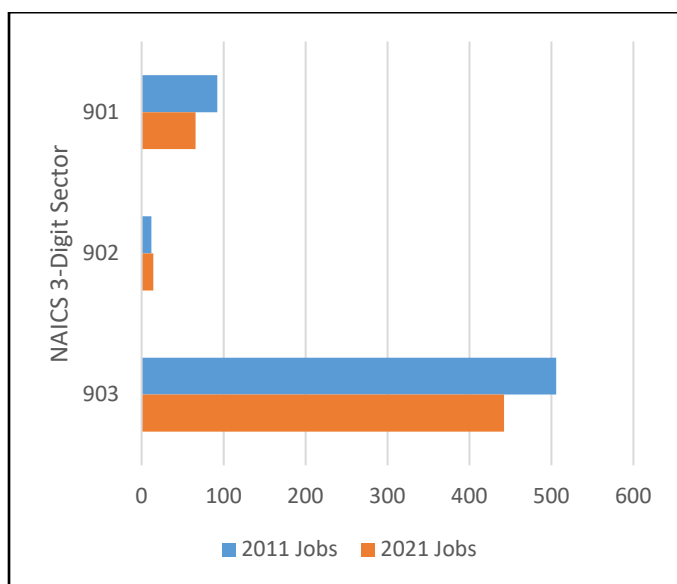
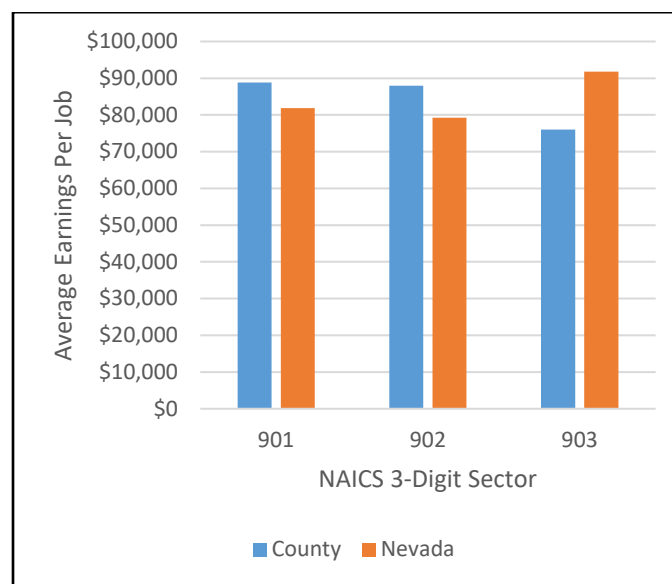


Figure 102. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



**NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified**

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

**999: Unclassified Industry**

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

**County Breakdown**

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

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

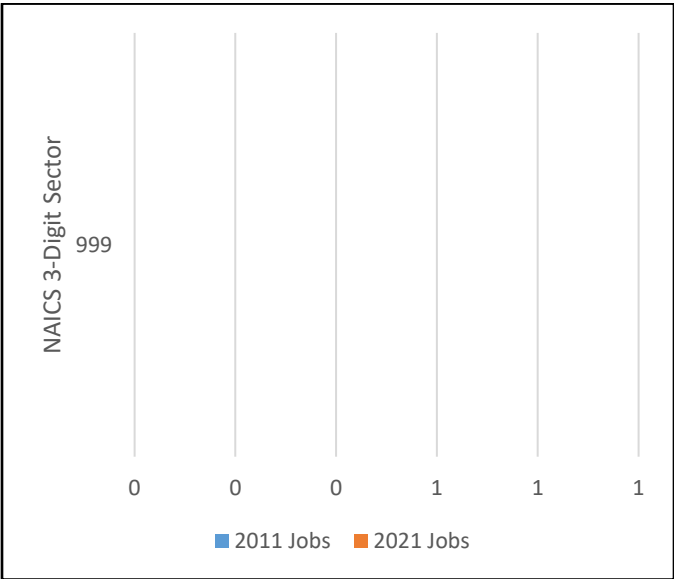
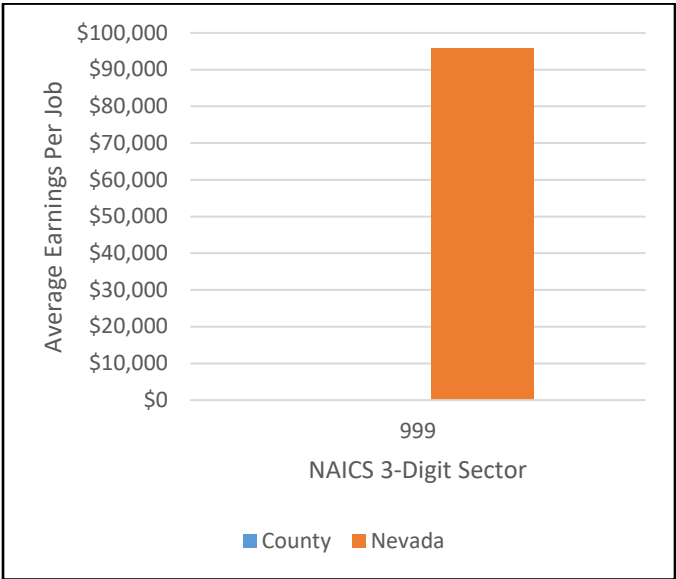


Figure 104. Mineral County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





# Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics

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

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



## Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

### This Section Contains:

Land Management .....	107
Land Coverage .....	108
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## County Breakdown

**Land Management and Coverage:** With 64.8%, most of land in Mineral County is owned by the BLM, followed by the US Forest Service that owns 15.5%. The third largest percentage of land is 238,310 acres which is Tribal land.

**Federal Land Payments:** The total federal land payments in Mineral County have increased overall from 2003 to 2019. The increase has not been gradual however and has fluctuated up and down over the years. Total federal land payments reached a peak in 2009 at \$2.3M, they then decreased by \$1M the next year. The payments fluctuated over the next years but remained around \$1.3M.

**Taxation:** The total CTX distribution in Mineral County has decreased overall by \$300,000 from 2010 to 2021. The total CTX distribution displays a bowing pattern over the 11 years. The total CTX decreased from \$2.8M in 2010 to \$2.3M in 2013, before it began to rise again. The taxable sales have increased by more than \$30,000 in Mineral County from 2006 to 2021. The sales have fluctuated over the years; increasing to a peak of \$92M in 2016, before decreasing down to \$52M in 2018, then back up to \$76M in 2021.

**Gaming:** The gaming win in Mineral County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2021. The gaming win first began to decrease, hitting its low \$3.7M, before starting to increase. The gaming win did not rise all the way to heights of where it once was, but this could be due to the pandemic which tanked the gaming win in 2020. However, Mineral was able to get plenty of those jobs back and more. Percentage Fee Collection has increased in Mineral from 2010 to 2021. A wavy pattern can be seen taking shape over the years as collections rise and then fall. The waves aren't major, except in 2020 when Percentage Fee Collections dropped to \$133,675 then in 2021 it jumped back up to \$319,219.



## 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. Mineral County Land Management, 2021

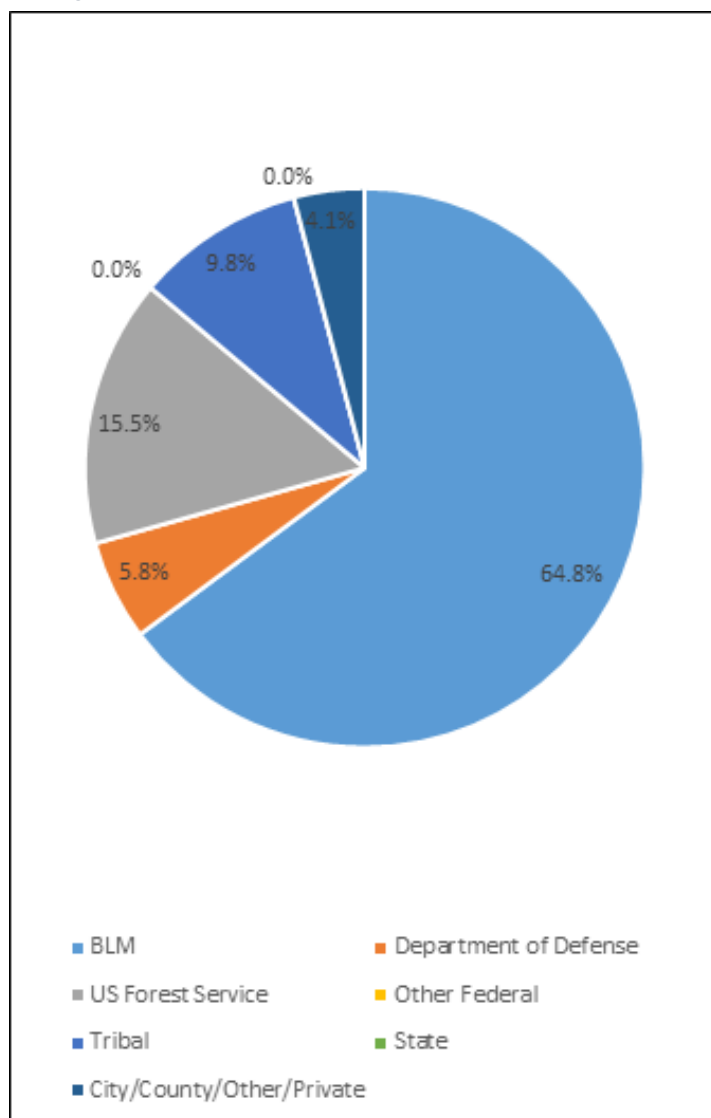
Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
<b>BLM</b>	1,582,225	64.8%
<b>Department of Defense</b>	141,911	5.8%
<b>US Forest Service</b>	377,990	15.5%
<b>US Fish and Wildlife</b>	0	0.0%
<b>National Park Service</b>	0	0.0%
<b>Other Federal</b>	1	0.0%
<b>Tribal</b>	238,310	9.8%
<b>State</b>	300	0.0%
<b>City/County/Other/Private</b>	99,567	4.1%
<b>Total Acreage</b>	2,440,304	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

With 64.8%, most of land in Mineral County is owned by the BLM, followed by the US Forest Service that owns 15.5%. The third largest percentage of land is 238,310 acres which is Tribal land.

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

2006	
<b>Total Area (Acres)</b>	2,440,305
<b>Forest</b>	2.0%
<b>Grassland</b>	19.0%
<b>Shrubland</b>	42.0%
<b>Mixed Cropland</b>	0.0%
<b>Water</b>	1.0%
<b>Urban</b>	0.5%
<b>Other</b>	33.0%

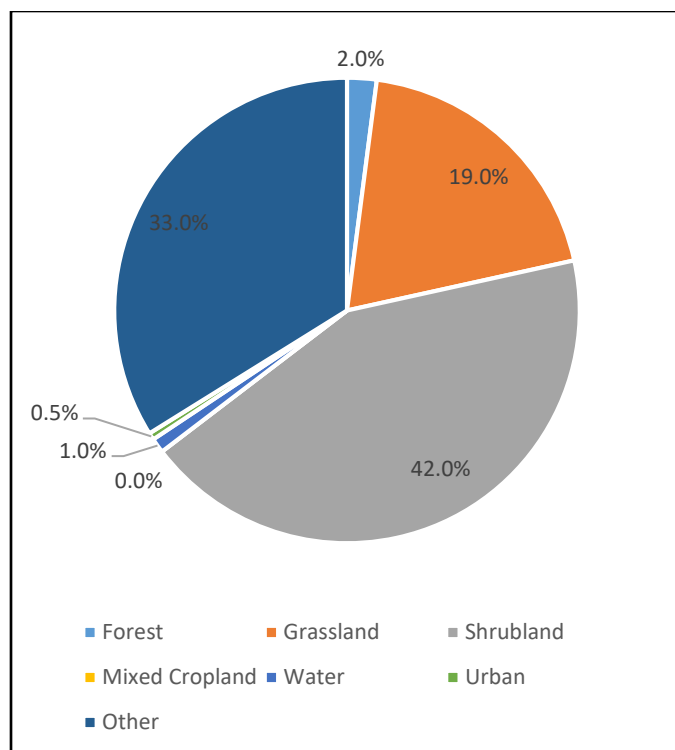
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System ([headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps))



### County Breakdown

Like many areas in Nevada, Mineral County is largely covered by shrubland (42%). The “other” category (33%) is the next largest, and includes desert/barren lands, snow/ice, etc. Finally, grasslands make up 19% of county lands.

Figure 106. Mineral 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).

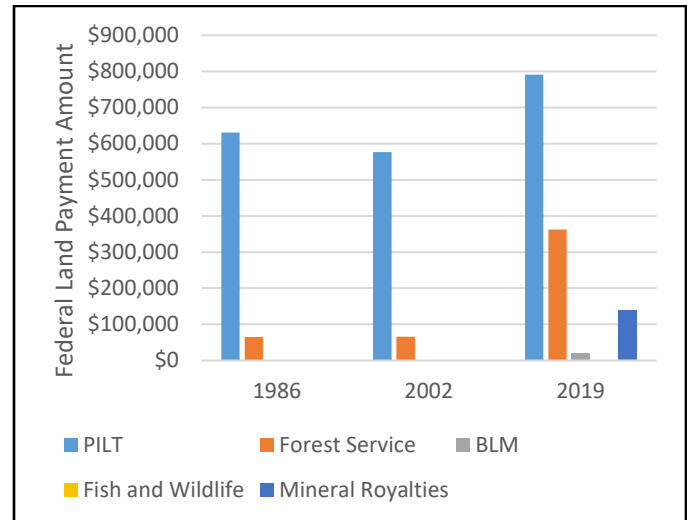
Table 112. Mineral County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	\$1,314,223
<b>PILT</b>	60.2%
<b>Forest Service Payments</b>	27.6%
<b>BLM Payments</b>	1.6%
<b>USFWS Refuge Payments</b>	0.0%
<b>Federal Mineral Royalties</b>	10.7%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



### County Breakdown

The total federal land payments in Mineral County have increased overall from 2003 to 2019. The increase has not been gradual however and has fluctuated up and down over the years. Total federal land payments reached a peak in 2009 at \$2.3M, they then decreased by \$1M the next year. The payments fluctuated over the next years but remained around \$1.3M.

Table 113. Mineral 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	\$618,783	\$64,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$683,630
2004	\$622,090	\$64,201	\$1,753	\$0	\$0	\$688,044
2005	\$609,407	\$63,600	\$1,257	\$0	\$0	\$674,264
2006	\$616,252	\$61,953	\$2,039	\$0	\$0	\$680,244
2007	\$597,037	\$60,383	\$1,256	\$0	\$0	\$658,676
2008	\$899,845	\$675,469	\$1,198	\$0	\$472,099	\$2,048,611
2009	\$908,619	\$648,779	\$14,385	\$0	\$769,971	\$2,341,754
2010	\$784,304	\$452,441	\$30,964	\$0	\$135,251	\$1,402,960
2011	\$764,420	\$417,501	\$15,529	\$0	\$76,876	\$1,274,326
2012	\$769,169	\$384,577	\$21,024	\$0	\$38,802	\$1,213,572
2013	\$739,226	\$406,665	\$9,967	\$0	\$33,413	\$1,189,271
2014	\$786,706	\$403,506	\$9,129	\$0	\$65,121	\$1,264,462
2015	\$784,900	\$400,452	\$17,486	\$0	\$98,950	\$1,301,788
2016	\$786,184	\$61,968	\$26,114	\$0	\$161,155	\$1,035,421
2017	\$780,923	\$312,471	\$25,030	\$0	\$168,003	\$1,286,427
2018	\$833,353	\$378,281	\$18,024	\$0	\$154,571	\$1,384,229
2019	\$790,909	\$362,469	\$20,457	\$0	\$140,389	\$1,314,224

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.

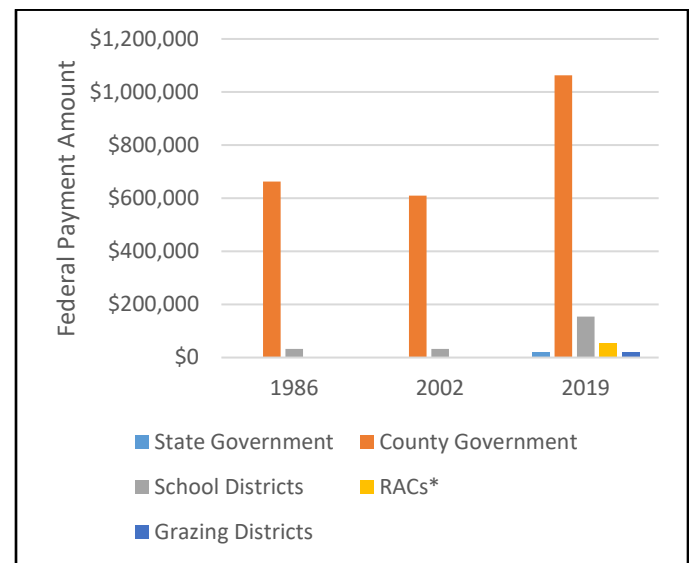
Table 114. Mineral County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	<b>\$1,314,223</b>
<b>State Government</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>County Government</b>	<b>80.9%</b>
<b>Local School Districts</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<b>RACs</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Grazing Districts</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



### County Breakdown

Despite the overall increase, the distribution of federal land payments in Mineral County have remained the same from 2003 to 2019. The county government still receives the most payments, but the state government started receiving payments in 2012 after not receiving any for years.

Table 115. Mineral 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	\$651,206	\$32,424	\$0	\$0	\$683,630
2004	\$0	\$654,301	\$32,100	\$0	\$1,644	\$688,045
2005	\$0	\$641,210	\$31,800	\$0	\$1,255	\$674,265
2006	\$0	\$647,235	\$30,976	\$0	\$2,032	\$680,243
2007	\$0	\$627,247	\$30,191	\$0	\$1,238	\$658,676
2008	\$0	\$1,659,018	\$287,075	\$101,321	\$1,198	\$2,048,612
2009	\$0	\$1,955,160	\$275,732	\$97,317	\$13,546	\$2,341,755
2010	\$0	\$1,130,216	\$192,287	\$67,866	\$12,590	\$1,402,959
2011	\$0	\$1,019,227	\$177,438	\$62,625	\$15,034	\$1,274,324
2012	\$8,668	\$973,387	\$163,445	\$57,686	\$10,384	\$1,213,570
2013	\$33,413	\$946,125	\$172,833	\$61,000	\$9,311	\$1,222,682
2014	\$65,121	\$1,023,482	\$171,489	\$60,526	\$8,471	\$1,329,089
2015	\$98,950	\$1,056,295	\$170,192	\$60,068	\$15,231	\$1,400,736
2016	\$161,155	\$821,075	\$30,985	\$0	\$22,208	\$1,035,423
2017	\$26,240	\$1,055,725	\$132,801	\$46,871	\$24,790	\$1,286,427
2018	\$17,472	\$1,131,452	\$160,769	\$56,742	\$17,792	\$1,384,227
2019	\$21,890	\$1,063,599	\$154,049	\$54,370	\$20,314	\$1,314,222

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](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/](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](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 Mineral County

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

#### Local Governments:

- Mineral County

#### Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Mineral County Hospital District

## Consolidated Tax Distribution

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The total CTX distribution in Mineral County has decreased overall by \$300,000 from 2010 to 2021. The total CTX distribution displays a bowing pattern over the 11 years. The total CTX decreased from \$2.8M in 2010 to \$2.3M in 2013, before it began to rise again. The largest decrease comes from SCCRT, while Cigarette taxes decreased a significant amount as well. Conversely there were two large increases coming from the BCCRT and the GST.

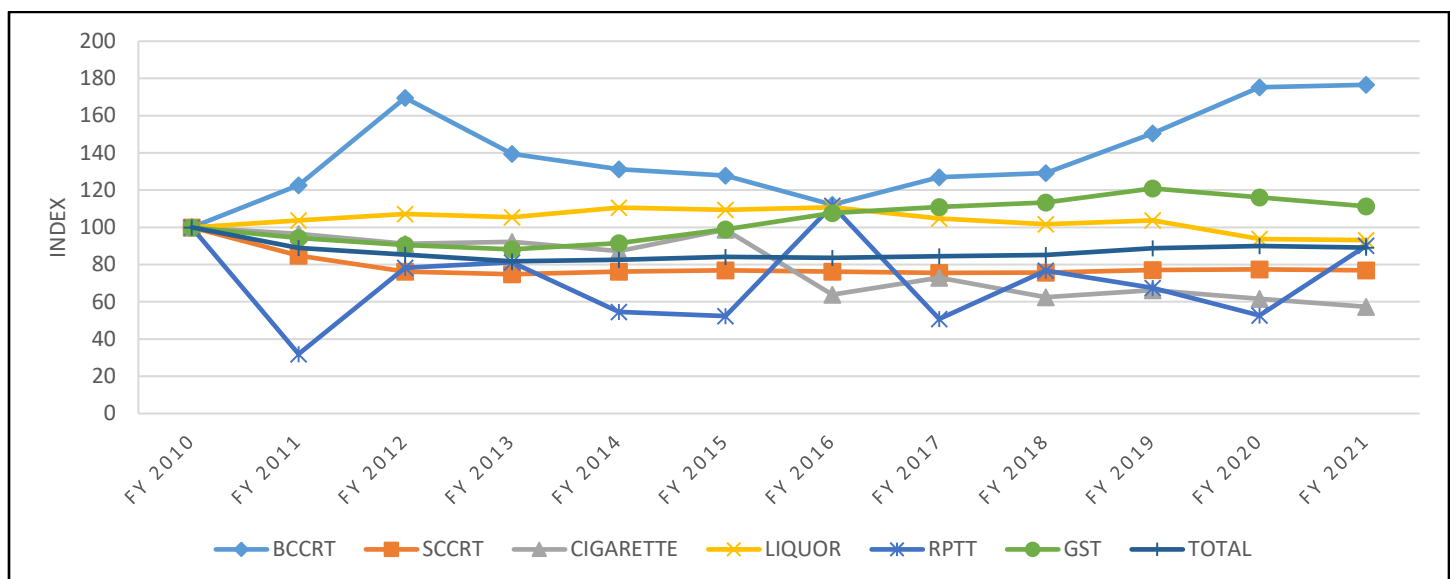
Table 116. Mineral County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$206,062	\$2,154,500	\$23,801	\$6,205	\$16,253	\$421,970	\$2,828,791
FY 2011	\$252,742	\$1,829,607	\$22,965	\$6,437	\$5,193	\$397,610	\$2,514,556
FY 2012	\$349,383	\$1,643,263	\$21,715	\$6,647	\$12,716	\$381,589	\$2,415,312
FY 2013	\$287,468	\$1,611,918	\$21,965	\$6,540	\$13,214	\$372,145	\$2,313,250
FY 2014	\$270,315	\$1,641,908	\$20,758	\$6,870	\$8,883	\$386,458	\$2,335,192
FY 2015	\$263,254	\$1,658,565	\$23,508	\$6,787	\$8,515	\$417,455	\$2,378,083
FY 2016	\$231,193	\$1,640,991	\$15,197	\$6,875	\$18,154	\$454,198	\$2,366,609
FY 2017	\$261,517	\$1,629,495	\$17,368	\$6,497	\$8,266	\$467,900	\$2,391,042
FY 2018	\$266,087	\$1,629,846	\$14,856	\$6,311	\$12,468	\$478,672	\$2,408,240
FY 2019	\$310,035	\$1,660,683	\$15,789	\$6,437	\$10,968	\$510,240	\$2,514,152
FY 2020	\$361,314	\$1,667,622	\$14,686	\$5,824	\$8,554	\$489,972	\$2,547,972
FY 2021	\$363,912	\$1,655,973	\$13,648	\$5,780	\$14,657	\$469,383	\$2,523,353

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



## Taxable Sales

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The taxable sales have increased by more than \$30,000 in Mineral County from 2006 to 2021. The sales have fluctuated over the years; increasing to a peak of \$92M in 2016, before decreasing down to \$52M in 2018, then back up to \$76M in 2021.

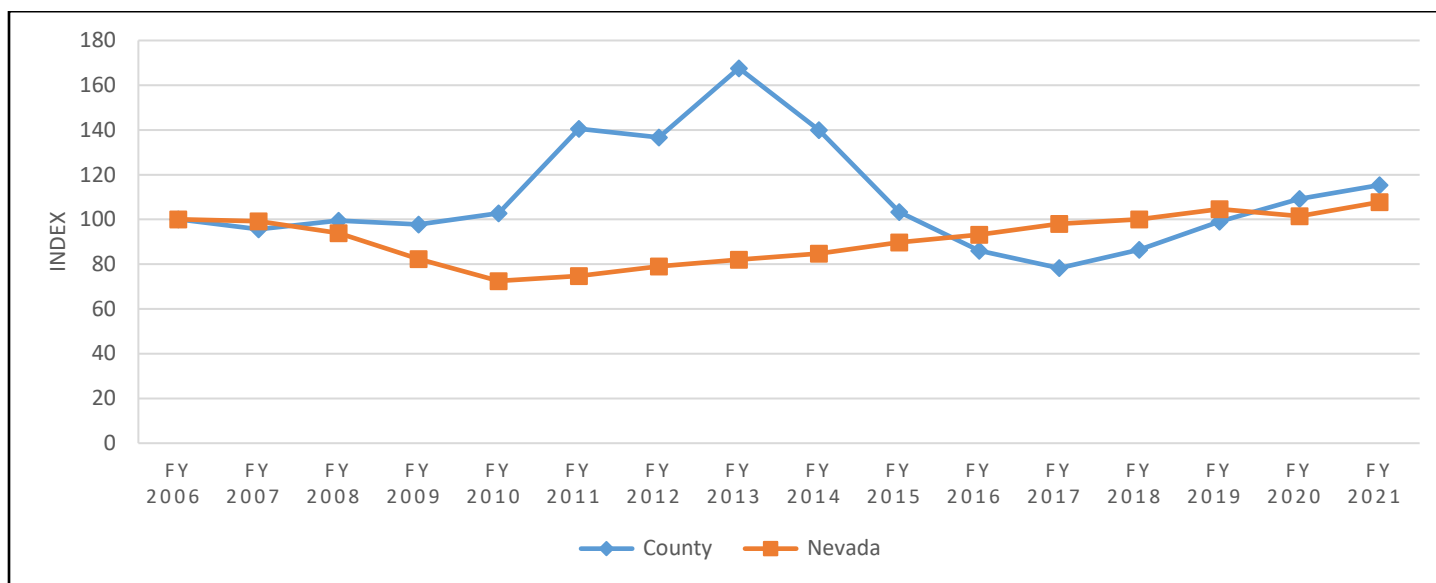
Table 117. Mineral County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
<b>FY 2006</b>	\$43,355,308
<b>FY 2007</b>	\$44,990,418
<b>FY 2008</b>	\$47,570,631
<b>FY 2009</b>	\$45,743,504
<b>FY 2010</b>	\$43,773,199
<b>FY 2011</b>	\$49,636,933
<b>FY 2012</b>	\$66,650,881
<b>FY 2013</b>	\$75,753,281
<b>FY 2014</b>	\$70,356,692
<b>FY 2015</b>	\$83,102,753
<b>FY 2016</b>	\$92,710,755
<b>FY 2017</b>	\$79,732,541
<b>FY 2018</b>	\$52,102,306
<b>FY 2019</b>	\$59,515,200
<b>FY 2020</b>	\$72,705,654
<b>FY 2021</b>	\$76,034,646

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



## Ad Valorem

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The total assessed valuation in Mineral County has grown by \$100,000 from 2010 to 2021. The assessed valuation in Mineral County has been fluctuating up and down over the 11 years, but it always increased more than it decreased.

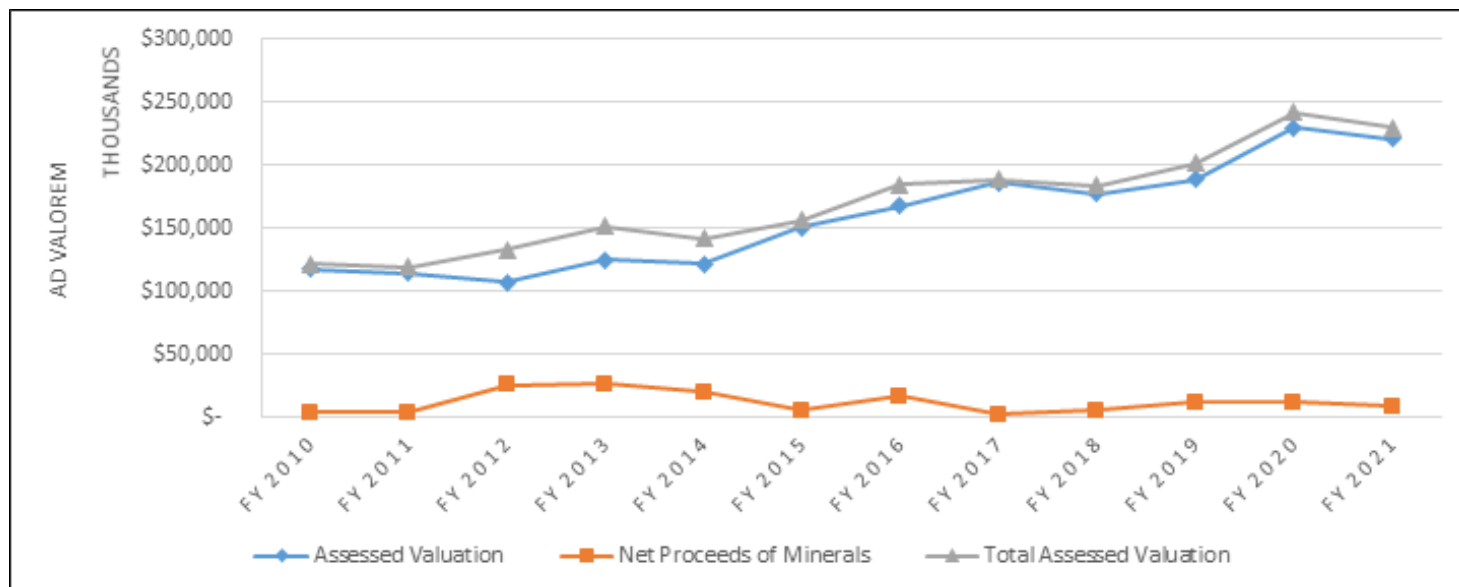
Table 118. Mineral County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$117,687	\$3,704	\$121,391
FY 11	\$114,591	\$4,405	\$118,996
FY 12	\$107,158	\$26,253	\$133,411
FY 13	\$124,670	\$27,007	\$151,677
FY 14	\$122,028	\$20,240	\$142,268
FY 15	\$150,745	\$5,541	\$156,286
FY 16	\$167,684	\$17,012	\$184,696
FY 17	\$186,231	\$2,570	\$188,800
FY 18	\$177,395	\$6,111	\$183,506
FY 19	\$188,968	\$12,234	\$201,203
FY 20	\$229,505	\$12,092	\$241,597
FY 21	\$221,136	\$8,687	\$229,823

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

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



## Cannabis Taxable Sales

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

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

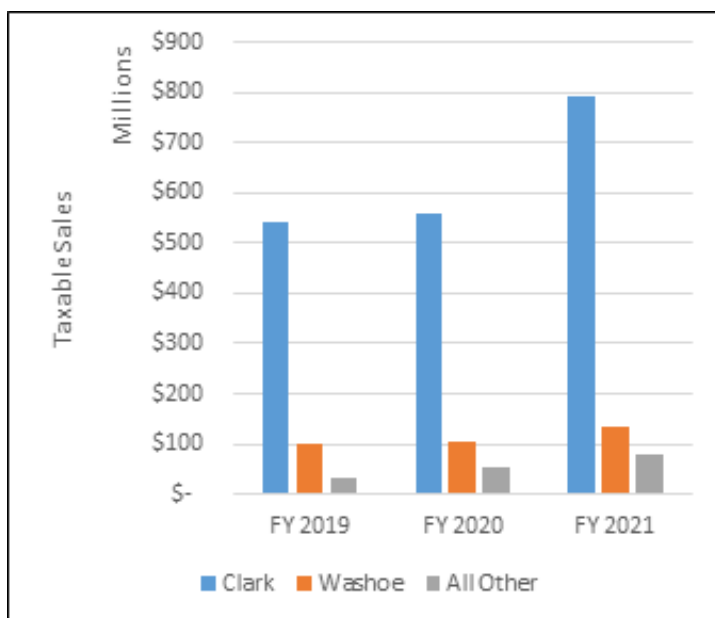
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

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

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



### Definition

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

### Legalization of Marijuana in Nevada

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

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

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

## Cannabis Taxation

### Definition

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

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

Table 120. Mineral County Cannabis Wholesale Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
<b>FY 19</b>	\$35,045	\$6,921	\$4,277
<b>FY 20</b>	\$33,863	\$8,991	\$3,652
<b>FY 21</b>	\$49,780	\$10,178	\$5,656

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

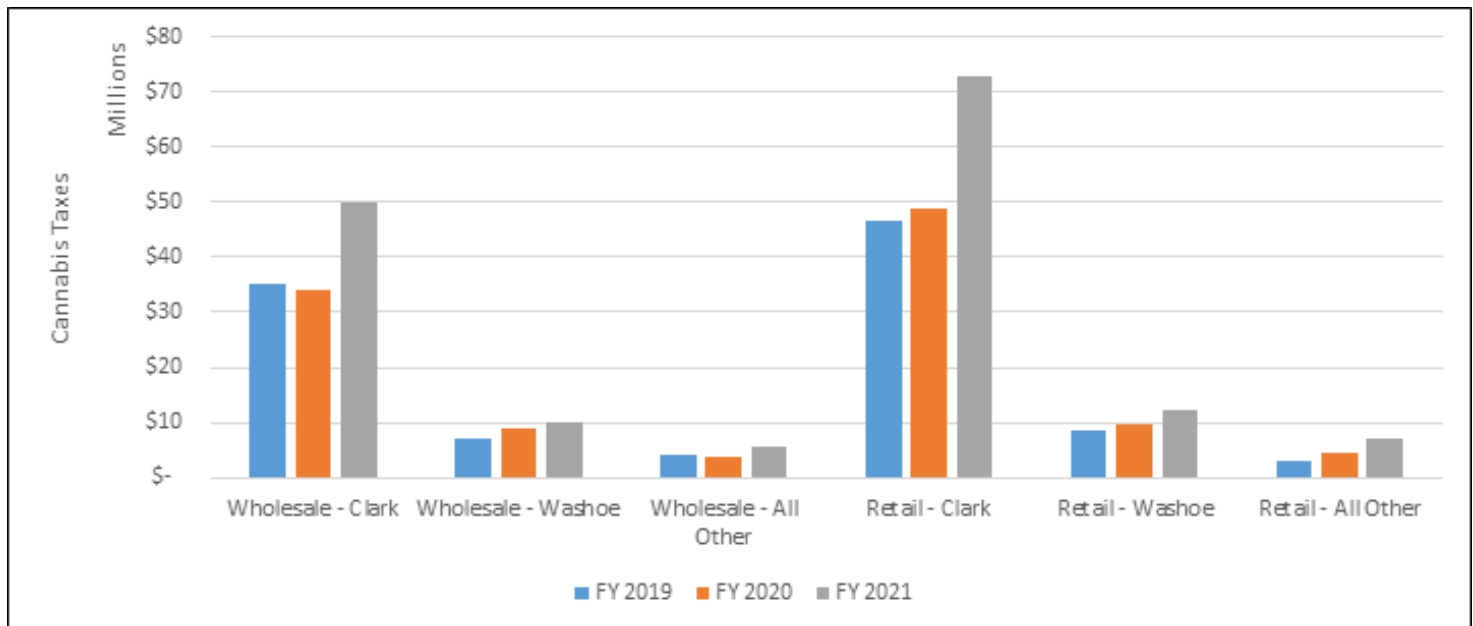
Table 121. Mineral County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Clark*	Washoe*	All Other*
<b>FY 19</b>	\$46,750	\$8,386	\$2,861
<b>FY 20</b>	\$48,876	\$9,505	\$4,371
<b>FY 21</b>	\$72,763	\$12,192	\$7,183

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

Figure 113. Mineral County Cannabis Wholesale and Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021





## Gaming Win

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The gaming win in Mineral County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2021. The gaming win first began to decrease, hitting its low \$3.7M, before starting to increase. The gaming win did not rise all the way to heights of where it once was, but this could be due to the pandemic which tanked the gaming win in 2020. However, Mineral was able to get plenty of those jobs back and more.

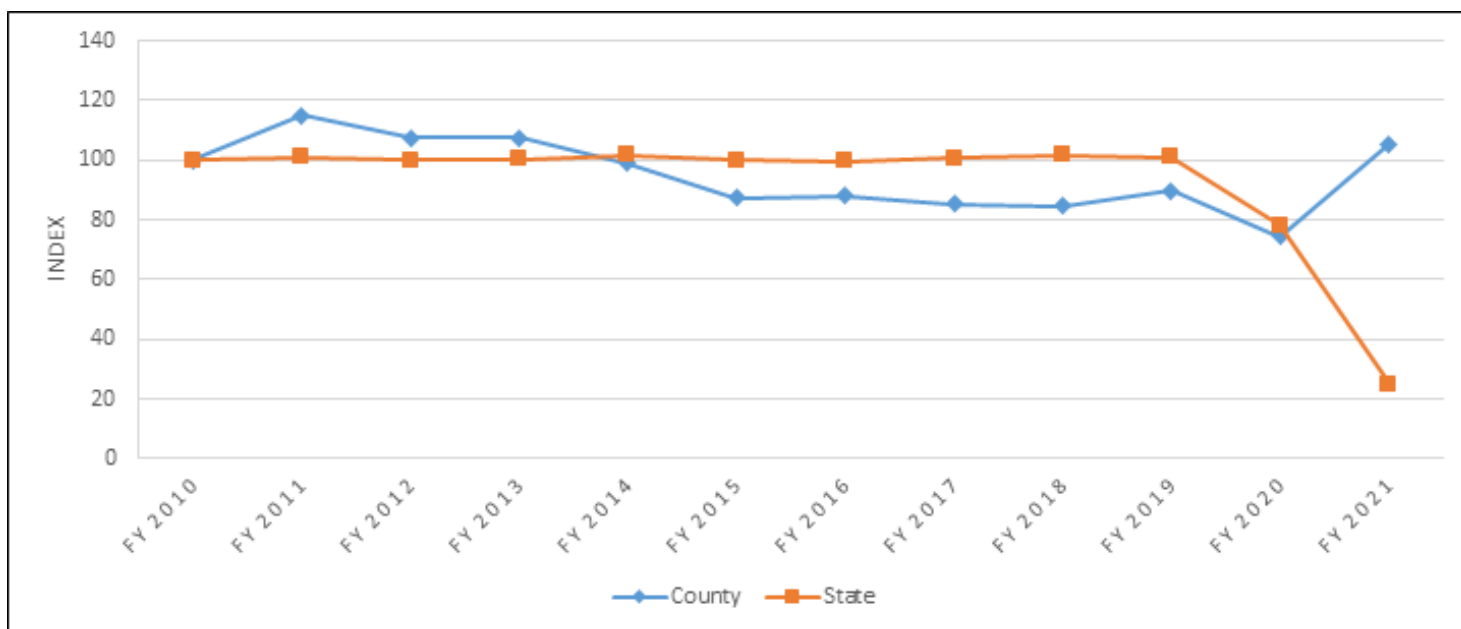
Table 122 Mineral County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
FY 10	\$5,854,387
FY 11	\$5,150,265
FY 12	\$4,870,760
FY 13	\$4,348,009
FY 14	\$3,843,091
FY 15	\$3,755,922
FY 16	\$3,962,761
FY 17	\$4,547,780
FY 18	\$4,117,425
FY 19	\$4,115,841
FY 20	\$3,486,583
FY 21	\$5,247,733

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$246,929
FY 11	\$241,032
FY 12	\$266,223
FY 13	\$235,831
FY 14	\$212,172
FY 15	\$203,479
FY 16	\$211,190
FY 17	\$251,127
FY 18	\$219,031
FY 19	\$218,352
FY 20	\$133,675
FY 21	\$319,219

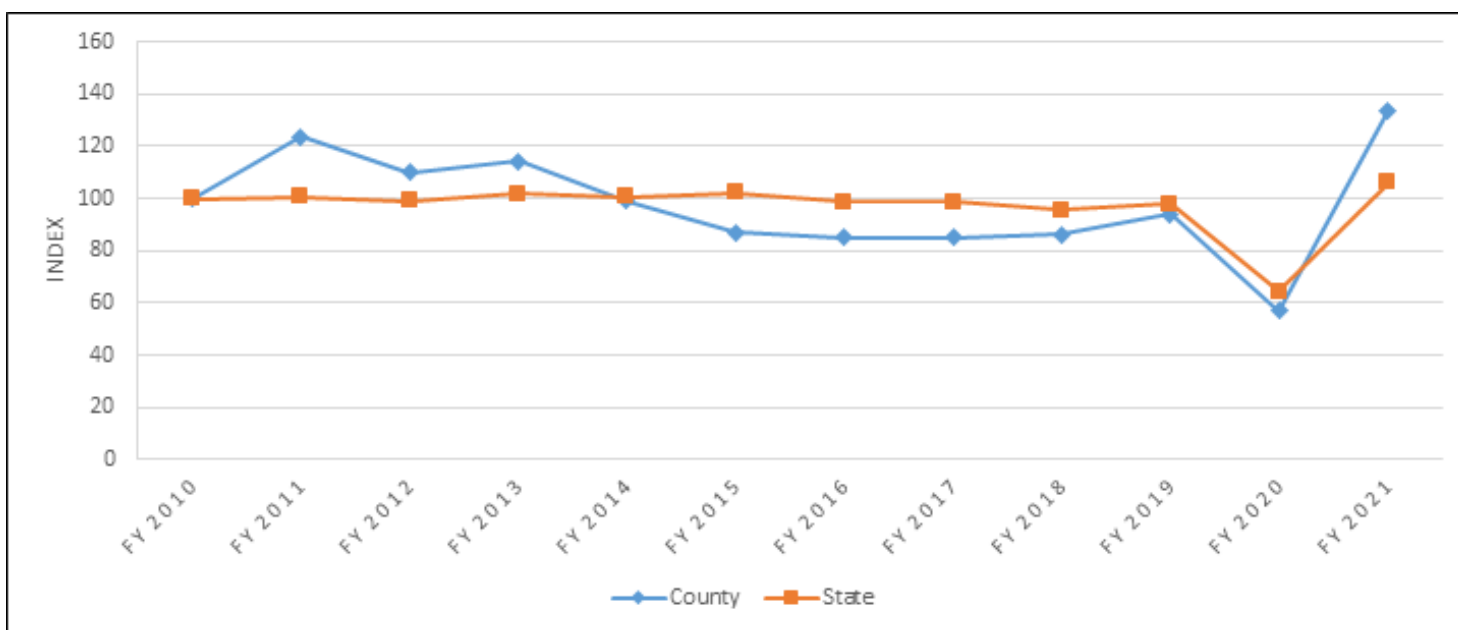
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

Percentage Fee Collection has increased in Mineral from 2010 to 2021. A wavy pattern can be seen taking shape over the years as collections rise and then fall. The waves aren't major, except in 2020 when Percentage Fee Collections dropped to \$133,675 then in 2021 it jumped back up to \$319,219.

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

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$4,902
FY 11	\$2,238
FY 12	\$824
FY 13	\$250
FY 14	\$241
FY 15	\$232
FY 16	\$-
FY 17	\$-
FY 18	\$-
FY 19	\$-
FY 20	\$-
FY 21	\$-

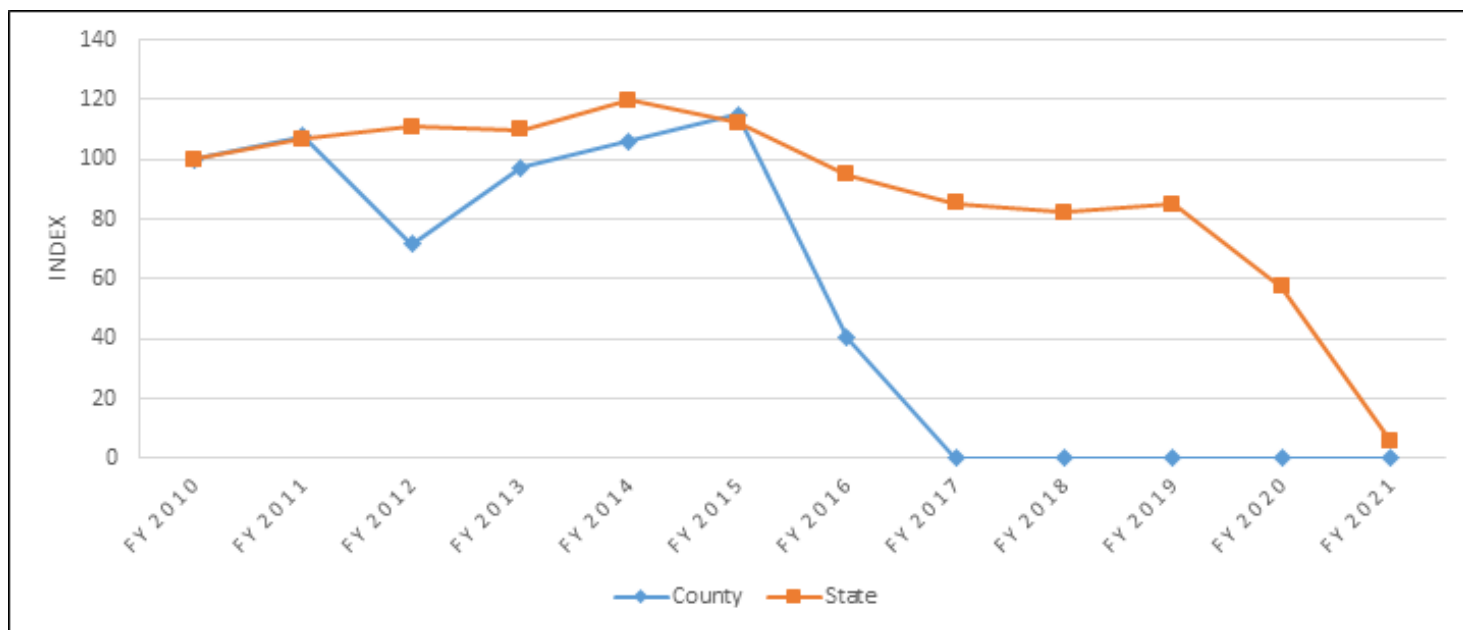
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

There are no live entertainment taxes for Mineral County in 2021. Mineral County used to have live entertainment taxes, but after 2010 they started to consistently decrease. By 2015, all live entertainment taxes were gone, and they haven't come back since.

Figure 116. Mineral 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: 56<sup>1</sup>)

### **Community Assets**

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

### **Community Capital(s)**

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

### **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.

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

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

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

## Glossary D-F

### **Demand**

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

### **Distribution of Federal Land Payments**

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

### **Dividends (Personal Income)**

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

### **Earnings**

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

### **Employed**

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

### **Engagement (Public Voice)**

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

### **Exported Sales**

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

### **Exports**

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

### **Family**

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

### **Family Income**

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

### **Federal Land Payments**

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

### **Federal Land Payments: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

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

### **Fiscal Year**

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

### **Fish and Wildlife (Federal Land Payments)**

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

### **Forest Service (Federal Land Payments)**

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

### **Free and Reduce Lunch (FRL)**

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

## Glossary G-J

### **Government Social Insurance (Personal Income)**

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

### **Graduation Rate**

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

### **Grazing Districts (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

### **Gross Regional Product (GRP)**

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

### **Household**

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

### **Household Income**

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

### **Housing Unit**

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

### **Imports**

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

### **Individualized Education Program (IEP)**

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Industry: Non-Service Related**

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

### **Industry: Public Administration**

Public Administration Industry includes NAICS Sector 90

### **Industry: Service Related**

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

### **In-Region Sales**

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

### **Instruction Support Funding (School District)**

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

### **Instructional Funding (School District)**

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

### **Interest (Personal Income)**

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

### **Job**

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

## Glossary L-P

### **Leadership Funding (School District)**

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

### **Local School District (Distribution of Federal Land Payments)**

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

### **Mean**

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

### **Median**

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

### **Mineral Royalties (Federal Land Payments)**

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

### **Occupation**

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

### **Occupation: High Level Aggregation**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 1**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 2**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 3**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 4**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 5**

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

### **Occupation High Level Aggregation: 6**

This High-Level aggregation includes SOC major group: 55

### **Operations Funding (School District)**

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

### **Other Staff (School District)**

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

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

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

### **Per Capita Income**

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

## Glossary P-R

### **Personal Current Transfer Receipts (Personal Income)**

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

### **Personal Income**

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

### **Personal Income: Adjustment for Residence**

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

### **Proprietor's Income (Personal Income)**

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

### **Qualitative Data**

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

### **Quantitative Data**

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

### **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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://downloads.esri.com/esri_content_doc/dbl/us/G164052_US-DataFactSheet_WEB.pdf)

## Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

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

### Mission

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

### Vision

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

### Core Values of BEA

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

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

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

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

## United States Census Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

The Census Bureau provides three separate censuses:

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

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

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

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

## United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

## State and Local Agencies

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

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

### Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

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

### Nevada Department of Taxation

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

### Nevada Demographer’s Office

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

### Nevada Gaming Control Board

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

### Nevada Report Card

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

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



## Appendix D: Photo Credits

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

School District Staffing:

*Photo by Roman Mager on Unsplash.com*

Average Class Size:

*Image by Wokandapix from Pixabay.com*

Graduation:

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Gaming Taxes

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General Fund Balance:

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

**Photos on the following pages courtesy of Charles**

**Lednický:** Preface, Gender, Housing Age, Poverty Guidelines, Personal Income, Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown, Land Coverage

**Photos on the following pages courtesy of Sydney**

**Martinez/Travel Nevada:** Cultural Overview, Intro Pages to Each of Demographic, Social, Economic, and Land Use/Fiscal Characteristics Sections, Land Coverage, Population, School District Race and Ethnicity, Unemployment, Per Capita Income



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