



**EXTENSION**

College of Agriculture,  
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

Technical Report  
UCED/CARES Act 2021-42  
Updated September 2022

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

## **Storey County**



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

This publication, *Nevada Economic Assessment Project, Socioeconomic Baseline Profile*, was published by the University Center for Economic Development in the Department of Economics at the University of Nevada, Reno. Funding for this publication was provided by the University of Nevada, Reno Extension, University of Nevada Reno College of Agriculture, Biotechnology, and Natural Resources, the United States Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration under CARES Act, contract #ED20SEA3070055. This publication's statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and/or data represent solely the findings and views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the University of Nevada, Reno, partner agencies, and the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, or any reference sources used or quoted by this study. Reference to research projects, programs, books, magazines, or newspaper articles does not imply an endorsement or recommendation by the authors unless otherwise stated. Correspondence regarding the UCED should be sent to:

Technical Report UCED/CARES Act 2021-42

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



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

# **Nevada Economic Assessment Project Socioeconomic Baseline Report Storey County, Nevada**

## **Buddy Borden**

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

## **Joseph Lednicky**

Economist II  
University of Nevada, Reno Extension

## **Marlene Rebori, Ph.D.**

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

## **Lisa Taylor, Ph.D.**

Assistant Professor, Storey County and Carson City Extension Educator  
University of Nevada, Reno Extension

*The University of Nevada, Reno is committed to providing a place of work and learning free of discrimination on the basis of a person's age, disability, whether actual or perceived by others (including service-connected disabilities), gender (including pregnancy related conditions), military status or military obligations, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, genetic information, national origin, race, or religion. Where discrimination is found to have occurred, the University will act to stop the discrimination, to prevent its recurrence, to remedy its effects, and to discipline those responsible.*

A partnership of Nevada counties; University of Nevada, Reno; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Copyright © 2022, University of Nevada, Reno Extension.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, modified, published, transmitted, used, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher and authoring agency.

## Acknowledgements

The *Nevada Economic Assessment Project* and publication of the *Socioeconomic Baseline Report* would not have been possible without the support and sponsorship of the following entities:



Nevada Division of  
**STATE LANDS**



EXPERIMENT STATION | EXTENSION  
College of Agriculture,  
Biotechnology & Natural Resources



Rural Development  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Special thanks also go to Lara Mather, Director of Community Relations and Austin Osborne, County Manager, for all of their assistance throughout the duration of this project.

## Preface

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

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

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



---

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



**EXTENSION**  
College of Agriculture,  
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

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

[Extension.unr.edu/NEAP](http://Extension.unr.edu/NEAP)

[EconDev@unr.edu](mailto:EconDev@unr.edu)

Buddy Borden  
702-257-5505

Joe Lednický  
702-948-5971

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Preface .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Report Overview .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Cultural Overview .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Demographic Characteristics.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Population.....	3
Gender .....	4
Age .....	5
Race and Ethnicity.....	6
Households and Families.....	7
Housing .....	8
Housing Occupancy.....	9
Housing Owner/Renter .....	10
Housing Structure Type.....	11
Housing Age.....	12
Veteran Demographics .....	13
<b>Social Characteristics .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Educational Attainment .....	17
Veteran Educational Attainment .....	18
Poverty Threshold .....	19
Poverty Guidelines .....	20
Poverty in Nevada .....	21
Veteran Poverty .....	22
School District Population.....	23
School District Race and Ethnicity.....	24
School District Special Populations.....	25
Free and Reduced Lunch Population .....	26
School District Staffing .....	27
Student Teacher Ratios.....	28
Average Class Size .....	29
Graduation .....	30
Per Pupil Expenditures .....	31
<b>Economic Characteristics.....</b>	<b>34</b>
Household Income.....	35
Family Income.....	36
Unemployment .....	37
Labor Force .....	38
Total Jobs .....	39
Jobs by Industry.....	40

Average Earnings per Worker by Industry.....	41
Jobs by Occupation .....	42
Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation.....	43
Commuting Inflow and Outflow .....	44
Per Capita Income .....	45
Personal Income .....	46
Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown.....	47
Gross Regional Product.....	48
<b>NAICS Sectors .....</b>	<b>50</b>
NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting.....	54
NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction .....	56
NAICS Sector 22: Utilities.....	58
NAICS Sector 23: Construction .....	60
NAICS Sector 31: Manufacturing.....	62
NAICS Sector 32: Manufacturing.....	64
NAICS Sector 33: Manufacturing.....	66
NAICS Sector 42: Wholesale Trade .....	68
NAICS Sector 44: Retail Trade.....	70
NAICS Sector 45: Retail Trade.....	72
NAICS Sector 48: Transportation and Warehousing .....	74
NAICS Sector 49: Transportation and Warehousing .....	76
NAICS Sector 51: Information.....	78
NAICS Sector 52: Finance and Insurance.....	80
NAICS Sector 53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing ....	82
NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services .....	84
NAICS Sector 55: Management of Companies and Enterprises.....	86
NAICS Sector 56: Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services .....	88
NAICS Sector 61: Educational Services .....	90
NAICS Sector 62: Health Care and Social Assistance.....	92
NAICS Sector 71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation ...	94
NAICS Sector 72: Accommodation and Food Services....	96
NAICS Sector 81: Other Services (Except Public Administration) .....	98
NAICS Sector 90: Public Administration .....	100
NAICS Sector 99: Unclassified.....	102

<b>Land Use and Fiscal Characteristics .....</b>	<b>106</b>	Gaming Win .....	119
Land Management .....	107	Gaming Taxes .....	120
Land Coverage .....	108	Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments ....	121
Federal Land Payments .....	109	<b>Appendix .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Distribution of Federal Land Payments .....	110	Appendix A: Glossary .....	2
Consolidated Tax Distribution Overview .....	111	Glossary A-C .....	3
CTX Beginnings .....	111	Glossary D-F .....	4
Distribution Types .....	111	Glossary G-J .....	5
Population-Based .....	111	Glossary L-P .....	6
Point of Origin .....	111	Glossary P-R .....	7
Guaranteed Counties .....	111	Glossary S-Z .....	8
CTX Components .....	112	Appendix B: Explanation of Process/Terms .....	9
Government Services Tax .....	112	Indexing of Data .....	10
Real Property Transfer Tax .....	112	Inflation Adjustment .....	11
Liquor Tax .....	112	Suppressed Data .....	11
Cigarette Tax .....	112	Poverty .....	12
Basic City-County Relief Tax .....	112	Appendix C: Source Explanations .....	13
Supplemental City-County Relief Tax .....	112	American Community Survey (ACS) .....	14
CTX Distribution Details .....	113	Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI) ..	15
Guaranteed Counties .....	113	Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) .....	15
SCCRT Distribution Examples .....	113	Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED) .....	16
Tier 1 vs Tier 2 Distribution .....	113	Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System .....	16
Tier 2 Jurisdictions for Storey County .....	113	United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) .....	17
Consolidated Tax Distribution .....	114	United States Census Bureau .....	17
Taxable Sales .....	115	United States Geological Survey – Gap Analysis Project .....	18
Ad Valorem .....	116	State and Local Agencies .....	18
Cannabis Taxable Sales .....	117	Appendix D: Photo Credits .....	19
Cannabis Taxation .....	118		



## 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

Established in 1861, Storey County was one of the original nine counties in Nevada. Located south to southeast of Reno, Storey is a short drive from the Reno/Sparks Metropolitan Area. The northern border of the county is home to the US-80, which also extends through the Lockwood and Clark communities. Virginia City, the county seat, can be accessed from State Route 341 in the southern portion of the county alongside Gold Hill. At 264 square miles, Storey is the smallest county in Nevada in terms of land area. With the addition of the Tesla Gigafactory and the growth of manufacturing and warehousing industries in Storey, jobs within the county far outpace the population of 3,891 (DETR, 2017).

### History

Storey first began as a mining town when gold was discovered around Mount Davidson; similarly, silver was found in the Comstock lode (as it's fondly referred to). Comstock, which encompasses the incorporated cities of Gold Hill and Virginia City, soon became the prototype of frontier mining "boomtowns." George R. Witters, a collector, dealer, and Comstock historian, said that the discovery of the lode was "a long time in coming." Emigrants had previously paused along the trail and found traces of gold, but the discovery of silver ore resulted in men averaging \$20 in earnings per day ([roughly \\$627.65 in 2020](#)). Although early mining methods were "extremely crude" (due to the orebody being exposed in wide trenches to allow for the quickest extraction), the Comstock mines flourished. Following the discoveries in 1859, Virginia City laid its first street named Storey County History.

The county was established in 1861, being named for Captain Edward Farris Storey, who was killed during the Pyramid Lake War in 1860. At that time, Storey County was recognized as the most populated county in Nevada. By 1865, a large business section was developed and later in 1869 the railroad was built through Storey.



With the decline in mining production came the decline in Storey population; however, Storey has prospered into further developments such as the brief, open pit mining resurgence in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the tourism boom in the 1950s. Today, Virginia City's Historic District attracts visitors to take part in festivities and tours that celebrate Storey's tradition as pioneer town.

In present day, the northeastern corner of Storey County houses one of the nation's largest industrial complexes that includes companies such as Tesla, Wal-Mart, eBay, Switch, PetSmart, Google, Chewy.com and more than 115 other businesses of varying sizes. Some entities accessible from USA Parkway (State Route 439), a primary transportation route, operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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

[Storey County Website](#)

[Storey County Extension Office](#)

## **Landscape and Climate**

Much of Storey sits well above sea level. At the county seat in Virginia City, elevation is over 6,000 feet with the county's highest peak reaching 7,864 feet at Mount Davidson. On average, Storey sees 19 inches of rain per year, and 114 inches of snow (Best Places, n.d.). Similar to much of Nevada, the county land coverage falls heavily into the Shrubland (58%) and Grassland (30%) categories (NASA MODIS, 2006). These areas are described as having warm, dry summers with cold winters. The Flowery Range runs along the eastern part of the county and bolsters peaks such as Tibbie, Rocky, and Flowery. Part of the Virginia Range covers the southwestern portion of the county and houses Mt. Davidson and Mt. Bullion.

Water makes up just 0.7 square miles in Storey, with no major bodies to be explored. The Truckee River runs along the northern border, which accounts for much of the water found within the county. Lousetown and Long Valley Creeks run north to south and can be found near Washington's central location in Storey. July tends to be the hottest month for Storey with an average high temperature of 81.0 degrees Fahrenheit; due to this, Storey County tends to rank as one of the coolest places in Nevada throughout the summer (Best Places, n.d.).



\*

*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.*

\*

## **Community and Events**

Storey County's rich mining history is reflected in the number of yearly events and day-to-day opportunities that allow people to experience the past and present in Storey. Many of these events can be found at the county seat in Virginia City. The saloons, which run along C Street, have occupied their original spaces since the late 1800s. In particular, the Delta Saloon, which was built in 1865, is one of the oldest and most historic in Virginia City. The Gold Hill Saloon, which first began as The Riesen House, occupies the south and is considered the oldest operating hotel in Nevada. At least a dozen more watering holes dating back to the late 1800s still stand within the county's communities.

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

[Storey County Climate](#)

[Storey County History – Fire Protection District](#)

["History of the Comstock Lode" by George R. Witters](#)

[NVGenWeb Project – Storey County History](#)

Each year visitors travel to Virginia City to experience the town's various events. In the spring, when the weather is breaking, the Street Vibrations Spring Rally attracts motorcycle enthusiasts from neighboring communities. The Fourth of July Parade and Fireworks Spectacular takes place on C Street, which celebrates our nation's independence; these are among the 10 parades that occur in town each year. Usually held in May, the Chili on the Comstock event runs for two consecutive days for the past 30 years.

For those looking to explore local history, Storey is home to mining tours, ghost towns, museums, and train expeditions. Chollar Mine and the Comstock Gold Mill still operate tours from May to October. Historical ties are strong in Storey and can be explored at the Comstock History Center, Courthouse Slammer and County Museum, and the Mark Twain Museum at the Territorial Enterprise. The V&T Railroad still offers round trip, weekend tours from Virginia City to Gold Hill and an extended route from Carson City to Virginia City giving riders a glimpse at the natural beauty Storey County, and the surrounding area, hold.



# Demographic Characteristics

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

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



## Demographic Characteristics



Data in this section is sourced from:

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

### This Section Contains:

Population .....	3
Gender.....	4
Age.....	5
Race and Ethnicity .....	6
Households and Families .....	7
Housing.....	8
Housing Occupancy .....	9
Housing Owner vs Renter.....	10
Housing Structure Type .....	11
Housing Age .....	12
Veteran Demographics.....	13

## County Breakdown

**Population, Gender, Age, Race and Ethnicity:** Storey County's population has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020, but it has ultimately risen overall. The population was at 4,016 in 2010, it then began decrease to low of 3,875 in 2017. After hitting a low, Storey County's population began to rise rapidly the following years. The population reached 4,086 in 2020 and there are no signs of it slowing down. In 2020 Storey County's population is mostly male at 52.4%. However, this has not always been the case, Storey had a higher female percentage from 2014 to 2018. In 2010 the gender distribution was even at almost 50-50, until 2014 when there were more females than males. The median age in Storey County has risen from 46.4 in 2010 to 53.0 in 2020. The median age has risen overall but it displays a slight bowing pattern. The median age rose to a peak 54.4 in 2016, then decreased down to 53 in 2020. In 2020 Storey County's population is mostly White at 81.5%, followed by Other races with 12.8% and the Hispanic and Black community are right around the same with 2.7%, leaving the remaining .4% to American Indians.

**Households, Families, and Housing:** The total number of households in Storey County has gone down 6.7% from 2010 to 2020. While there had been a gradual decrease from 2010 to 2018, things are starting to turn around. In 2020 there was an increase of 4.7% in households and hopefully this trend continues. Storey County's number of families has gone down over the ten years as well. They've decreased by 24.4% and it has been a gradual decrease every year. The housing median in Storey County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2020. The median was moderately high at \$288,604 in 2010, then it began to decrease to a low in 2013. After that low \$191,141 the housing median began to rise again, bringing it to \$274,232 in 2020. It is not quite where it once was in 2010, but it seems the median is going to continue to climb each year which will surpass the 2010 median.

**Veteran Demographics:** The veterans in Storey County have decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 100. While the county's overall veteran population has decreased in the ten-year span, the female veteran population increased over 230%. At 48.8% most of the veterans are aged 65-74 years old in Storey, followed by veterans aged 55-64 years old with 22.1%.

## Population

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

Storey County's population has fluctuated from 2010 to 2020, but it has ultimately risen overall. The population was at 4,016 in 2010, it then began decrease to low of 3,875 in 2017. After hitting a low, Storey County's population began to rise rapidly the following years. The population reached 4,086 in 2020 and there are no signs of it slowing down. When compared to Nevada's change in population over the ten-years, Storey's change is far less at 1.7% due to the fluctuation throughout the years.

Figure 1. Storey County Population, 2010 to 2020

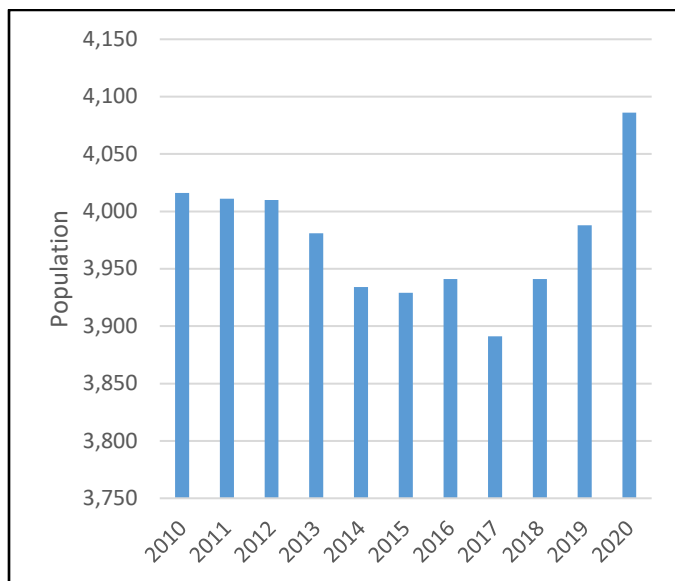
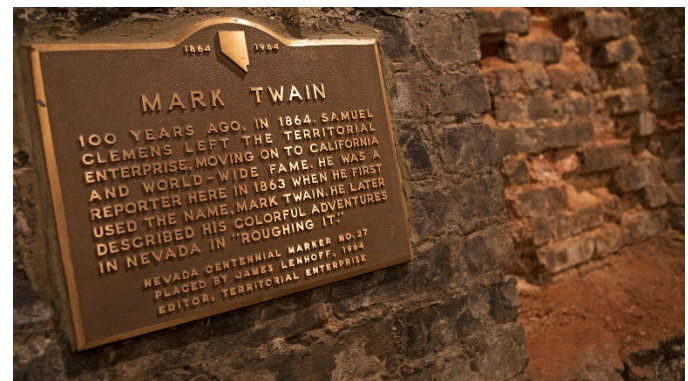
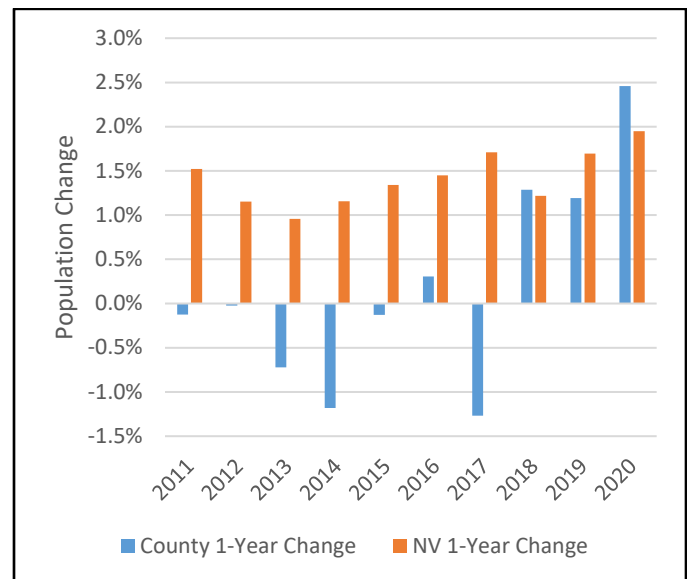


Table 1. Storey County Population Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Population	Storey 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	4,016	-	-
2012	4,010	-0.1%	2.7%
2014	3,934	-1.9%	2.1%
2016	3,941	0.2%	2.8%
2018	3,941	0.0%	2.9%
2020	4,086	3.7%	3.7%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		1.7%	15.1%

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

Figure 2 Storey 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?

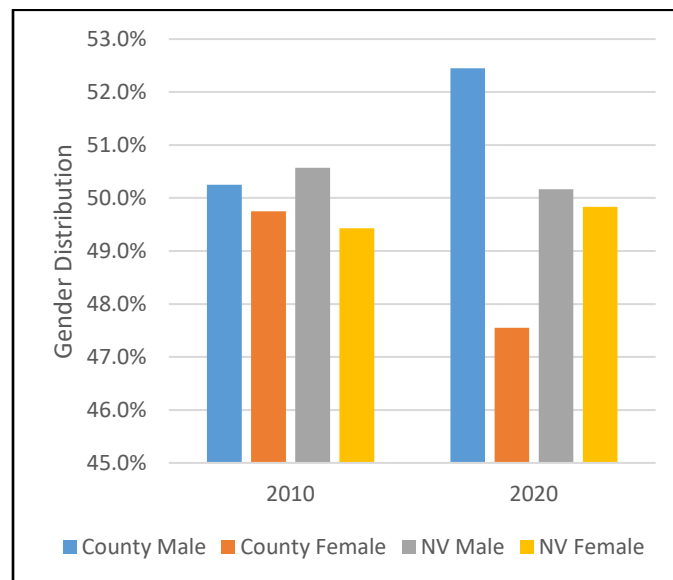
Gender is a key metric for advertisers, business owners, and decision makers. Certain demographic surveys maintain that men may gravitate towards certain lifestyles and women others, while other surveys maintain that this is not the case. One of gender data's more common uses is to acknowledge the gaps,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

Table 2. Storey County Gender Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Male	Storey Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010	50.2%	49.8%	50.6%	49.4%
2012	50.4%	49.6%	50.5%	49.5%
2014	47.3%	52.7%	50.4%	49.6%
2016	47.9%	52.1%	50.2%	49.8%
2018	49.8%	50.2%	50.2%	49.8%
2020	52.4%	47.6%	50.2%	49.8%

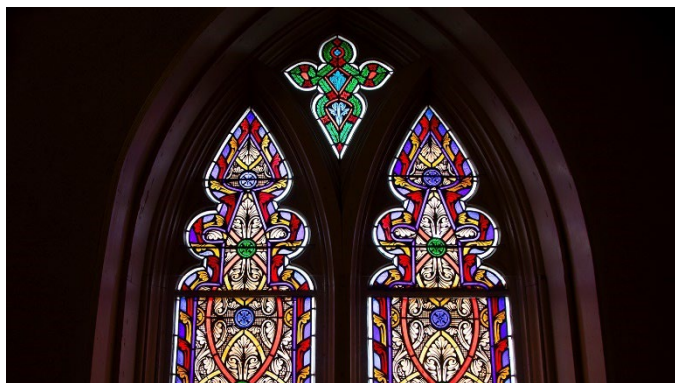
Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP05: Demographic and Housing Estimates" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

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



### County Breakdown

In 2020 Storey County's population is mostly male at 52.4%. However, this has not always been the case, Storey had a higher female percentage from 2014 to 2018. In 2010 the gender distribution was even at almost 50-50, until 2014 when there were more females than males. This is very different when compared to Nevada's gender distribution. Nevada's population is mostly male at 50.2% in 2020. While it has decreased slightly over the ten-years, the male population has still remained over 50%.



## Age

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

Table 3. Storey County Median Age, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Median Age	Nevada Median Age
2010	46.4	35.9
2012	52.8	36.3
2014	54.2	36.9
2016	54.4	37.5
2018	52.9	37.9
2020	53.0	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 median age in Storey County has risen from 46.4 in 2010 to 53.0 in 2020. The median age has risen overall but it displays a slight bowing pattern. The median age rose to a peak 54.4 in 2016, then decreased down to 53 in 2020. This is a much higher median age when compared to Nevada's 38.2 in 2020.

The age distribution in Storey County has been all over the place over the ten years between 2010-2020. One thing that has remained the same over the years is that Storey is mostly an older county. Those aged 45 and older have been Storey's highest population percentage over the ten years. Now in 2020 with 31.6% those aged 65 and older lead the way, followed by the 45-64 years old with 26.2%.

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

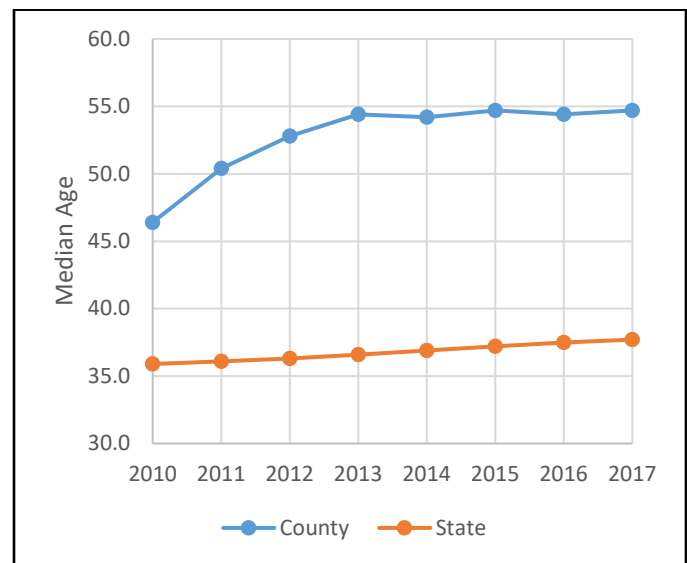
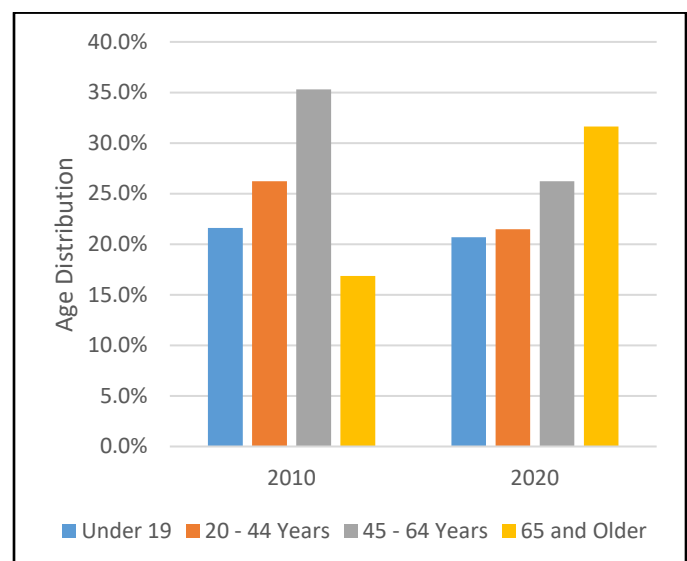


Table 4. Storey County Age Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Under 19	20 – 44 Years	45 – 64 Years	65 and Older
2010	21.6%	26.2%	35.3%	16.9%
2012	18.8%	19.4%	44.1%	17.7%
2014	15.7%	14.6%	46.1%	23.6%
2016	16.0%	17.8%	37.5%	28.7%
2018	16.2%	23.0%	31.0%	29.8%
2020	20.7%	21.5%	26.2%	31.6%

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

Figure 5. Storey 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 Storey County's population is mostly White at 81.5%, followed by Other races with 12.8% and the Hispanic and Black community are right around the same with 2.7%, leaving the remaining .4% to American Indians. There has been fluctuation since 2010. The most notable changes are the Hispanic community decreasing from 6.6% to 2.6% and the Other community increasing from 6.4% to 12.8%.

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

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Amer. Indian	Other
2010	85.3%	6.6%	0.0%	1.7%	6.4%
2012	91.8%	2.6%	0.4%	1.3%	3.8%
2014	91.0%	4.1%	0.5%	1.7%	2.6%
2016	86.6%	6.2%	0.4%	1.9%	4.9%
2018	84.5%	5.2%	0.8%	1.9%	7.6%
2020	81.5%	2.6%	2.7%	0.4%	12.8%

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

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

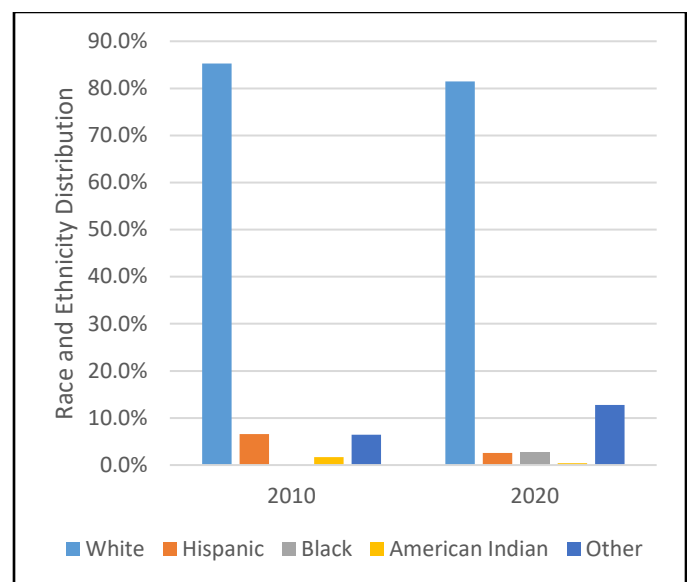
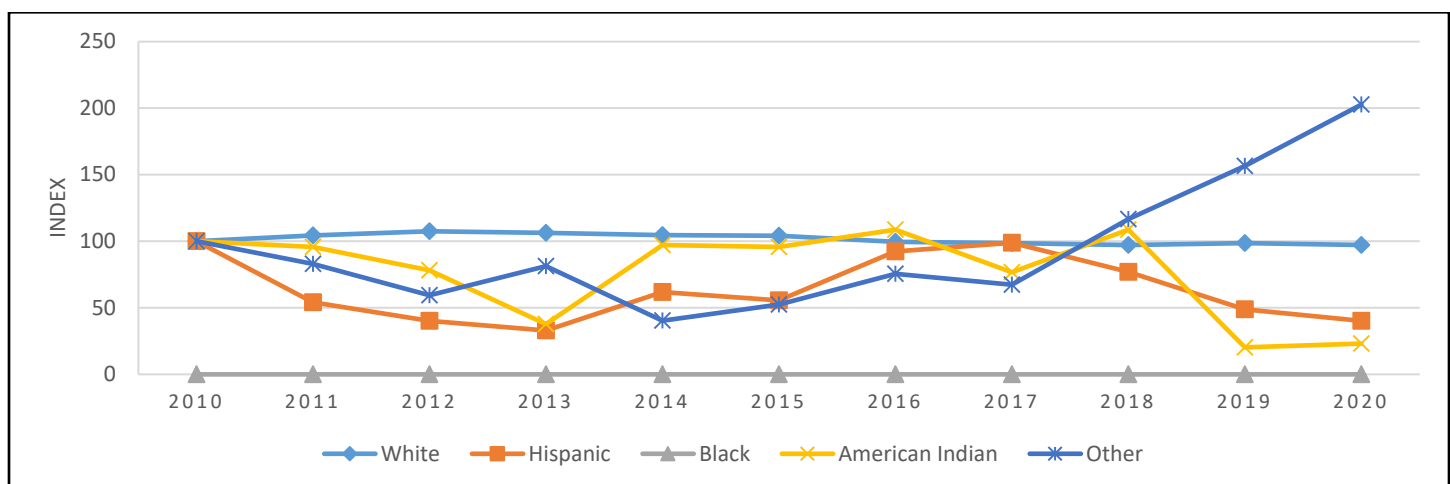


Figure 7 Storey County Race and Ethnicity, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## 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. Storey County Total Households, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Households	Storey 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,826		
2012	1,839	4.8%	0.6%
2014	1,823	-1.1%	0.7%
2016	1,752	-0.8%	1.4%
2018	1,598	-4.0%	2.3%
2020	1,704	4.7%	2.9%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		-6.7%	15.4%

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

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

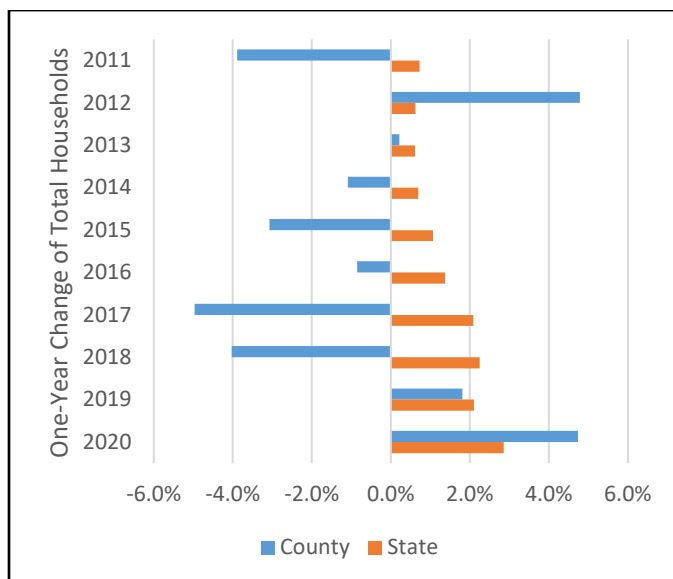
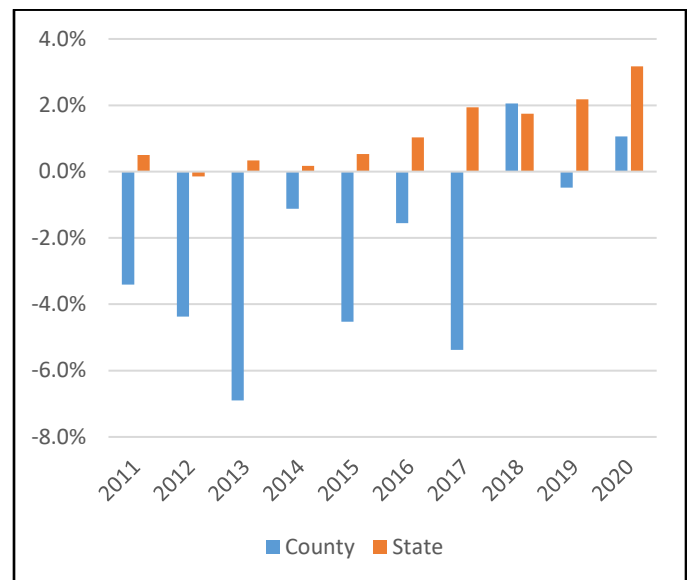


Figure 9. Storey County vs State Comparison, Annual Change of Total Families, 2011 to 2020



### County Breakdown

The total number of households in Storey County has gone down 6.7% from 2010 to 2020. While there had been a gradual decrease from 2010 to 2018, things are starting to turn around. In 2020 there was an increase of 4.7% in households and hopefully this trend continues.

Storey County's number of families has gone down over the ten years as well. They've decreased by 24.4% and it has been a gradual decrease every year. This completely opposite of Nevada where both households and families increased from 2010 to 2020.

Table 7. Storey County Total Families, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Families	Storey 1-Year Change	Nevada 1-Year Change
2010	1,350		
2012	1,247	-4.4%	-0.1%
2014	1,148	-1.1%	0.2%
2016	1,079	-1.6%	1.0%
2018	1,042	2.1%	1.7%
2020	1,048	1.1%	3.2%
<b>Ten-Year Change</b>		-24.4%	4.4%

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

## Housing

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The housing median in Storey County displays a bowing pattern from 2010 to 2020. The median was moderately high at \$288,604 in 2010, then it began to decrease to a low in 2013. After that low \$191,141 the housing median began to rise again, bringing it to \$274,232 in 2020. It is not quite where it once was in 2010, but it seems the median is going to continue to climb each year which will surpass the 2010 median. Nevada's housing median follows the same pattern as Storey County, falling to a low in 2014 before climbing back up again.

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

Year	Storey Median	Nevada Median
2010	\$288,604	\$306,702
2012	\$225,265	\$220,528
2014	\$203,566	\$187,622
2016	\$213,746	\$212,526
2018	\$237,727	\$258,524
2020	\$274,232	\$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. Storey County vs State Comparison, Housing Unit Median Value, 2010 to 2020

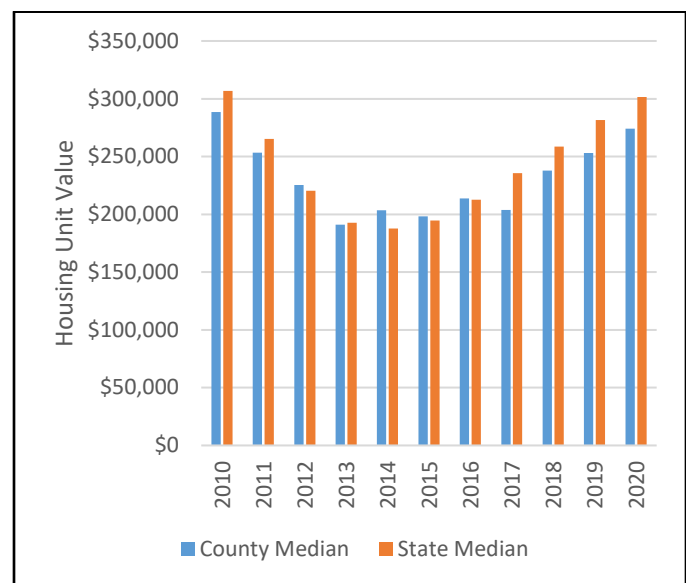


Table 9 Storey County Housing Unit Value Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	1,647	10.3%	3.7%	10.1%	11.1%	22.3%	29.0%	9.4%	4.1%
2012	1,742	10.7%	15.2%	11.3%	14.1%	20.5%	20.3%	5.4%	2.5%
2014	1,694	8.5%	23.8%	10.7%	11.2%	21.8%	18.6%	3.1%	2.4%
2016	1,480	4.9%	17.0%	14.8%	14.9%	23.2%	20.5%	4.7%	0.0%
2018	1,398	4.7%	4.3%	14.4%	21.6%	19.0%	26.4%	9.1%	0.6%
2020	1,644	4.0%	4.7%	10.3%	14.2%	26.3%	21.2%	18.7%	0.6%

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

Storey County's occupied households have decreased from 2010 to 2020, causing vacant households to go up. Occupied homes increased for a little up to 91.6% in 2012 before gradually decreasing down to 86.5%. Nevada occupied households displays the opposite of Storey County, they have been consistently increasing from 2010 to 2020. Nevada's occupied households are slightly higher than Storey's at 89.1%.

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

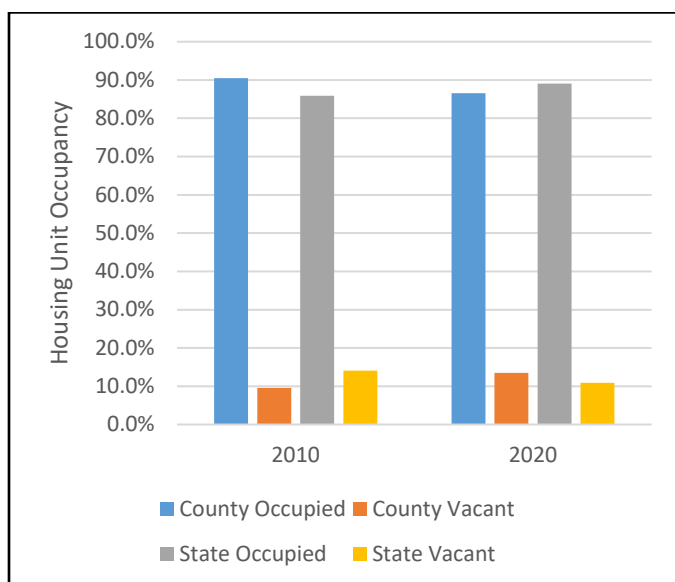
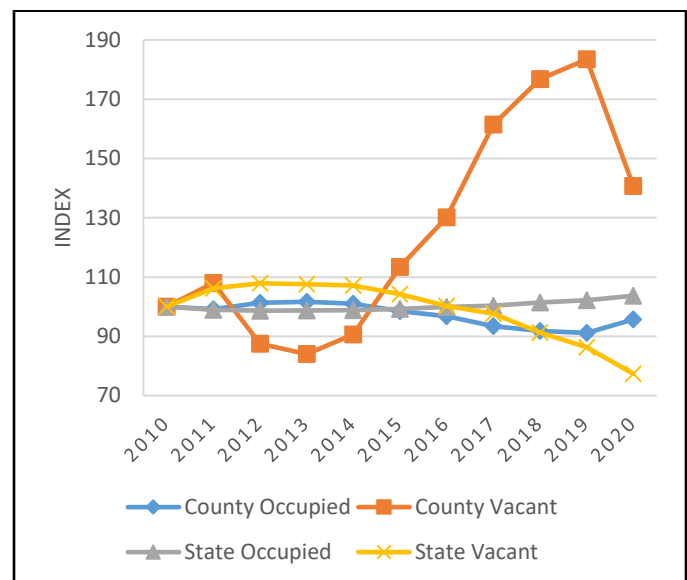


Table 10. Storey County Housing Occupancy, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Occupied HH	Storey Vacant HH	Nevada Occupied HH	Nevada Vacant HH
2010	90.4%	9.6%	85.9%	14.1%
2012	91.6%	8.4%	84.8%	15.2%
2014	91.3%	8.7%	84.9%	15.1%
2016	87.6%	12.4%	85.9%	14.1%
2018	83.1%	16.9%	87.1%	12.9%
2020	86.5%	13.5%	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. Storey 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 Storey County Owner vs Renter Occupied Housing, 2010 to 2020

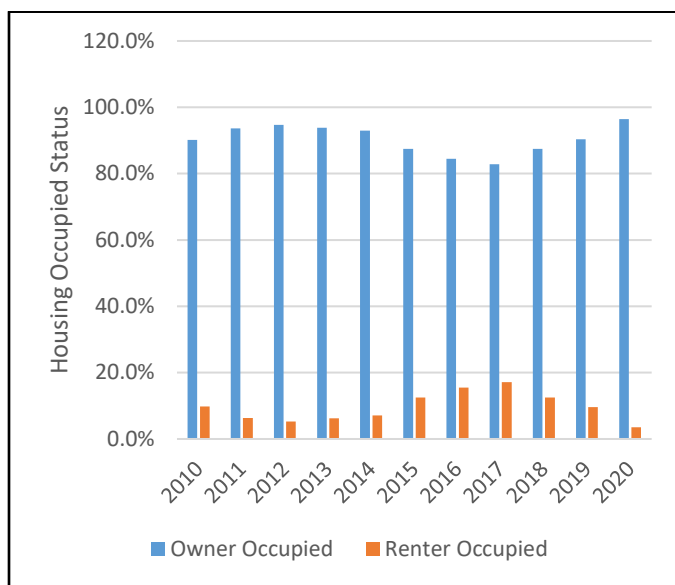


Table 11. Storey County Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2010	1,826	90.2%	9.8%
2012	1,839	94.7%	5.3%
2014	1,823	92.9%	7.1%
2016	1,752	84.5%	15.5%
2018	1,598	87.5%	12.5%
2020	1,704	96.5%	3.5%

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

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

Year	Storey Owner Occ. HH Size	Storey Renter Occ. HH Size	Nevada Owner Occ. HH Size	Nevada Renter Occ. HH Size
2010	2.11	3.01	2.69	2.60
2012	2.12	2.85	2.69	2.68
2014	2.13	2.11	2.71	2.71
2016	2.25	2.09	2.72	2.72
2018	2.42	2.63	2.72	2.64
2020	2.34	3.62	2.70	2.58

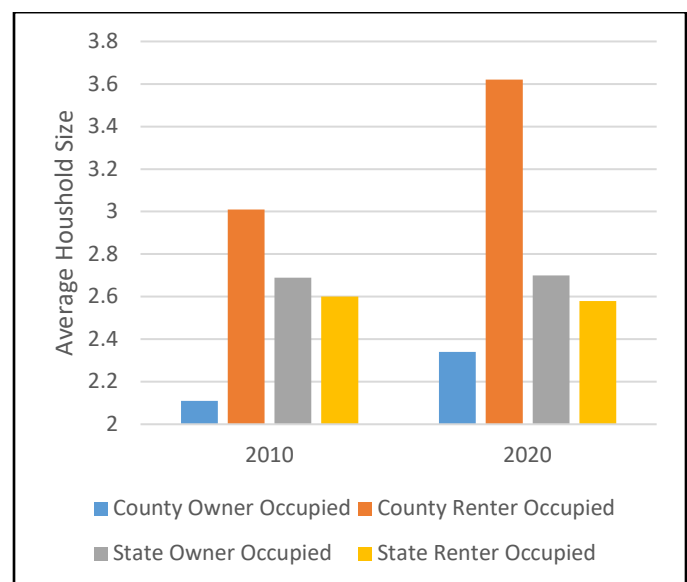
Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey. "DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics" Multiple years: 2006-2010 through 2016-2020 American Community Surveys.

### County Breakdown

In 2020 most of the housing units in Storey County are owner-occupied at 96.5% and renter at 3.5%. The owner and renter-occupied units have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020. Most notable years are 2016-2018 when renter-occupied units were at a peak 15%.

The average household sizes for both owner-occupied, and renter-occupied units in Storey County have increased over the ten years. However, it has not been by much, owner-occupied units went from 2.11 in 2010 to 2.34 in 2020 and renter-occupied units went from 3.01 in 2010 to 3.62 in 2020.

Figure 14 Storey County Average Household Size, 2010 to 2020



## Housing Structure Type

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The housing structure type in Storey County is mostly single units at 76.4%, followed by mobile homes with 21.4%, then 2-4 units with 2.1%. This is how the housing distribution has been in Storey from 2010 to 2020 with very few changes.

Table 13. Storey 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	78.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%
2012	75.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	23.5%
2014	76.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	19.7%
2016	75.4%	3.8%	1.3%	0.0%	19.4%
2018	74.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%
2020	76.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%

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

Figure 15 Storey County Housing Structure Distribution, 2010 to 2020

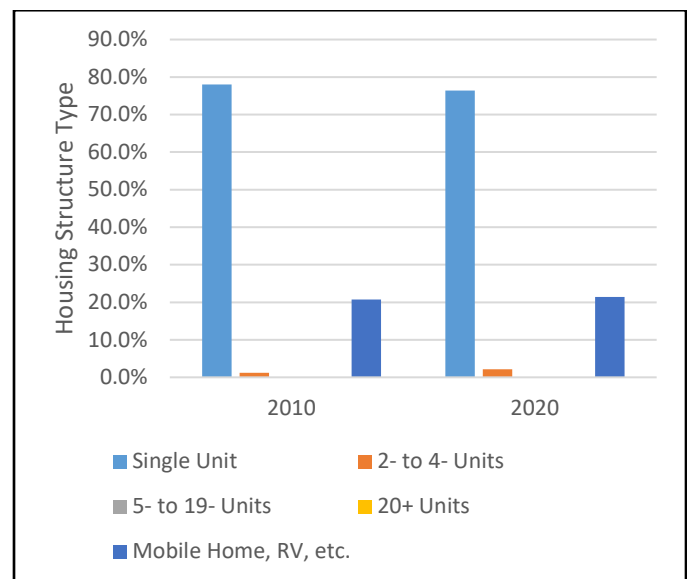
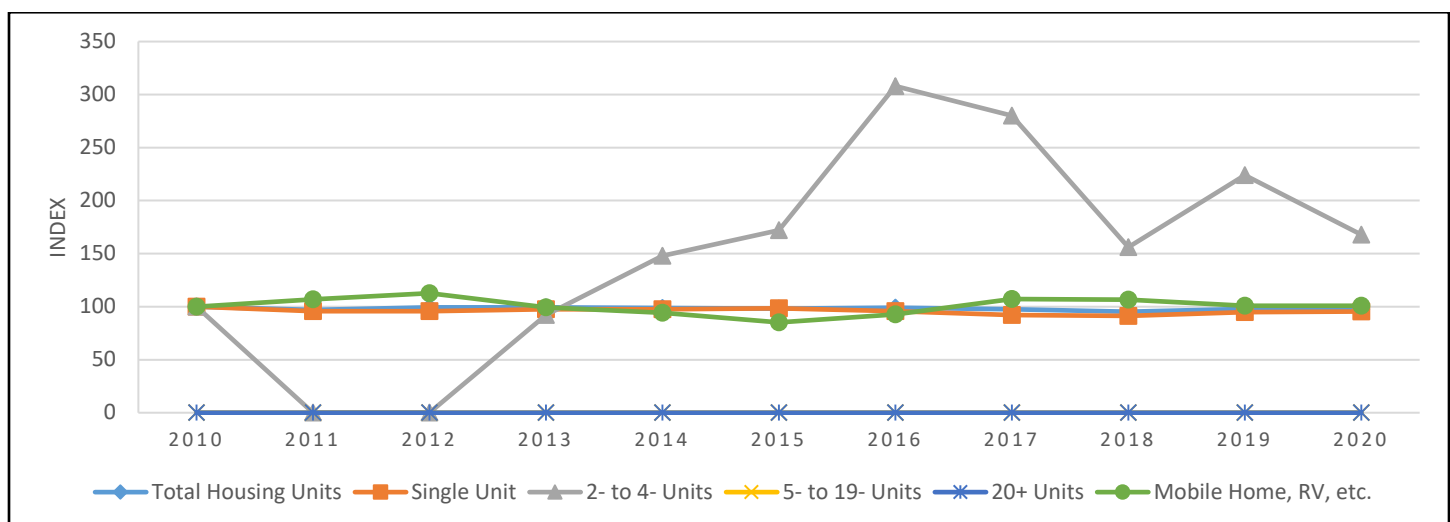


Figure 16 Storey County Housing Structure Type, 2010 to 2020. Index: 2010 = 100



## Housing Age

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

In 2020 most of the homes in Storey County are older with those being built in 1980-1999 leading the way with 41.1%, followed by homes built in 1960-1979 with 23.9%. There are new homes starting to be built in the county. Homes built 2010 or later have gone from 0% to 3.0% in the ten-year span.

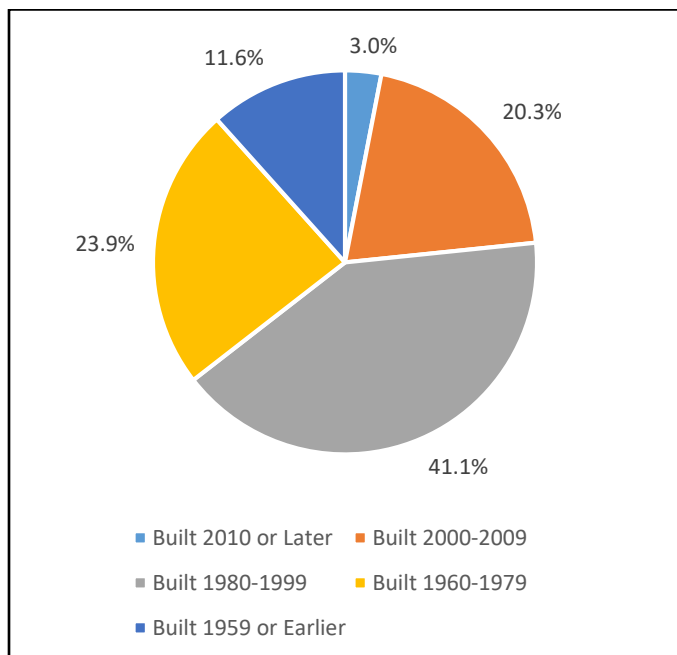
Table 14. Storey County Housing Age Distribution, 2012 to 2020

Year	Built 2010 or Later	Built 2000-2009	Built 1980-1999	Built 1960-1979	Built 1959 or Earlier
2012	0.0%	21.6%	49.6%	17.9%	10.9%
2014	0.0%	29.1%	45.1%	15.7%	10.1%
2016	0.5%	31.1%	41.2%	16.9%	10.2%
2018	3.0%	26.5%	40.1%	22.8%	7.6%
2020	3.0%	20.3%	41.1%	23.9%	11.6%

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



Figure 17. Storey County Housing Age Distribution, 2020



## Veteran Demographics

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The veterans in Storey County have decreased from 2010 to 2020 by 100. While the county's overall veteran population has decreased in the ten-year span, the female veteran population increased over 230%. In 2020 Storey County has a higher percentage of female veterans with 15.8%, compared to Nevada's 9.7%. At 48.8% most of the veterans are aged 65-74 years old in Storey, followed by veterans aged 55-64 years old with 22.1%.

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

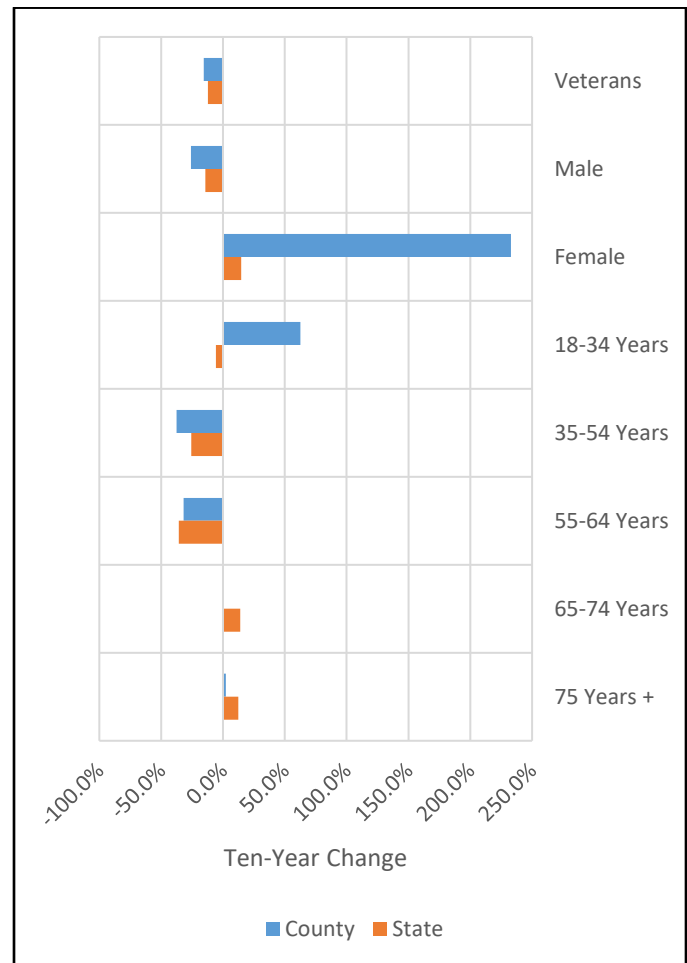


Table 15. Storey County Veteran Demographics, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Storey		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Storey	Nevada	Storey	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	646	546			-15.5%	-12.1%
<b>Male</b>	620	460	84.2%	90.3%	-25.8%	-14.3%
<b>Female</b>	26	86	15.8%	9.7%	232.8%	14.7%
<b>18 to 34 Years Old</b>	13	21	4.3%	8.7%	62.5%	-5.8%
<b>35 to 54 Years Old</b>	155	97	19.6%	23.5%	-37.4%	-25.6%
<b>55 to 64 Years Old</b>	160	109	22.1%	18.9%	-32.0%	-35.6%
<b>65 to 74 Years Old</b>	242	241	48.8%	26.6%	-0.5%	14.0%
<b>75 Years and Older</b>	76	78	15.8%	20.9%	2.3%	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

### This Section Contains:

Educational Attainment .....	17
Veteran Educational Attainment.....	18
Poverty Threshold.....	19
Poverty Guidelines.....	20
Poverty in Nevada.....	21
Veteran Poverty .....	22
School District Population .....	23
School District Race and Ethnicity .....	24
School District Special Populations .....	25
Free and Reduced Lunch Population .....	26
School District Staffing.....	27
Student Teacher Ratios .....	28
Average Class Size .....	29
Graduation .....	30
Per Pupil Expenditures.....	31

## County Breakdown

**Educational Attainment:** The educational attainment in Storey County has seen improvement over the ten-years from 2010-2020. Those with lower levels of education have all seen decreases, while those with a bachelor’s degree or Graduate Professional Degree are the only two categories to increase. Despite the decrease those with an educational level equivalent to some college, no degree is still the majority in Storey County with 28.5%. It is difficult to track real educational change among veterans in Storey because total veterans decreased by 15.5%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 100 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 94 less high school graduates.

**Poverty:** The poverty levels in Storey County have improved greatly from 2013 to 2020. Both poverty levels below the 1.00 and 2.00 have decreased over the seven years. The most significant decrease can be seen coming from Storey County’s 2.00 poverty level going from 23.7% to 18.1%. The population increase in conjunction with the poverty decrease, is a great sign for Storey County and its economy. The veteran poverty levels in Storey County have increased from 2013 to 2020. They had remained about the same from 2013 to 2017 at 4.5%, then decreased down to 0% in 2019. Unfortunately, that did not last long, in 2020 the veteran poverty percentage shot up to 10.8%. The spike in poverty could be due to the pandemic that left many without a job and a steady flow of income.

**School Districts:** Storey County’s school district population has fluctuated up and down over the years between 2010 and 2021. The population has risen overall compared to 2010 going from 429 to 448 in 2021. However, this is not the peak for Storey County’s school district population; it peaked in 2018 with a total of 460. The population had mostly been male from 2010 to 2018, but after slowly decreasing the female population is now the majority with 51.6%. The school district in Storey County is mostly white in 2020 at 82.8%. The school district has remained 80% white from 2010 to 2020. The race with the second highest percentage is the Hispanic community with 10.5%, followed by other races with 5.6% then the black community with 1.1%. There has not been much change over the ten-years, each race only fluctuated by 1%. The graduation rate in Storey County has fluctuated from 2015 to 2021 but has ultimately risen. In 2015 there was a graduation rate of 80% and has since risen to over 95% in 2021. Not only has the graduation rate increased but so has the population.

## Educational Attainment

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The educational attainment in Storey County has seen improvement over the ten-years from 2010-2020. Those with lower levels of education have all seen decreases, while those with a bachelor's degree or Graduate Professional Degree are the only two categories to increase. Despite the decrease those with an educational level equivalent to some college, no degree is still the majority in Storey County with 28.5%.

Table 16 Storey County Condensed Education Levels, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey < H.S.	Storey Bachelor+	Nevada < H.S.	Nevada Bachelor+
2010	8.3%	13.9%	15.7%	21.8%
2012	9.7%	18.9%	15.6%	22.2%
2014	7.2%	20.8%	15.1%	22.6%
2016	6.0%	23.1%	14.6%	23.2%
2018	5.2%	28.7%	13.7%	24.2%
2020	5.8%	33.3%	13.1%	25.5%

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

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

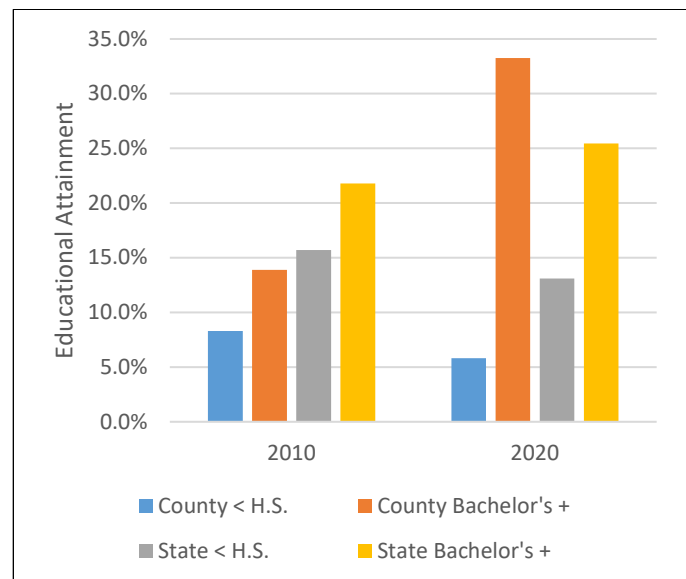


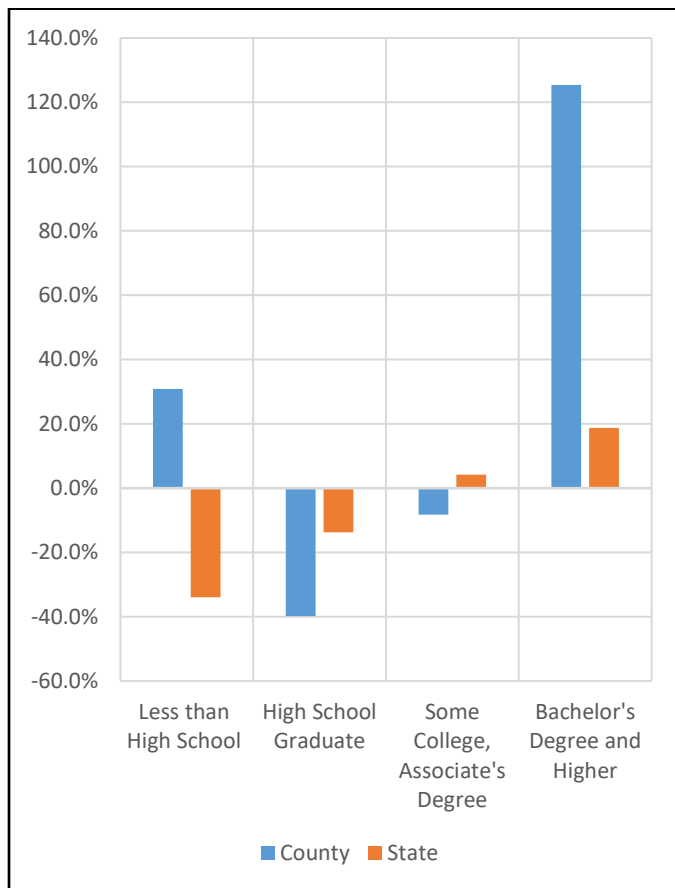
Table 17 Storey County Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

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	3,021	2.1%	6.2%	28.1%	38.1%	11.7%	8.4%	5.5%
2012	3,195	1.8%	7.9%	28.6%	32.7%	10.1%	10.7%	8.2%
2014	3,290	0.3%	6.9%	30.2%	34.6%	7.3%	13.1%	7.7%
2016	3,217	0.1%	5.9%	28.3%	35.6%	6.9%	15.8%	7.3%
2018	3,142	0.5%	4.6%	30.0%	30.6%	5.6%	20.4%	8.3%
2020	3,055	0.5%	5.3%	23.6%	28.5%	8.8%	23.2%	10.0%

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 Storey 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 Storey because total veterans decreased by 15.5%. When it comes to the educational numbers, this equates to large changes mostly because of the population change. In other words, there are 100 less veterans, so it makes sense that there are instantly 94 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 Storey County Veteran Educational Attainment, 2010 to 2020

Veterans	Storey		Percent of Total 2020		2010 to 2020 10-Year Change	
	2010	2020	Storey	Nevada	Storey	Nevada
<b>Veteran Population</b>	646	546			-15.5%	-12.1%
<b>Less than High School</b>	32	35	6.4%	4.3%	30.8%	-33.9%
<b>High School Graduate</b>	191	97	17.8%	24.4%	-39.8%	-13.8%
<b>Some College, Associate's Degree</b>	348	270	49.5%	43.7%	-8.3%	4.2%
<b>Bachelor's Degree and Higher</b>	76	144	26.4%	27.5%	125.4%	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**:

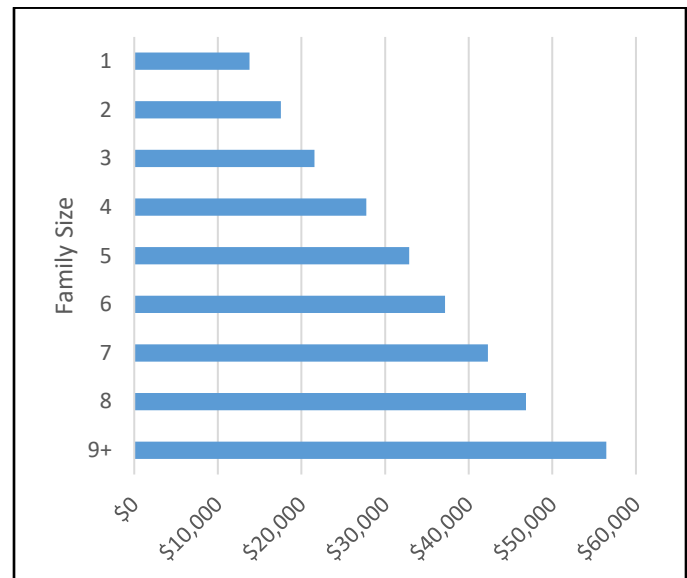
*The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is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

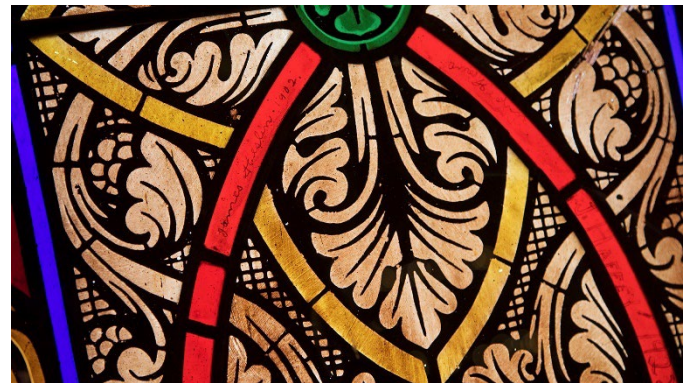


Table 21. Poverty Guidelines by Most Commonly Used Percentages for Assistance Programs, Contiguous 48 States, 2021

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

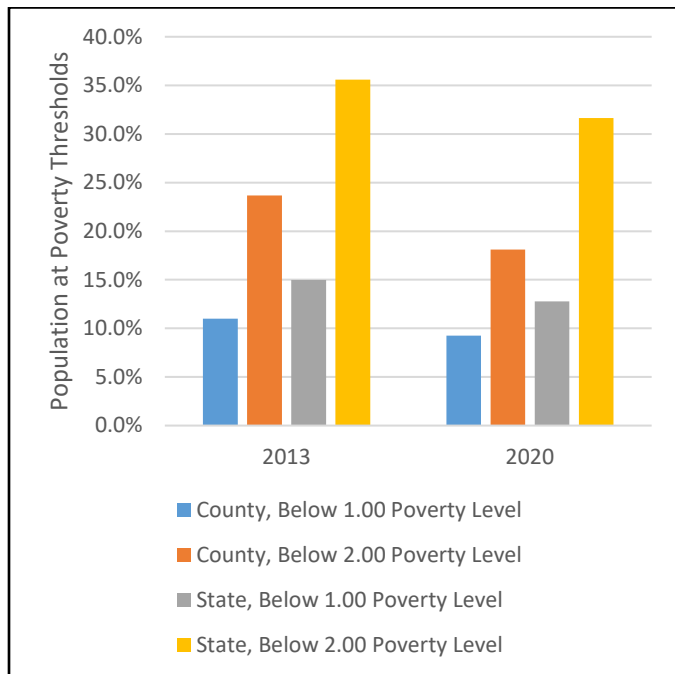


Table 22. Storey County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Storey Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Storey Below 2.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 1.00 Poverty Level	Nevada Below 2.00 Poverty Level
2013	11.0%	23.7%	15.0%	35.6%
2014	10.5%	22.4%	15.6%	36.6%
2015	7.5%	21.0%	15.5%	36.7%
2016	7.2%	21.0%	14.9%	35.9%
2017	7.7%	25.3%	14.2%	34.6%
2018	7.9%	23.1%	13.7%	33.6%
2019	8.2%	20.6%	13.1%	32.3%
2020	9.2%	18.1%	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 levels in Storey County have improved greatly from 2013 to 2020. Both poverty levels below the 1.00 and 2.00 have decreased over the seven years. The most significant decrease can be seen coming from Storey County's 2.00 poverty level going from 23.7% to 18.1%. The poverty levels can also be seen consistently decreasing over the same years in Nevada. The population increase in conjunction with the poverty decrease, is a great sign for Storey County and its economy.

Table 23. Storey 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	3,936	6.8%	4.2%	0.4%	3.5%	6.7%	2.1%
2014	3,917	6.1%	4.4%	1.7%	1.4%	5.5%	3.2%
2015	3,915	4.1%	3.4%	1.5%	2.1%	6.1%	3.9%
2016	3,925	3.2%	4.0%	3.8%	2.2%	2.6%	5.0%
2017	3,877	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	5.3%	3.4%	4.7%
2018	3,927	4.5%	3.5%	4.4%	3.8%	2.9%	4.2%
2019	3,970	5.0%	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.9%	3.2%
2020	4,070	6.1%	3.1%	2.4%	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%

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

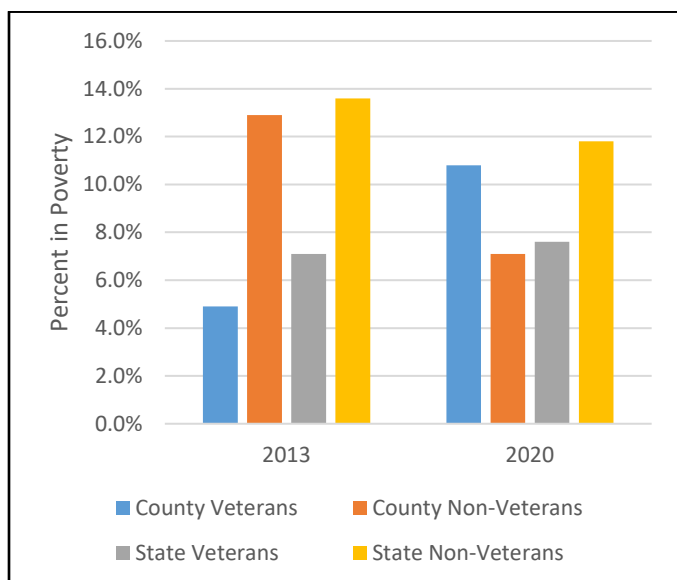
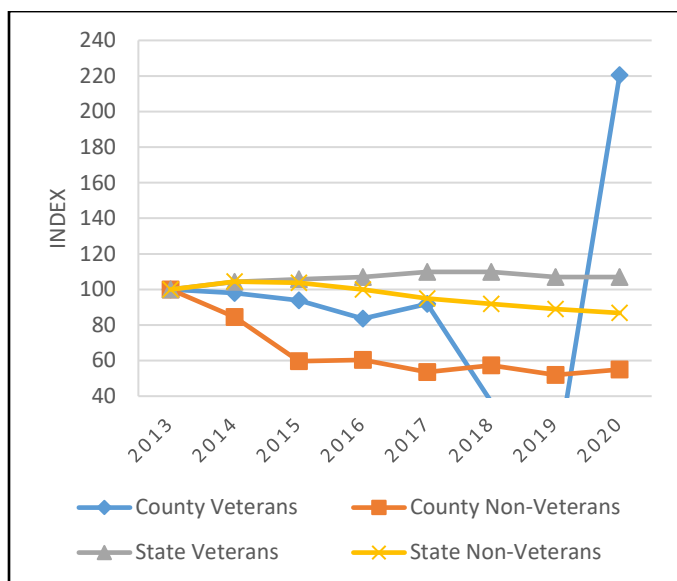


Figure 24. Storey County vs State Comparison, Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations in Poverty, 2013 to 2020, Index 2013 = 100



### 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 Storey County Condensed Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2020

Year	Storey Veterans	Storey Non-Veterans	Nevada Veterans	Nevada Non-Veterans
2013	4.9%	12.9%	7.1%	13.6%
2014	4.8%	10.9%	7.4%	14.2%
2015	4.6%	7.7%	7.5%	14.1%
2016	4.1%	7.8%	7.6%	13.6%
2017	4.5%	6.9%	7.8%	12.9%
2018	1.8%	7.4%	7.8%	12.5%
2019	0.0%	6.7%	7.6%	12.1%
2020	10.8%	7.1%	7.6%	11.8%

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

### County Breakdown

The veteran poverty levels in Storey County have increased from 2013 to 2020. They had remained about the same from 2013 to 2017 at 4.5%, then decreased down to 0% in 2019. Unfortunately, that did not last long, in 2020 the veteran poverty percentage shot up to 10.8%. The spike in poverty could be due to the pandemic that left many without a job and a steady flow of income.

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

Accountability Year	Storey	Nevada
2010-2011	429	437,057
2012-2013	416	445,381
2014-2015	401	459,095
2016-2017	425	473,647
2018-2019	460	492,638
2020-2021	448	482,364

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

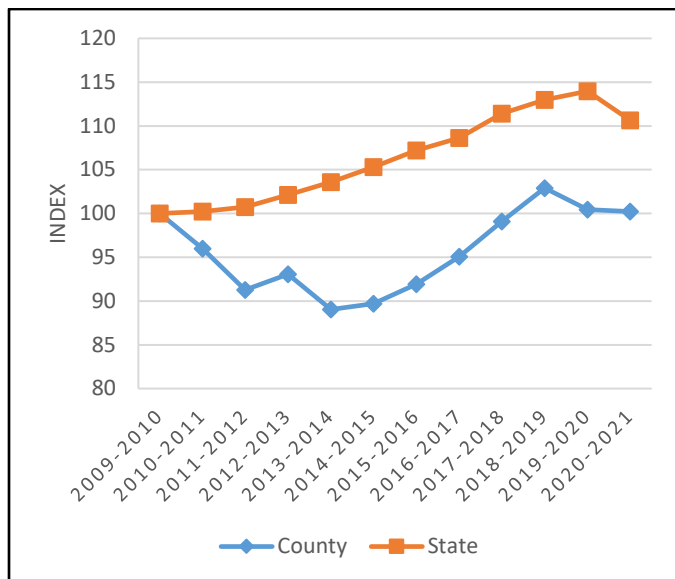
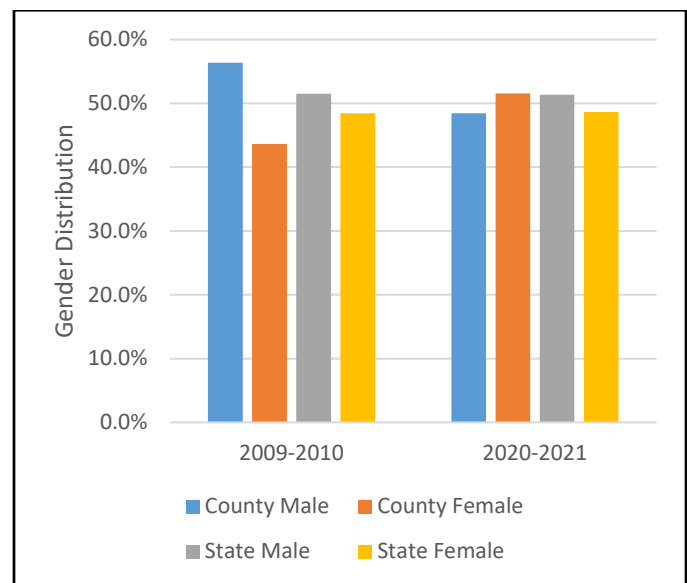


Table 26. Storey County School District Gender Distribution, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Storey Male	Storey Female	Nevada Male	Nevada Female
2010-2011	57.8%	42.2%	51.5%	48.5%
2012-2013	57.2%	42.8%	51.4%	48.6%
2014-2015	55.1%	44.9%	51.6%	48.4%
2016-2017	52.9%	47.1%	51.6%	48.4%
2018-2019	50.4%	49.6%	51.5%	48.5%
2020-2021	48.4%	51.6%	51.4%	48.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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



### County Breakdown

Storey County's school district population has fluctuated up and down over the years between 2010 and 2021. The population has risen overall compared to 2010 going from 429 to 448 in 2021. However, this is not the peak for Storey County's school district population; it peaked in 2018 with a total of 460. The population had mostly been male from 2010 to 2018, but after slowly decreasing the female population is now the majority with 51.6%.

## School District Race and Ethnicity

### Definition

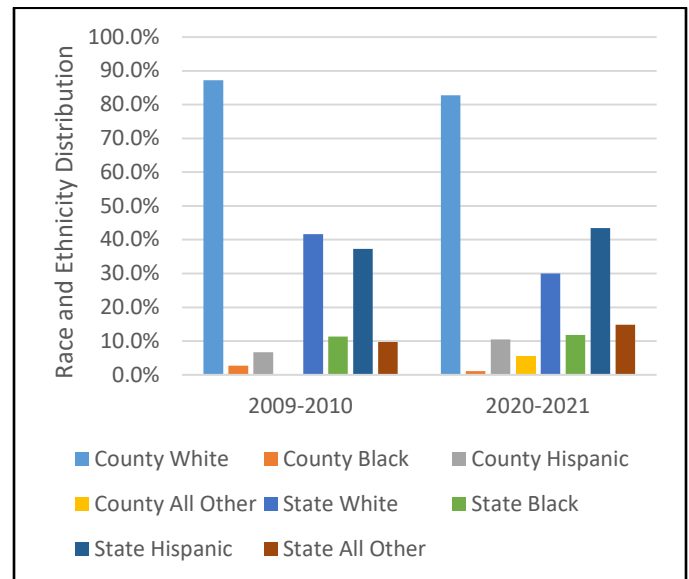
This data is a measure of the race and ethnicity of each student in the county's school district. For the definition of race and ethnicity, please see the demographic characteristics section.

### 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 Storey County vs State Comparison, School District Distribution by Race and Ethnicity, 2011 to 2021 Accountability Years



### County Breakdown

The school district in Storey County is mostly white in 2020 at 82.8%. The school district has remained 80% white from 2010 to 2020. The race with the second highest percentage is the Hispanic community with 10.5%, followed by other races with 5.6% then the black community with 1.1%. There has not been much change over the ten-years, each race only fluctuated by 1%. The Nevada population is far different, the Hispanic community is the majority with 43.4%.

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

Accountability Year	Storey				Nevada			
	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other	White	Black	Hispanic	All Other
2010-2011	81.4%	-	9.1%	4.7%	38.7%	9.9%	38.8%	12.7%
2012-2013	78.1%	-	11.3%	6.3%	36.8%	9.7%	40.0%	13.5%
2014-2015	80.0%	-	11.0%	3.0%	35.1%	10.2%	41.1%	13.7%
2016-2017	83.1%	-	9.2%	3.5%	33.2%	10.8%	42.1%	13.9%
2018-2019	83.7%	0.9%	10.0%	5.4%	31.9%	11.3%	42.5%	14.4%
2020-2021	82.8%	1.1%	10.5%	5.6%	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 Storey County School District Individual Education Program Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Storey IEP	Nevada IEP
2010-2011	19.3%	10.8%
2012-2013	11.8%	11.0%
2014-2015	17.0%	11.8%
2016-2017	17.2%	12.2%
2018-2019	13.9%	12.2%
2020-2021	12.7%	12.6%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

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

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

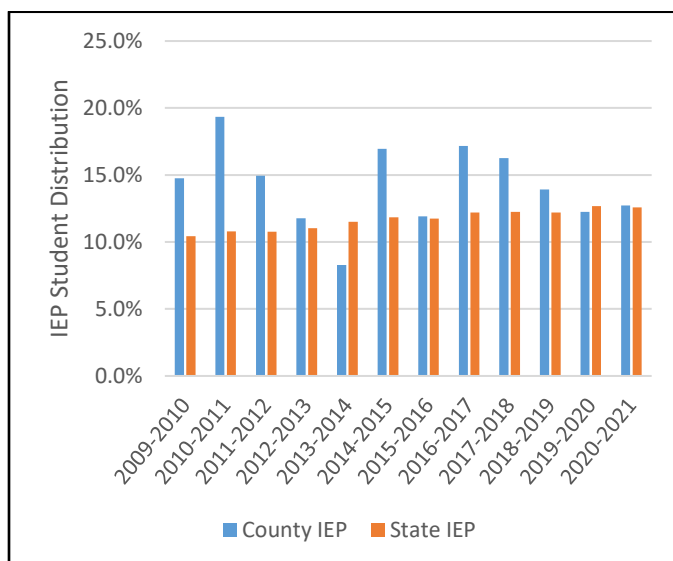


Table 29 Storey County School District English Language Learner Population, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

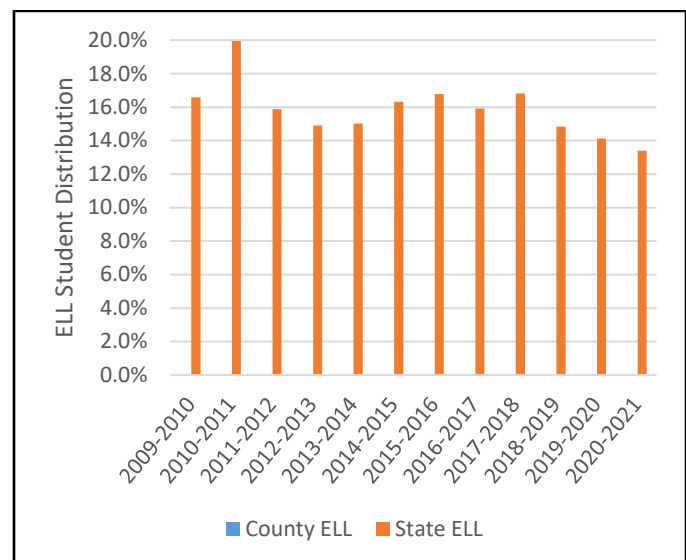
Accountability Year	Storey ELL	Nevada ELL
2010-2011	-	20.0%
2012-2013	0.0%	14.9%
2014-2015	0.0%	16.3%
2016-2017	0.0%	15.9%
2018-2019	0.0%	14.8%
2020-2021	0.0%	13.4%

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



### County Breakdown

Storey County's IEP population has fluctuated up and down from 2010-2020 but has ultimately decreased. Following 2010 Storey's IEP population decreased to a low 11.8%, but then rose back up to 17.2% in 2016 and most recently it fell back down to 12.7% in 2020. While Storey's IEP population decreased, Nevada's IEP population consistently rose over the ten years. Storey County does not have an ELL population in 2020, nor has it had it one over the same ten-year span.

## Free and Reduced Lunch Population

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

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

Accountability Year	Storey FRL Eligible	Nevada FRL Eligible
2010-2011	5.6%	47.9%
2012-2013	5.0%	49.9%
2014-2015	4.2%	53.2%
2016-2017	28.5%	60.7%
2018-2019	28.9%	61.2%
2020-2021	32.6%	73.2%

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

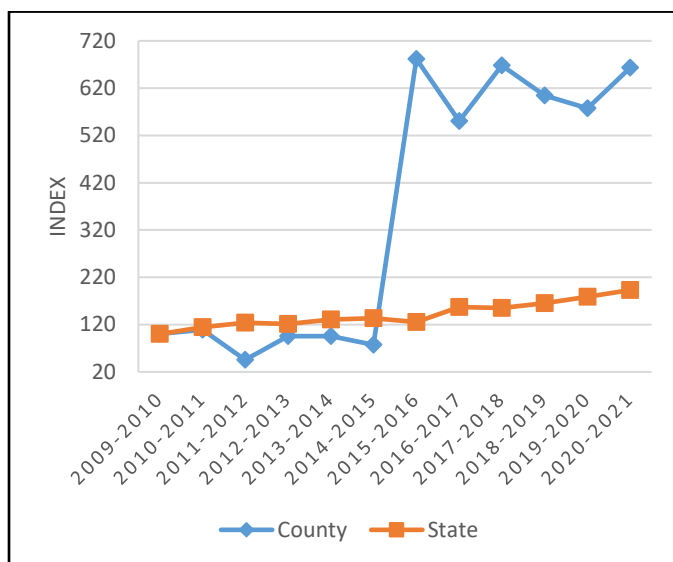


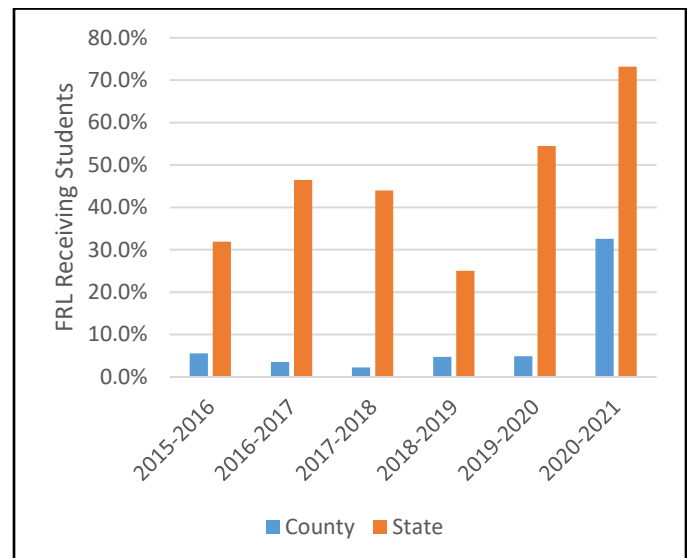
Table 31. Storey County School District Percent of Eligible Students who Received Free and Reduced Lunch, 2016 to 2021 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Storey FRL Receiving	Nevada FRL Receiving
2015-2016	5.6%	31.9%
2016-2017	3.5%	46.5%
2017-2018	2.3%	44.0%
2018-2019	4.8%	25.1%
2019-2020	4.9%	54.5%
2020-2021	32.6%	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. Storey County vs State Comparison, School District Free and Reduced Lunch Receiving Students, 2016 to 2021



### County Breakdown

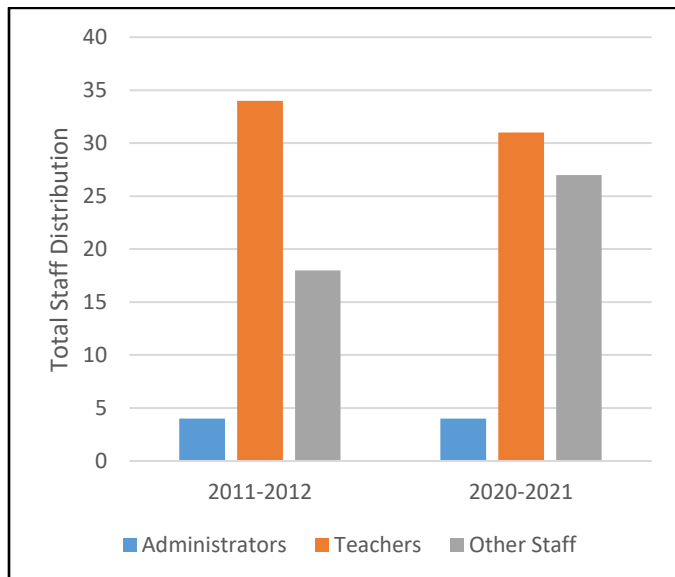
Students who are eligible for FRL was below 10% from 2010-2014 in Storey County. In 2016, it shot up to 28.5% and continued to rise to 32.6% in 2020. Although more students became eligible for FRL, the percentage of students that received FRL did not change by much. That was until 2020, when all 32.6% of students that were eligible for FRL, received the FRL.

## School District Staffing

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

Accountability Year	Administrators	Teachers	Other Staff
2011-2012	4	34	18
2012-2013	9	42	28
2013-2014	3	32	31
2014-2015	3	33	30
2015-2016	3	33	30
2016-2017	3	33	29
2017-2018	3	34	29
2018-2019	4	29	29
2019-2020	4	28	28
2020-2021	4	31	27

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



### Definition

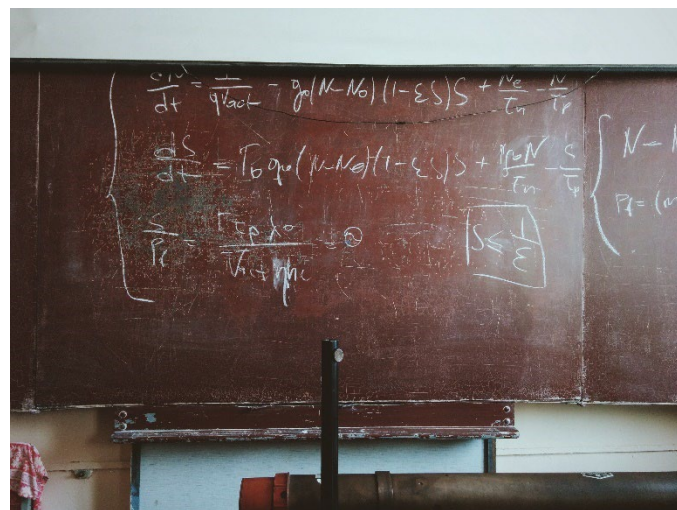
School District staffing is the number of administrators, teachers, and other staff in the entire school district.

### 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 Storey County has not changed by much from 2011-2020. There has been very minor fluctuation throughout the years, but it settled near the original data recorded in 2011. The only noteworthy change is the increase in other staff, going from 18 in 2011 to 27 in 2020.



## Student Teacher Ratios

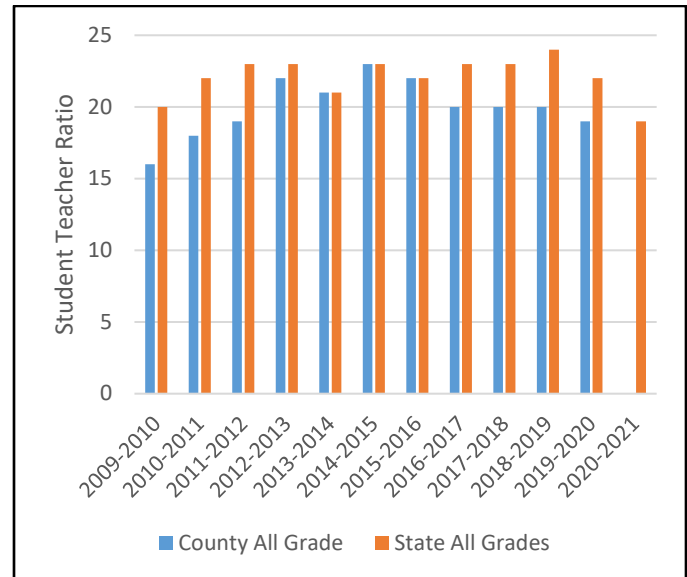
### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

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



### County Breakdown

The overall student teacher ratio in Storey County has slightly decreased from 2010 to 2020. The class sizes in Storey County have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020. The student teacher ratio peaked in 2014 with 23 students per one teacher, the ratio then decreased down to 17 students per teacher in 2020.

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

Accountability Year	Storey								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	18	28	9	20	23	21	23	0	22	24	18	19	21	26	26	25
2012-2013	22	19	24	30	18	25	24	0	23	25	20	21	22	27	27	26
2014-2015	23	28	30	33	35	33	24	0	23	21	21	21	23	28	28	21
2016-2017	20	15	17	19	25	25	26	0	23	21	19	19	22	27	28	20
2018-2019	20	17	22	14	27	26	29	0	24	23	20	20	22	27	28	22
2020-2021	17	15	17	21	22	19	27	0	19	-	19	19	21	25	26	23

Source: NevadaReportCard.com

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

Student Teacher ratios are calculated for primary education schools (elementary schools.) 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 classes have drastically decreased in Storey County from 2010 to 2020. The average class sizes had remained around the same from 2010 to 2018. In 2020 all class sizes dropped to single digits, which could be attributed to the pandemic. When compared to Nevada, Storey County's class sizes are much smaller.

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

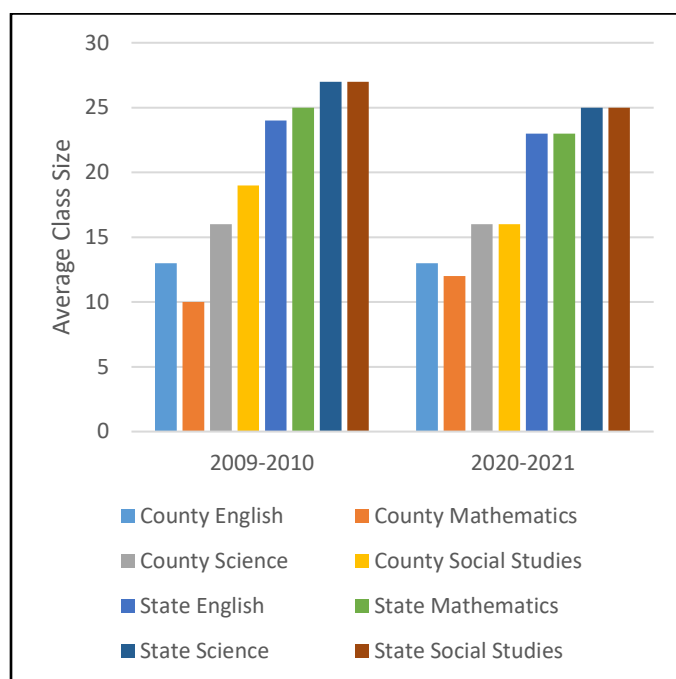


Table 34. Storey County Average Class Size by Subject Area, 2011 to 2021 Selected Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Storey				Nevada			
	English	Math	Science	Social Studies	English	Math	Science	Social Studies
2010-2011	13	12	16	16	23	23	25	25
2012-2013	11	10	13	14	24	24	26	26
2014-2015	14	12	14	15	22	23	25	25
2016-2017	15	6	14	17	28	27	27	28
2018-2019	16	16	17	21	19	20	21	18
2020-2021	2	2	3	3	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 Storey County has fluctuated from 2015 to 2021 but has ultimately risen. In 2015 there was a graduation rate of 80% and has since risen to over 95% in 2021. Not only has the graduation rate increased but so has the population. Storey has a much higher graduation rate when compared to Nevada's 81.3% in 2020.

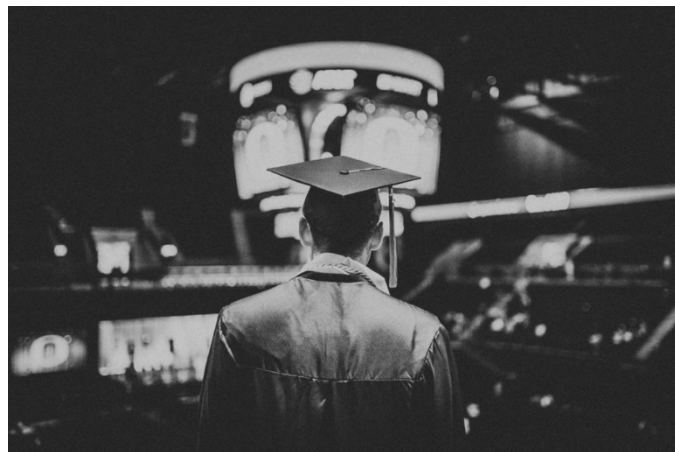


Figure 35 Storey County vs State Comparison, Cohort Graduation Rates, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

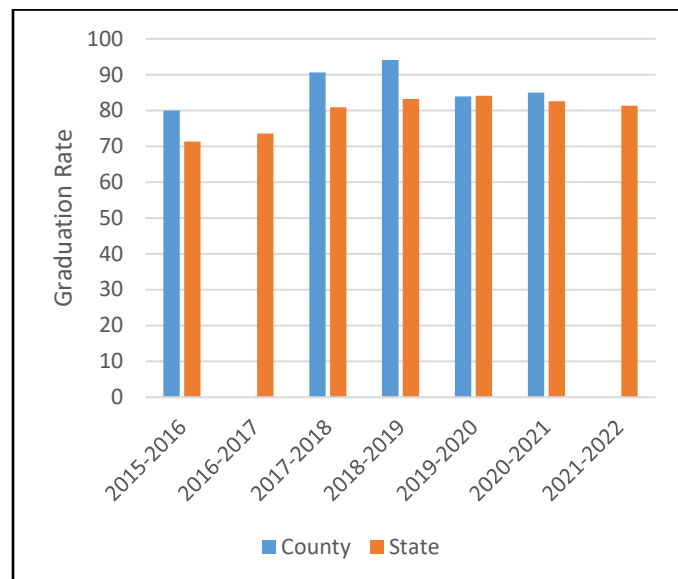


Table 35. Storey County Graduation, 2016 to 2022 Accountability Years

Accountability Year	Graduating Class of	Total Students	Storey Total Graduates	Graduation Rate	Nevada Graduation Rate
2015-2016	2014-2015	30	24	80	71.3
2016-2017	2015-2016	16	16	>95	73.6
2017-2018	2016-2017	32	29	90.6	80.9
2018-2019	2017-2018	34	32	94.1	83.2
2019-2020	2018-2019	31	26	83.9	84.1
2020-2021	2019-2020	20	17	85	82.6
2021-2022	2020-2021	34	33	>95	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 Storey County vs State Comparison, Per Pupil Total Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years

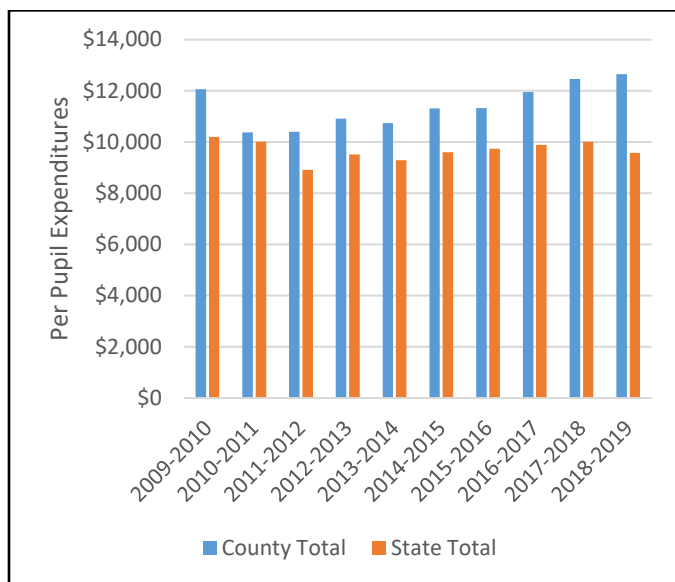
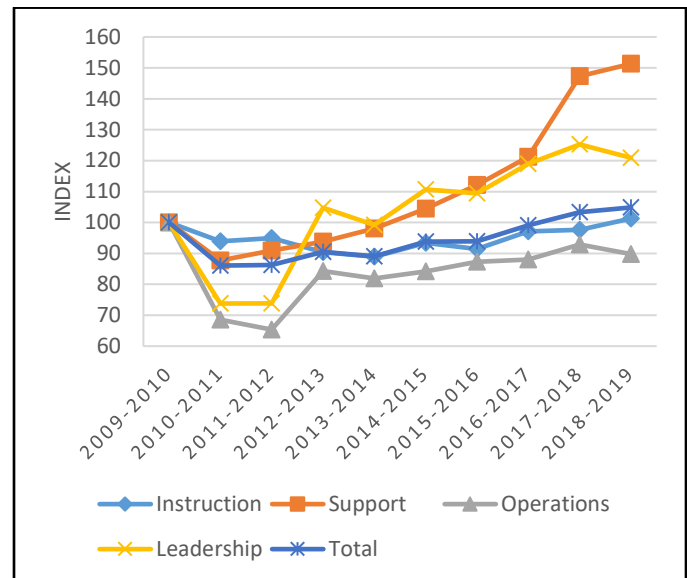


Figure 37 Storey County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2010 to 2019 Accountability Years, Index 2010 = 100



### County Breakdown

Per pupil expenditures in Storey County have consistently been on the rise from 2010 to 2018. Total expenditures were at \$10,381 in 2010 and have rose to \$12,649 in 2018. Nevada's expenditures display the opposite of Storey County, the expenditures have been decreasing over the eight years and in 2018 Storey County's expenditures are higher than Nevada's.

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

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

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
Family Income .....	36
Unemployment.....	37
Labor Force.....	38
Total Jobs.....	39
Jobs by Industry .....	40
Average Earnings per Worker by Industry .....	41
Jobs by Occupation .....	42
Average Earnings per Worker by Occupation .....	43
Commuting Inflow and Outflow.....	44
Per Capita Income.....	45
Personal Income.....	46
Personal Income Earnings Breakdown .....	47
Gross Regional Product .....	48

## County Breakdown

**Household and Family Income:** The Storey County median household income has decreased from 2010 to 2020, while the mean household income has increased. While it may appear like this it is not necessarily the case, the Storey median has not changed by much and has been stagnant over the ten years but due to inflation the median seems to decrease. Storey County's mean household income has risen over \$10,000 which is likely due to many new tech jobs opening in Storey. The Storey County family mean, and median income has risen from 2010 to 2020. The median income has risen by \$12,000 and the mean income has risen by \$23,000.

**Unemployment and Labor Force:** Storey County's unemployment rate has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2019. It went from 16.7% in 2010 all the way down to 3.7% in 2019, then it jumped up to 8.3% in 2020. The jump is likely due to the pandemic that left many unemployed, however the rate is still lower than where it was in 2010. The Storey County Labor Force experiences a slight bowing pattern over the ten years from 2010 to 2020. After hitting a low in 2014, the force began to rise again reaching a high 2,088 in 2019.

**Industry:** Overall jobs by industry have increased in Storey County from 2010 to 2021. All but three industries experienced an increase in jobs; the largest increase in jobs comes from the Manufacturing industry, where there was an increase of over 11,000 jobs.

**Occupation:** Jobs by occupation in Storey County have experienced an increase from 2014 to 2020 in every occupation except for the Community and Social Services sector. The largest increase comes from the Production sector.

**Commuter Inflow/Outflow:** Total net commuters in Storey County have increased drastically from 2010 to 2021 by 15,000. However, the large increase comes from only the inbound commuters, while the total outbound commuters have slightly decreased over the 11 years. The total inbound commuters have increased from 2,593 in 2010 to 17,527 in 2021.

**Per Capita and Personal Income:** Storey County's per capita income have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020 but has risen overall. The personal income in Storey County has increased by more than \$100,000 from 2010 to 2020. The largest increase comes from earnings by place of work which increased by more than \$1M.

**Gross Regional Product:** Storey County's total GRP is \$4,288,832,372, most of the county's total comes from Storey's leading industry in 2021, Construction with a GRP of over \$3B. Storey County's exports are greater than the imports by more than \$5B, which is a great sign of a healthy stable economy.

## Household Income

### Definition

Household Income is measured by the combined income of everyone who lives in the residence.

### Why is it important?

Household income informs the decision maker of employment status, livelihood, and occupancy of residents in the area. Assistance programs rely on household data for distribution of funds. When utilized with GIS mapping technology, household data allows interested parties to identify segments of the community and proceed with planning businesses or government projects. This data should be cross-referenced with jobs by industry and occupation to provide further knowledge on the typical community individual.

### County Breakdown

The Storey County median household income has decreased from 2010 to 2020, while the mean household income has increased. While it may appear like this it is not necessarily the case, the Storey median has not changed by much and has been stagnant over the ten years but due to inflation the median seems to decrease. Storey County's mean household income has risen over \$10,000 which is likely due to many new tech jobs opening in Storey. When compared to Nevada the mean and median household income are nearly the same but the mean income is higher in Storey County.

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

Year	Storey Median	Storey Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$74,232	\$82,058	\$67,235	\$87,006
2012	\$72,271	\$82,936	\$62,477	\$81,760
2014	\$72,797	\$87,705	\$58,616	\$77,868
2016	\$72,662	\$83,160	\$58,893	\$78,593
2018	\$66,427	\$89,683	\$61,429	\$82,462
2020	\$66,480	\$99,456	\$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 Storey County vs State Comparison, Median and Mean Household Income, 2010 to 2020

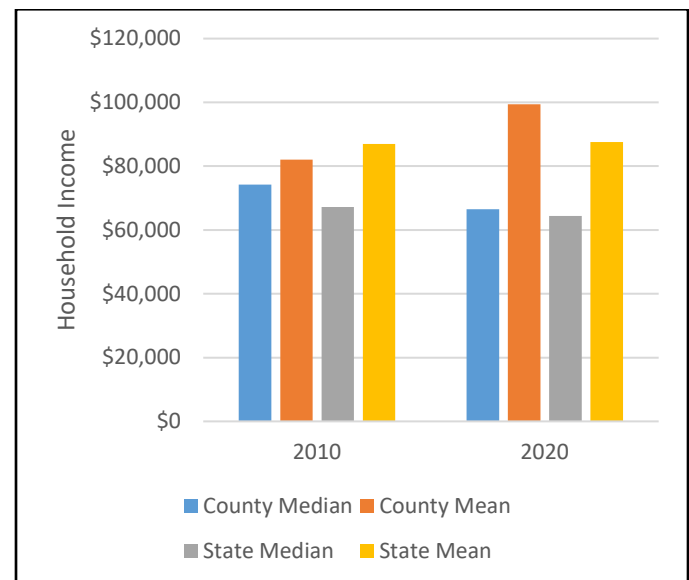


Table 38. Storey County Household Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

Year	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 or more
2010	3.0%	1.8%	9.7%	10.6%	13.3%	29.7%	13.9%	14.4%	3.6%
2012	6.0%	1.5%	5.8%	11.5%	12.5%	27.9%	13.1%	17.1%	4.6%
2014	7.2%	1.2%	9.0%	8.0%	14.3%	20.3%	14.6%	16.9%	8.6%
2016	3.3%	1.0%	8.8%	7.2%	17.9%	20.4%	18.0%	15.5%	7.9%
2018	0.0%	6.0%	6.9%	7.9%	14.0%	27.8%	12.2%	12.1%	13.1%
2020	3.1%	4.0%	3.6%	12.9%	11.6%	24.1%	7.9%	14.7%	18.3%

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

## Family Income

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The Storey County family mean and median income has risen from 2010 to 2020. The median income has risen by \$12,000 and the mean income has risen by \$23,000. The rise in income was not gradual however, it fluctuated up and down over the ten years.

When compared to Nevada the fluctuation differs. Nevada displays a slight bowing pattern, both the mean and median income began to decrease after 2010 to a low in 2014 before rising back up.

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

Year	Storey Median	Storey Mean	Nevada Median	Nevada Mean
2010	\$78,571	\$90,785	\$77,723	\$97,596
2012	\$80,142	\$92,193	\$72,534	\$91,881
2014	\$77,453	\$91,932	\$68,582	\$87,917
2016	\$74,027	\$88,918	\$69,357	\$89,482
2018	\$73,938	\$96,784	\$73,270	\$94,682
2020	\$93,934	\$113,606	\$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. Storey County vs State Comparison, Family Median and Mean Income, 2010 to 2020, Index 2010 = 100

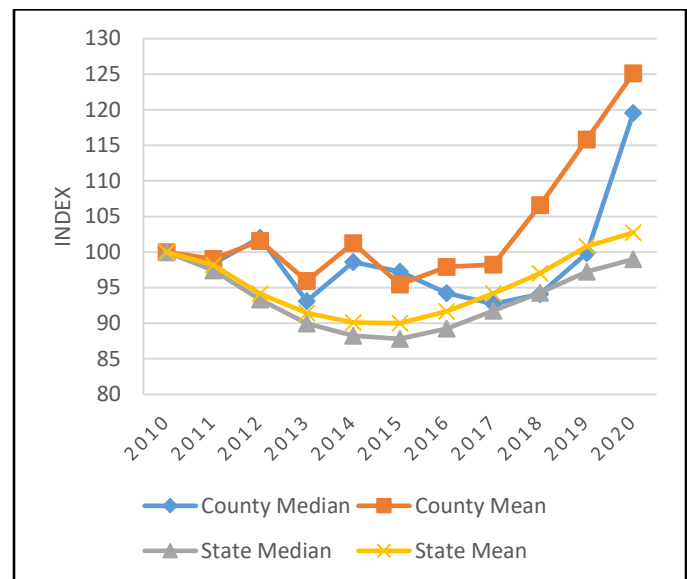


Table 40. Storey County Family Income Distribution, 2010 to 2020

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	0.4%	0.0%	6.7%	11.9%	11.9%	33.0%	14.0%	17.3%	4.8%
2012	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%	14.4%	11.2%	30.1%	16.9%	18.9%	4.9%
2014	4.8%	0.0%	2.3%	9.9%	16.2%	24.8%	19.2%	13.7%	9.1%
2016	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	8.6%	15.0%	31.0%	19.3%	12.3%	10.6%
2018	2.4%	3.3%	1.2%	6.8%	7.7%	34.5%	14.1%	12.3%	17.8%
2020	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%	3.9%	3.7%	30.9%	11.8%	18.2%	26.3%

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. Storey County Unemployment, 2010 to 2020

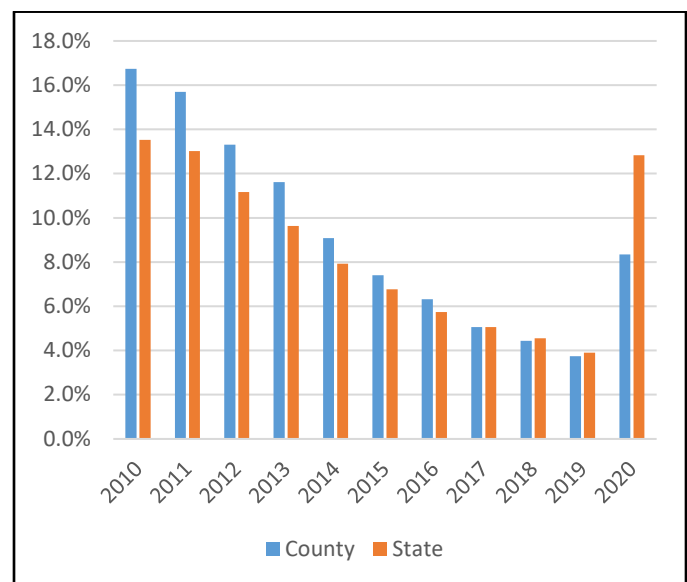
Year	Storey Unemployment	Nevada Unemployment
2010	16.7%	13.5%
2011	15.7%	13.0%
2012	13.3%	11.2%
2013	11.6%	9.6%
2014	9.1%	7.9%
2015	7.4%	6.8%
2016	6.3%	5.7%
2017	5.1%	5.1%
2018	4.4%	4.6%
2019	3.7%	3.9%
2020	8.3%	12.8%

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

### County Breakdown

Storey County's unemployment rate has been consistently decreasing from 2010 to 2019. It went from 16.7% in 2010 all the way down to 3.7% in 2019, then it jumped up to 8.3% in 2020. The jump is likely due to the pandemic that left many unemployed, however the rate is still lower than where it was in 2010. The same decrease in unemployment can be seen on the state level as well, it got all the way down to 3.9% before making the same jump up in 2020 as Storey County.

Figure 40. Storey 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

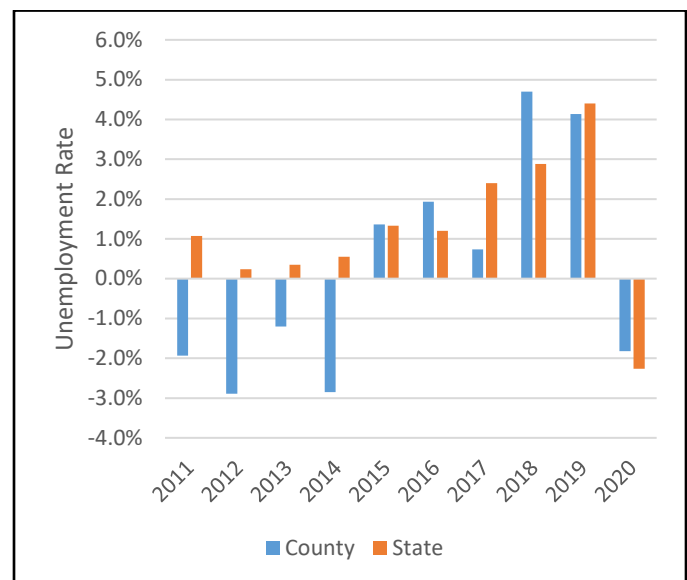
The Storey County Labor Force experiences a slight bowing pattern over the ten years from 2010 to 2020. The labor force started at 2,013 in 2010, then began to decrease to a low 1,840 in 2014. After hitting a low in 2014, the force began to rise again reaching a high 2,088 in 2019, before slightly dropping down to 2,050 in 2020. The labor force consistently rose year after year on the state level, only slightly decreasing by 2.3% in 2020; both the county and state's decreases in 2020 are likely due to the pandemic. Both Storey and Nevada showed signs of continued labor force growth and are likely to continue to grow the following years.

Table 42. Storey County Labor Force, 2010 to 2020

Year	Storey Labor Force	Nevada Labor Force	Storey Annual Change	Nevada Annual Change
2010	2,013	1,358,580		
2011	1,974	1,373,117	-1.9%	1.1%
2012	1,917	1,376,384	-2.9%	0.2%
2013	1,894	1,381,160	-1.2%	0.3%
2014	1,840	1,388,771	-2.9%	0.6%
2015	1,865	1,407,273	1.4%	1.3%
2016	1,901	1,424,145	1.9%	1.2%
2017	1,915	1,458,347	0.7%	2.4%
2018	2,005	1,500,379	4.7%	2.9%
2019	2,088	1,566,381	4.1%	4.4%
2020	2,050	1,530,873	-1.8%	-2.3%

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

Figure 41. Storey 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

From 2010 to 2020 Storey County’s total jobs have shown consistent and substantial growth. Total jobs have grown from 2,905 in 2010 to 18,828 in 2021. There was a slight decrease in 2020 when the pandemic first hit but Storey was able to recover in 2021 providing more jobs than there were in 2019 and keeping the trend of growth.

The same consistent growth over the ten years can be seen on the state level as well. Growing from \$1.2M in 2010 to \$1.4M in 2021, total jobs in Nevada have seen substantial growth. However, total jobs were at a high \$1.5M in 2019 before they took the same hit in jobs as the county in 2020.

Figure 42. Storey County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

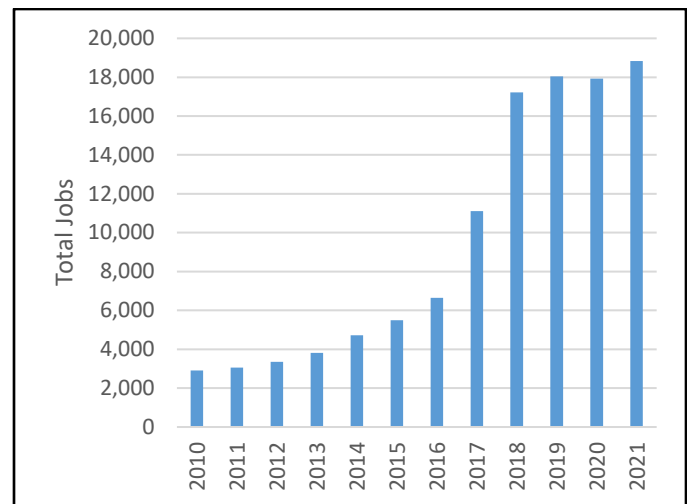
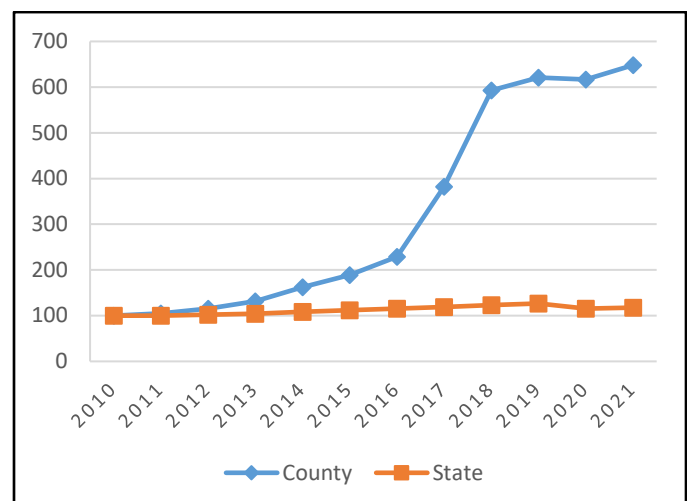


Table 43 Storey County Total Jobs, 2010 to 2021

Year	Storey Total Jobs	Nevada Total Jobs
2010	2,905	1,228,521
2011	3,055	1,233,316
2012	3,352	1,255,940
2013	3,816	1,283,927
2014	4,726	1,331,350
2015	5,493	1,375,190
2016	6,651	1,416,815
2017	11,113	1,465,501
2018	17,225	1,514,988
2019	18,046	1,555,766
2020	17,927	1,420,265
2021	18,828	1,443,840

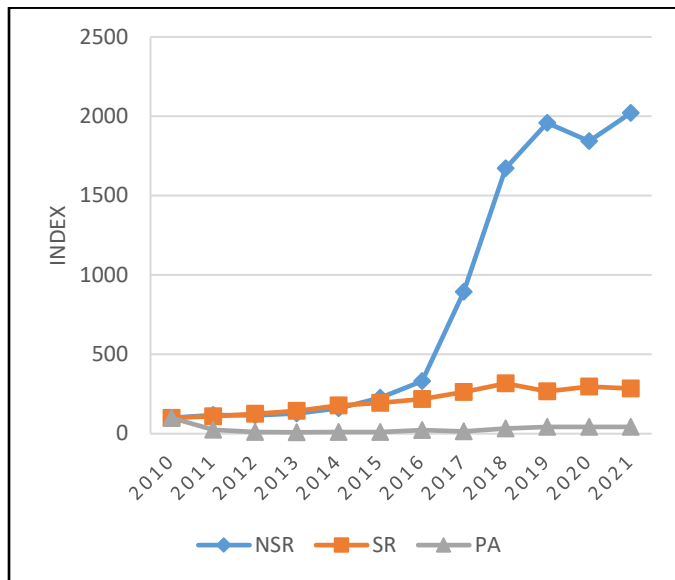
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1 For those industries where job data was suppressed, ‘<10’ shows instead of a specific amount.

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



## Jobs by Industry

Figure 44 Storey 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

Overall jobs by industry have increased in Storey County from 2010 to 2021. All but three industries experienced an increase in jobs; the largest increase in jobs comes from the Manufacturing industry, where there was an increase of over 11,000 jobs. The largest decrease in jobs comes from the Government, Public Admin industry by a decrease of 102 jobs. Nevada's jobs by industry from 2010 to 2021 are very similar to Storey County's; almost all the industries have experienced growth in jobs, while only a few have decreased. The largest decrease for Nevada comes from the Accommodation, Food Services industry.

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

NAICS 2-Digit Code	Type*	Storey		Nevada	
		2010	2021	2010	2021
11: Ag, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	NSR	23	81	4,276	6,906
21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas Extraction	NSR	62	62	12,338	15,021
22: Utilities	SR	68	89	4,323	4,064
23: Construction	NSR	157	924	69,573	106,313
31: Manufacturing	NSR	394	11,792	39,633	60,079
42: Wholesale Trade	SR	41	137	34,155	37,396
44: Retail Trade	SR	85	92	133,044	152,036
48: Transportation, Warehousing	SR	1,302	4,419	47,811	88,362
51: Information	SR	<10	287	13,764	15,535
52: Finance and Insurance	SR	<10	<10	35,387	42,833
53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	SR	<10	24	27,212	32,698
54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services	SR	44	116	56,604	75,483
55: Mgmt. of Companies/Enterprises	SR	<10	11	18,290	23,851
56: Administrative and Support	SR	169	285	79,298	99,981
61: Educational Services	SR	<10	<10	12,333	16,677
62: Health Care and Social Assistance	SR	12	148	98,934	139,109
71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	SR	72	38	30,960	34,167
72: Accommodation, Food Services	SR	116	153	286,042	234,078
81: Other Services (except Public Admin)	SR	152	65	52,833	63,106
90: Government, Public Admin	PA	181	79	171,021	179,845
99: Unclassified Industry	-	<10	13	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 Storey County Average Earnings per Worker by 2-Digit NAICS, 2021

2021	Storey	Nevada
<b>11: Ag, Forestry, Fish, Hunting</b>	\$49,444	\$46,913
<b>21: Mining, Quarry, Oil/Gas</b>	\$100,472	\$121,597
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$173,029	\$168,561
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$96,381	\$77,575
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$127,271	\$86,496
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	\$73,875	\$97,417
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$42,854	\$44,583
<b>48: Transportation, Warehouses</b>	\$58,093	\$60,034
<b>51: Information</b>	\$140,574	\$126,074
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	-	\$115,026
<b>53: Real Estate, Rental, Leasing</b>	\$67,098	\$66,003
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech</b>	\$142,653	\$94,189
<b>55: Management of Companies</b>	\$435,241	\$172,769
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$59,521	\$46,719
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	-	\$49,717
<b>62: Health Care, Social Assist.</b>	\$48,935	\$72,018
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, Rec.</b>	\$24,922	\$53,584
<b>72: Accommodation, Food Svcs.</b>	\$27,084	\$38,971
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$40,281	\$37,234
<b>90: Government, Public Admin</b>	\$82,457	\$86,683
<b>99: Unclassified Industry</b>	\$103,979	\$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 Storey County Average Earnings per Worker, 2010 to 2021

Year	Storey Average Earnings per Worker	Nevada Average Earnings per Worker
<b>2010</b>	\$68,295	\$62,329
<b>2011</b>	\$62,039	\$60,733
<b>2012</b>	\$60,751	\$60,517
<b>2013</b>	\$56,809	\$59,922
<b>2014</b>	\$56,701	\$60,803
<b>2015</b>	\$62,615	\$61,963
<b>2016</b>	\$70,232	\$62,957
<b>2017</b>	\$79,560	\$62,976
<b>2018</b>	\$77,519	\$63,604
<b>2019</b>	\$80,759	\$64,662
<b>2020</b>	\$100,111	\$69,292
<b>2021</b>	\$105,676	\$68,050

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

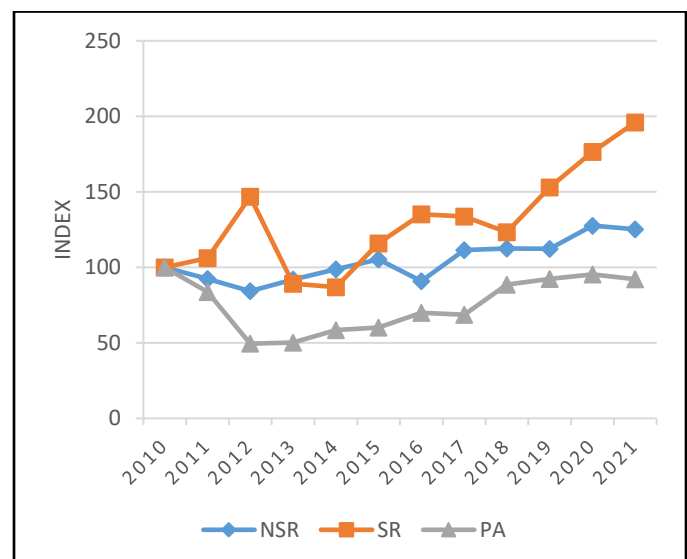
For those industries where data was suppressed, '-' shows instead of a dollar amount.

Data is shown in 2021 dollars

### County Breakdown

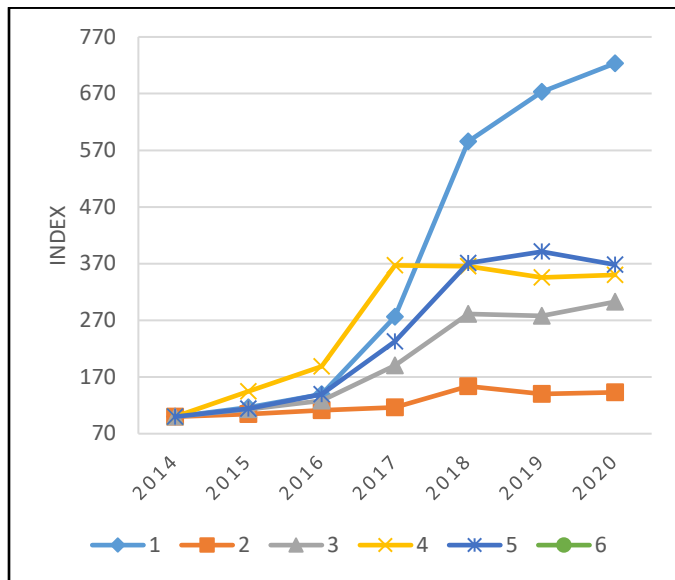
The average earning per worker by industry in Storey County are great when compared to Nevada's. While some industries earn less in the county than the state, many of the industries in Storey earn more when compared to Nevada. Storey's average earnings per worker have grown exponentially from 2010 to 2021. After starting at \$68,295 in 2010 the average earnings decreased to a low in 2014 before the earnings began to rapidly rise every year reaching \$105,676 in 2021. While Nevada's earnings have increased over the years, it has not been nearly as much as Storey County.

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



## Jobs by Occupation

Figure 46 Storey 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

Jobs by occupation in Storey County have experienced an increase from 2014 to 2020 in every occupation except for the Community and Social Services sector. The largest increase comes from the Production sector. Jobs by occupation in Nevada have also increased in most sectors.

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

SOC 2-Digit Code	Type*	Storey		Nevada	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
11-Management	1	230	1,411	66,542	81,891
13-Business and Financial Operations	1	98	689	47,443	63,998
15-Computer and Mathematical	1	29	365	18,867	24,741
17-Architecture and Engineering	1	38	866	12,435	16,735
19-Life, Physical, and Social Science	1	32	150	9,465	10,996
21-Community and Social Service	1	41	39	12,775	16,332
23-Legal	1	<10	13	9,254	9,793
25-Education, Training, and Library	1	11	33	53,580	56,200
27-Arts, Design, Entertain, Sports, Media	1	27	66	25,529	26,462
29-Healthcare Practitioners and Tech	1	<10	29	52,244	73,133
31-Healthcare Support	2	25	59	39,998	47,579
33-Protective Service	2	20	51	40,850	40,985
35-Food Preparation and Serving Related	2	123	140	169,329	147,370
37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.	2	53	84	81,492	66,739
39-Personal Care and Service	2	48	49	73,370	65,585
41-Sales and Related	3	182	544	144,930	146,028
43-Office and Administrative Support	3	649	1,970	180,890	183,115
45-Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	4	13	61	2,592	4,678
47-Construction and Extraction	4	228	723	64,644	90,242
49-Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4	193	734	52,440	56,044
51-Production	5	594	5,515	50,038	52,106
53-Transportation and Material Moving	5	2,077	4,324	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 by occupation in Storey County is at \$25.54 through all occupations, which is slightly more than the Nevada's average. The occupation with the highest average earning per worker is the Management industry making \$55.79.

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

	Storey	Nevada
<b>11-Management</b>	\$55.79	\$51.25
<b>13-Business/Financial Operations</b>	\$33.20	\$35.15
<b>15-Computer and Mathematical</b>	\$44.08	\$39.78
<b>17-Architecture and Engineering</b>	\$38.95	\$39.99
<b>19-Life, Physical, Social Science</b>	\$32.13	\$34.51
<b>21-Community and Social Service</b>	\$29.07	\$27.71
<b>23-Legal</b>	\$53.92	\$53.31
<b>25-Education, Training, Library</b>	\$20.81	\$25.85
<b>27-Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media</b>	\$30.63	\$29.80
<b>29-Healthcare Practitioners Tech</b>	\$40.67	\$45.71
<b>31-Healthcare Support</b>	\$14.70	\$15.80
<b>33-Protective Service</b>	\$20.37	\$23.48
<b>35-Food Preparation and Serving</b>	\$12.19	\$13.31
<b>37-Building/Grounds Cleaning, Maint.</b>	\$14.94	\$16.17
<b>39-Personal Care and Service</b>	\$16.86	\$14.94
<b>41-Sales and Related</b>	\$32.72	\$20.75
<b>43-Office and Admin. Support</b>	\$20.02	\$18.95
<b>45-Farming, Fishing, Forestry</b>	\$16.80	\$15.80
<b>47-Construction and Extraction</b>	\$29.43	\$26.32
<b>49-Installation, Maint., Repair</b>	\$25.82	\$25.70
<b>51-Production</b>	\$20.20	\$19.30
<b>53-Transport., Material Moving</b>	\$18.51	\$19.94
<b>55-Military</b>	Insf. Data	\$26.82
<b>99-Unclassified</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Average Through all Occupations</b>	\$25.54	\$24.66

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

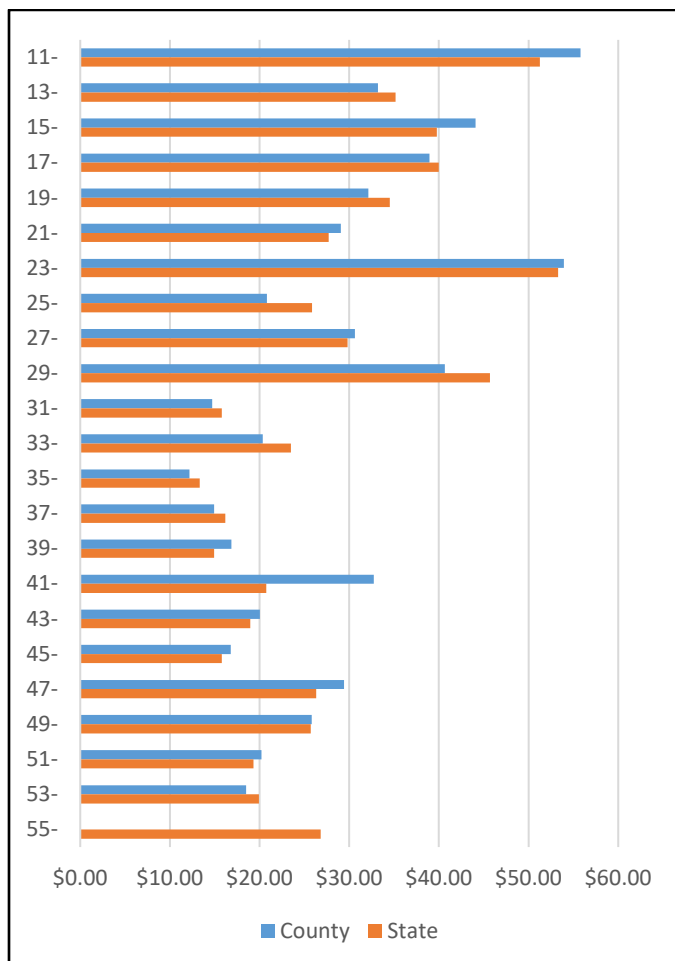
### Definition

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

Year	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
2010	2,593	198	2,395
2011	2,787	196	2,591
2012	3,085	198	2,886
2013	3,486	188	3,298
2014	4,374	188	4,187
2015	5,141	162	4,978
2016	6,129	172	5,957
2017	10,091	194	9,897
2018	16,025	184	15,841
2019	16,788	188	16,600
2020	16,678	181	16,497
2021	17,527	184	17,343

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

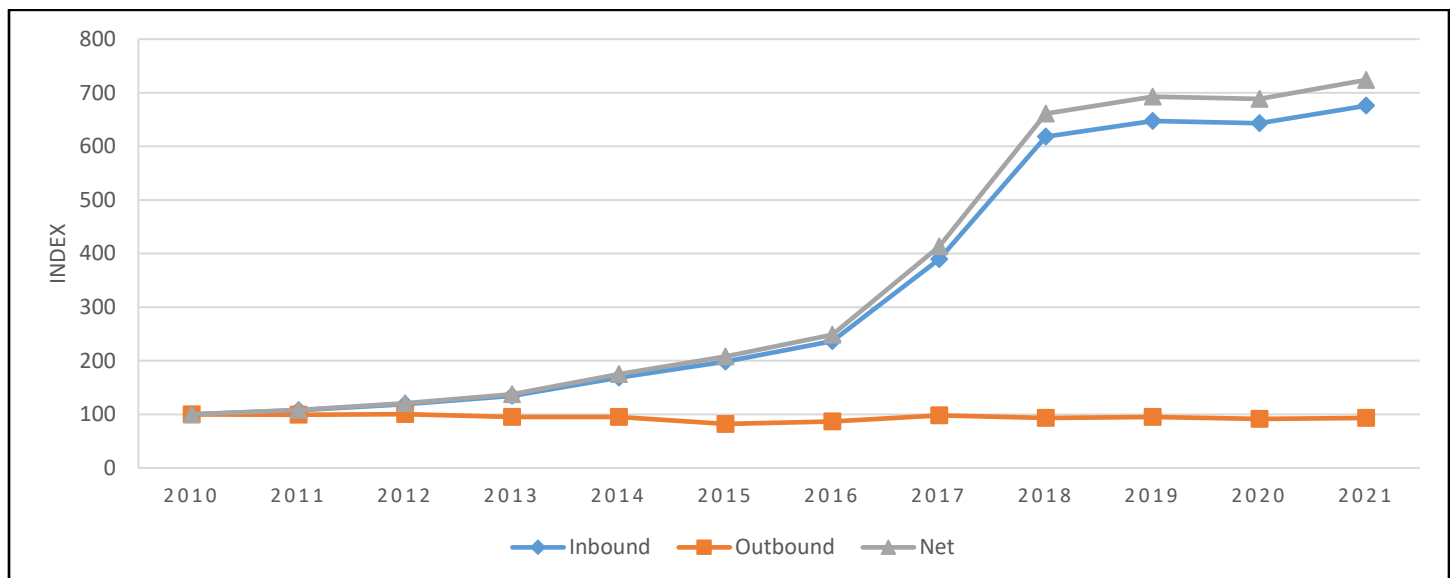
### Why is it important?

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

Total net commuters in Storey County have increased drastically from 2010 to 2021 by 15,000. However, the large increase comes from only the inbound commuters, while the total outbound commuters have slightly decreased over the 11 years. The total inbound commuters have increased from 2,593 in 2010 to 17,527 in 2021.

Figure 48. Storey 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?

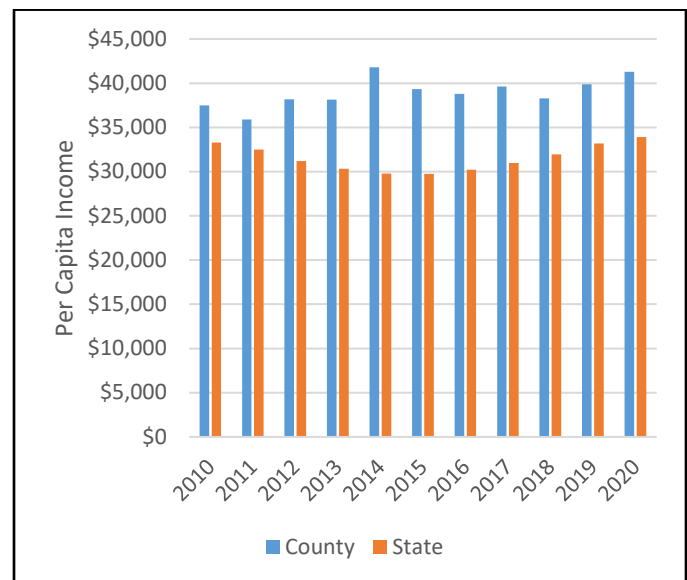
Per capita income data represents a community's economic stability and quality of living. A higher per capita income means a higher purchasing power. Consequently, a higher purchasing power means more room for economic growth and expansion. Increased per capita income is roughly a sign of increased wealth.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

Year	Storey Per Capita Income	Nevada Per Capita Income
2010	\$37,498	\$33,287
2012	\$38,171	\$31,194
2014	\$41,785	\$29,771
2016	\$38,786	\$30,229
2018	\$38,274	\$31,954
2020	\$41,299	\$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.

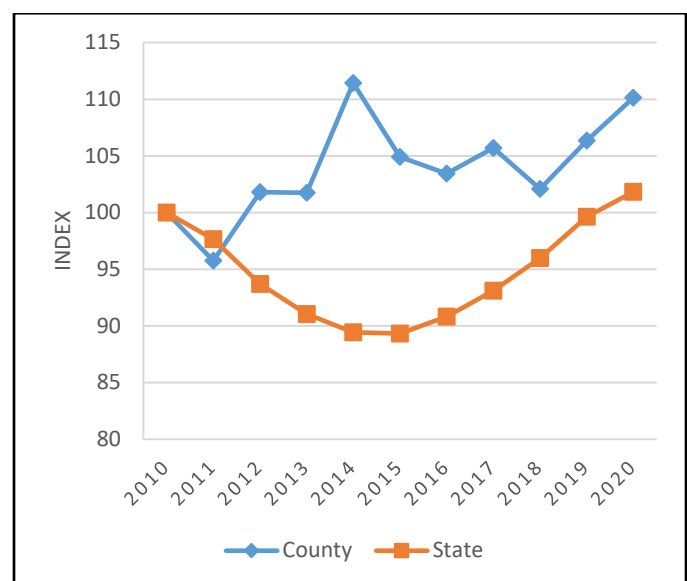
Figure 49. Storey County vs State Comparison, Per Capita Income, 2010 to 2020



### County Breakdown

Storey County's per capita income have fluctuated up and down from 2010 to 2020 but has risen overall. Storey County's \$41,299 per capita income in 2020 is higher compared to Nevada's per capita income. Nevada's per capita income displays a bowing pattern over the ten years. After 2010 the income began to dip down to a low in 2014 before rising to a high in 2020.

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



## Personal Income

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The personal income in Storey County has increased by more than \$100,000 from 2010 to 2020. The largest increase comes from earnings by place of work which increased by more than \$1M. Adjustment for residence is the only component of the personal income for Storey County that experienced a decrease.



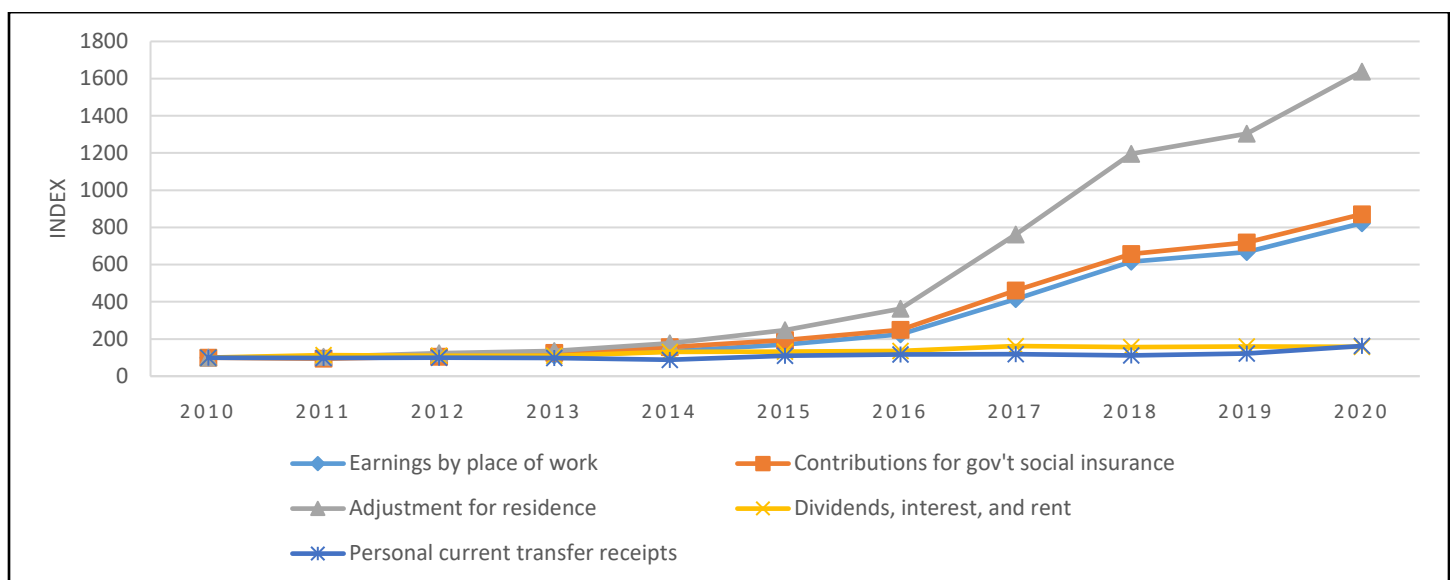
Table 51. Storey County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Personal Income*</b>	\$173,616	\$288,295
<b>Earnings by place of work*</b>	\$221,199	\$1,820,597
<b>Contributions for gov't social insurance*</b>	\$24,121	\$210,136
<b>Employee/self-employed contributions*</b>	\$12,011	\$98,393
<b>Employer contributions*</b>	\$12,110	\$111,743
<b>Adjustment for residence*</b>	-\$86,914	-\$1,424,010
<b>Net earnings by place of residence</b>	\$110,164	\$186,451
<b>Dividends, interest, and rent*</b>	\$30,560	\$48,424
<b>Personal current transfer receipts*</b>	\$32,891	\$53,420

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

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

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



## Personal Income – Earnings Breakdown

Table 52. Storey County Personal Income, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020
<b>Earnings by Place of Work</b>	\$221,199	\$1,820,597
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	\$158,742	\$1,406,631
<b>Supplements to wages and salaries</b>	\$44,504	\$402,414
<b>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds</b>	\$32,394	\$290,671
<b>Employer contributions for government social insurance</b>	\$12,110	\$111,743
<b>Proprietors' income</b>	\$17,953	\$11,552
<b>Farm proprietors' income</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>Nonfarm proprietors' income</b>	\$17,953	\$11,552

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

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



### Definition

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

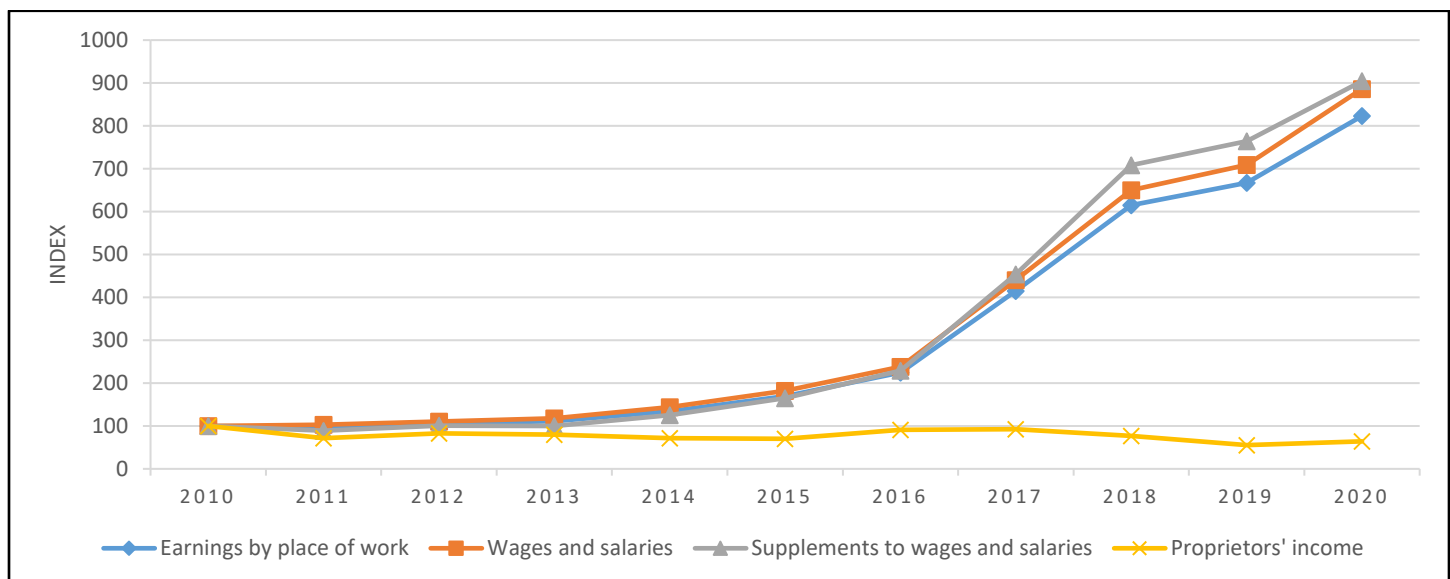
### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

As previously mentioned, the earnings by place of work have vastly increased in Storey County by more than \$1M from 2010 to 2020. The wages and salaries have also experienced a large increase of over \$1M, only two of the income breakdown components experienced decreases. Both Proprietors' income and Nonfarm proprietors' income decreased from \$17,953 in 2010 to \$11,552 in 2020.

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

NAICS	2021
<b>11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting</b>	\$5,831,071
<b>21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil/Gas Extraction</b>	\$18,264,766
<b>22: Utilities</b>	\$68,826,960
<b>23: Construction</b>	\$119,958,099
<b>31: Manufacturing</b>	\$3,526,752,389
<b>42: Wholesale Trade</b>	\$19,503,523
<b>44: Retail Trade</b>	\$10,617,138
<b>48: Transportation and Warehousing</b>	\$281,267,766
<b>51: Information</b>	\$106,033,211
<b>52: Finance and Insurance</b>	\$1,446,189
<b>53: Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	\$11,057,022
<b>54: Professional, Scientific, Tech Services</b>	\$20,809,904
<b>55: Management of Companies/Enterprises</b>	\$5,747,407
<b>56: Administrative and Support</b>	\$28,021,442
<b>61: Educational Services</b>	\$400,142
<b>62: Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	\$7,087,820
<b>71: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>	\$2,269,067
<b>72: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	\$7,407,490
<b>81: Other Services</b>	\$3,576,748
<b>90: Government and Public Administration</b>	\$9,220,918
<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

Storey County's total GRP is \$4,288,832,372, most of the county's total comes from Storey's leading industry in 2021, Construction with a GRP of over \$3B. Storey County's exports are greater than the imports by more than \$5B, which is a great sign of a healthy stable economy.

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

	Storey
<b>Total GRP</b>	\$4,288,832,372
<b>Exports</b>	\$8,205,621,874
<b>Imports</b>	\$3,067,303,959

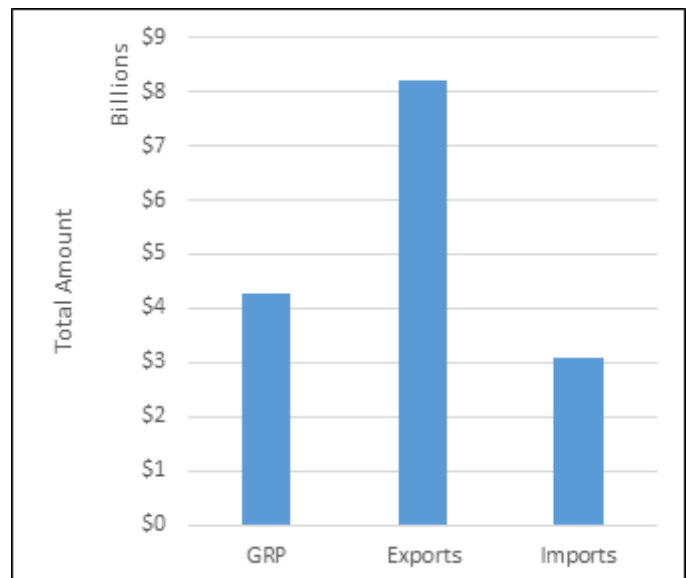
Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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



# NAICS Sector Breakdown

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

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

## NAICS Sector Breakdowns

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

Page 1:

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

Page 2:

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

## What is NAICS?

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

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

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

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

## NAICS Sectors

### What NAICS can offer

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

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

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

### Businesses within a NAICS subsector

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

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

### This Section Contains:

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

### Breaking Down NAICS Sectors

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

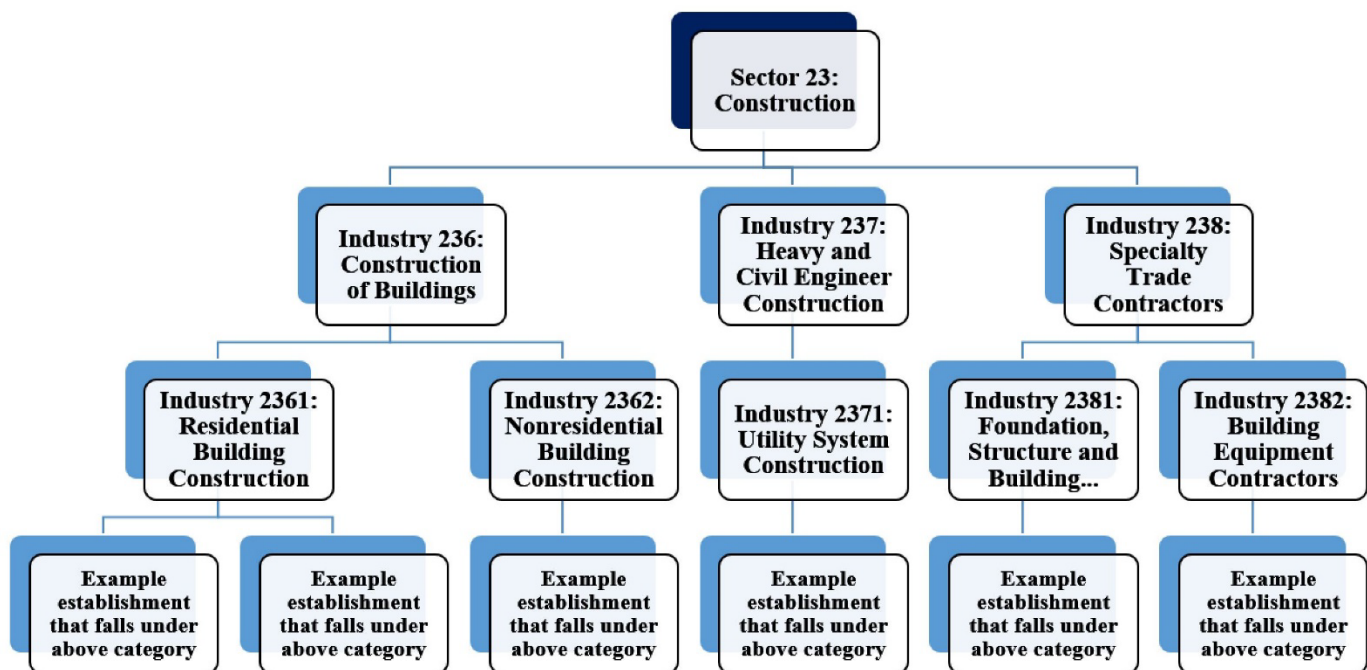
- NAICS Sector 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
- NAICS Sector 21: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- NAICS Sector 22: Utilities

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

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

Rank	NAICS	Jobs
1	335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	10,453
2	493: Warehousing and Storage	3,931
3	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	591
4	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	505
5	484: Truck Transportation	273
6	518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	271
7	561: Administrative and Support Services	264
8	236: Construction of Buildings	250
9	325: Chemical Manufacturing	170
10	311: Food Manufacturing	155
11	624: Social Assistance	144
12	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	138
13	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	133
14	488: Support Activities for Transportation	128
15	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	122

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

Rank	NAICS	Average Earnings per Job
1	551: Management of Companies	\$435,241
2	562: Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$250,929
3	221: Utilities	\$173,029
4	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$142,653
5	324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$142,055
6	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$141,716
7	518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	\$138,970
8	335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	\$131,629
9	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$113,787
10	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$107,404
11	999: Unclassified Industry	\$103,979
12	212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)	\$100,472
13	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$98,629
14	237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$97,257
15	488: Support Activities Transportation	\$96,141

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

Rank	NAICS	Total Sales
1	335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance Manufacturing	\$6,470,252,715
2	493: Warehousing and Storage	\$446,756,525
3	324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$277,067,819
4	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$179,214,496
5	518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	\$152,641,694
6	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$150,095,919
7	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$119,706,190
8	311: Food Manufacturing	\$115,876,707
9	221: Utilities	\$103,520,117
10	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$58,901,187
11	236: Construction of Buildings	\$58,662,877
12	484: Truck Transportation	\$54,900,671
13	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$48,920,992
14	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$45,596,039
15	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$36,649,113

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

Rank	NAICS	Imports
1	331: Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$821,817,597
2	423: Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	\$312,619,979
3	541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$145,952,454
4	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$135,299,421
5	531: Real Estate	\$117,215,875
6	551: Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$96,336,490
7	211: Oil and Gas Extraction	\$82,318,447
8	901: Federal Government	\$81,580,890
9	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$79,138,739
10	484: Truck Transportation	\$77,351,382
11	221: Utilities	\$75,482,904
12	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$69,697,277
13	903: Local Government	\$65,380,973
14	561: Administrative and Support Services	\$64,193,059
15	902: State Government	\$63,359,639

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

Rank	NAICS	Exports
1	335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	\$6,452,081,107
2	493: Warehousing and Storage	\$402,178,322
3	324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	\$254,490,023
4	332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$150,319,352
5	518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	\$132,139,047
6	311: Food Manufacturing	\$113,957,267
7	325: Chemical Manufacturing	\$112,112,684
8	238: Specialty Trade Contractors	\$86,620,827
9	221: Utilities	\$86,431,701
10	326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	\$46,029,100
11	336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	\$45,194,347
12	327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	\$42,151,851
13	236: Construction of Buildings	\$39,627,323
14	484: Truck Transportation	\$30,965,727
15	488: Support Activities for Transportation	\$29,110,235

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

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

### **111: Crop Production:**

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

### **112: Animal Production and Aquaculture:**

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

### **113: Forestry and Logging:**

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

### **114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping:**

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

### **115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry:**

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

### **County Breakdown**

Overall jobs in this sector have increased from 2011 to 2021; the largest increase comes from the Crop Production subsector of an increase of 64 jobs with one payroll business. The other subsector with a payroll business is Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry with 13 jobs in 2021, which is a decrease from the 35 jobs in 2011. Average earnings per job are decent and total industry earnings are high in the active subsectors. Exported sales are higher than imports in the Crop Production subsector but imports are higher than exports in every other subsector. Total sales are great however, showing stable money inflow and outflow for the economy.

When compared to Nevada the two active subsectors in Storey County average the same earnings per job and Storey earns more than Nevada in Sector (115).

Total taxes collected in this sector \$329,628.

Table 60 Storey 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	64	1	\$52,693	\$3,402,202
<b>112: Animal Production and Aquaculture</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>113: Forestry and Logging</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$17,699
<b>114: Fishing, Hunting and Trapping</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$44,244
<b>115: Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry</b>	35	13	1	\$44,282	\$642,518

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 61. Storey 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>	\$13,288,927	\$3,670,119	\$9,618,808	\$7,882,358	\$299,289
<b>112</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$577,369	\$0
<b>113</b>	\$40,289	\$39,534	\$755	\$603,695	\$1,520
<b>114</b>	\$100,555	\$79,035	\$21,520	\$86,802	\$14,356
<b>115</b>	\$753,942	\$282,919	\$471,023	\$642,611	\$14,463

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

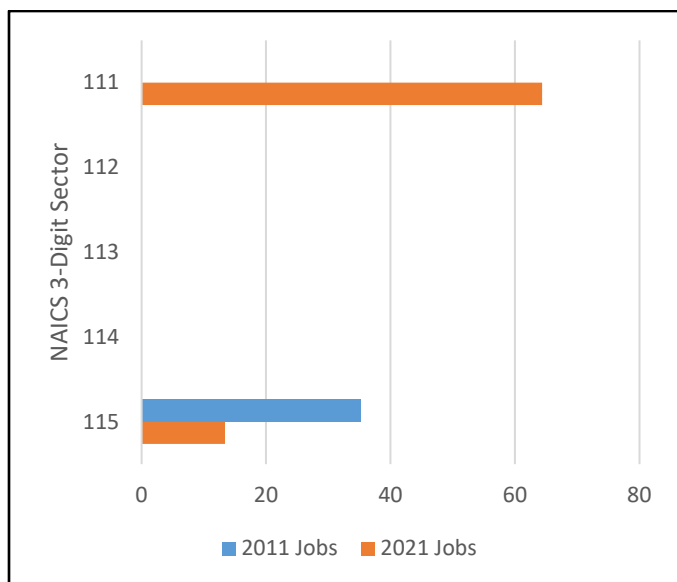
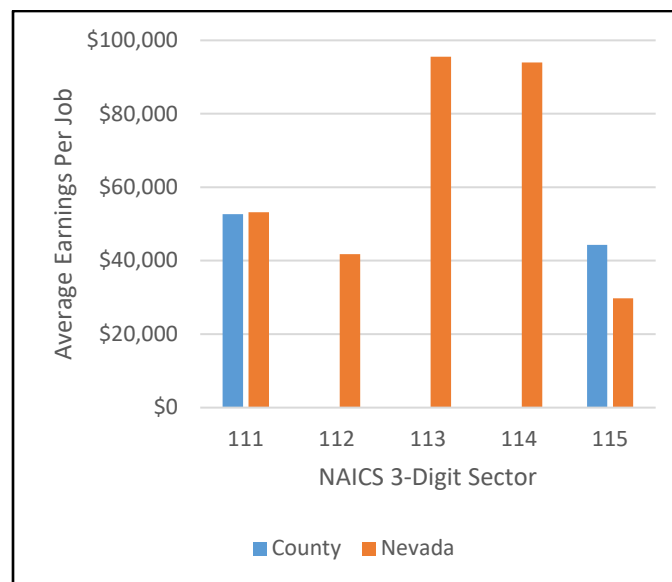


Figure 56 Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 11, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This sector has only one active subsector in 2021, Mining (except Oil and Gas) that provides Storey with 62 jobs and 4 payroll businesses. The 62 jobs are an increase from the previous 46 jobs recorded in 2011. There were 15 reported jobs in Support Activities for Mining in 2011, but during the eleven years this subsector has become inactive. When compared to Nevada the average earning per job about \$20,000 less in Storey County.

Exported sales are low at \$23M and total sales aren't much better at \$33M. With imports extremely high over \$94M, this sector must rely heavily on outside communities to keep functioning.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$3,505,037.

Table 62. Storey 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	\$1,577,091
<b>212: Mining (except Oil and Gas)</b>	46	62	4	\$100,472	\$6,748,205
<b>213: Support Activities for Mining</b>	15	0	0	\$0	\$23,685

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 63. Storey 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>	\$10,725,065	\$6,537,193	\$4,187,872	\$82,318,447	\$1,897,500
<b>212</b>	\$23,774,511	\$4,264,469	\$19,510,042	\$7,538,501	\$1,604,321
<b>213</b>	\$52,555	\$27,351	\$25,204	\$4,780,639	\$3,216

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

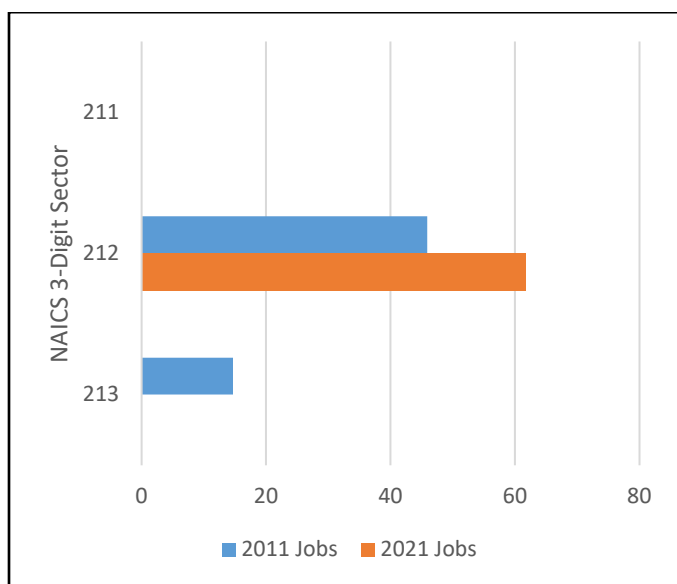
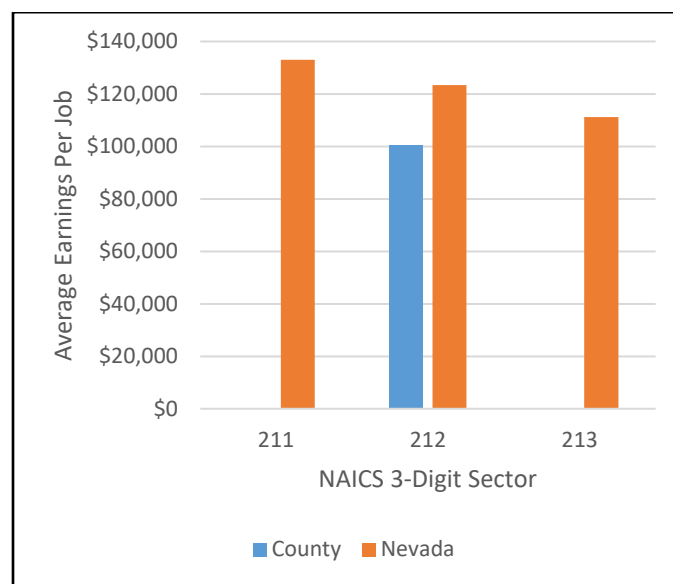


Figure 58. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 21, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 22: Utilities**

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

### **221: Utilities**

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

#### **County Breakdown**

The Utilities sector provides Storey County with 3 payroll businesses and 89 jobs in 2021. The 89 jobs are an increase of 20 jobs from 2011 and the average earnings per job are \$173,029, bringing in over \$15M in industry earnings. The average earnings per job compared to Nevada are about \$4,000 more in the county.

Total exported sales in this sector are over \$86M and total sales are over \$100M. Imports are fairly low at \$75M, which is great for the sector as it displays a strong self-sustaining economy.

Table 64. Storey 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>	69	89	3	\$173,029	\$15,511,626

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 65. Storey 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>	\$103,520,117	\$17,088,416	\$86,431,701	\$75,482,904	\$15,371,467

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

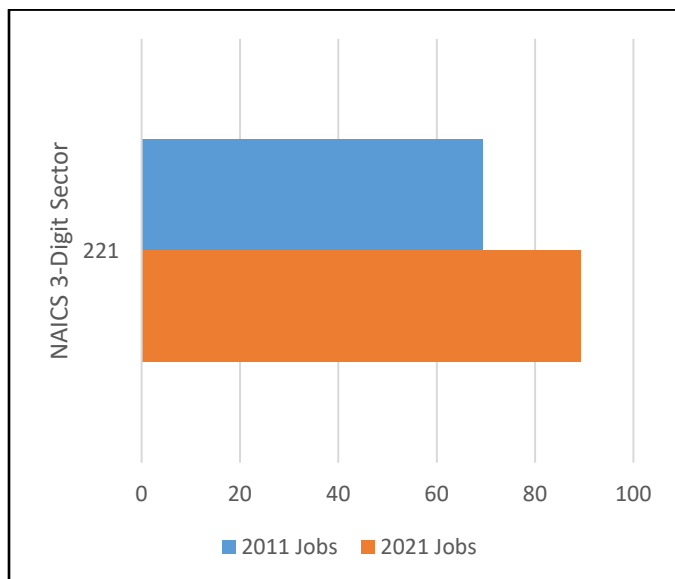
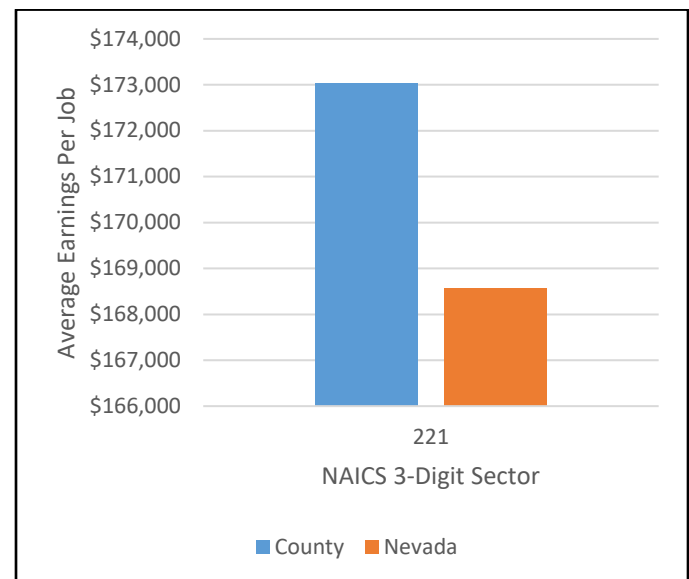


Figure 60. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 22, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This sector is very active in Storey County, providing the county with 924 jobs and 39 payroll businesses in 2021. The total industry earnings are high over \$92M and each subsector averages about \$95,000 per job. When compared to Nevada the county averages slightly more per job in each subsector.

Total sales are great for this sector at over \$233M. Most of the sales come from Specialty Trade Contractors and most of the sales are exported sales. The exported sales far outweigh the imports in this sector, showing an active stable sector for the county.

Total taxes collected in this sector \$1,788,384.

Table 66. Storey 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>	23	250	4	\$90,778	\$22,903,857
<b>237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</b>	<10	83	3	\$97,257	\$9,850,239
<b>238: Specialty Trade Contractors</b>	127	591	32	\$98,629	\$58,889,182

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 67. Storey 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>	\$58,662,877	\$19,035,553	\$39,627,323	\$17,172,299	\$458,191
<b>237</b>	\$25,294,729	\$10,529,712	\$14,765,017	\$13,270,586	\$201,048
<b>238</b>	\$150,095,919	\$63,475,092	\$86,620,827	\$34,185,450	\$1,129,145

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

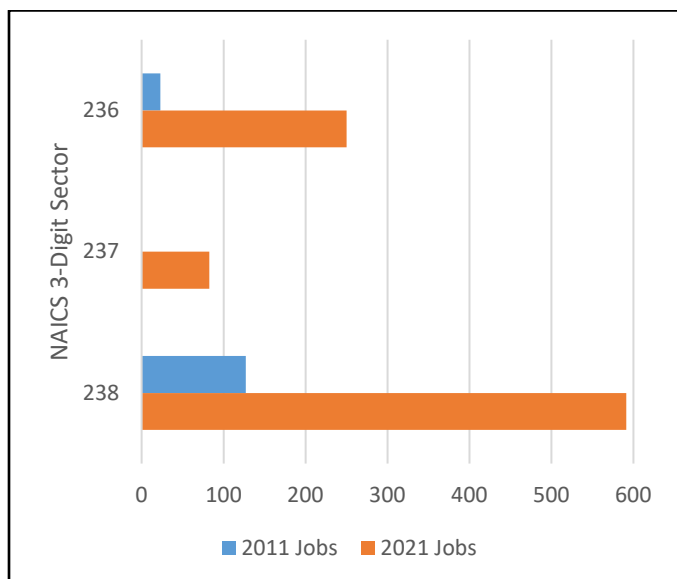
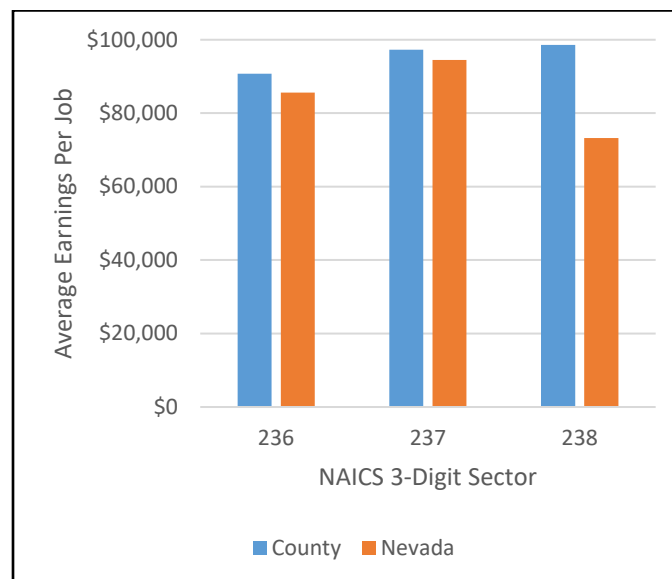


Figure 62. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 23, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 31: Manufacturing**

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

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

### **311: Food Manufacturing**

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

### **312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing**

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

### **313: Textile Mills**

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

### **314: Textile Product Mills**

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

### **315: Apparel Manufacturing**

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

### **316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing**

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

### **County Breakdown**

This sector is home to six subsectors, however only one is active for Storey County. That is the Food Manufacturing subsector that provides Storey with 155 jobs and 5 payroll businesses in 2021. The jobs have increased from 2011 and they average \$79,331, with a total industry earning of \$12,320,964. Imports are high in the inactive subsectors, however total and exported sales in the Food Manufacturing subsector are very high that make up for the imports making it a stable sector. Total taxes collected in this sector \$2,907,357.

Table 68. Storey 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>	123	155	5	\$79,331	\$12,320,964
<b>312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$41,301
<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	\$11,709
<b>316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,872

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 69. Storey 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>	\$115,876,707	\$1,919,440	\$113,957,267	\$20,489,173	\$2,555,622
<b>312</b>	\$1,215,288	\$344,287	\$871,001	\$5,224,805	\$351,176
<b>313</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,121,727	\$0
<b>314</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$479,237	\$0
<b>315</b>	\$22,149	\$10,995	\$11,154	\$107,693	\$376
<b>316</b>	\$8,273	\$0	\$8,273	\$68,006	\$183

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

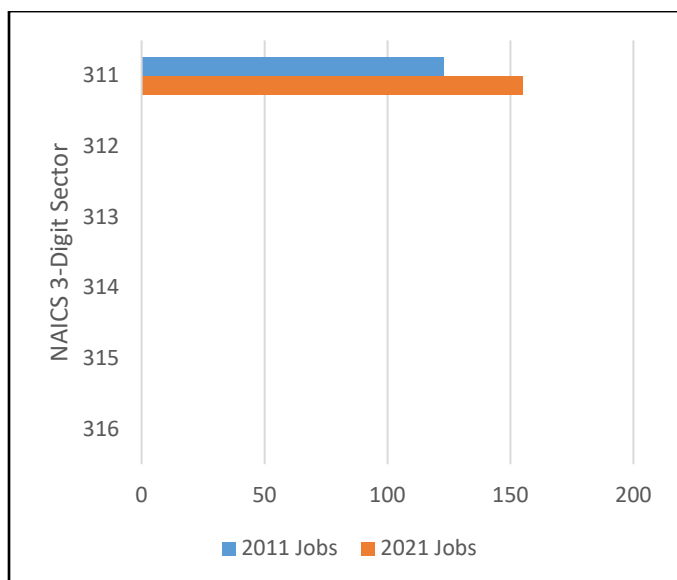
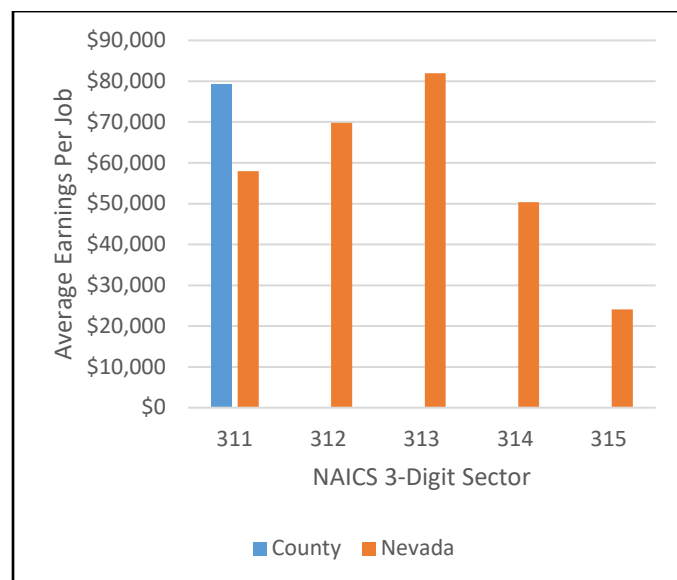


Figure 64. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 31, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Overall jobs have increased in this sector from 2011 to 2021. Each subsector has experienced increase in jobs providing Storey County with 539 jobs and 11 payroll businesses. The average earnings per job are decent in this sector and total industry earnings are high. The subsector with highest industry earning comes from the Chemical Manufacturing subsector; this is this sectors leader, providing the most jobs, payroll businesses and the highest average earning per job.

Total sales are high in this sector, especially in the Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing and the Chemical Manufacturing subsectors. Most of the sales for this sector are exported sales, rather than in-region. However, this still displays signs of a stable sector because the exported sales are far greater than the imports.

Total taxes collected in this sector \$9,353,701.

Table 70. Storey 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>	0	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$233,312
<b>322: Paper Manufacturing</b>	0	28	1	\$81,224	\$2,306,864
<b>323: Printing and Related Support Activities</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$14,326
<b>324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</b>	44	81	1	\$142,055	\$11,540,895
<b>325: Chemical Manufacturing</b>	0	170	4	\$113,787	\$19,400,648
<b>326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing</b>	124	138	2	\$72,671	\$10,048,094
<b>327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</b>	110	122	1	\$107,404	\$13,085,836

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 71. Storey 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>	\$883,152	\$504,200	\$378,951	\$8,683,799	\$7,917
<b>322</b>	\$11,612,780	\$527,196	\$11,085,584	\$31,495,138	\$145,336
<b>323</b>	\$45,256	\$0	\$45,256	\$2,470,007	\$771
<b>324</b>	\$277,067,819	\$22,577,796	\$254,490,023	\$3,855,044	\$5,017,265
<b>325</b>	\$119,706,190	\$7,593,505	\$112,112,684	\$69,697,277	\$2,996,924
<b>326</b>	\$48,920,992	\$2,891,891	\$46,029,100	\$79,138,739	\$529,657
<b>327</b>	\$45,596,039	\$3,444,187	\$42,151,851	\$13,350,023	\$655,831

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

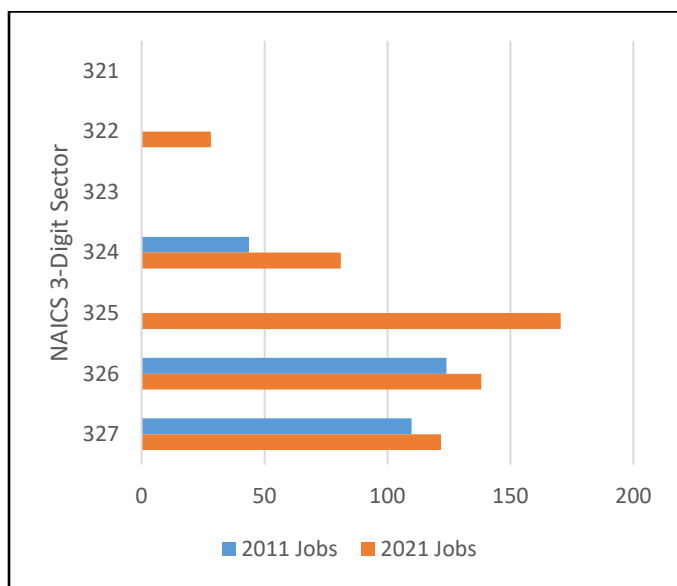
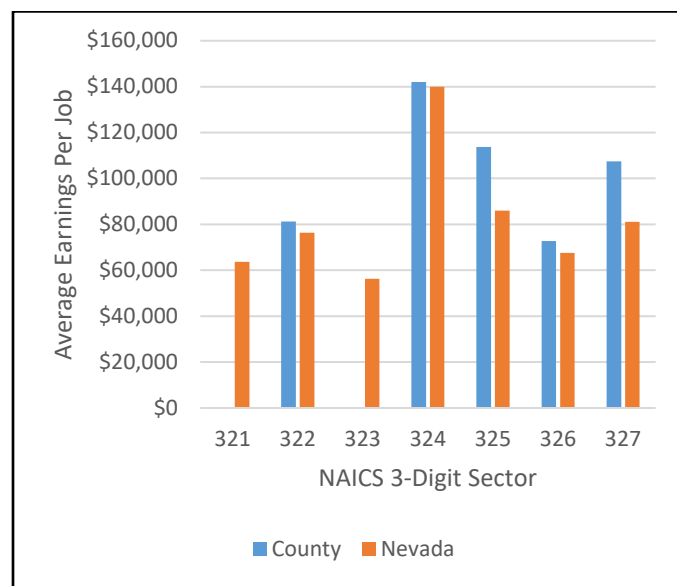


Figure 66. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 32, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Jobs have massively increased in this sector from 2011 to 2021. However, the large increase mostly comes from the Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing subsector where there was an increase of 10,453 jobs and a total industry earning of over \$1B. Imports are fairly high in this sector, however the massive, exported sales from subsector (335) make up for it. Total taxes collected from this sector \$84,899,857.

### **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. Storey 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	17	1	\$141,716	\$2,457,308
<b>332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</b>	94	505	6	\$88,475	\$44,718,663
<b>333: Machinery Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</b>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$23,757
<b>335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing</b>	0	10,453	2	\$131,629	\$1,376,839,807
<b>336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</b>	0	115	1	\$76,704	\$8,816,565
<b>337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 73. Storey 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>	\$21,316,073	\$12,633,342	\$8,682,731	\$821,817,597	\$309,491
<b>332</b>	\$179,214,496	\$28,895,144	\$150,319,352	\$135,299,421	\$2,297,222
<b>333</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,057,586	\$0
<b>334</b>	\$36,725	\$7,692	\$29,033	\$35,654,957	\$516
<b>335</b>	\$6,470,252,715	\$18,171,608	\$6,452,081,107	\$9,249,384	\$81,777,862
<b>336</b>	\$58,901,187	\$13,706,840	\$45,194,347	\$41,228,565	\$514,766
<b>337</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,993,408	\$0
<b>339</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,628,286	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

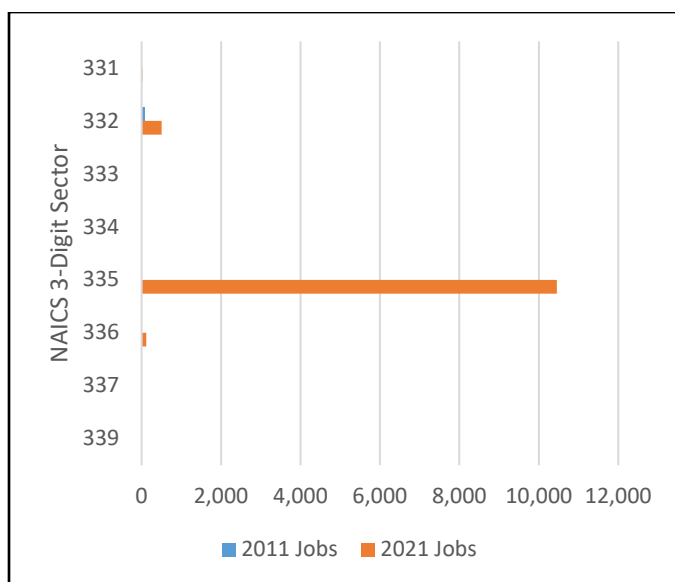
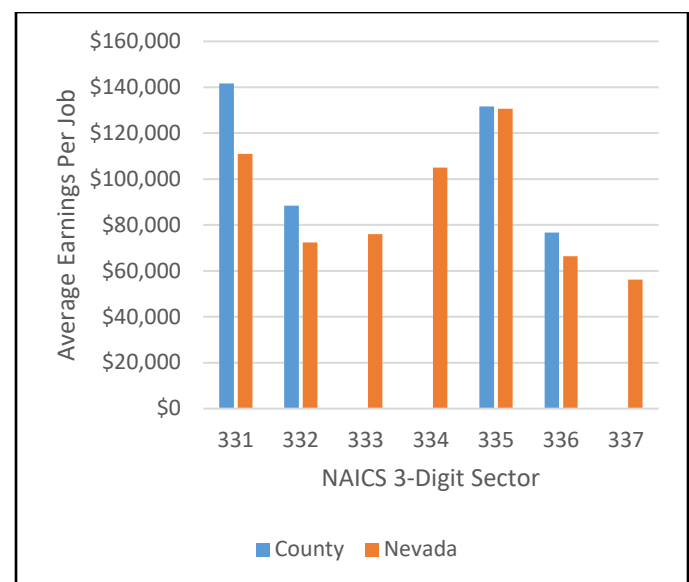


Figure 68. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 33, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

The Wholesale Trade sector has one active subsector in Storey County. The Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector has increase by nearly 100 jobs from 2011 to 2021. It provides Storey with 5 payroll businesses averaging \$73,754 and \$10.9M in total industry earnings.

Not being a very active sector, the county is forced to rely on outside to communities to keep this sector running. The imports in this sector are much greater than the exported and total sales.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$2,277,324.

Table 74. Storey 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>	43	133	5	\$73,754	\$10,984,165
<b>424: Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$103,018
<b>425: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers</b>	21	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$196,172

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 75. Storey 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>	\$33,149,020	\$17,585,879	\$15,563,141	\$312,619,979	\$2,209,584
<b>424</b>	\$414,053	\$333,047	\$81,006	\$63,105,610	\$66,400
<b>425</b>	\$229,071	\$67,147	\$161,924	\$4,675,973	\$1,340

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

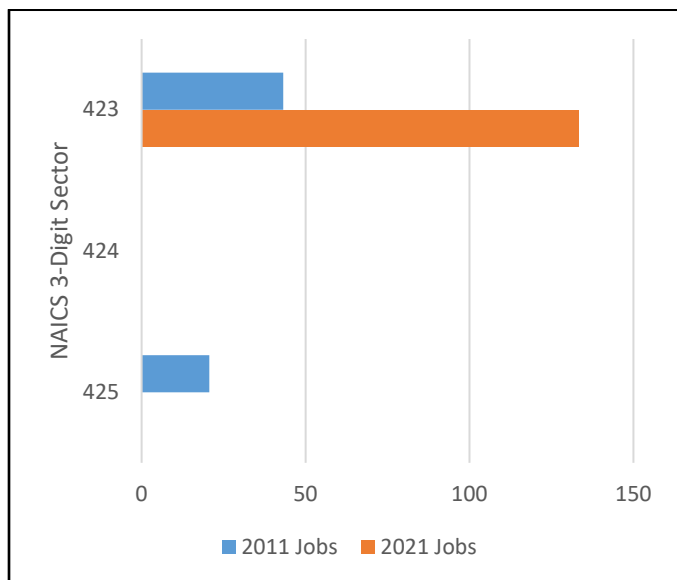
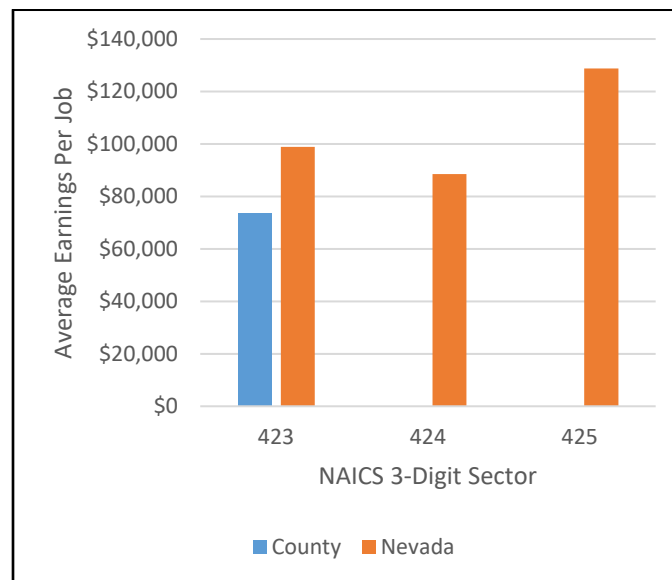


Figure 70. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 42, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

There is minimal activity going on in this Retail Trade sector for Storey County. The active subsectors did experience an increase in jobs from 2011 to 2021. Gasoline Stations is the leader with 27 jobs and 2 payroll businesses, bringing in \$1.5M in earnings. This sector is forced to rely on imports from outside communities to continue running in Storey County. Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,861,652.

Table 76. Storey 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>	0	0	0	\$0	\$112,399
<b>442: Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$16,182
<b>443: Electronics and Appliance Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$31,447
<b>444: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$19,768
<b>445: Food and Beverage Stores</b>	13	17	2	\$49,050	\$958,366
<b>446: Health and Personal Care Stores</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$35,867
<b>447: Gasoline Stations</b>	11	27	2	\$45,357	\$1,556,847
<b>448: Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores</b>	10	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$455,309

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 77. Storey 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>	\$289,487	\$146,408	\$143,079	\$12,711,469	\$44,056
<b>442</b>	\$39,312	\$14,799	\$24,513	\$2,071,784	\$5,277
<b>443</b>	\$75,986	\$26,649	\$49,337	\$2,691,731	\$10,016
<b>444</b>	\$58,850	\$54,446	\$4,404	\$36,603,720	\$10,952
<b>445</b>	\$2,425,335	\$325,032	\$2,100,303	\$3,375,824	\$289,477
<b>446</b>	\$79,994	\$19,862	\$60,132	\$1,849,133	\$6,229
<b>447</b>	\$7,651,830	\$2,165,092	\$5,486,738	\$704,507	\$1,275,678
<b>448</b>	\$1,753,189	\$311,346	\$1,441,843	\$1,357,302	\$219,967

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

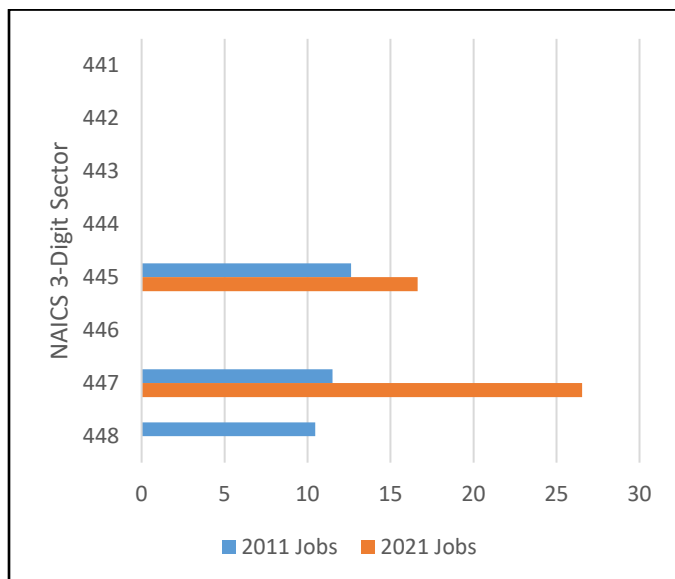
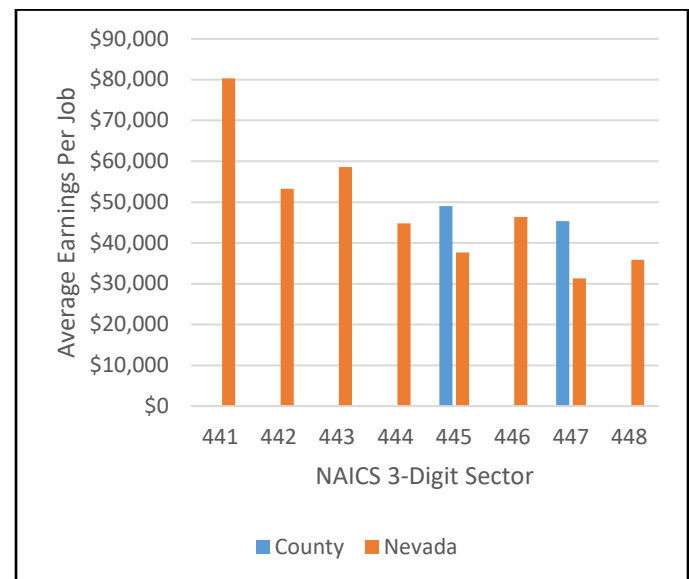


Figure 72. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 44, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 45: Retail Trade**

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

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

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

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

### **452: General Merchandise Stores**

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

### **453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers**

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

### **454: Nonstore Retailers**

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

### **County Breakdown**

This Retail Trade sector is also not very active for Storey County. Miscellaneous Store Retailers is the only active subsector with 32 jobs and 10 payroll businesses in 2021, with an industry earning of \$1.6M. The 32 jobs are a decrease from the previously recorded data in 2011.

With minimal output, imports are expected to be high in this sector. With imports up over \$21M, total sales don't even come close, forcing Storey County to rely heavily on outside communities.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$895,077.

Table 78. Storey 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	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$210,152
<b>452: General Merchandise Stores</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$314,581
<b>453: Miscellaneous Store Retailers</b>	36	32	10	\$40,188	\$1,648,239
<b>454: Nonstore Retailers</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$378,663

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 79. Storey 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>	\$511,523	\$167,744	\$343,779	\$1,506,762	\$68,879
<b>452</b>	\$879,413	\$361,337	\$518,076	\$6,308,508	\$182,838
<b>453</b>	\$3,998,417	\$509,103	\$3,489,314	\$3,653,585	\$532,691
<b>454</b>	\$1,657,436	\$452,297	\$1,205,139	\$9,772,926	\$110,669

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

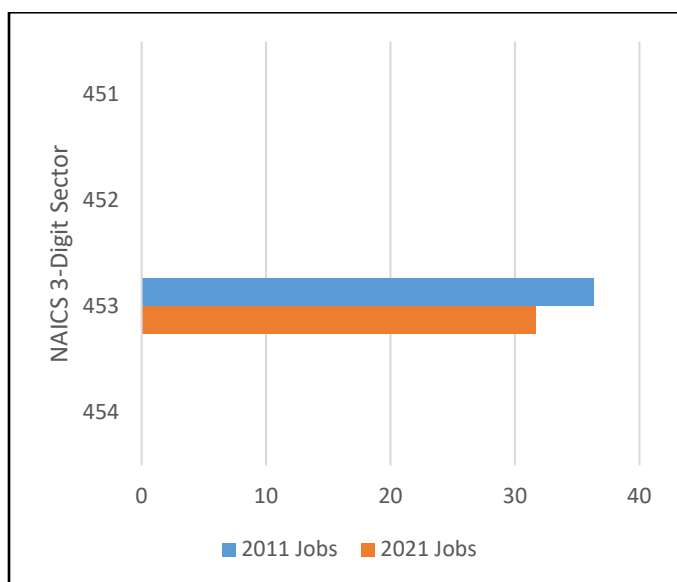
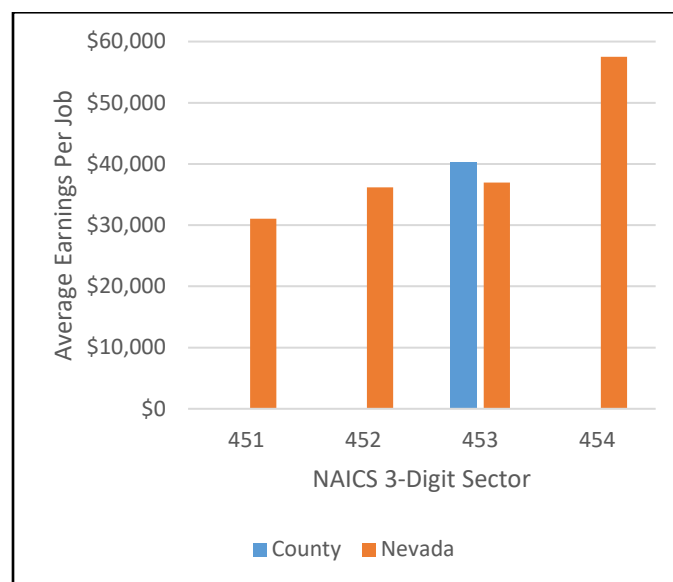


Figure 74. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 45, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

In this Transportation and Warehousing sector there are only two active subsectors for Storey County in 2021. Truck Transportation is the leader providing 273 jobs and 11 payroll businesses, followed by the Support Activities for Transportation subsector with 128 jobs and 4 payroll businesses. Both subsectors have industry earnings of over \$10M, which is great.

Although industry earnings are decent, it is still not enough output. Imports are high in this sector, which is to be suspected with the minimal output. With low total exported and total sales this sector is reliant on outside communities.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,368,948.

Table 80 Storey 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	\$284,085
<b>482: Rail Transportation</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$201,780
<b>483: Water Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$20,638
<b>484: Truck Transportation</b>	203	273	11	\$73,828	\$20,910,046
<b>485: Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$85,606
<b>486: Pipeline Transportation</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>487: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation</b>	22	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$317,497
<b>488: Support Activities for Transportation</b>	11	128	4	\$96,141	\$12,642,239

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 81. Storey 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>	\$787,658	\$422,731	\$364,927	\$3,224,433	\$85,442
<b>482</b>	\$683,353	\$477,880	\$205,473	\$14,135,642	\$23,553
<b>483</b>	\$103,385	\$56,705	\$46,680	\$4,272,520	\$3,796
<b>484</b>	\$54,900,671	\$23,934,943	\$30,965,727	\$77,351,382	\$882,396
<b>485</b>	\$155,192	\$141,779	\$13,413	\$1,492,588	\$4,746
<b>486</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,080,125	\$0
<b>487</b>	\$808,505	\$174,495	\$634,010	\$196,757	\$8,773
<b>488</b>	\$32,209,913	\$3,099,679	\$29,110,235	\$14,286,344	\$360,242

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

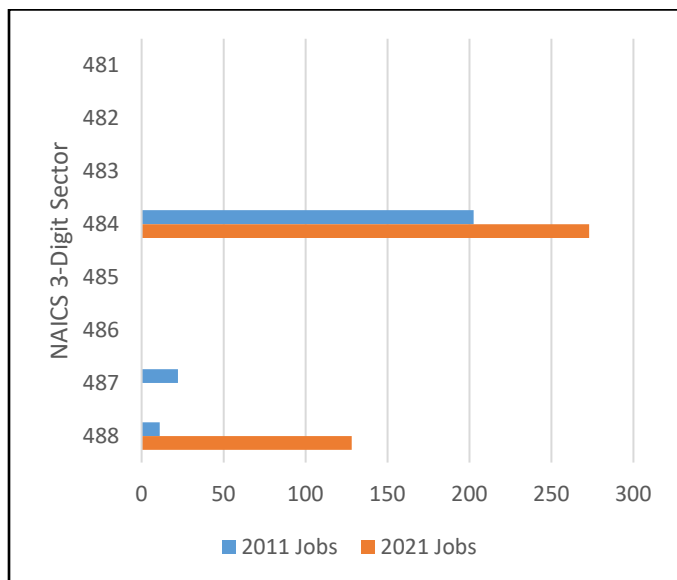
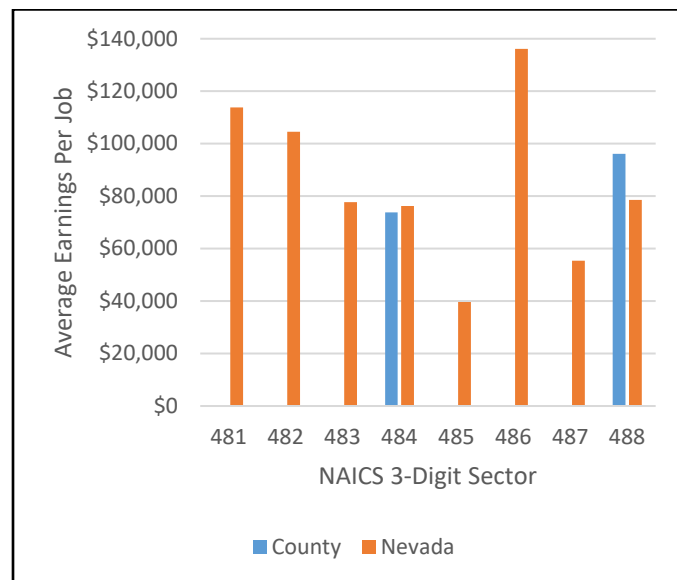


Figure 76. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 48, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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 Transportation and Warehousing sector is much more active for Storey County compared to the previous. Jobs have drastically increased by 4,006 from 2011 to 2021, the majority coming from the Warehousing and Storage subsector. This sector has great output with total industry earnings over \$224M.

The total sales are great at \$456M, with most of the sales coming from exports. Imports are fairly low, but it shows a good amount of money flowing in and out. These are all great signs of a healthy stable sector for Storey’s economy.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$3,783,119.

Table 82. Storey 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>	0	75	1	\$59,916	\$4,811,735
<b>493: Warehousing and Storage</b>	1,172	3,931	23	\$55,742	\$220,307,611

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 83 Storey 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	\$3,693	\$0
<b>492</b>	\$10,203,301	\$2,214,090	\$7,989,211	\$8,056,999	\$138,443
<b>493</b>	\$446,756,525	\$44,578,203	\$402,178,322	\$5,015,262	\$3,644,676

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

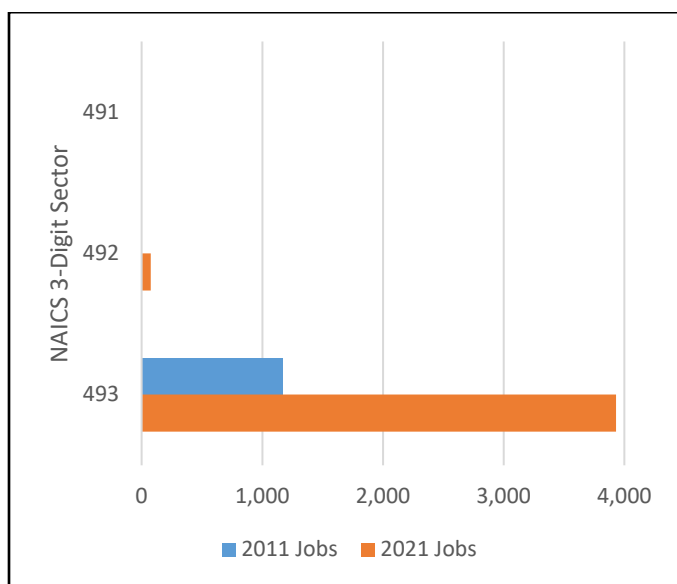
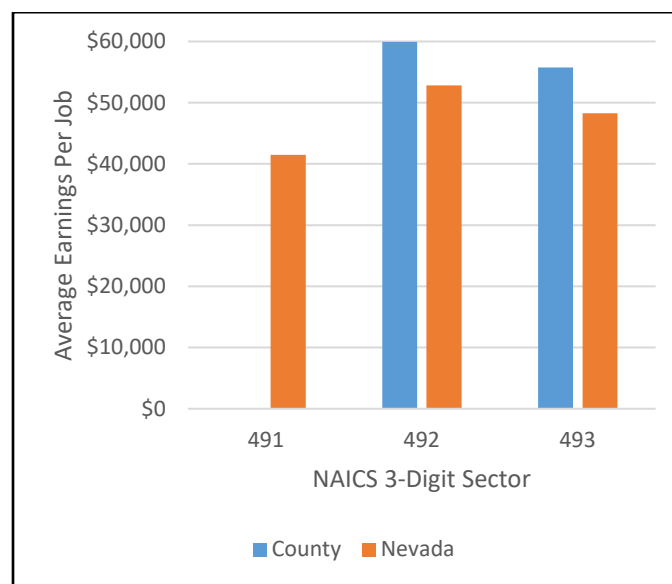


Figure 78. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 49, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Data Processing, Housing, and Related Services is the only active subsector in the Information sector for Storey County in 2021. This subsector has seen an increase of 271 jobs from 2011 to 2021, it also has 3 payroll businesses and over \$39.6M in total industry earnings. When compared to Nevada the average earnings per job are slightly less in Storey County.

Imports are high in the other subsectors due to minimal activity. However, the high output from Data Processing, Housing, and Related Services helps keep a good cash flow. Total sales are over \$152M in this sector alone, most the sales come from the exports at \$132M.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$2,934,856.

Table 84. Storey 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>	0	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$2,034,718
<b>512: Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries</b>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$205,883
<b>515: Broadcasting (except Internet)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>517: Telecommunications</b>	<10	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$976,917
<b>518: Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services</b>	0	271	3	\$138,970	\$39,657,029
<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 Storey 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>	\$6,236,160	\$5,231,797	\$1,004,363	\$17,436,439	\$120,901
<b>512</b>	\$685,031	\$483,505	\$201,526	\$5,497,134	\$29,152
<b>515</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,961,740	\$0
<b>517</b>	\$8,436,369	\$5,477,935	\$2,958,434	\$15,200,927	\$509,358
<b>518</b>	\$152,641,694	\$20,502,647	\$132,139,047	\$1,179	\$2,275,445
<b>519</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,181,296	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

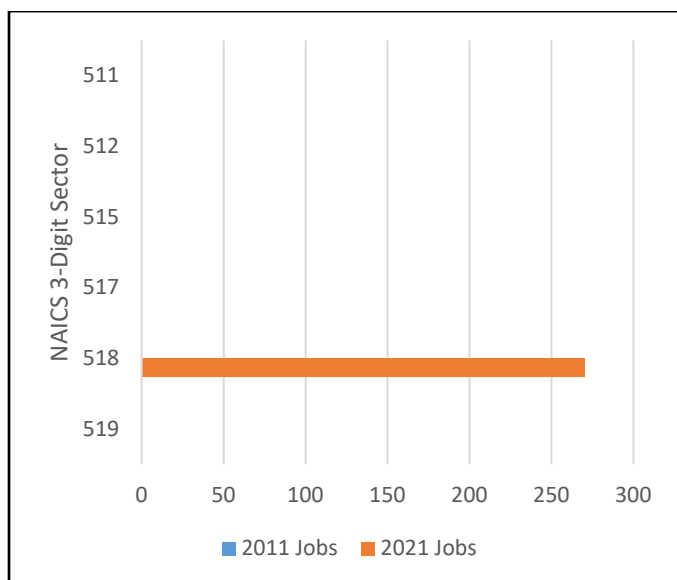
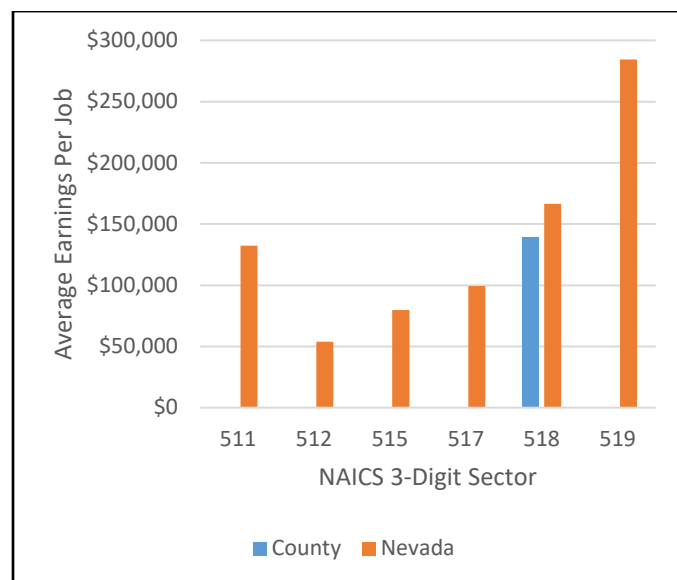


Figure 80. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 51, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

There is very little activity if any in the Finance and Insurance sector in Storey County. This sector has remained like this from 2011 to 2021, the data for jobs and earnings has been suppressed. The industry earnings are low, none earning over \$500K.

With such minimal activity and output, the imports are suspected to be high. That is exactly what is seen here for Storey County, imports are over \$88M and total sales don't even come close.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$28,431.

Table 86. Storey 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>	<10	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$277,104
<b>523: Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities</b>	0	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$179,615
<b>524: Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</b>	<10	0	0	\$0	\$77,462
<b>525: Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$341,884

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 87. Storey 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	\$263,269	\$0
<b>522</b>	\$962,903	\$79,685	\$883,218	\$33,253,660	\$17,636
<b>523</b>	\$351,421	\$139,563	\$211,857	\$16,816,793	\$3,038
<b>524</b>	\$270,551	\$128,583	\$141,969	\$37,653,915	\$3,049
<b>525</b>	\$1,190,466	\$906,752	\$283,715	\$1,382,732	\$4,708

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

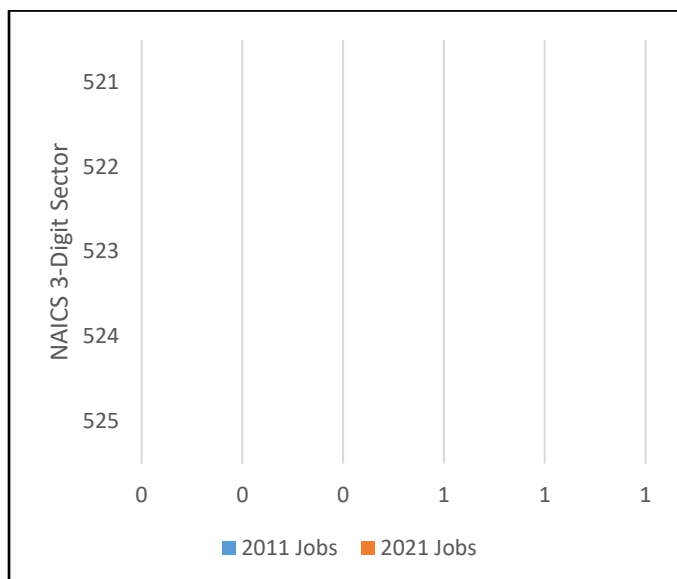
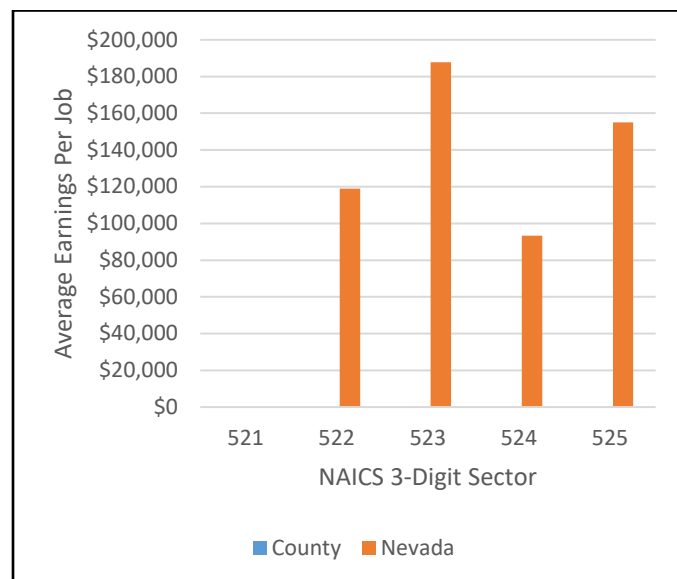


Figure 82. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 52, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector has slightly grown in Storey County from 2011 to 2021. Jobs in the Real Estate subsector have increased to 16 with 1 payroll business averaging \$68,808 per job, which is greater when compared to the state's average.

Despite the growth over the years, there is still not much output from this sector. Forcing Storey County to rely heavily on outside communities. Total imports are over \$135M while total sales are barely over \$19M.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,078,380.

Table 88. Storey 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	16	1	\$68,808	\$2,658,443
<b>532: Rental and Leasing Services</b>	0	<10	2	Insf. Data	\$877,248
<b>533: Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$109,349

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 89 Storey 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>	\$8,980,051	\$7,975,756	\$1,004,295	\$117,215,875	\$394,675
<b>532</b>	\$4,538,642	\$3,746,937	\$791,705	\$8,135,031	\$531,279
<b>533</b>	\$6,138,862	\$3,607,297	\$2,531,564	\$10,672,263	\$152,426

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

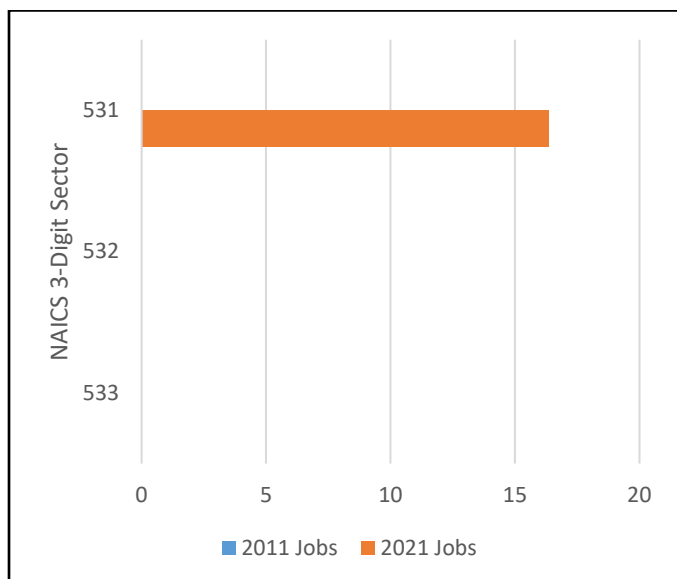
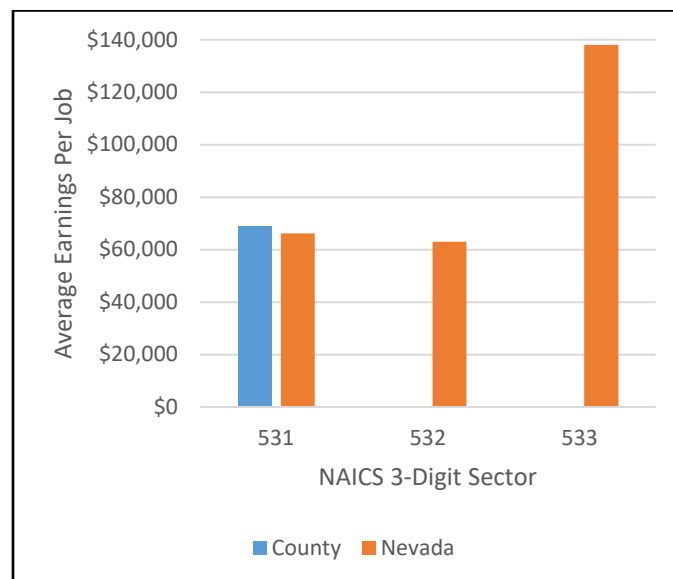


Figure 84. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 53, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 54: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services**

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

### **541: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services**

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

#### **County Breakdown**

Jobs have more than doubled from 2011 to 2021 in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector. It provides Storey with 116 jobs and 13 payroll businesses that have a total industry earning over \$18M. The average earning per job is \$142,653 which is \$40,000 greater than the state's average.

Total sales for this sector are moderate at \$36.6M and they are split evenly between exported and in-region sales. However, imports are extremely high over \$145M, there is a great deal of money going into the sector but not much in return. This could show signs of opportunity and growth in this sector as it seems to be rapidly rising.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$346,024.

Table 90. Storey 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>	50	116	13	\$142,653	\$18,382,457

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 91. Storey 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>	\$36,649,113	\$19,247,058	\$17,402,055	\$145,952,454	\$346,024

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

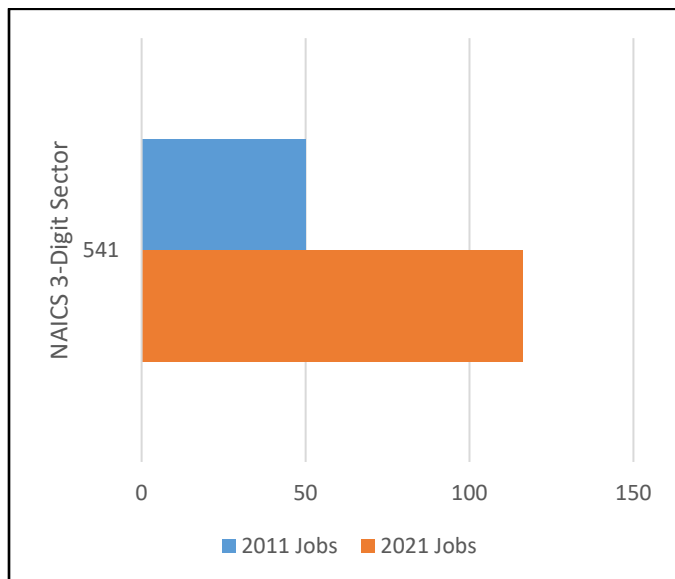
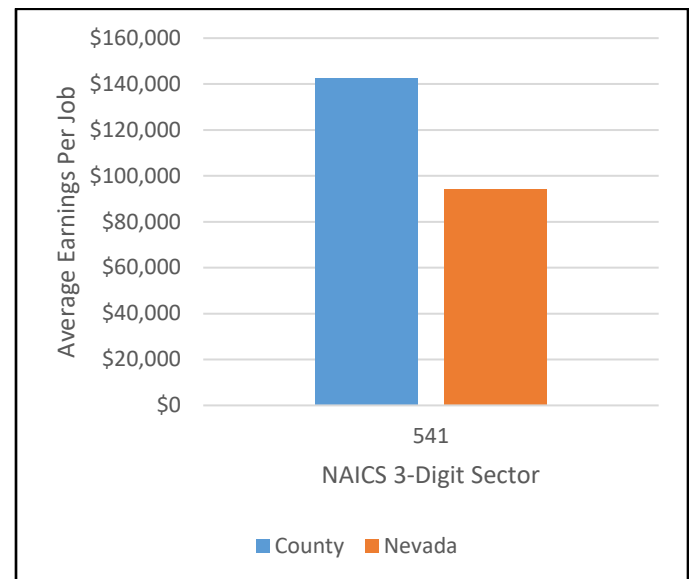


Figure 86. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 54, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

This sector is fairly active in Storey County; however, jobs have grown from 2011 to 2021. Although the increase was not by much, there are still 2 payroll businesses that average \$435K per job, which is significantly higher when compared to Nevada's average. The total industry earnings are decent as well over \$5M.

Total sales nearly break \$10M, with most of the sales coming from in-region. Despite the decent total sales and earnings, the imports are still far greater at \$96M.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$168,277.

Table 92. Storey 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>	<10	11	2	\$435,241	\$5,281,181

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 93 Storey 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>	\$9,502,614	\$7,667,395	\$1,835,219	\$96,336,490	\$168,277

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

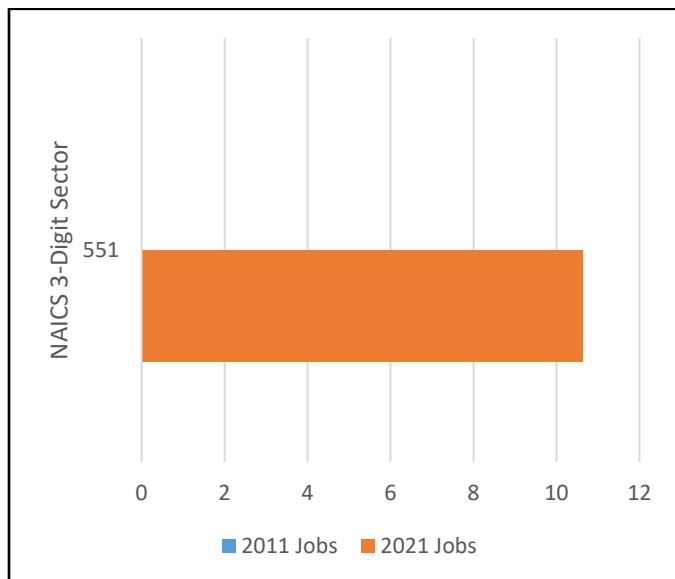
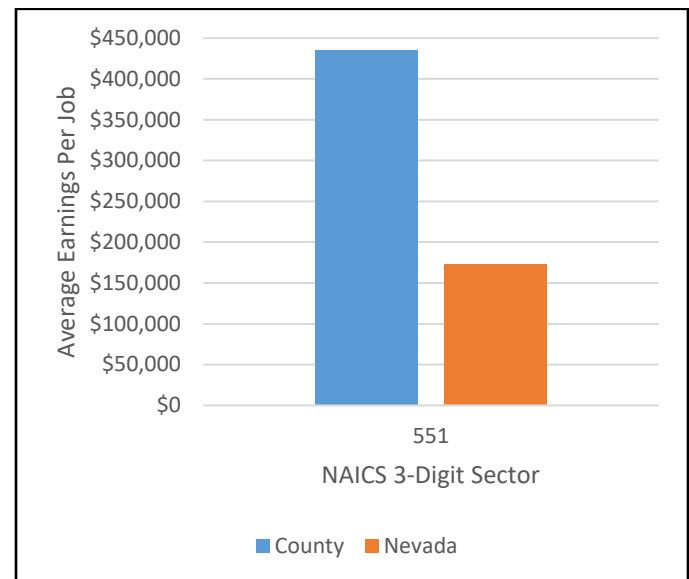


Figure 88. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 55, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Overall jobs have increased by 117 in this sector from 2011 to 2021. All the increase in jobs came from the Administrative and Support Services subsector, there are 264 jobs and 11 payroll businesses. The Waste Management and Remediation Services experienced a slight decrease in jobs; however, they still have the highest average earnings per job in the sector. When compared to Nevada, Storey averages \$150K more per job in this subsector.

Imports are high in the Administrative and Support Services subsector, which could suggest a need as jobs are rapidly rising in this area as well. Waste Management and Remediation Services have a good healthy money flow through imports and exported and total sales. Overall, this sector appears stable and offers opportunity for growth.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$970,394.

Table 94. Storey 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>	141	264	11	\$44,077	\$13,282,798
<b>562: Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	27	21	3	\$250,929	\$5,408,607

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 95 Storey 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>	\$27,807,543	\$25,157,498	\$2,650,045	\$64,193,059	\$237,084
<b>562</b>	\$17,336,555	\$2,514,518	\$14,822,037	\$8,939,149	\$733,310

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

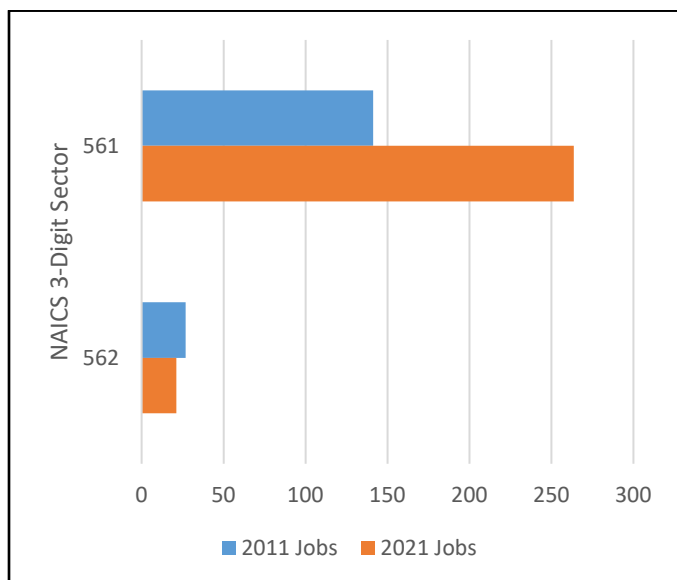
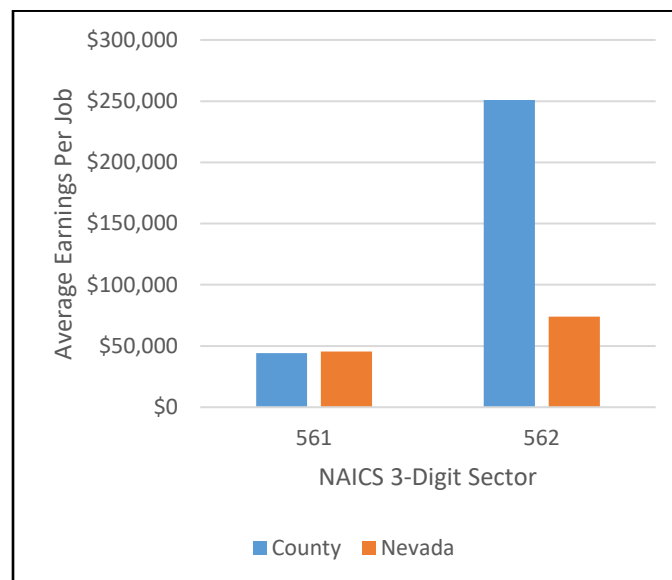


Figure 90. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 56, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Not much has changed in this sector for Storey County from 2011 to 2021. Total jobs slightly decreased to be suppressed as well as the average earnings per job. There is no payroll businesses and a total industry earning of \$293,423.

As suspected with low in region and exported sales, imports are high at \$5M in this sector. Naturally being an industry that doesn't produce a lot of money it relies on the inflow of money to keep going.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$14,278.

Table 96. Storey 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>	15	<10	0	Insf. Data	\$393,423

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 97. Storey 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>	\$573,665	\$466,682	\$106,983	\$5,902,678	\$14,278

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

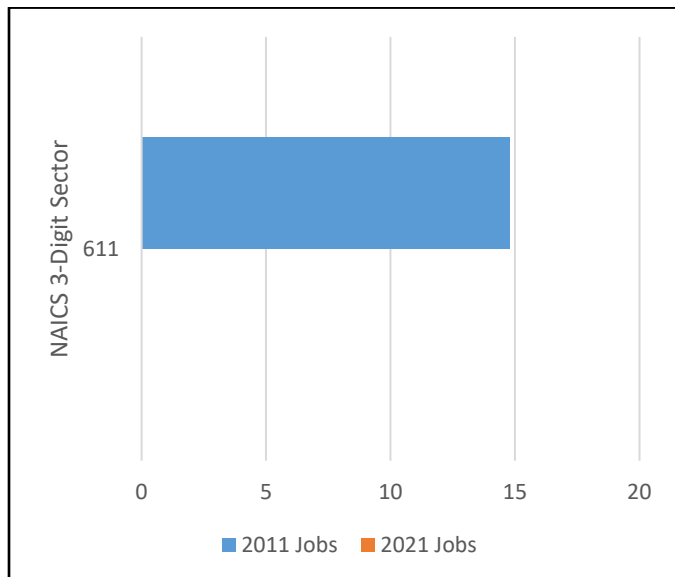
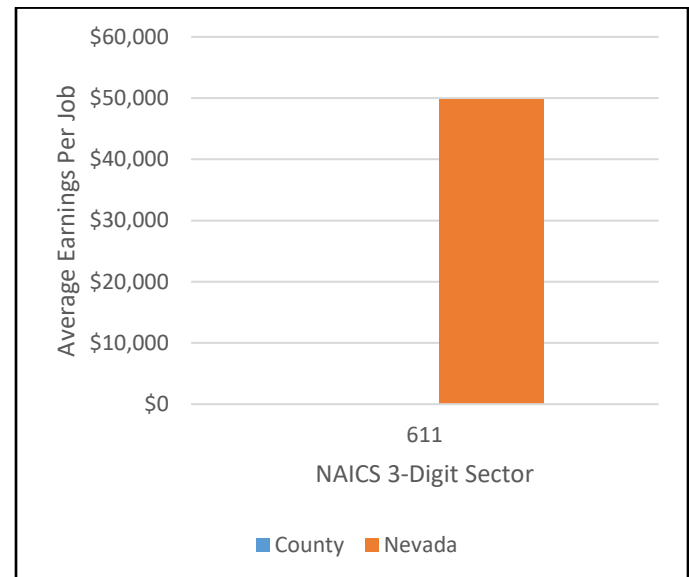


Figure 92. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 61, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **NAICS Sector 62: Health Care and Social Assistance**

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

### **621: Ambulatory Health Care Services**

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

### **622: Hospitals**

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

### **623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities**

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

### **624: Social Assistance**

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

#### **County Breakdown**

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector only has two active subsectors in Storey County. Jobs have increased in the Social Assistance subsector by 100 from 2011 to 2021 and jobs in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector became suppressed. The Social Assistance subsector is the leader with 3 payroll businesses and over \$7M in total industry earnings.

As suspected with a low output sector, imports are very high for Storey County. Only the Social Assistance subsector has higher total sales than imports. There is opportunity for growth here as Storey lacks many health care needs.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$63,818.

Table 98. Storey 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>	12	<10	1	Insf. Data	\$311,991
<b>622: Hospitals</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>623: Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</b>	0	0	0	\$0	\$28,519
<b>624: Social Assistance</b>	44	144	3	\$48,574	\$7,039,701

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 99. Storey 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>	\$448,542	\$315,276	\$133,266	\$13,989,361	\$5,801
<b>622</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,210,778	\$0
<b>623</b>	\$49,218	\$37,717	\$11,501	\$2,933,883	\$1,353
<b>624</b>	\$9,979,140	\$2,191,592	\$7,787,548	\$1,445,314	\$56,664

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

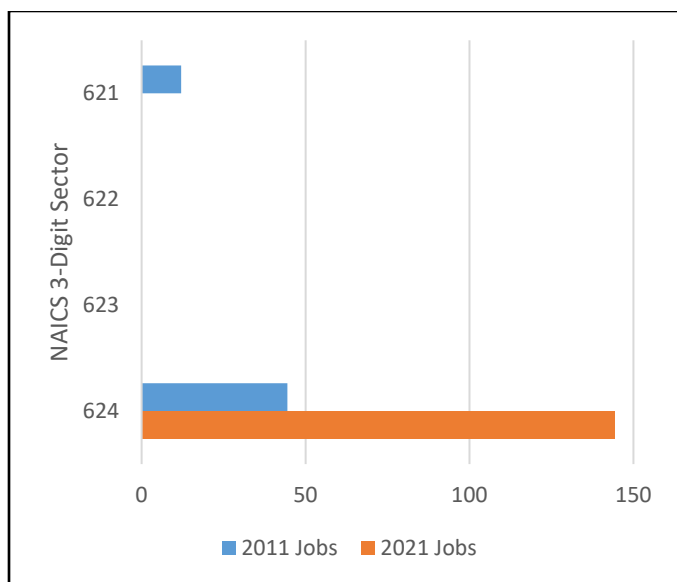
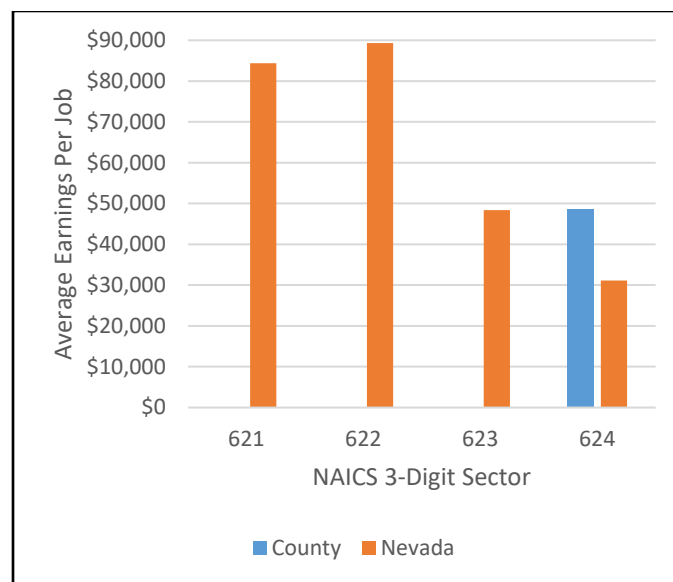


Figure 94. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 62, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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**

Overall jobs in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector have decreased from 2011 to 2021. There are 21 total jobs and 6 payroll businesses, the total industry earnings are decent for each subsector. When compared to Nevada, Storey averages less earnings per job.

The imports are fairly high in this sector, however there is a good balance of total sales and imports. The total sales are split evenly between in-region and exports, providing a healthy cash flow for Storey County

Total taxes collected from this sector \$360,972.

Table 100 Storey 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	\$404,914
<b>712: Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions</b>	14	13	5	\$23,784	\$312,790
<b>713: Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</b>	44	18	1	\$24,420	\$685,416

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 101 Storey 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>	\$452,946	\$276,243	\$176,703	\$1,938,537	\$20,928
<b>712</b>	\$698,255	\$148,198	\$550,057	\$75,355	\$48,215
<b>713</b>	\$2,362,926	\$486,967	\$1,875,959	\$1,189,503	\$291,829

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

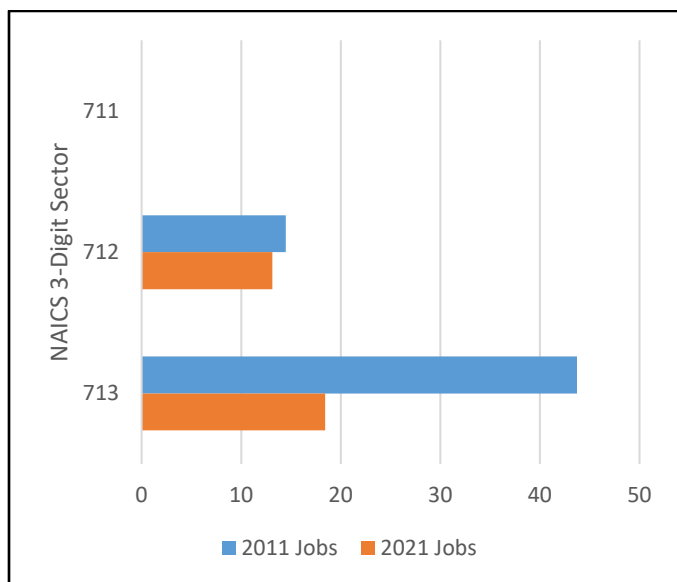
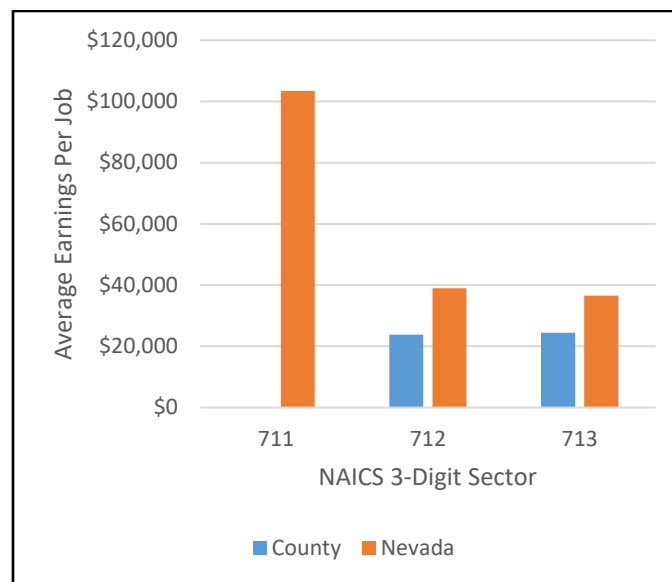


Figure 96 Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 71, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

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

### **721: Accommodation**

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

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

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

### **County Breakdown**

The Accommodation and Food Services sector has experienced change from 2011 to 2022. Jobs decreased in the Accommodation subsector, while jobs doubled in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector. Both sectors are very active, there are 21 total payroll business and total industry earnings of \$4.7M.

The total sales are great over \$13M and most of those sales come from in-region. The imports are low at \$5M, while it may be more than the exports, in-region sales make up for it. This is strong sector with good money flowing in and out, it should continue to thrive.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$1,659,240.

Table 102. Storey 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>	50	32	4	\$27,982	\$1,344,817
<b>722: Food Services and Drinking Places</b>	61	120	17	\$26,841	\$3,482,472

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 103 Storey 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>	\$3,667,841	\$3,067,245	\$600,596	\$1,071,045	\$780,939
<b>722</b>	\$9,741,151	\$7,675,990	\$2,065,160	\$4,128,028	\$878,301

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

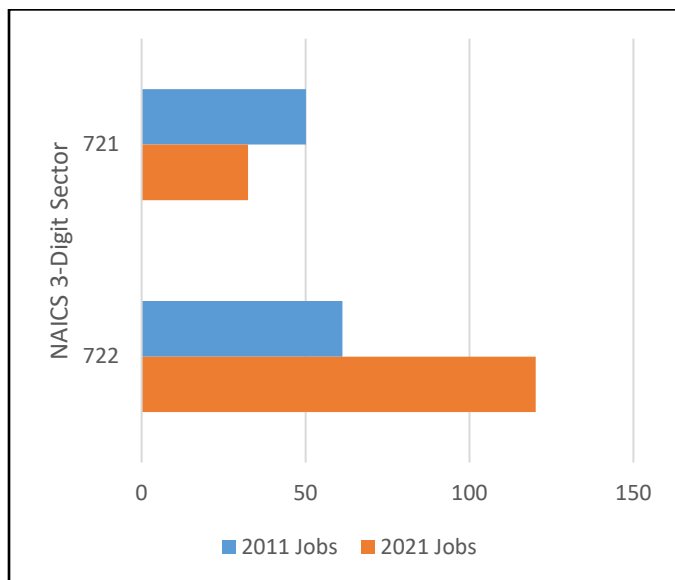
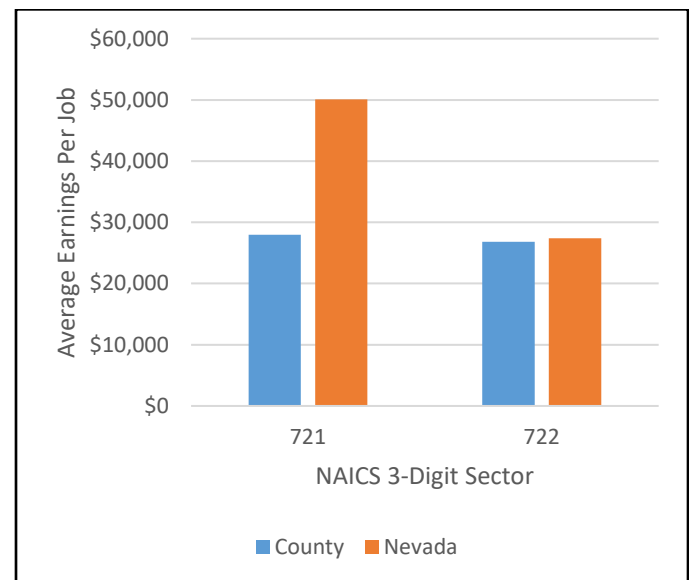


Figure 98. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 72, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **814 Private Households**

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

#### **County Breakdown**

In Storey County jobs have overall decreased in this sector from 2011 to 2020. Most of the jobs lost come from the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations subsector where jobs decreased by 62. This sector is still active though with 10 payroll businesses and decent industry earnings. When compared to Nevada the average earnings per job in Storey County are about the same.

Although this sector is active, there is still not much output in 2021. Total sales are only at \$5.6M while imports are much higher at \$31M. This shows how heavily reliant this sector is on outside communities to keep running.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$320,430.

Table 104. Storey 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>	48	27	4	\$51,602	\$1,589,555
<b>812: Personal and Laundry Services</b>	43	31	2	\$32,676	\$1,324,278
<b>813: Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations</b>	62	<10	4	Insf. Data	\$319,095
<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. Storey 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>	\$3,097,751	\$2,778,203	\$319,548	\$25,243,819	\$230,621
<b>812</b>	\$2,066,530	\$1,132,952	\$933,577	\$2,134,272	\$76,326
<b>813</b>	\$660,009	\$317,835	\$342,174	\$3,521,262	\$13,483
<b>814</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$329,129	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

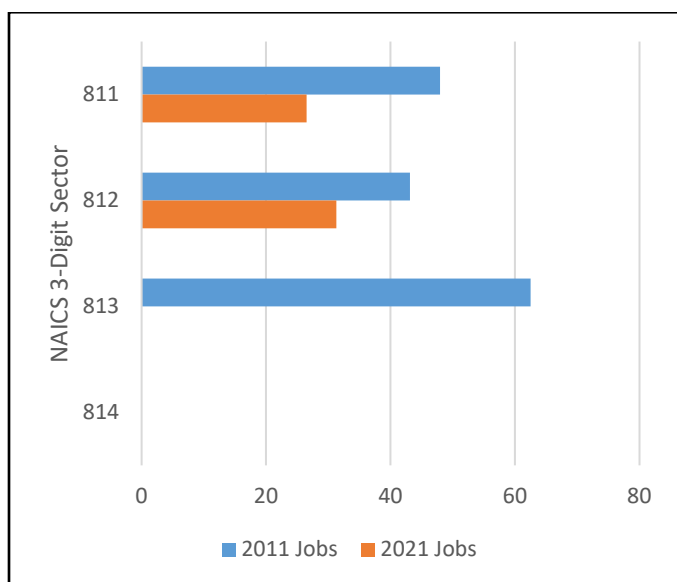
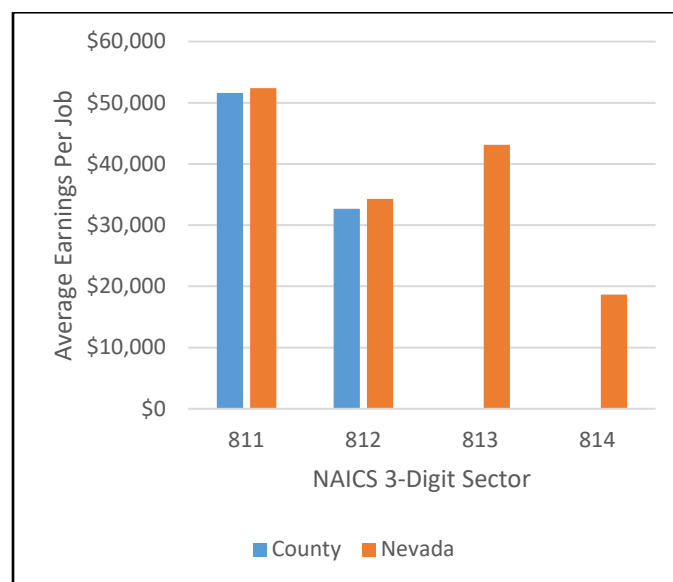


Figure 100. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 81, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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 Storey County with 78 jobs in 2021 which has increased by 37 from the previous total in 2011. The Federal Governments average less earnings per job compared to Nevada, while Local Governments averages the same.

Total sales are at \$25M, which is split evenly between in-region and exported sales. However, the imports are extremely high over \$210M. The three governments are all heavily reliant on imports to keep Storey County operating.

Total taxes collected from this sector \$0.

Table 106. Storey 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>	13	23	2	\$58,837	\$1,325,861
<b>902: State Government</b>	<10	<10	3	Insf. Data	\$104,641
<b>903: Local Government</b>	28	55	3	\$91,885	\$5,074,729

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

Table 107. Storey 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>	\$10,004,500	\$219,086	\$9,785,414	\$81,580,890	\$0
<b>902</b>	\$1,163,805	\$0	\$1,163,805	\$63,359,639	\$0
<b>903</b>	\$14,304,608	\$14,304,608	\$0	\$65,380,973	\$0

Source: Emsi Burning Glass 2022.1

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

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

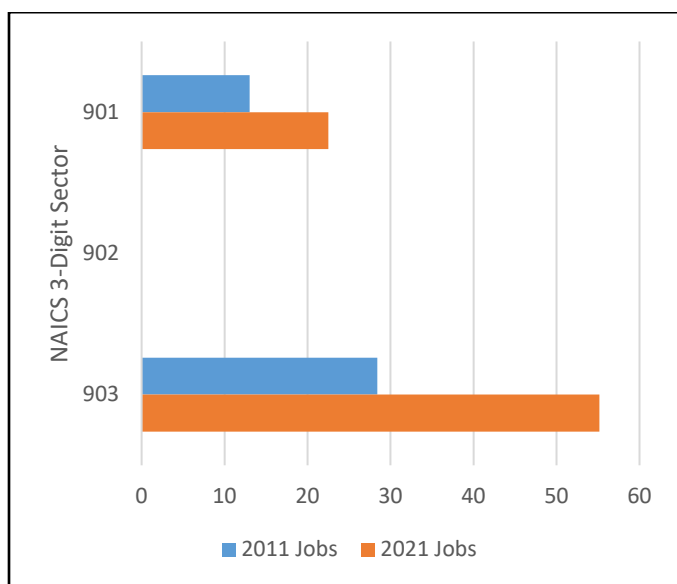
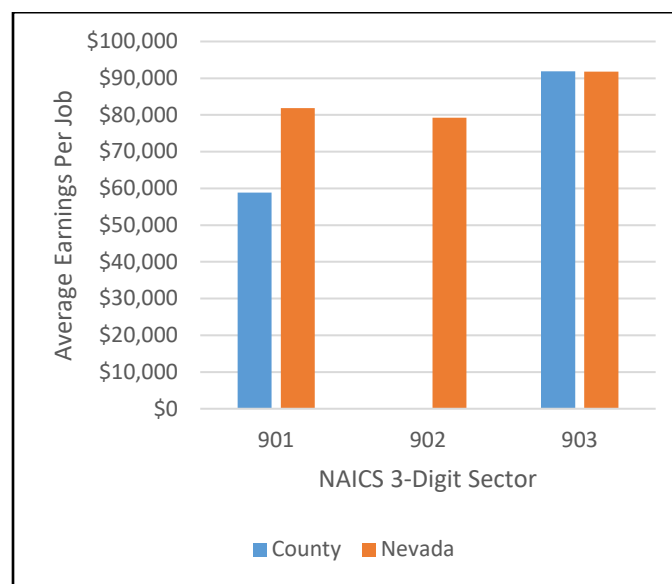


Figure 102. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 90, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021



## **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 Storey County. There are no Unclassified Industries in this region as of 2021.

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

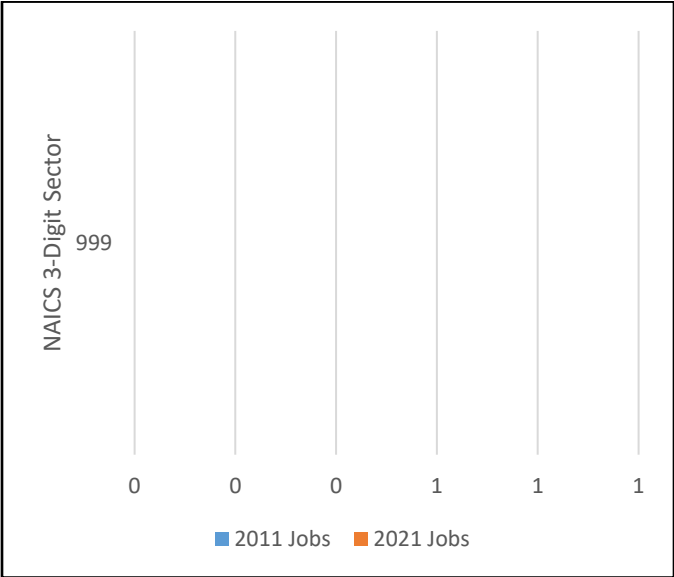
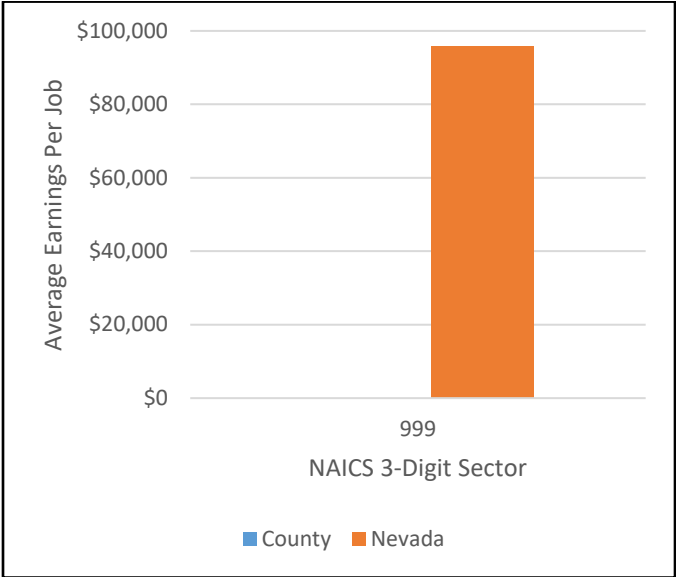


Figure 104. Storey County vs State Comparison, NAICS Sector 99, Average Earnings per Job by 3-Digit Sector, 2021





# 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
Federal Land Payments .....	109
Distribution of Federal Land Payments .....	110
Consolidated Tax Distribution Overview .....	111
Taxable Sales .....	115
Ad Valorem .....	116
Cannabis Taxable Sales .....	117
Cannabis Taxation .....	118
Gaming Win .....	119
Gaming Taxes .....	120
Live Entertainment Taxes in Gaming Establishments .....	121

## County Breakdown

**Land Management and Coverage:** Most of the land in Storey County is managed by the City/County/Other/Private at 90.8%. The BLM manages the second largest plot of land that makes up 8.9% of Storey County. There is 425 acres of Tribal lands which makes up 0.3% and the other 0.1% is managed by the state. Storey County land coverage is very similar to much of Nevada as Shrublands cover 58% and Grasslands cover 30% of the 168,000+ acres. 9% of lands fall into the other category which includes barren lands, ice, etc.

**Federal Land Payments:** Total federal land payments in Storey County were \$42,227 in 2019, which is \$14,000 more than the total payments in 2003. Most of the payments come from PILT at 99.4%, followed by BLM payments with 0.6%.

**Taxation:** The Consolidated Tax Distribution in Storey County has grown from a total of 2.8M in 2010 to \$4M in 2021. Despite the total increase, cigarette and liquor taxes experienced a decrease. The largest increase over the ten years that can be seen comes from SCCRT, followed by BCCRT. The taxable sales in Storey County display a waving pattern from 2006 to 2021. Taxable sales started at \$143M in 2006, then decreased to a low \$58M in 2010. After hitting the low, sales grew to a peak \$1.7M in 2017 before starting to decrease down to \$737M in 2021.

**Gaming:** The Gaming Win in Storey County started high at \$2.3M in 2010, then started to consistently decline. After reaching a low in 2017, things started to turn around. The total gaming win rose to \$1M in 2021 and is likely to continue growing. The percentage fee collection in Storey County has decreased from 2010 to 2021. The decrease was substantial, dropping from \$94,923 in 2010 to \$20,738 in 2017. The percentage fee collections are starting to rise again, they rose to \$50,518 in 2021. Although it is still lower than the previous recorded data in 2010, there are signs of potential continued growth.

## Land Management

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

Most of the land in Storey County is managed by the City/County/Other/Private at 90.8%. The BLM manages the second largest plot of land that makes up 8.9% of Storey County. There is 425 acres of Tribal lands which makes up 0.3% and the other 0.1% is managed by the state.

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

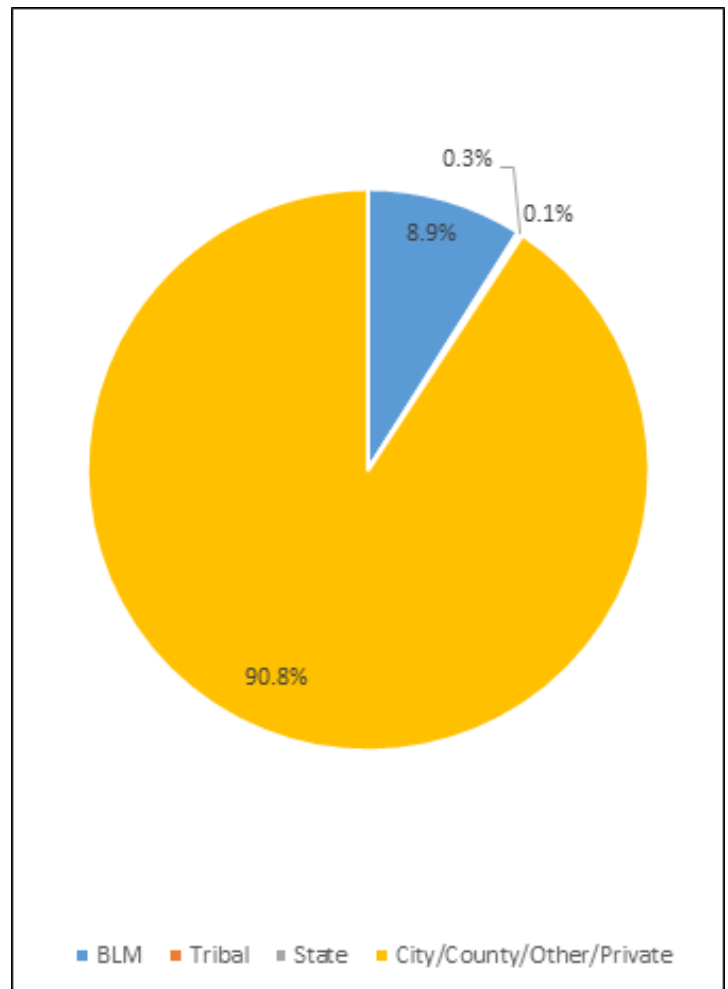


Table 110. Storey County Land Management, 2021

Land Manager	Acres	Percentage
BLM	15,157	8.9%
Department of Defense	0	0.0%
US Forest Service	0	0.0%
US Fish and Wildlife	0	0.0%
National Park Service	0	0.0%
Other Federal	0	0.0%
Tribal	425	0.3%
State	85	0.1%
City/County/Other/Private	153,739	90.8%
<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>169,406</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

## Land Coverage

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

Table 111. Storey County Type of Land Coverage, 2006

2006	
<b>Total Area (Acres)</b>	168,732
<b>Forest</b>	1.0%
<b>Grassland</b>	30.0%
<b>Shrubland</b>	58.0%
<b>Mixed Cropland</b>	0.0%
<b>Water</b>	0.0%
<b>Urban</b>	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	9.0%

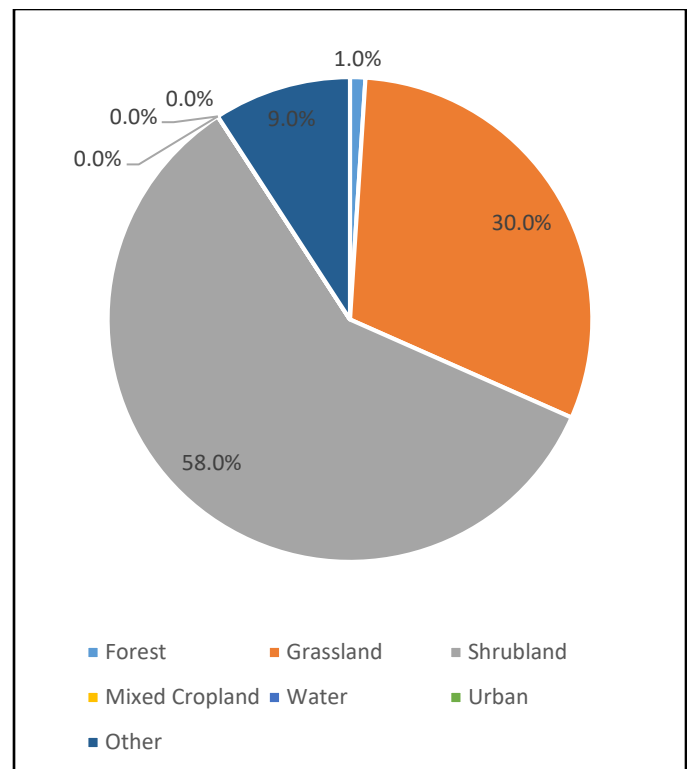
Source: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006, as reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System ([headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps))



### County Breakdown

Storey County land coverage is very similar to much of Nevada as Shrublands cover 58% and Grasslands cover 30% of the 168,000+ acres. 9% of lands fall into the other category which includes barren lands, ice, etc.

Figure 106. Storey 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).

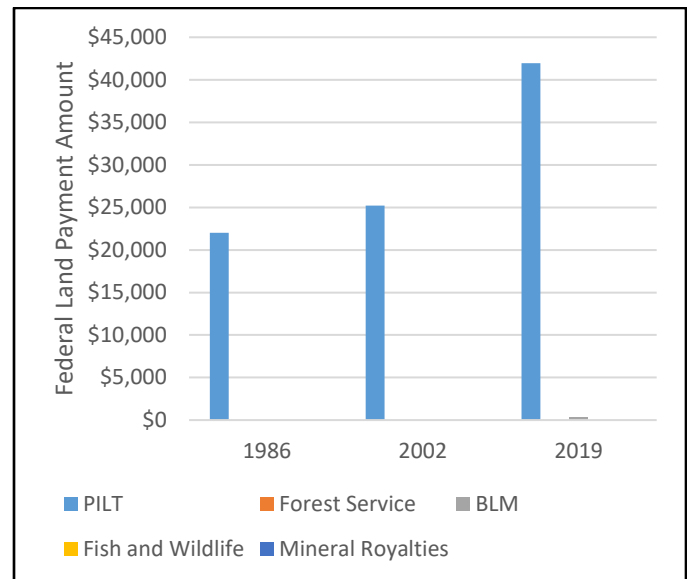
Table 112. Storey County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Origin, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	\$42,227
<b>PILT</b>	99.4%
<b>Forest Service Payments</b>	0.0%
<b>BLM Payments</b>	0.6%
<b>USFWS Refuge Payments</b>	0.0%
<b>Federal Mineral Royalties</b>	0.0%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



### County Breakdown

Total federal land payments in Storey County were \$42,227 in 2019, which is \$14,000 more than the total payments in 2003. Most of the payments come from PILT at 99.4%, followed by BLM payments with 0.6%.

Table 113. Storey 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	\$28,210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,210
2004	\$28,810	\$0	\$2,561	\$0	\$0	\$31,371
2005	\$28,514	\$0	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$28,540
2006	\$27,967	\$0	\$161	\$0	\$0	\$28,128
2007	\$27,171	\$0	\$135	\$0	\$0	\$27,306
2008	\$41,302	\$0	\$129	\$0	\$0	\$41,431
2009	\$42,417	\$0	\$1,252	\$0	\$0	\$43,669
2010	\$42,653	\$0	\$1,605	\$0	\$0	\$44,258
2011	\$41,917	\$0	\$685	\$0	\$0	\$42,602
2012	\$41,783	\$0	\$942	\$0	\$0	\$42,725
2013	\$40,115	\$0	\$394	\$0	\$0	\$40,509
2014	\$42,227	\$0	\$336	\$0	\$0	\$42,563
2015	\$41,592	\$0	\$193	\$0	\$0	\$41,785
2016	\$41,981	\$0	\$276	\$0	\$0	\$42,257
2017	\$41,962	\$0	\$268	\$0	\$0	\$42,230
2018	\$41,797	\$0	\$270	\$0	\$0	\$42,067
2019	\$41,962	\$0	\$265	\$0	\$0	\$42,227

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.

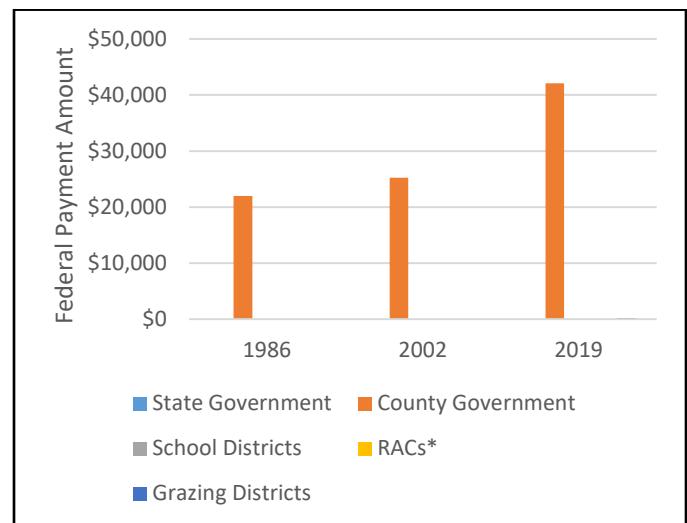
Table 114. Storey County Total Federal Land Payment and Distribution by Receiving Entity, 2019

2019	
<b>Total Federal Land Payments</b>	\$42,227
<b>State Government</b>	0.0%
<b>County Government</b>	99.7%
<b>Local School Districts</b>	0.0%
<b>RACs</b>	0.0%
<b>Grazing Districts</b>	0.3%

Sources: See below table.

All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



### County Breakdown

Total federal land payments have increased in Storey County from \$28,210 in 2003 to \$42,228 in 2019, however the distribution of payments have not changed. The County Government receives 99.7% of the payments and Grazing Districts receive the remaining 0.3%. These are the only two local entities that have received payments in the 16 years.

Table 115. Storey 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	\$28,210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,210
2004	\$0	\$31,371	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,371
2005	\$0	\$28,514	\$0	\$0	\$26	\$28,540
2006	\$0	\$27,967	\$0	\$0	\$161	\$28,128
2007	\$0	\$27,171	\$0	\$0	\$135	\$27,306
2008	\$0	\$41,302	\$0	\$0	\$129	\$41,431
2009	\$0	\$42,629	\$0	\$0	\$1,040	\$43,669
2010	\$0	\$43,235	\$0	\$0	\$1,022	\$44,257
2011	\$0	\$42,370	\$0	\$0	\$232	\$42,602
2012	\$5	\$42,531	\$0	\$0	\$189	\$42,725
2013	\$0	\$40,312	\$0	\$0	\$197	\$40,509
2014	\$0	\$42,401	\$0	\$0	\$126	\$42,527
2015	\$0	\$41,637	\$0	\$0	\$146	\$41,783
2016	\$0	\$42,042	\$0	\$0	\$214	\$42,256
2017	\$0	\$42,027	\$0	\$0	\$203	\$42,230
2018	\$0	\$41,885	\$0	\$0	\$181	\$42,066
2019	\$0	\$42,083	\$0	\$0	\$145	\$42,228

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 Storey County

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

#### Local Governments:

- Storey County

#### Enterprise and Special Districts:

- Carson-Truckee Water Conservancy

## 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 Consolidated Tax Distribution in Storey County has grown from a total of 2.8M in 2010 to \$4M in 2021. Despite the total increase, cigarette and liquor taxes experienced a decrease. The largest increase over the ten years that can be seen comes from SCCRT, followed by BCCRT.

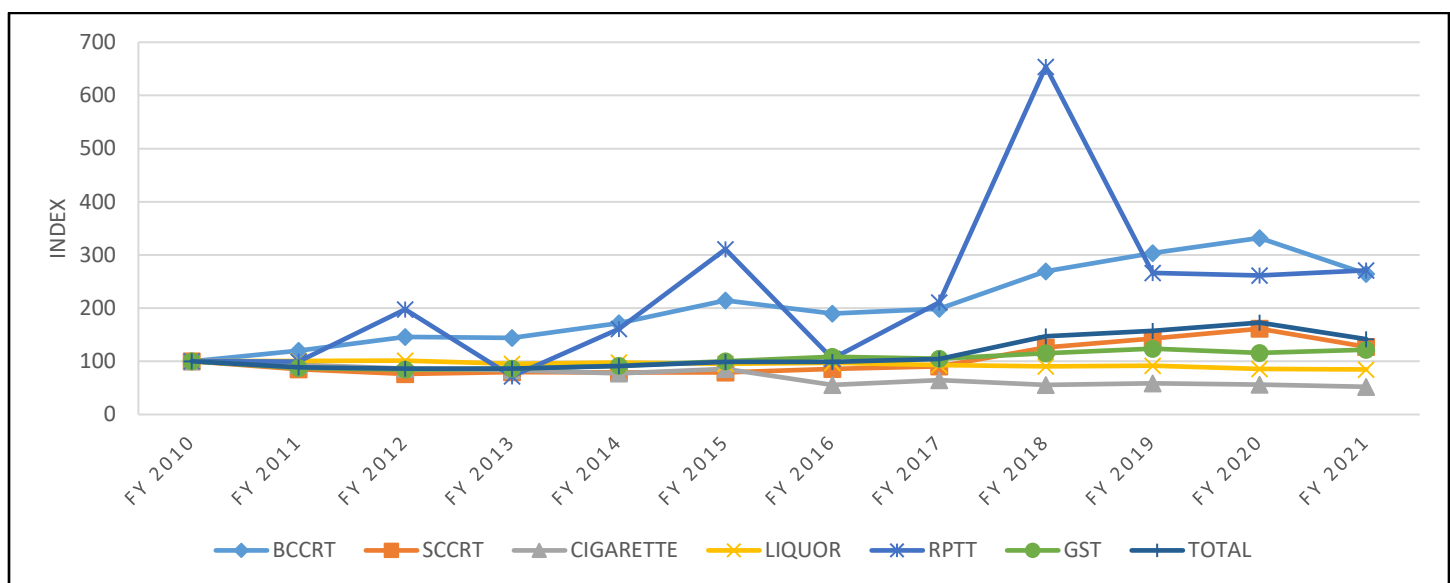
Table 116. Storey County Consolidated Tax Breakdown, Fiscal Year 2010 to 2021

Fiscal Year	BCCRT	SCCRT	CIGARETTE	LIQUOR	RPTT	GST	TOTAL
FY 2010	\$270,398	\$2,123,954	\$23,579	\$6,143	\$50,424	\$347,837	\$2,822,335
FY 2011	\$324,218	\$1,803,667	\$22,085	\$6,190	\$50,220	\$303,908	\$2,510,288
FY 2012	\$394,399	\$1,619,964	\$20,366	\$6,223	\$99,599	\$293,760	\$2,434,313
FY 2013	\$389,077	\$1,691,358	\$19,683	\$5,860	\$36,185	\$299,882	\$2,442,045
FY 2014	\$465,067	\$1,686,337	\$18,203	\$6,024	\$81,063	\$319,915	\$2,576,609
FY 2015	\$580,322	\$1,674,167	\$20,256	\$5,848	\$156,679	\$347,440	\$2,784,712
FY 2016	\$512,832	\$1,825,672	\$13,175	\$5,960	\$52,986	\$377,169	\$2,787,795
FY 2017	\$537,341	\$1,925,100	\$15,247	\$5,704	\$106,200	\$364,200	\$2,953,792
FY 2018	\$728,797	\$2,676,286	\$13,122	\$5,574	\$329,778	\$400,531	\$4,154,087
FY 2019	\$820,061	\$3,035,690	\$13,796	\$5,624	\$134,313	\$430,787	\$4,440,270
FY 2020	\$897,729	\$3,425,617	\$13,237	\$5,249	\$131,751	\$403,475	\$4,877,056
FY 2021	\$715,478	\$2,706,623	\$12,286	\$5,203	\$136,633	\$424,633	\$4,000,856

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

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



## Taxable Sales

### Definition

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

### Why is it important?

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

### County Breakdown

The taxable sales in Storey County display a waving pattern from 2006 to 2021. Taxable sales started at \$143M in 2006, then decreased to a low \$58M in 2010. After hitting the low, sales grew to a peak \$1.7M in 2017 before starting to decrease down to \$737M in 2021.

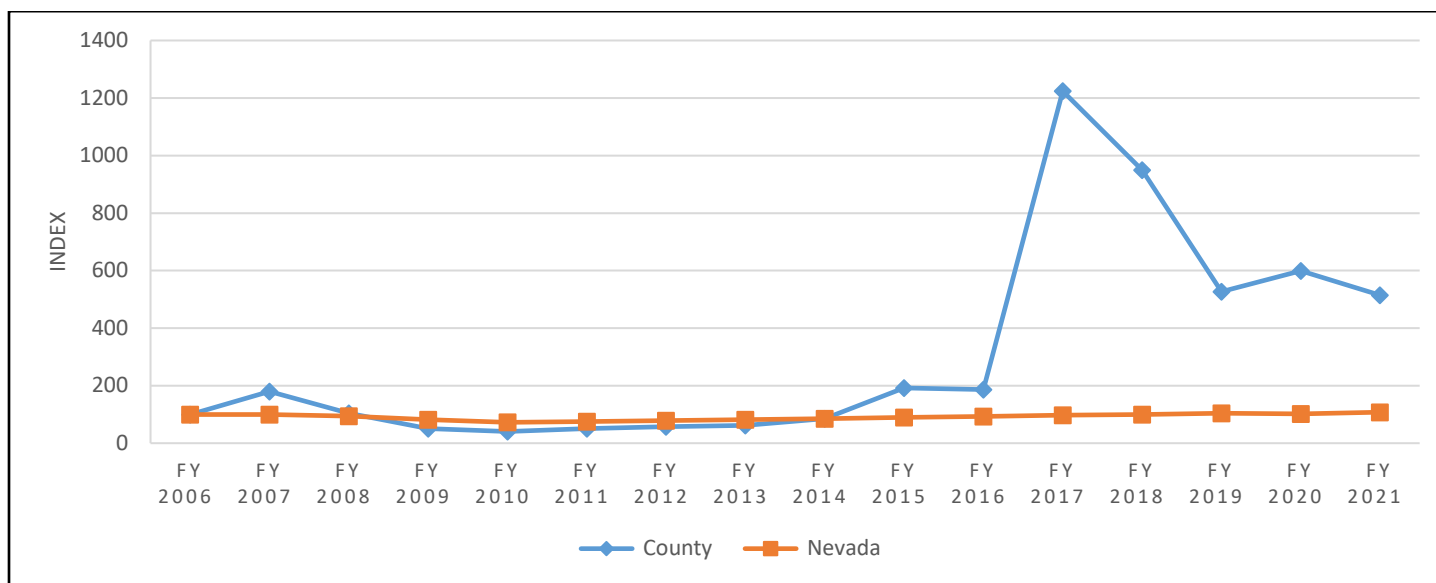
Table 117. Storey County Taxable Sales, Fiscal Year 2006 to 2021

Year	Taxable Sales*
<b>FY 2006</b>	\$143,265,023
<b>FY 2007</b>	\$258,145,118
<b>FY 2008</b>	\$148,486,107
<b>FY 2009</b>	\$73,168,836
<b>FY 2010</b>	\$58,273,996
<b>FY 2011</b>	\$72,797,462
<b>FY 2012</b>	\$81,856,503
<b>FY 2013</b>	\$88,593,813
<b>FY 2014</b>	\$121,750,923
<b>FY 2015</b>	\$275,642,165
<b>FY 2016</b>	\$267,103,841
<b>FY 2017</b>	\$1,753,488,412
<b>FY 2018</b>	\$1,360,290,469
<b>FY 2019</b>	\$755,053,010
<b>FY 2020</b>	\$857,959,447
<b>FY 2021</b>	\$737,381,372

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*All amounts shown in 2021 dollars

Figure 110. Storey 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

Total Assessed Valuation in Storey County has increased while displaying a slight bowing pattern from 2010 to 2021. After decreasing to a low \$558,696 in 2014, total assessed valuation began to rise to \$1.5M in 2021. Storey County is growing and so is its value which is a great sign, and it doesn't seem to be slowing down.

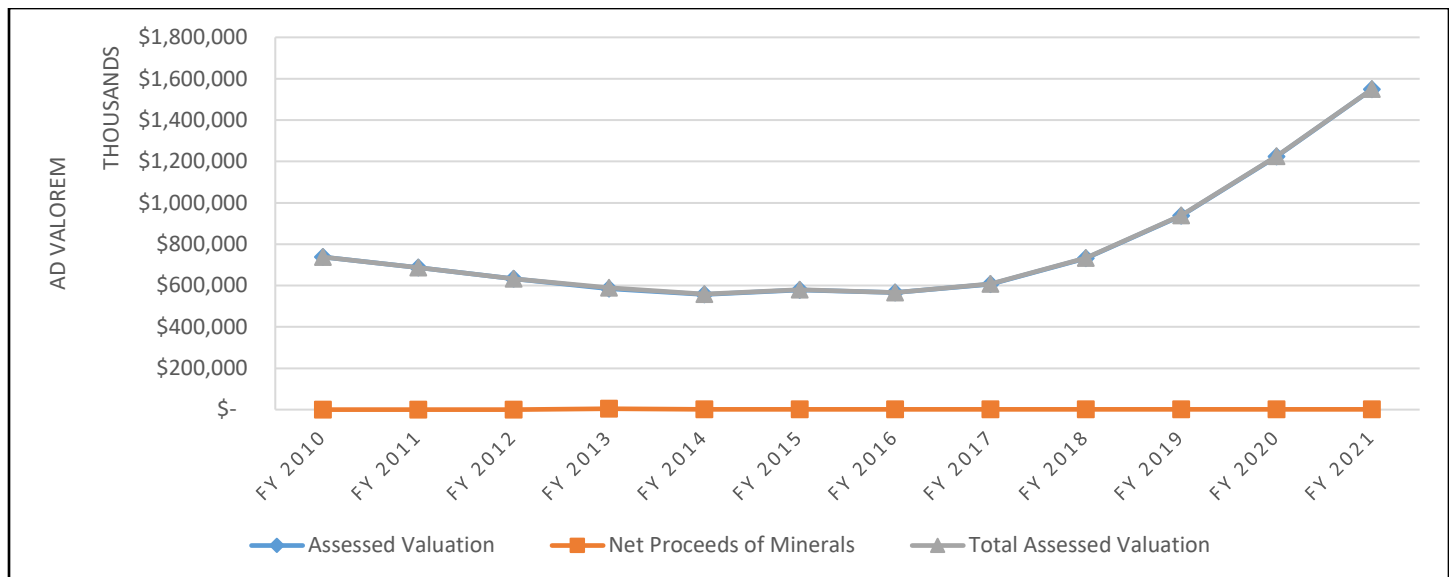
Table 118. Storey County Ad Valorem, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation*	Net Proceeds: Mines*	Total Assessed Valuation*
FY 10	\$738,448	\$-	\$738,448
FY 11	\$687,127	\$-	\$687,127
FY 12	\$631,912	\$-	\$631,912
FY 13	\$584,793	\$4,287	\$589,080
FY 14	\$556,751	\$1,945	\$558,696
FY 15	\$578,486	\$1,757	\$580,243
FY 16	\$565,891	\$582	\$566,474
FY 17	\$606,522	\$1,589	\$608,111
FY 18	\$731,466	\$980	\$732,445
FY 19	\$937,467	\$961	\$938,427
FY 20	\$1,223,601	\$949	\$1,224,550
FY 21	\$1,548,611	\$787	\$1,549,398

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

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



## Cannabis Taxable Sales

Table 119. Storey 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

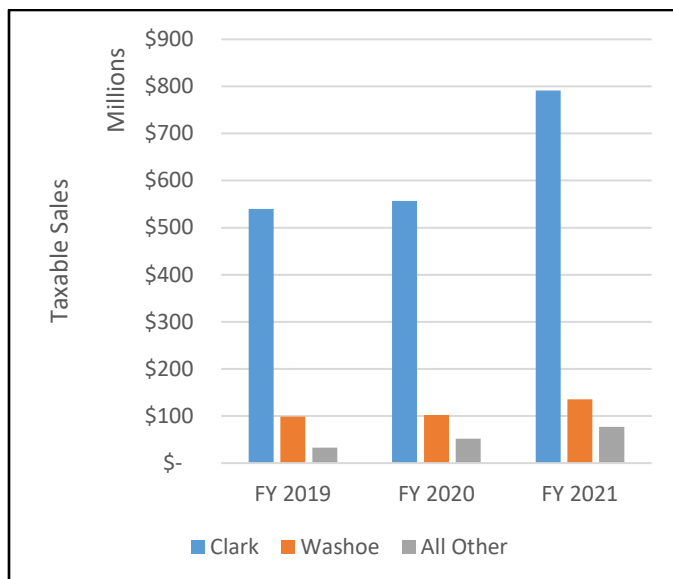
Source: Nevada Department of Taxation

\*Shown in thousands of 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

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

Figure 112. Storey 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. Storey 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.

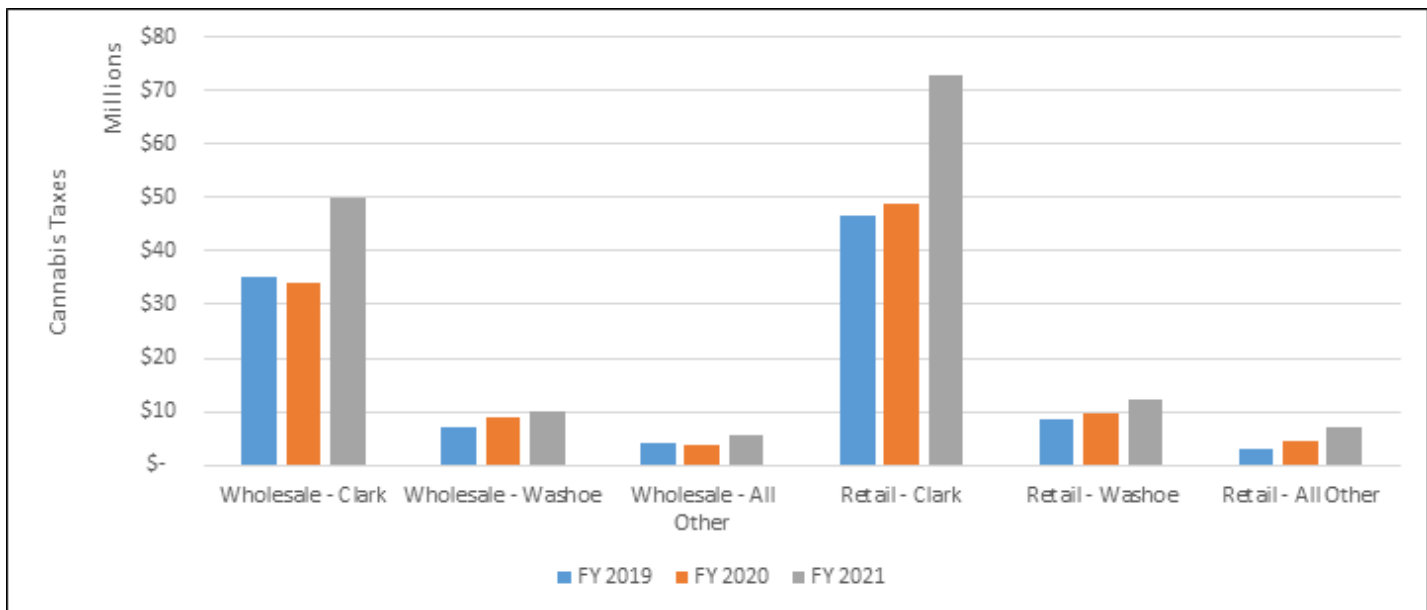
Table 121. Storey County Cannabis Retail Taxes, FY 2019 to FY 2021

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. Storey 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 Storey County started high at \$2.3M in 2010, then started to consistently decline. After reaching a low in 2017, things started to turn around. The total gaming win rose to \$1M in 2021 and is likely to continue growing.

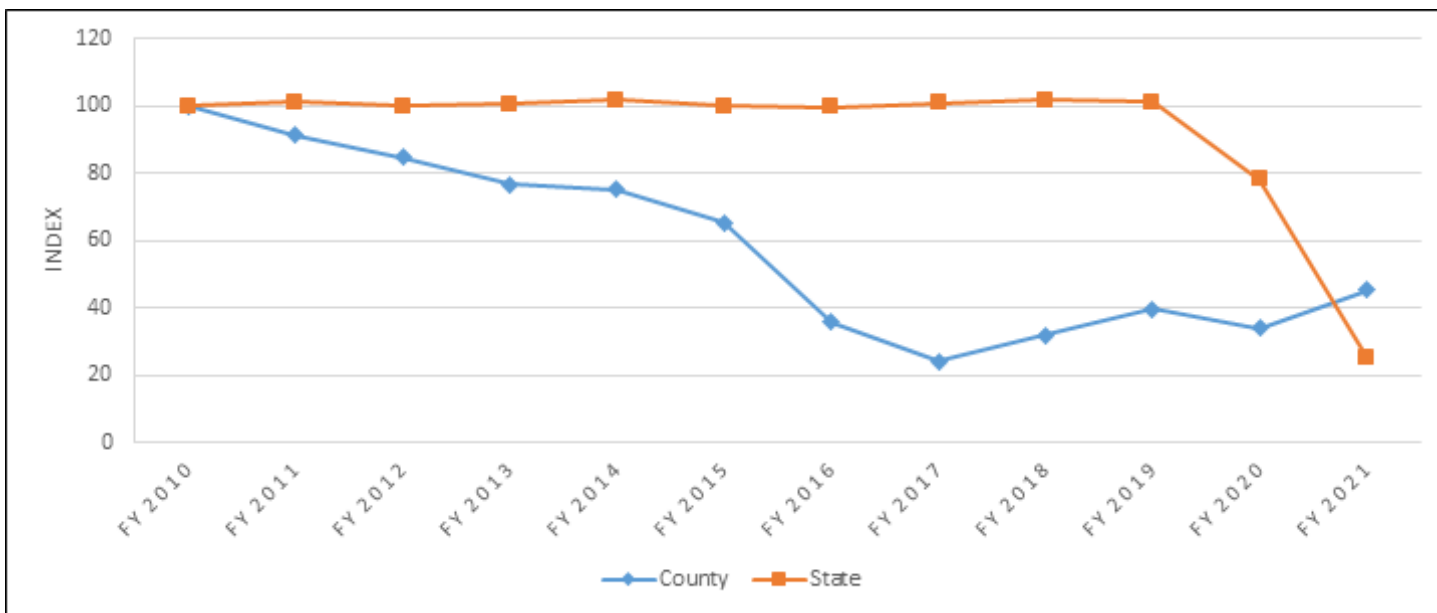
Table 122 Storey County Gaming Win Collected, FY 2010 to FY 2021

Fiscal Year	Gaming Win
<b>FY 10</b>	\$2,327,321
<b>FY 11</b>	\$2,125,106
<b>FY 12</b>	\$1,972,420
<b>FY 13</b>	\$1,787,527
<b>FY 14</b>	\$1,747,692
<b>FY 15</b>	\$1,522,643
<b>FY 16</b>	\$831,807
<b>FY 17</b>	\$564,989
<b>FY 18</b>	\$740,407
<b>FY 19</b>	\$922,850
<b>FY 20</b>	\$793,090
<b>FY 21</b>	\$1,056,369

Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

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

Fiscal Year	Percentage Fee Collections
FY 10	\$94,923
FY 11	\$78,564
FY 12	\$76,193
FY 13	\$67,643
FY 14	\$66,189
FY 15	\$45,613
FY 16	\$25,043
FY 17	\$20,738
FY 18	\$26,967
FY 19	\$36,930
FY 20	\$23,624
FY 21	\$50,518

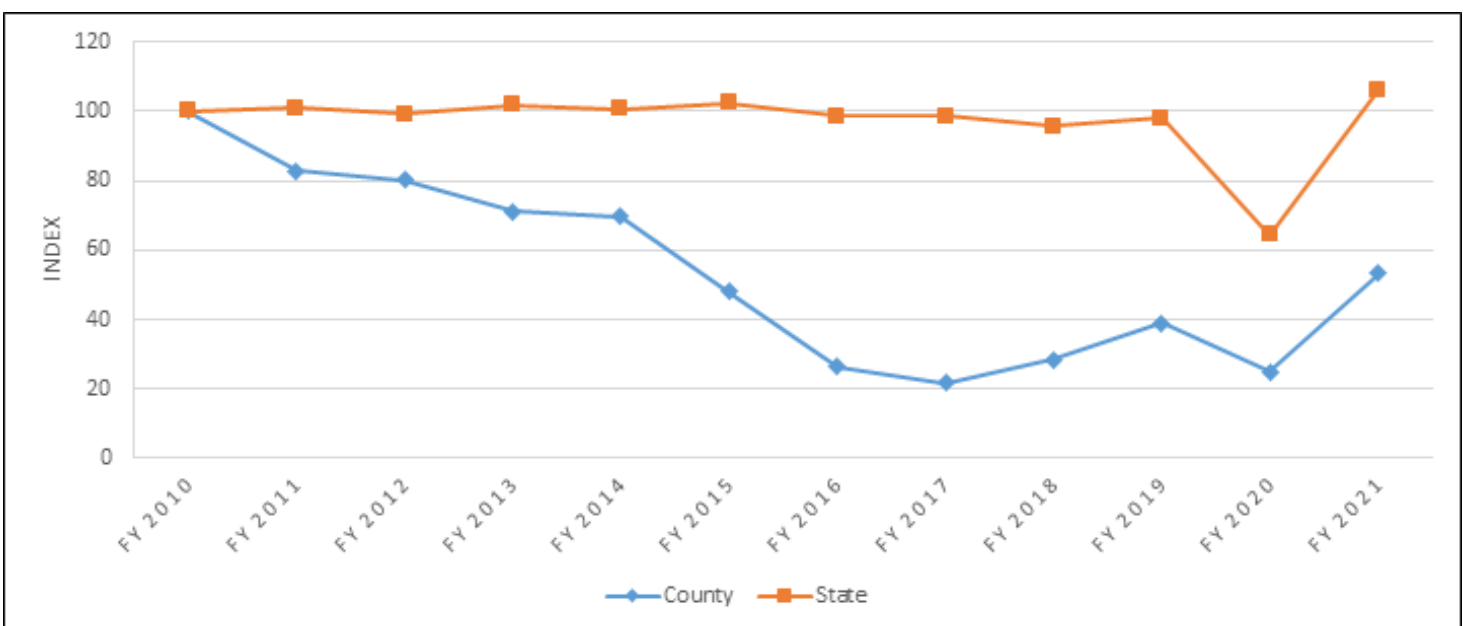
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

The percentage fee collection in Storey County has decreased from 2010 to 2021. The decrease was substantial, dropping from \$94,923 in 2010 to \$20,738 in 2017. The percentage fee collections are starting to rise again, they rose to \$50,518 in 2021. Although it is still lower than the previous recorded data in 2010, there are signs of potential continued growth.

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

Fiscal Year	Live Entertainment Taxes
FY 10	\$42
FY 11	\$67
FY 12	\$69
FY 13	\$36
FY 14	\$93
FY 15	\$118
FY 16	\$-
FY 17	\$-
FY 18	\$-
FY 19	\$-
FY 20	\$-
FY 21	\$-

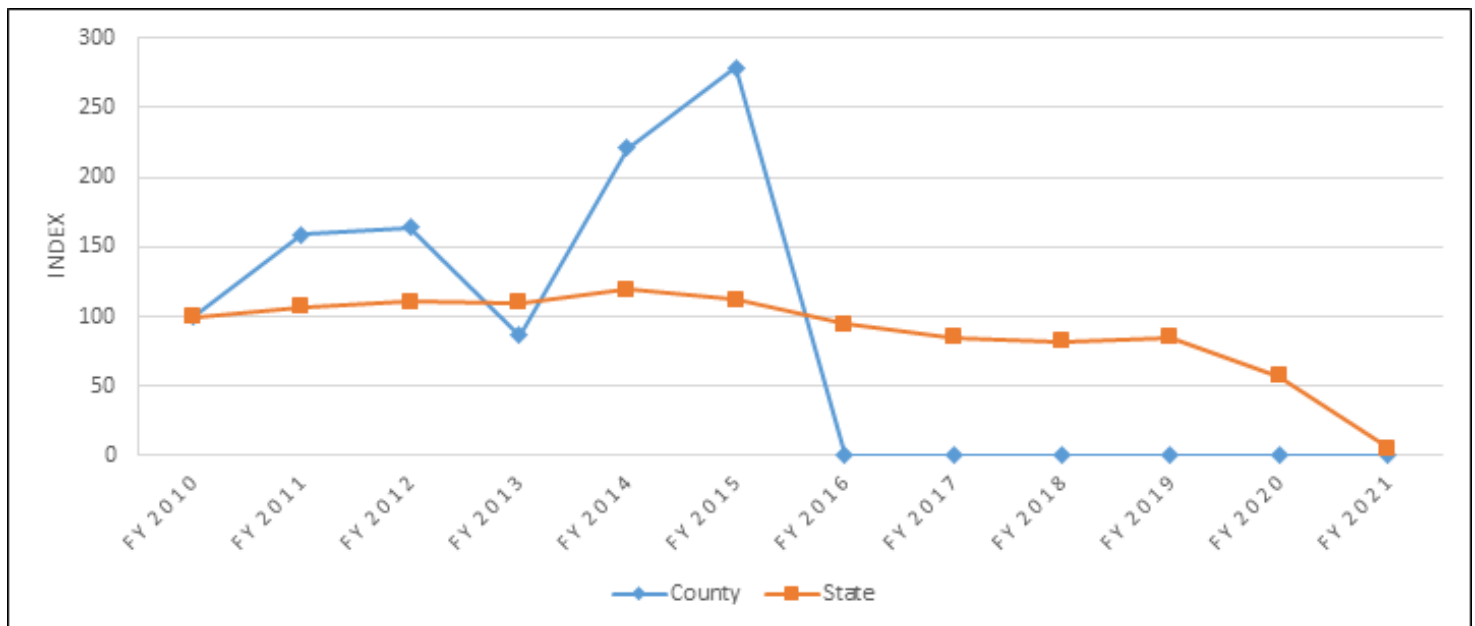
Source: Nevada Gaming Control Board

\*Shown in 2021 dollars.

### County Breakdown

There were very few live entertainment taxes for Storey County from 2010 to 2015. Only topping \$118, but still there were signs of growth. However, following 2015 there have been no live entertainment taxes to report for Storey County.

Figure 116. Storey 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:

*Photo by Cole Keister on Unsplash.com*

Gaming Taxes

*Photo shot by Cerqueira on Unsplash.com*

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

**All other photos in this report, including on this page, courtesy of Sydney Martinez/Travel Nevada**



Copyright © 2022, University of Nevada, Reno Extension

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, modified, published, transmitted, used, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher and authoring agency.