

Financial Trends Monitoring Report

Clark County, Washington
2020

Prepared by
Clark County Auditor's Office
Financial Services Division



proud past, promising future

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

For other formats, please contact the ADA Coordinator: Voice 564.397.2282 or ada@clark.wa.gov.
For Washington Relay Service, please dial 711 or 800.833.6388. For Speech to Speech Service,
please dial 877.833.6341.

This page is blank intentionally

2020 Financial Trends Monitoring Report

Table of Contents

- Transmittal Letter** i
- Fiscal Policies**v
- Revenues**
 - Governmental Revenue Per Capita 1
 - General Fund Revenue Per Capita 2
 - Tax Revenue Per Capita..... 3
 - Intergovernmental Revenue 4
 - Enterprise Operating Revenue and Expenses 5
 - Elastic Revenue as a Percent of Total Revenue 6
- Expenditures**
 - Governmental Expenditures Per Capita 7
 - Capital Project Expenditures per Capita 8
 - General Fund Expenditures per Capita 9
 - Employees per Capita..... 10
 - Personnel Expenditures 11
 - Employee Benefit Costs..... 12
 - Repair and Maintenance Costs 13
- Operating Position**
 - General Fund Net Change In Fund Balance 14
 - Fund Balance – General Fund (& Permanent Reserve) 15
 - Fund Balance – Road Fund 16
 - Fund Liquidity – General Fund and Road Fund 17
 - Enterprise Funds Change in Net Position..... 18
 - Net Position Insurance Reserves 19
- Debt Structure**
 - Long-Term Debt 20
 - Debt Service Costs..... 21
 - Overlapping Debt Per Capita..... 22
- Economic Base**
 - Population of Cities and County 23
 - Median Household Income 24
 - Registered/Participating Voters 25
 - Assessed Property Values..... 26
 - Residential & Commercial Development 27
 - Community Employment..... 28
 - Taxable Sale of Goods and Services 29

This page is blank intentionally



**AUDITOR
GREG KIMSEY**

July 27, 2021

Honorable Eileen Quiring O'Brien, Chair
Clark County Council
PO Box 5000
Vancouver, Washington 98666-5000

RE: Clark County Financial Trends Monitoring Report 2020

Dear Councilor O'Brien,

The following represents our report of financial trends for Clark County for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2020.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the Clark County Fiscal Policy Plan, and includes trends of key financial and economic indicators for the government and community of Clark County, Washington.

Information for the report is derived from various County financial records and reports, including the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), and from various other local and state governments and agencies.

FISCAL POLICIES

The report presents the 17 fiscal policies included in the Clark County Fiscal Policy Plan. These policies provide guidelines for the prudent management of the County's finances. These guidelines are not absolute rules, but variation from them should be carefully considered and of limited duration only. We have provided a brief narrative following each policy statement that represents our opinion of the degree to which the County is in compliance with the policy.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

1200 Franklin Street, P.O. Box 5000, Vancouver, WA 98666-5000

(564) 397-2310, Fax (360) 397-6007, www.clark.wa.gov/auditor

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

The report presents a combination of 29 financial measures and demographic indicators that can help highlight issues and trends. The analysis of each indicator gives guidance on what trends may mean in terms of Clark County's fiscal health.

It is important to understand the data behind the indicators to be able to recognize the meaning of any particular trend and if the current result is cause for concern. Therefore, formulas used in calculations and data sources are identified for each of the indicators. The indicators are divided into five categories: Revenues, Expenditures, Operating Position, Debt Structure, and Economic Base.

Regular analysis can highlight potential fiscal problems and provide the necessary information required for timely corrective action. By taking action to address weaknesses and to strengthen fiscal health, the county can help ensure that resources are available to fund the level of services required by the taxpayers.

RATING STRUCTURE

There is considerable variation in the way that local governments manage their finances. The variations make development of benchmarks difficult for many indicators. Ratings for these indicators were influenced by the model for evaluating financial condition that was developed by the International City/County Management Association in 2003.

The analysis of these indicators includes a "Warning Trend," which helps to focus on conditions that currently exist or that should be avoided. Staff has evaluated each indicator and assigned a rating according to the following rating scheme of "positive," "negative," or "mixed", based on the following:



Green – the trend is positive and favorable.



Yellow – the trend is mixed and uncertain. The indicator should be watched carefully because it may move in a direction that could have a negative impact on the county's financial health.



Red – the warning trend is negative and has been observed. More information should be gathered and if possible, corrective action should be taken.

A summary of the 29 indicators reveals the following:

- Comparing the 29 indicators in 2020 to 2019, there are twenty-nine maintained ratings, no improved rating, and no declined ratings. There are no negative ratings.
- In the Economic Base category, all the indicators remained at the level reported in 2019, as a result of the stable economy.

The sixteen indicators receiving “positive” ratings in 2020 are discussed by category below:

- **Revenue:**
 - Tax Revenue Per Capita – Adjusted for inflation and population, tax revenue per capita has been steady throughout this ten-year period, in the range of \$382-397. Unadjusted tax revenue per capita has grown from \$304 in 2011 to \$392 in 2020.
 - Elastic Revenue as a Percent of Total Revenue – The increase in elastic revenues as a percentage of total operating revenues beginning in 2011 at 14.0% and follows the recovering economy compared to more stable operating revenues for the County, peaking in 2017 at 18.8%. There was a minor pullback in 2018 and further pullback in 2020 to 16.1%. Excluding the federal COVID-19 grant monies the elasticity for the year 2020 would have been 18.5%, close to the peak in 2017.
- **Expenditures:**
 - Total Governmental Fund Expenditures Per Capita – Adjusting for CPI, governmental fund expenditures per capita decreased from \$821 in 2011 to \$698 in 2020.
 - General Fund Expenditures per Capita – Per capita expenditures, adjusted for inflation, have decreased from \$369 in 2011 to \$328 in 2020, with the exception of a slight increase in 2014. The increase in 2014 is affected by moving operational activities of the Juvenile and Jail Commissary Funds into the General Fund, as these two funds no longer qualified as Special Revenue Funds under Government Accounting Standards Board Statement # 54.
 - Employees Per Capita – There has been an overall decrease of 14.5% of actual FTEs per capita between 2011 (3.64 per thousand capita) and 2020 (3.12 per thousand capita). The decrease in budgeted FTEs per capita has been 4.2%, reflecting positions filled in 2020 being 89.3% versus 93.2% in 2011.
- **Operating Position:**
 - General Fund Net Change In Fund Balance – The General Fund has had a positive net change in fund balance for most years during this ten-year period. Year 2014 was where the negative change was due to conscious decisions to transfer subsidies to other funds and to fund specific projects.
 - Unassigned Fund Balance - General Fund and Permanent Reserve – Increased from \$21.1 million in 2011 to \$30.1 million in 2015, ending 2020 at \$29.9 million.
 - Fund Liquidity General Fund and Road Fund – Liquid assets in the General Fund increased from \$29.0 million in 2011 to \$52.7 million in 2020. General Fund liquid assets were up since the beginning of the 10-year period. Liquid assets in the Road fund decreased from \$31.6 million in 2011 to \$18.2 million in 2020, as previously delayed projects in the 6-year Transportation Improvement Plan got underway.

- **Debt:**
 - Long-Term Debt –The amount of long-term debt has decreased by \$60.5 million since 2011, while the long-term debt per capita decreased by \$169 over the same period.
 - Debt Service Costs – Annual costs increased \$3.1 million in 2020 versus 2019. Costs have averaged 4.4% of net operating revenues for the ten-year period. For 2020, debt service costs were 3.9% of net operating revenue, while normalized net operating revenue yielded 4.5%. These percentages are below the 10% guideline in the County Fiscal Policies.

- **Economic Base:**
 - Population of Cities and County – Population in unincorporated areas of Clark County has grown 12.5% since 2011 while the total county population has grown 16.6%.
 - Median Household Income – In Clark County the adjusted median household income had increased in excess of \$15,000 or 54.1% over the ten-year period.
 - Assessed Property Values – After a five-year decrease in assessed property values, from 2007 (\$48,350 million) to 2012 (\$35,673 million), values increased steadily from that point through 2020 to \$73,767 million.
 - Residential and Commercial Development – The value of residential (SFR+MFR) and commercial development peaked in 2018. The value amounts for 2020 are \$491.8 million and \$101.7 million, respectively, with a combined net decrease overall of 25% in 2020 over 2018.
 - Community Employment – The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted employment statistics for 2020. In Clark County, the average annual unemployment rate was 8.5%, nearly double the 4.7% rate from 2019. While the monthly unemployment rate ballooned in April to 14.5%, the monthly rate for December had pulled back to 6.6%.
 - Taxable Sales of Goods and Services – Taxable sales in unincorporated Clark County have shown increases each year since 2011 and have grown by \$1.4 billion overall.

SUMMARY

In early 2020 Clark County was abruptly impacted negatively by the COVID-19 pandemic. Management responded with delaying the filling of staff vacancies and the start of some capital projects. The County was awarded intergovernmental revenue in the form of federal indirect pass through grants of approximately \$52.8 million (General Fund portion of which was \$31.0 million).

To help explain the impacts to revenue and expenses in 2020, we have in certain tables presented a normalized data column that excludes the intergovernmental revenue federal COVID-19 grant monies and that portion of the expense increases that are deemed incremental. The revenue and expense charts so impacted include a dotted line for normalized data.

Sincerely,



Greg Kimsey, Clark County Auditor

CLARK COUNTY FISCAL POLICIES

As of December 31, 2020

Background

The Fiscal Policy Plan was first adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 1982 and amended on August 2, 1994. Its purpose is to assist decision-makers by providing information and guidelines that cumulatively should ensure that Clark County continues to pursue a financially prudent course.

In this document we quote the fiscal policies (in italics) and give a brief description of County practices that relate to that policy.

PoliciesPolicy 1

The County shall calculate and compile financial indicators, consistent with this report, for each year. Any indicator showing a negative trend shall be analyzed to determine why the change has occurred. The County Manager is authorized to add or delete financial indicators to reflect the needs of the County and the availability of relevant information.

The Financial Trends Monitoring Report has been updated for the current year, 2020.

Policy 2

Clark County shall annually forecast revenues and expenditures for the next three to five years for the General Fund and Road Fund. Forecasts should reflect the County's multi-year capital improvement plans. Other funds should be forecast to the extent that they are material and can be reasonably predicted.

As part of the annual budget process, the Budget Office forecasts the General Fund in detail and major changes to the baseline budget for an additional four years. Public Works staff includes expenditure forecasts for the Road Fund as part of the Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan.

Policy 3

Clark County shall proactively seek citizen involvement in evaluations of services and service levels.

Clark County's budget process furnishes opportunities for citizen involvement in the evaluation of programs and the allocation of resources. Budget meeting notices are published in local newspapers and public hearings are held, at which time the County Council seeks input from staff and citizens, as it considers and ultimately adopts the budget. The County also has numerous advisory boards that provide citizen evaluation and advice on a continuous basis over many program areas.

Policy 4

Clark County will accept State and Federal money to fund programs mandated by law; or to fund programs established as a local priority after taking local contributions into account.

The County Council approves grant-funded contracts. Most local matching for grant-funded programs relate to infrastructure needs that are included in the County's Comprehensive Plan and the Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan.

Policy 5

Clark County will set charges for each enterprise fund (sewer, solid waste, etc.) at a level which supports the direct and overhead costs of the enterprise, primarily by fees, grants, or other sources consistent with the direction of the County Council.

Net position for enterprise funds was positive at the end of 2020. The unrestricted net position also was positive, or zero, for each enterprise funds at the end of 2020.

Policy 6

Clark County will pursue a fair and equitable process for the collection of property tax and all other revenues, with the goal of minimizing delinquencies.

At December 31, 2020, uncollected delinquent property tax amounted to \$1.9 million (\$1.1 million from 2020 and the remainder from levies for all prior years). By year-end of the first year of levy, 98.9% of the 2020 tax levy was collected. During the last 10 years, the percent collected during the first year of levy has never been less than 97.4% and the percent collected at the end of four collection years has never been less than 99.9%.

Policy 7

Clark County management is required to comply with budgetary restrictions. The integrated Workday Human Capital Management and Financials ERP system is provided to help managers monitor and adhere to financial constraints.

The Auditor's Office monitors compliance with budgetary restrictions and departments have access to a variety of monthly reports to assist managers in monitoring their budgets and controlling expenditures.

Policy 8

Clark County will provide for adequate maintenance of capital facilities and equipment, and for their orderly replacement, if necessary.

The County maintains two revolving funds that provide for maintenance, repair, and replacement of heavy equipment, vehicles, and personal computers. In addition, the County has adopted long-term major maintenance programs for facilities, parks and roads, but has not yet established a program to fund significant system replacement for major facilities maintenance. The County's financial system was replaced in 2019. The latest building upgrades include energy conservation and alternative energy technology. For 2020, the roads pavement condition assessment was deemed to be 76.8% (target is 70.0%), with 13.6% of roads deemed in poor condition.

In 2021, the County Council assigned \$10.0 million from General fund balance as a down payment to address building capital maintenance issues.

Policy 9

Clark County shall establish reserve funds to pay for needs caused by unforeseen events. Reserves shall be held to address the following circumstances: 1) Catastrophic reserves, to provide limited emergency funds in the event of natural or manmade disasters; 2) Operational reserves, to provide additional funds for limited, unexpected service needs; 3) Liquidity reserves, to provide funds sufficient to insure smooth running of the County and pay current obligations; and 4) Capital reserves to facilitate the orderly replacement or acquisition of capital facilities and equipment. An amount equivalent to between 6% and 10% of the General Fund operating budget shall be held in a separate reserve. Individual fund managers shall maintain reserves to address operational and liquidity needs for the funds under their control.

The County has a Permanent Reserve Fund to provide for operational and catastrophic needs. At December 31, 2020, the balance in the fund amounted to \$8.7 million or 4.8% of the General Fund operating budget. Following the application of GASB 54, in 2011, the County reports the General Fund and Permanent Reserve as one fiscal entity. Combined, the unassigned fund balance of the two is \$29.8 million, which exceeds the risk-based fund balance policy target for General Fund fund balance. Liquidity reserves are established in each fund. The County has established capital reserves in the internal service funds for vehicle and computer equipment replacements financed by charges to user departments.

In 2021, the County Council amended the General Fund fund balance policy to increase assigned fund balance by \$22.7 million to a new total of \$29.7 million effective December 31, 2020, to provide for:

Facilities maintenance	\$ 3.1 million
Major maintenance	\$10.0 million
General claims liability unknown events	\$10.0 million
Economic stabilization	\$ 4.0 million
Compensated absences (at 25%)	<u>\$ 2.6 million</u>
Total Assigned Fund Balance	\$29.7 million

More detail can be found in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

Policy 10

Capital improvements must be designed to provide sufficient benefits for the expected cost. Benefits can be economic or social values expressed in the capital improvement plan, or can be based on a cost benefit analysis.

Most capital expenditures are reflected in the County's Comprehensive Plan and the Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan. The economic and social values of these projects are expressed in these plans. Additional evaluation of capital improvements is performed at the departmental level and examined by the Finance Team. Formal cost/benefit analysis is not performed in all cases.

Policy 11

Clark County shall develop and adopt multi-year capital improvement plans to guide current and future major capital facility and equipment expenditures.

The capital facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan addresses infrastructure and utility needs and is augmented by more detailed plans such as the Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan. The County also has open space acquisition programs supporting the expenditure of Conservation Futures funds.

The County has formed a Finance Team made up of senior managers to review capital spending plans. Capital spending plans should comply with the Board of County Councilors' priorities: 1. Honor existing obligations (debt service), 2. Preserve existing assets, 3. Acquire new assets based on greatest need and the ability to maintain them.

Policy 12

Clark County will develop investment strategies to maximize return on investments while protecting the public's assets.

The County Treasurer's Office performs various cash flow analyses to determine size and duration of investments. The Treasurer's Office established and implemented a local government investment pool to maximize buying power and flexibility. Investment policies and standards have

been developed pursuant to State and County guidance and policies to manage the County's portfolio.

Policy 13

The County shall restrict direct debt to the limit identified in Article 8, Section 6 of the Washington State Constitution. In addition, the County will be prudent when considering appropriate levels of debt, limiting debt service to the County's current and future ability to finance that service without diminishing core services. In recognition of the value of the County's ability to raise money at competitive rates, the County will also consider the impact of any new debt on future bond ratings. Biennial budget appropriations shall include debt service payments and reserve requirements identified in bond covenants for all outstanding debt.

The County's non-voted debt legal limit was \$1,038.9 million (1-1/2% times assessed value levied in 2019 for collection in 2020). Outstanding General Obligation (GO) Bond Debt subject to this limit at the end of 2020 was \$64.2 million (GO Bonds face value of \$59.9 million plus capital lease obligations of \$4.3 million), or 6.2% of the debt limit. The remaining legal debt margin for non-voted debt is \$974.7 million.

Governmental debt not subject to the limit includes WA State Public Works Trust Fund loans (due to other governments) and unamortized premium on bonds. Inclusive of these, total governmental debt was \$82.6 million at December 31, 2020.

Policy 14

Clark County recognizes that net direct debt service should be no more than ten percent (10%) of the operating revenues of the issuing fund and the General Fund combined.

Debt service in 2020, excluding enterprise funds, was \$15.8 million. In 2020, total debt service for governmental funds as a percentage of total revenues generated in all governmental funds was 3.7%.

Policy 15

Where possible, Clark County will use revenue or other self-supporting bonds instead of general obligation bonds except where significant interest differences become a primary consideration.

The County has \$13.8 million in outstanding WA State Public Works Trust Fund loans (due to other governmental units) issued at low interest rates where the debt service is paid by the benefitting funds using restricted revenues. This includes \$3.5 million for transportation at 0.5% interest rate and \$0.3 million for utilities at approximately 2.9% interest rate. The County has no revenue debt (typically issued for utilities) and no special assessment debt (issued for local improvement districts) at this time.

Policy 16

Clark County will not use long-term debt to finance current operations. Long-term borrowing will be confined to capital improvements or similar projects with an extended life which cannot be financed from current revenues.

Long-term debt has been used only to finance capital improvements or acquisitions.

Policy 17

Clark County will keep the maturity of general obligation bonds consistent with or less than the expected lifetime of the project, with a goal of amortizing at least an average of 5.0% of project costs per year. All future long-term debt will have prepayment options unless alternative debt structures are judged more advantageous to the County.

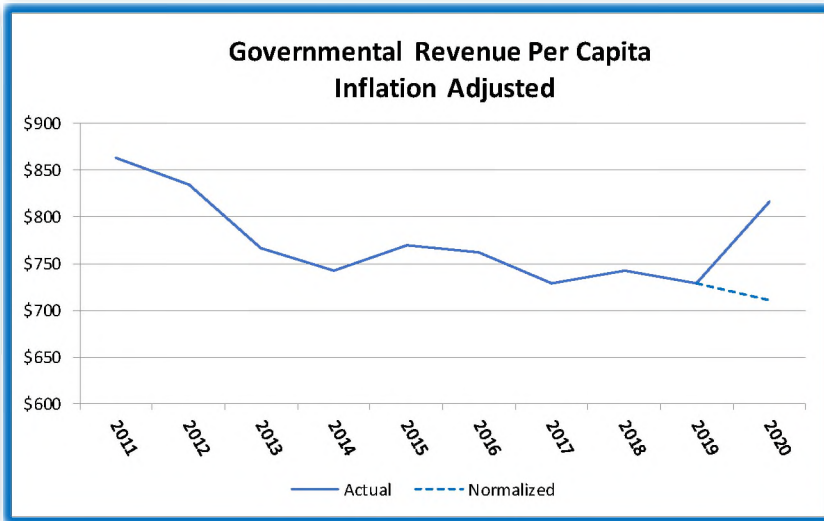
The general obligation bonds issued by the County are for 20 years or less. The County has taken advantage of the low interest environment to refinance bonds prior to maturity with lower interest rates when financially prudent to do so. New bonds are refinanced with maturities that do not exceed the remaining life of the bonds being replaced.

This page is blank intentionally

Governmental Revenue Per Capita

Description

Per capita revenue illustrates revenue changes relative to population size. As population increases, it may be expected that the volume of services provided may increase proportionately. For a variety of reasons including legal limits and the cyclical nature of certain revenues, the level of per capita revenue may not directly correlate to population changes. Operating revenue per capita includes taxes, licenses & permits, fines & forfeitures, grants, and other miscellaneous sources of funds. It does not include revenue from proprietary activities.



Warning Trend: Decreasing Per Capita Operating Revenue in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Operating revenues (adjusted dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Gov. Revenue Per Capita											
Total Operating Revenue (in \$1,000s)	295,801	294,410	279,813	282,292	302,640	312,097	317,760	338,987	347,253	407,359	354,521
Per Capita Revenue	691	683	643	638	670	677	675	707	711	816	710
Total Operating Revenue (in \$1,000s)- Inflation Adjusted	369,827	359,775	333,591	328,612	348,006	351,347	343,388	356,054	355,703	407,359	354,521
Per Capita Revenue-Inflation Adjusted	864	834	766	742	770	762	729	743	728	816	710

Highlights:

Actual per Capita revenue in nominal terms was \$816 in 2020 versus \$691 in 2011 (recovering from a downward trend that started prior to 2010 and bottomed in 2014 at \$638), for an increase of 18.1% for this ten year period. Normalizing out \$52.9 million in intergovernmental revenue federal government COVID-19 aid in 2020 used for governmental activities, the increase would have been only 2.7% for the ten years.

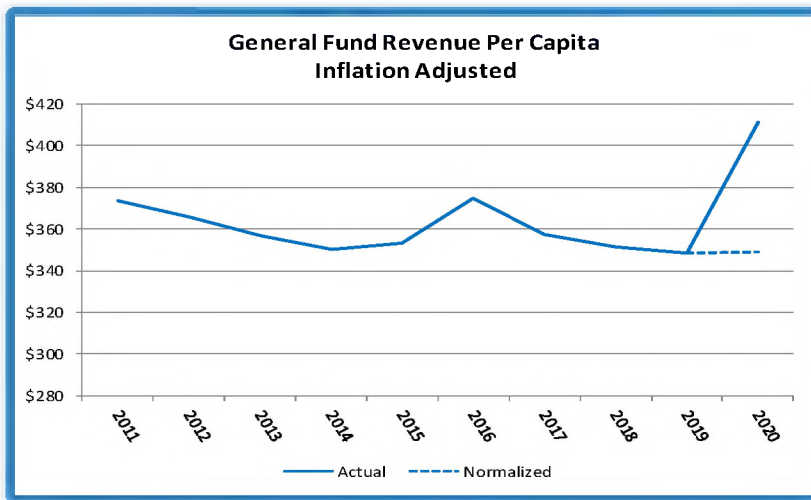
Per capita revenue adjusted for inflation has trended down since 2011, with the 2020 increase due to the federal aid. This is a result of a steadily growing population and inflation compared to a slower growth in revenues in nominal terms.

Actual total operating revenue was \$407.4 million in 2020, which is a 17.3% increase from 2019 and a 37.7% increase over 2011.

General Fund Revenue Per Capita

Description

Per capita revenue illustrates revenue changes relative to population size. As population increases, it may be expected that the need for services would increase proportionately and, therefore, the level of per capita revenue should remain at least constant in real terms. General Fund revenue per capita includes taxes, licenses & permits, fines & forfeitures, grants, and other miscellaneous sources of funds. General Fund revenues are used primarily to fund Public Safety and General Government. General Fund revenues are also used to support other funds that may be experiencing financial difficulty.



Warning Trend: Decreasing Per Capita General Fund Revenue in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{General Fund revenues (adjusted dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Gen Fund Revenue Per Capita											
General Fund Revenue (in \$1,000s)	127,955	129,122	130,432	133,274	138,851	153,369	155,777	160,492	166,236	205,207	174,231
Per Capita Revenue	299	299	299	301	307	333	331	335	340	411	349
Gen Fund Rev (in \$1,000s)-Inflation Adj.	159,976	157,790	155,500	155,142	159,665	172,657	168,341	168,572	170,282	205,207	174,231
Per Capita Revenue-Inflation Adjusted	374	366	357	350	353	375	357	352	349	411	349

Highlights:

General Fund revenue per capita, adjusted for inflation, increased 17.9% to \$411 in 2020 from \$349 in 2019. General Fund adjusted revenue per capita began the year near a peak at \$374, then subsided and rebounded in 2016 to \$375, and finished the 10 years at a peak of \$411. Excluding federal COVID-19 aid, year 2020 revenue per capita adjusted would be \$349, same as 2019.

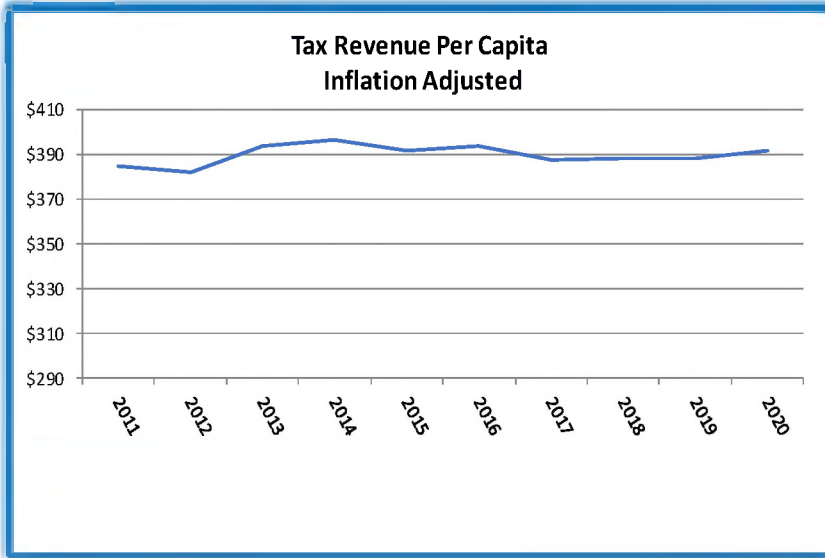
The average annual increase in General Fund revenue in nominal dollars from 2011 to 2020 has been 6.7% and adjusted for inflation of 4.0%. Over this same period, population grew by 2.7% annually, resulting in a net 1.1% annual increase in General Fund Revenue Per Capita in adjusted dollars.

The level of General Fund revenue growth impacts its ability to provide services, and financial support to other funds.

Tax Revenue Per Capita

Description

Tax revenue includes current and delinquent real and personal property tax, as well as sales and use tax and various excise taxes. Tax revenue represents the largest revenue source for the County. A decline or diminished growth rate in tax revenue may indicate potential problems in the County’s revenue structure. Tax revenue per capita is impacted by changes tax revenue and changes in population.



Warning Trend: Decreasing Per Capita Tax Revenue in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Tax revenues (adjusted dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

Tax Revenue Per Capita	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tax Revenue (in \$1,000s)	131,752	134,856	143,966	150,932	153,886	161,251	168,885	177,304	185,224	195,552
Tax Rev Per Capita	308	313	331	341	341	350	359	370	379	392
Tax Rev Per Capita-Inflation Adjusted	385	382	394	397	392	394	387	388	388	392

Highlights:

Tax revenue per capita, adjusted for inflation and the change in population increased 3.4% for 2020 compared to 2019. The ten year trend is positive because per capita tax revenue has been relatively stable throughout.

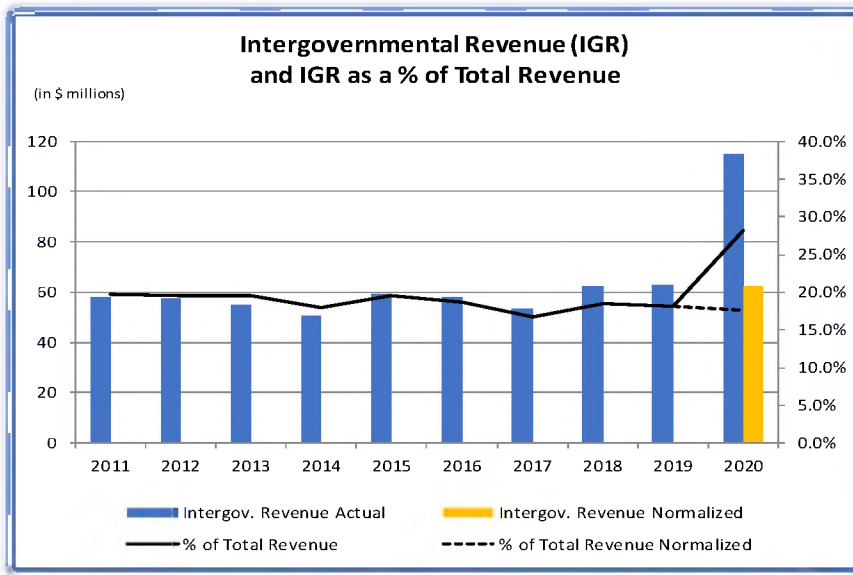
Property tax revenue makes up the largest portion of tax revenue at \$119.4 million or 61.0% of tax revenue in 2020. Sales and use taxes were \$62.3 million or 31.9% and excise and other taxes were \$13.9 million or 7.1% of total tax revenue. Nominally, taxes increased \$10.3 million or 4.7% in 2020 versus 2019.

Adjusted for inflation, total tax revenue has increased 18.7% since 2011. Adjusted property taxes decreased 0.5%, sales tax increased 78.1% and excise & other taxes increased 42.0% during this same period. Annual property taxes increases at the entity level are limited to 1% plus new construction.

Intergovernmental Revenue¹

Description

Intergovernmental revenue is received from other governmental entities in the form of grants, and are generally restricted to certain programs or have other stipulations in how they may be spent. They are a measure of the County’s ability to attract funding from outside sources, including the state and federal governments. A concern with intergovernmental revenues is that they are dependent on the financial condition of the government transferring the revenue.



Warning Trend: Changing amount of intergovernmental revenues as a percentage of total revenue

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Intergovernmental revenues}}{\text{Total governmental revenues}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Intergovernmental Revenue	58	57	55	51	59	58	53	62	63	115	62
Intergovernmental Revenue (in \$ million)	58	57	55	51	59	58	53	62	63	115	62
As % of Total Operating Revenue	19.7%	19.5%	19.6%	18.0%	19.6%	18.7%	16.7%	18.4%	18.1%	28.2%	17.5%
Per Capita Revenue	136	133	126	115	131	127	113	130	129	230	125
Per Capita Revenue-Inflation Adjusted	170	162	150	134	151	142	122	137	132	230	125

Highlights:

Nominal intergovernmental revenues increased 82.9% in 2020 compared to 2019, due entirely to the federal indirect grant COVID-19 aid of \$52.8 million for governmental activities.

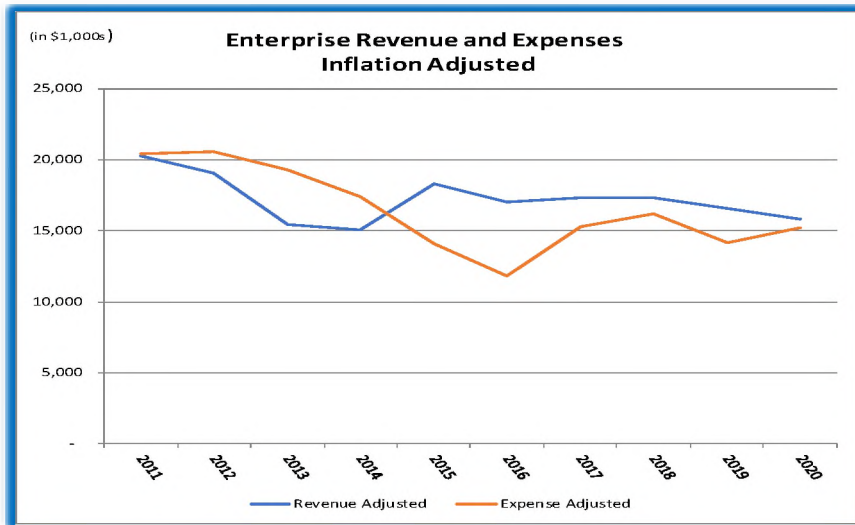
Intergovernmental revenue, as a percentage of total revenue, has been relatively stable since 2011, averaging around 18.2%. However, normalized intergovernmental revenue per capita adjusted is \$125 in 2020 versus \$170 in 2011.

¹ In 2013, the accounting for intergovernmental revenues changed as a result of structural changes in the Washington State Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System. The changes have been carried back to prior years on this chart and graph to allow for comparison.

Enterprise Operating Revenue and Expenses

Description

Enterprise activities generate revenues by providing services to citizens, either directly or through another agency. Charges for services are set to cover most costs including equipment repair and replacement and debt service. Enterprise revenues do not include interest income, grant revenue, capital contributions or transfers from other funds. Enterprise activities include Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, a municipal golf course and surface water.



Warning Trend: Expenses in excess of revenues

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

Enterprise Operating Rev and Exp	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Inflation Adjust. Op. Rev. (in \$1,000s)	20,269	19,074	15,455	15,072	18,309	16,990	17,312	17,297	16,610	15,786
Inflation Adjust. Op. Exp. (in \$1,000s)	20,449	20,582	19,269	17,406	14,078	11,822	15,296	16,168	14,135	15,186

Highlights:

Total revenue for all Enterprise Funds declined in 2020, with a 2.6% decrease over 2019. Adjusted for inflation, revenue decreased by 5.0% in 2020.

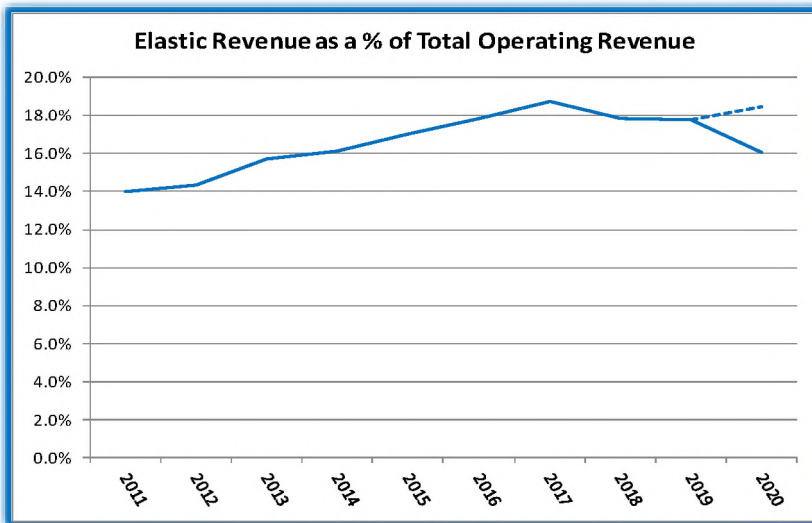
Operating expenses excluding depreciation increased 10.3% in 2020 versus 2019. The County implemented GASB 68 in 2015, which requires certain reporting for pension expenses. In 2016 these changes resulted in a large credit to several enterprise funds, offsetting operating expenses in Solid Waste in particular.

In 2012, Enterprise revenues reflected here have been reduced for a one-time \$12.4 million payment from Clark Regional Wastewater District, which was used to retire revenue bonds. The Sanitary Sewer fund received \$3.5 million annually from CRWWD prior to 2012 for debt service, which also contributed to the downward trend in revenue in 2013.

Elastic Revenue as a Percent of Total Revenue

Description

Elastic revenues are highly responsive to changes in the economic base and inflation. As the economic base expands or inflation goes up elastic revenues rise roughly in proportion. A good example is sales tax revenue that increases during good economic periods with increases in retail business and declines during poor times, even though the tax rate remains the same. Other examples of elastic revenue include permit and inspection fees, recording and licensing fees, and penalties and interest on delinquent taxes.



Warning Trend: Decreasing elastic operating revenues as a percentage of total operating revenues

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Elastic operating revenues}}{\text{Total operating revenues}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Elastic Rev as a % of Total Op Rev											
Elastic operating revenue (in \$1,000s)	41,493	42,308	44,002	45,452	51,524	55,770	59,623	60,499	61,780	65,496	65,496
Total operating revenue (in \$1,000s)	295,801	294,410	279,813	282,292	302,640	312,097	317,760	338,987	347,253	407,359	354,521
Elastic % of Total	14.0%	14.4%	15.7%	16.1%	17.0%	17.9%	18.8%	17.8%	17.8%	16.1%	18.5%

Highlights:

Elastic revenues have averaged 16.6% of total operating revenues over the last 10 years. In 2020, 63.0% of revenues identified as elastic come from sales and use tax. Another 14.7% came from building permits and 9.2% came from motor vehicle fuel taxes (MVFT). MVFT revenue was down \$1.0 million in 2020 versus 2019, in part due to the pandemic.

Sales and use tax revenue is at the highest point of revenue and elasticity percent, \$41.3 million and 63.0% respectively, in 2020. Building permit revenues, including commercial and residential permits, reached a new peak of \$10.0 million and 17.9% all elastic revenues in 2016. MVFT peaked in 2017 with \$7.3 million and 12.3% of elasticity. Overall, highest elasticity during the period was in 2017 at 18.8%.

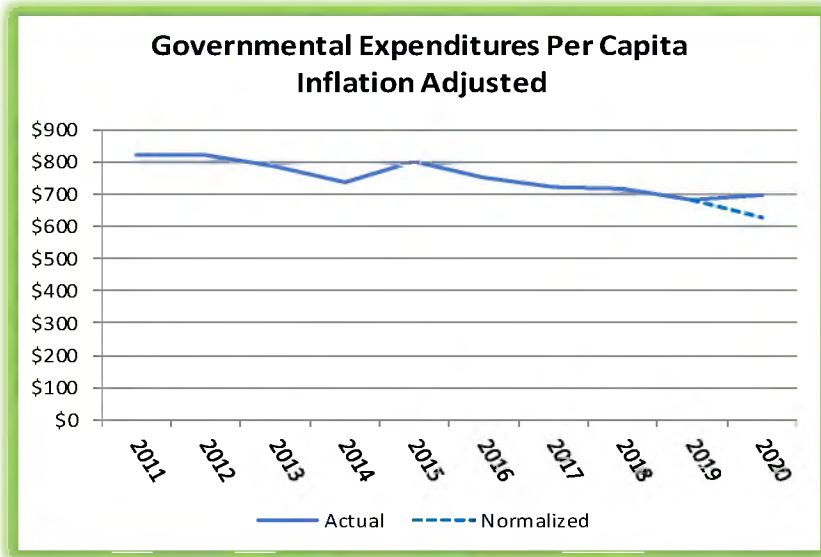
The increase in elastic revenues as a percentage of total operating revenues beginning in 2011 follows the recovering economy, with a modest reduction in years 2018 and 2019, dropping to 16.1% in 2020.

Governmental Expenditures Per Capita



Description

Per capita expenditures reflect changes in expenditures relative to changes in population. As population increases, and the related expenses of providing services to a larger population increase, per capita expenditures should remain relatively level in constant dollars. If the indicator is trending differently, it may indicate that the cost of providing services is increasing in an unsustainable manner or that service levels are declining.



Warning Trend: Increasing or Decreasing Per Capita Expenditures in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total expenditures (adjusted dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Governmental Expend. Per Capita											
Total Expenditures \$1,000s)	281,197	290,224	288,422	279,824	315,110	307,401	315,130	327,615	325,017	348,331	312,493
Per Capita Expenditures	657	673	662	632	697	667	669	683	665	698	626
Total Expenditures (in \$1,000s)-Inflation Adj.	351,568	354,659	343,854	325,739	362,345	346,061	340,546	344,110	332,927	348,331	312,493
Per Capita Expenditures-Inflation Adjusted	821	822	790	736	802	751	723	718	682	698	626

Highlights:

Government expenditures per capita, in inflation adjusted dollars, are a gradual decrease overall over the past 10 years. The upward turn in 2015 expenditures is in part due to a \$7.7 million bond payoff and an increase in capital outlay (from 2014) for roads of \$16.2 million. With the exclusion of these expenditures for debt and transportation capital, the nominal per capita expenditures would have increased 3.4% from \$645 in 2015 to \$667 for 2016.

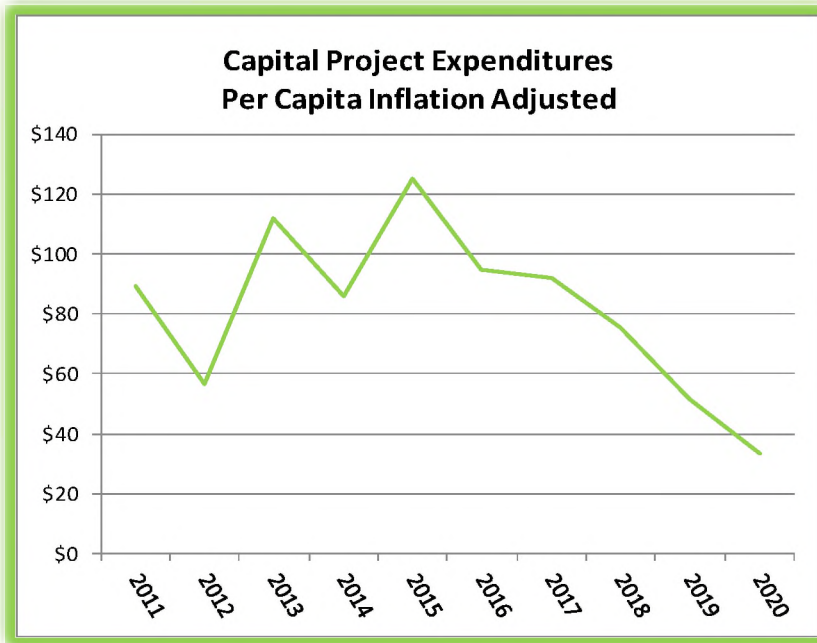
In 2020, Public Safety expenditures represented 24.4% of the total expenditures, General Government 25.5%, Transportation 16.4%, and Health and Human Services 14.5%. Normalized expenditures assume that incremental expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic were \$35.0 million for the year 2020, resulting in a reduction of per capita expenditures by \$70 to a normalized \$628.

Governmental Capital Project Expenditures Per Capita



Description

Per capita capital expenditures reflect changes in capital expenditures (land, buildings, infrastructure and capital improvements assets) in governmental funds relative to changes in population. Capital Expenditures includes equipment that will last longer than one year. These assets may remain constant or even decline in the short run. If the decline persists over 3 years, it can be an indicator that capital outlay needs are being deferred, resulting in the use of obsolete equipment and forgoing needed maintenance on infrastructure.



Warning Trend: Increasing Capital Expenditures Per Capita in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Capital expenditures (adjusted dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County General Ledger and Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

Capital Project Expend. Per Capita	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Expenditures (in \$1,000s)	30,526	20,014	40,956	32,725	49,232	38,755	40,124	34,391	24,646	16,536
Capital Expenditures Per Capita (in \$)	71	46	94	74	109	84	85	72	50	33
Capital Expenditures (in \$1,000s)-Inflation Adjusted	38,165	24,458	48,828	38,095	56,611	43,628	43,360	36,123	25,246	16,536
Capital Expenditures Per Capita-Inflation Adjusted (in \$)	89	57	112	86	125	95	92	75	52	33

Highlights:

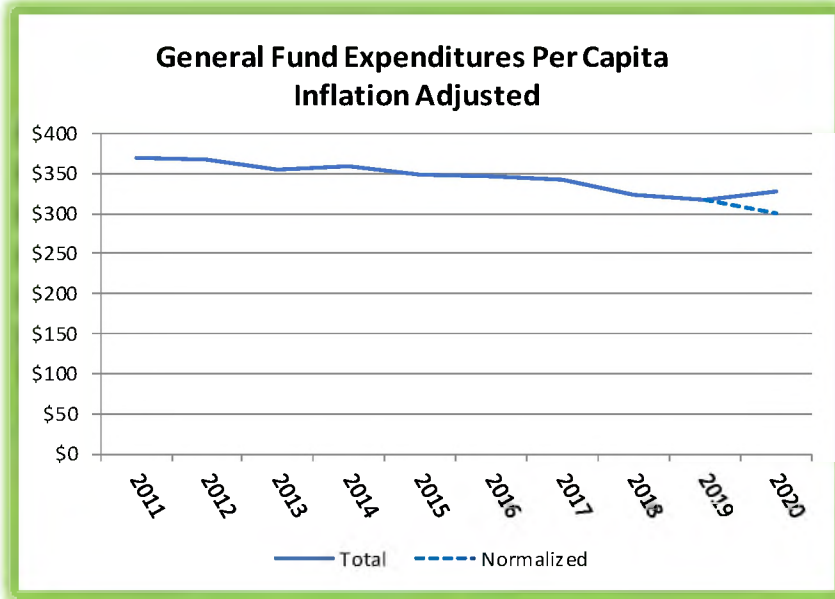
Capital project expenditures per capita, adjusted for inflation, averaged \$81.60 over the last 10 years. The annual average amount of capital expenditures, adjusted for inflation, is \$37.1 million over the last 10 years. Year 2020 capital expenditures per capita adjusted and total capital expenditures adjusted both are below the 10 year averages.

In 2020 the largest annual decrease in capital expenditures was \$7.1 million in the Road Fund, as a result of completing projects included in the Six Year Capital Transportation plan in the year 2015. The other special revenue funds capital project spending decreased by \$1.0 million in 2020 from 2019.

General Fund Expenditures Per Capita

Description

General Fund accounts for all financial resources and expenditures except those required to be accounted for in another fund, and includes functional areas such as Public Safety and the Courts. As such, it is a barometer of general county government viability. Consistent levels of expenditures per capita may mean that the county is managing resources to match the growing population.



Warning Trend: Increasing or Decreasing Per Capita General Fund Expenditures in Adjusted Dollars

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{General Fund expenditures (adjusted)}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
General Fund Expend. Per Capita											
General Fund Expenditures (in \$1,000s)	126,387	129,756	129,594	136,122	137,236	142,158	148,763	147,611	151,452	163,735	149,759
Per Capita Gen Fd Expend (in \$)	295	301	298	307	304	308	316	308	310	328	300
General Fund Expenditures (in \$1,000s)- Inflation Adjusted	158,016	158,564	154,501	158,457	157,808	160,037	160,761	155,043	155,137	163,735	149,759
Per Capita Gen Fd Expend-Inflation Adjusted (in \$)	369	368	355	358	349	347	341	323	318	328	300

Highlights:

General Fund Expenditures Per Capita, adjusted for inflation, increased in 2020 from 2019, and remained under the ten year average of \$346. A one-time \$10.0 million settlement paid from the General Fund in 2013 has been removed from expenditures for the purpose of this trend data.

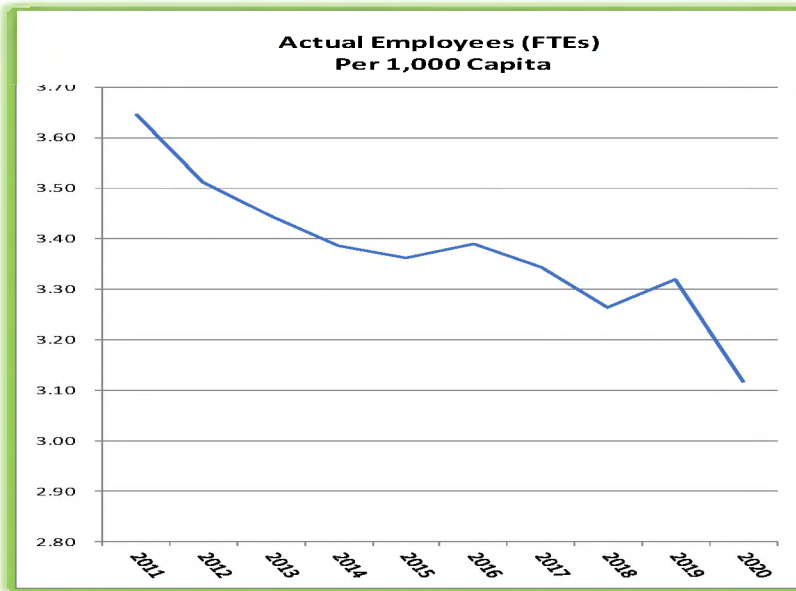
Public Safety accounts for 47.2% of total General Fund expenditures in 2020. General Government makes up 48.7% of the total.

General Fund expenditures have increased over the course of ten years, but accounting for inflation expenditures have been relatively flat with a modest decrease in 2018. Taking into account population increases adjusted expenditures per capita have decreased over the ten year period. Normalized expenditures assume that incremental expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic were \$17.0 million for the year 2020, resulting in a reduction of per capita expenditures by \$34 to a normalized \$294.

Employees Per Capita

Description

Personnel costs are a major portion of the County’s operating budget. Tracking changes in the number of employees to population is a means to measure changes in expenditures. An increase in employees to population may indicate that expenditures are rising faster than revenues. An increase in employee per capita is not negative if a direct correlation can be shown to increased services.



Warning Trend: Significantly changing number of employees per

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Employees}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:
Financial Report of Revenues and Expenses, 4th Quarter

Employees Per Capita	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actual FTEs	1,560	1,514	1,500	1,499	1,519	1,562	1,575	1,565	1,621	1,556
Actual FTEs per 1,000 Capita	3.64	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.36	3.39	3.34	3.26	3.32	3.12

Highlights:

The number of actual employees per capita has declined 14.5% between 2011 and 2020. The decline is the result of population growth and budgetary constraints on the County, particularly during 2020 with the impacts of COVID-19. This may appear to be a significant decline, however, service levels are being maintained generally through strategic workforce planning and technological gains.

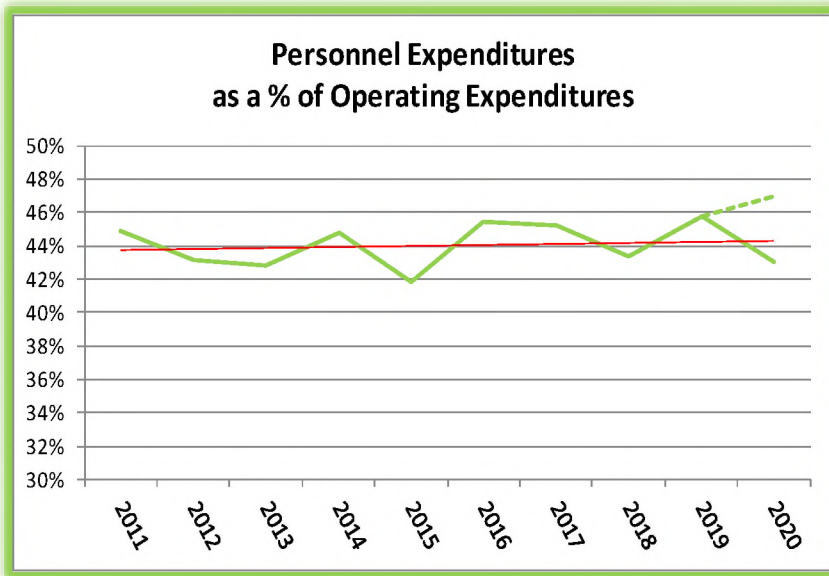
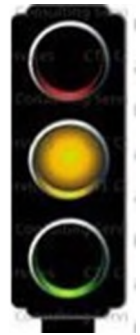
Actual full-time equivalent employees (FTE)s as of the end of 2020 totaled 1,556 or 89.3% of those budgeted. There are a variety of reasons for the variance, including matching skillsets to position requirements, time taken to fill positions, and workforce planning changes. During 2020 there were some intentional delays in filling positions due to financial unknown impacts from the pandemic.

The number of budgeted FTEs increased to 1,743 in 2020 compared 1,731 in 2019. The number of budgeted FTEs has increased 4.2% over the decade from 1,673 in 2011.

Personnel Expenditures

Description

Personnel costs include salaries, wages and employee benefits (including clothing allowance, vehicle allowance, and the employer portion of payroll taxes and retirement contributions). Some government functions are labor intensive such as General Government. Others are more capital intensive, such as Public Works. Personnel costs are related to total County operating expenditures, excluding depreciation.



Warning Trend: Increasing personnel expenditures as a % of Operating Expenditures

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Personnel Expenditures}}{\text{Total Operating Expenditures (excluding depreciation)}}$$

Source:

Clark County General Ledger

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Personnel Expenditures											
Total Personnel Costs (in \$1,000s)	140,482	143,143	143,700	147,677	154,495	163,170	168,513	172,544	179,317	180,312	180,312
As % of Operating Expenditures	44.9%	43.1%	42.8%	44.8%	41.9%	45.5%	45.2%	43.4%	45.8%	43.0%	47.0%
Average Salary and Wages Costs per FTE (in \$)	66,782	70,260	70,713	72,437	74,091	75,219	77,300	76,865	74,223	77,996	77,996

Highlights:

Personnel costs as a percentage of operating expenditures have remained fairly flat over the 10 years covered by this report. The slight decrease in 2018 was the result of converting from accruing employee leave expense when earned to expensing it when taken (small expense reduction) coupled with higher operating expenses (\$12.5 million) in 2018 versus 2017.

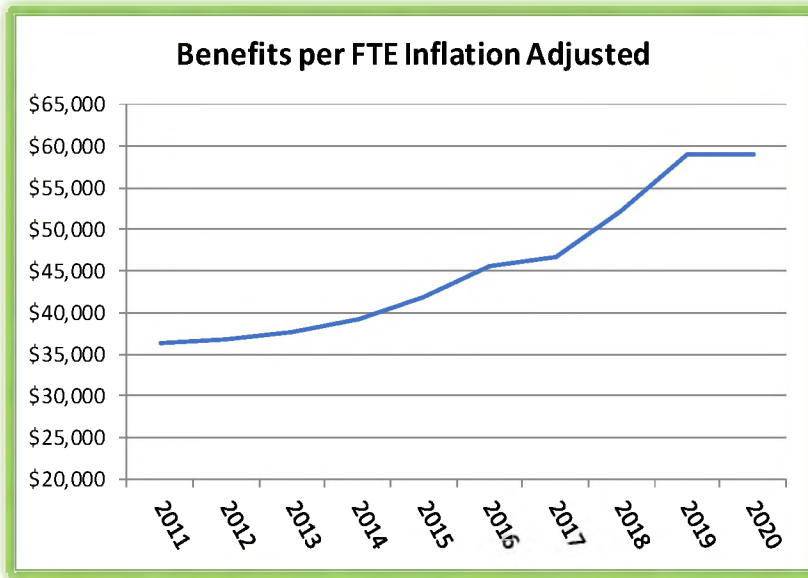
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total personnel costs decreased from 74.1% in 2011 to 67.3% in 2020, averaging 71.5% of total personnel costs over the last 10 years. During this period, Healthcare and pension expenses have increased faster than salaries and wages.

The average annual increase in salaries and wages has been 1.8% over the last ten years.

Employee Benefit Costs

Description

Employee benefits include health insurance, clothing allowance, vehicle allowance and the employer portion of payroll taxes and retirement contributions. Increases in benefit costs may be a reflection of the economy in general, such as the burgeoning cost of health care or attempts to manage an unfunded gap in pension liability.



Warning Trend: Increasing benefit costs as a % of Personnel Costs

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

$$\frac{\text{Benefit Costs}}{\text{Total Personnel Costs}}$$

Source: Clark County Financial Management System

Employee Benefit Costs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Benefit Costs (in \$1,000s)	36,316	36,754	37,637	39,108	41,935	45,668	46,765	52,250	59,000	58,950
Benefits per FTE Inflation Adjusted	29,109	29,662	29,916	30,374	31,740	32,911	32,087	35,068	37,283	37,885
Benefit Costs as % of Total Personnel Expenditures	25.9%	25.7%	26.2%	26.5%	27.1%	28.0%	27.8%	30.3%	32.9%	32.7%

Highlights:

Employee benefit costs as a percentage of total personnel costs have increased from 25.9% in 2011 to 32.7% in 2020. Total benefits remained relatively unchanged from 2019 to 2020.

Benefits per FTE have risen 62.7% during these ten years.

Total benefits increase adjusted for inflation is 29.8% since 2011.

Most of the increase during this ten year period is due to rising healthcare (42% increase) and retirement system (180% increase) costs.

Repair and Maintenance Costs—Governmental

Description

Repair and maintenance costs include repair and maintenance expenditures for buildings, fleet and data processing equipment and parks and road maintenance. This does not include major capital projects, acquisitions, or activity in enterprise funds.

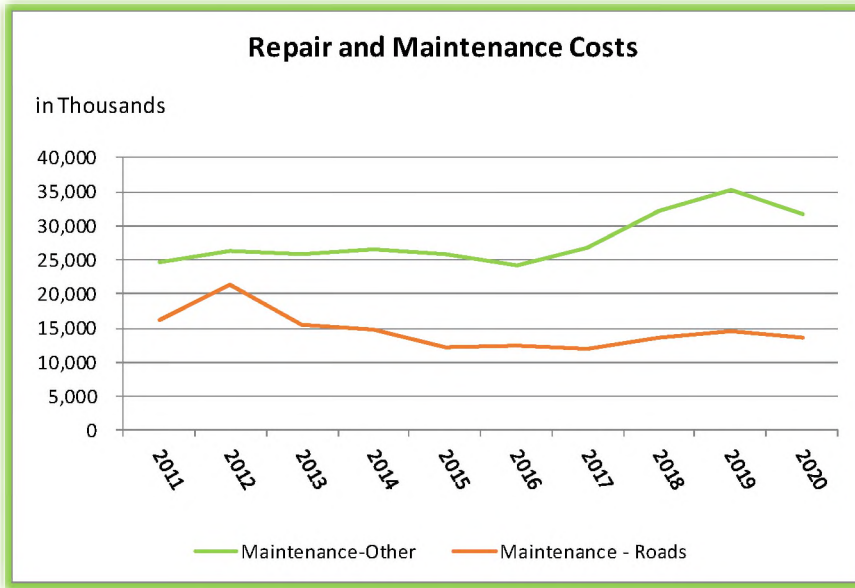


Warning Trend: Increasing maintenance costs as a % of Depreciable Capital Assets

Clark County Trend: Mixed

Formula:
Maintenance Costs
Over Time

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive



Repair and Maintenance Costs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Maint. Costs-Roads including Overlays (in \$1,000s)	17,817	23,753	17,131	16,332	13,557	13,817	13,229	15,043	16,081	15,085
Road Miles Maintained	1,096	1,109	1,110	1,101	1,107	1,110	1,096	1,103	1,109	1,114
Maint. Costs-Roads, per road mile maintained (in \$'s)	16,256	21,418	15,434	14,834	12,246	12,448	12,070	13,639	14,501	13,541
Maintenance Costs-Other (in \$1,000s)	24,745	26,270	25,896	26,571	25,775	24,258	26,876	32,160	35,388	31,847
Maintenance Costs-Other as a % of Depreciable Non-Road Assets	7.7%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	7.2%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%

Highlights:

Maintenance-Other Asset costs as a percentage of Depreciable Non-Road Capital Assets has remained fairly consistent throughout this ten year period, ranging from a high of 8.6% in 2019 to a low of 7.0% in 2016. Nominal expenses decreased by \$3.6 million, from \$35.4 million in 2019 to \$31.8 million in 2020.

Depreciable non-road assets increased from \$411.6 million in 2019 to \$417.1 million in 2020.

Maintenance costs per road mile do vary considerably within these ten years. After making progress on the maintenance backlog in 2012, cost per mile has been in the range of \$12.0-\$15.4K per year.

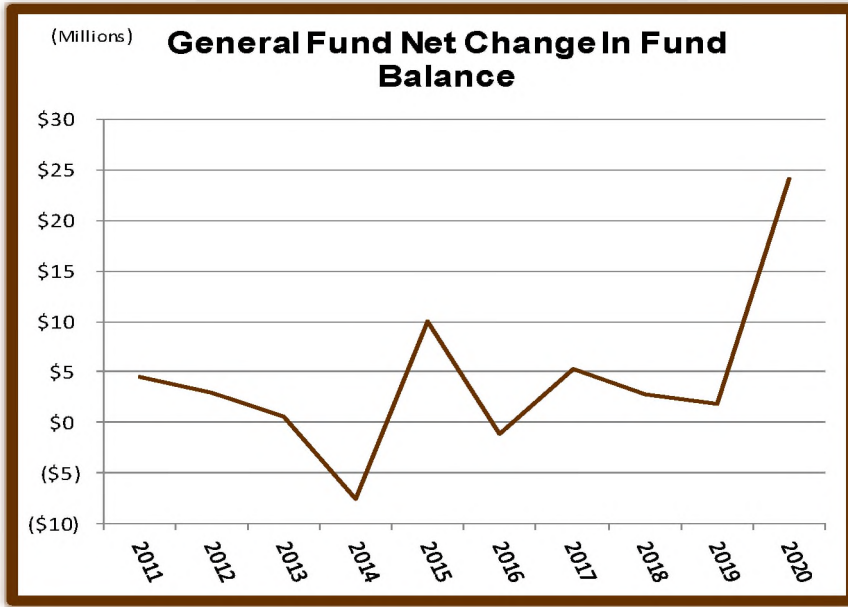
For the year 2020 the road pavement condition index (PCI) is 76.8% (versus 79.6% in 2018), which is above the County policy of 70.0% (fair condition). The percentage of roads in poor condition (PCI at or below 50%) is 13.6% for 2020 versus 10.5% in 2018. PCI was not measured in 2019.

The combined total maintenance costs, road and non-road, decreased by \$4.6 million (8.8%) in 2020, from \$51.5 million in 2019 to \$46.9 million in 2020..

General Fund Net Change In Fund Balance

Description

Consists of the annual change in fund balance for General Fund revenues and other resources minus General Fund expenditures and other uses.



Warning Trend: Repeated operating deficits might indicate an inability to sustain services in the long term.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

$$\frac{\text{Surplus or (Deficit)}}{\text{General Fund Revenue}}$$

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
General Fund Net Change In Fund Balance											
Operating Surplus (Deficit) (in \$1,000s)	5,780	3,836	1,117	(5,604)	10,763	(860)	6,191	3,014	2,468	24,422	24,422
Capital Outlay (in \$1,000s)	1,185	840	573	1,986	730	207	830	240	682	324	324
Net Change In Fund Balance (in \$1,000s)	4,595	2,996	544	(7,590)	10,033	(1,067)	5,361	2,774	1,786	24,098	24,098
Operating Surplus (Deficit) as a % of Revenues	3.6%	2.3%	0.4%	-5.7%	7.2%	-0.7%	3.4%	1.7%	1.1%	11.7%	13.8%

Highlights:

Operating Surplus (Deficit) is defined here as the net change in fund balance excluding capital outlay. Net change in fund balance reflects all annual changes in account balances except prior period adjustments. The General Fund net change in fund balance of \$(7.6) million experienced in 2014 was the result of conscious management decisions, including transfers to other funds and project expenses.

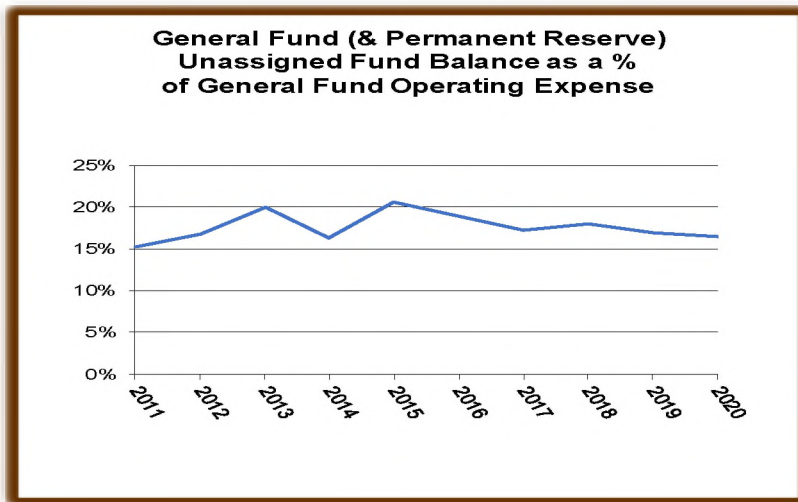
In 2020, the General Fund net change in fund balance was \$24.1 million, compared to \$1.8 million in 2019. The major impacts in 2020 were increases in revenues of \$39.0 million (of which \$31.0 million is from a federal indirect grant for COVID-19 aid), decrease of \$1.0 million in transfers in and sale of assets, and increases in expenses of \$12.3 million and transfers out of \$3.4 million, over 2019.

Fund Balance—General Fund (& Permanent Reserve)



Description

The level of unassigned fund balance for the General Fund (which includes the Permanent Reserve Fund Balance) may determine the County’s ability to withstand unexpected financial emergencies that may result from natural disasters, revenue shortfalls, unexpected maintenance costs or steep rises in inflation. Fund balances may also determine the County’s ability to manage monthly cash flows or accumulate funds for large-scale purchases without having to borrow.



Warning Trend: Declining unassigned fund balance as a percentage of net operating revenues.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Combined General \& Permanent Funds - Unassigned Fund Balances}}{\text{General Fund Operating Exp. \& Transfers Out}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

General Fund (& Permanent Reserve)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance & Permanent Reserve (in \$1,000s)	21,149	24,235	28,772	25,221	30,086	29,353	28,219	28,534	28,092	29,813
Unassigned Fund Balance as % of General Fund Expenses & Transfers Out	15.2%	16.7%	20.0%	16.2%	20.5%	18.9%	17.2%	18.0%	16.9%	16.4%
General Fund Assigned Fund Balance (in \$1,000s)	7,732	6,449	6,517	2,051	6,633	6,398	2,274	4,621	6,999	29,658
General Fund Unavailable Fund Balance (in \$1,000s)	358	1,551	814	905	744	695	1,126	1,238	1,343	1,061
General Fund Total Fund Balance (in \$1,000s)	29,239	32,235	36,103	28,177	37,463	36,446	31,619	34,393	36,434	60,532

Highlights:

General Fund unassigned fund balance increased slightly and at the end of 2020 was approximately 16.4% of annual expenditures and transfers out. The breakdown of the large assigned fund balance for 2020 is discussed in the Fiscal Policies section of this report.

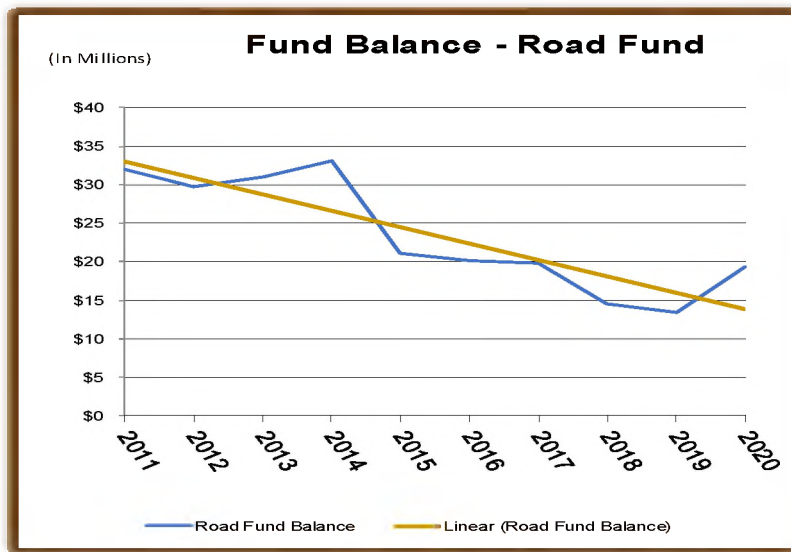
In 2013 the County began accruing prior year tax revenue collected in January and February of the proceeding year, which resulted in a \$2.9 million increase in unassigned fund balance. In 2015, three special revenue tax funds that had previously collected taxes and transferred all cash to the General Fund were dissolved and the taxes were collected directly in the General Fund.

The Government Finance Officers Association best practices recommends a risk based fund balance approach. This approach accepts uncertainty, assesses the impact of the uncertainty and augments the balance based on historical information. In 2013, Clark County adopted this methodology.

Fund Balance—Road Fund

Description

The level of fund balances in the Road Fund may determine the County’s ability to withstand unexpected financial emergencies in this partially tax supported fund that may result from natural disasters, revenue shortfalls, unexpected maintenance costs or steep rises in inflation. Fund balances may also determine the County’s ability to manage monthly cash flows or accumulate funds for large-scale purchase without having to borrow.



Warning Trend: Declining fund balance.

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Road Fund Balances}}{\text{Operating Expenses}}$$

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report (ACFR)

Fund Balance - Road Fund	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Road Fund Total Fund Balance (in \$1,000s)	32,029	29,806	30,988	33,090	21,096	20,184	19,856	14,528	13,404	19,335
As % of Operating Expenses	61.0%	50.1%	46.4%	55.8%	27.6%	32.1%	29.0%	20.4%	21.3%	33.9%

Highlights:

Fund balance for the Road Fund was \$19.3 million in 2020, up from \$13.4 million in 2019.

Management curtailed necessary capital road projects and improvements that have been delayed over the last several years due to the pandemic. Total assets increased \$4.0 million in 2020 compared to 2019, while cash increased by \$4.4 million. Expenditures decreased \$5.8 million when compared to 2019. In 2015 saw the first significant decline of the fund balance for several years as a result of management’s decision.

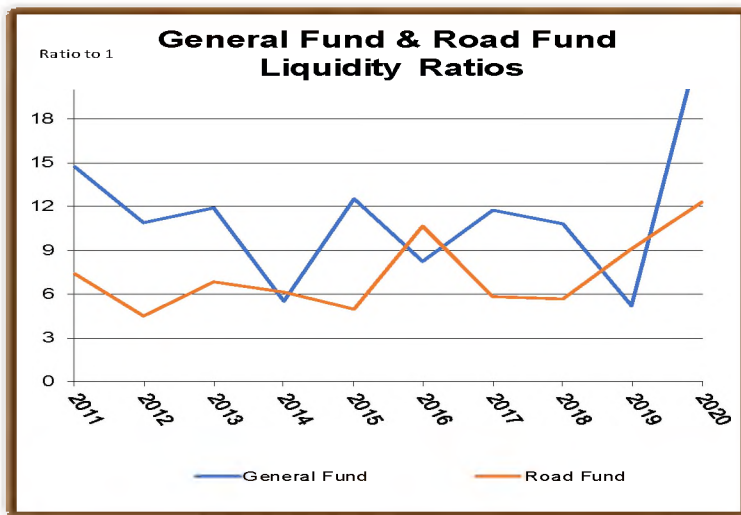
It is anticipated that the decline in fund balance will resume going into 2022 and beyond due to capital road projects that are in planning stages and set to begin in the next couple of years, as well as road projects currently in process. Public works is developing a fund balance policy to help determine the proper fund balance level.

Fund Liquidity General Fund and Road Fund



Description

A measure of the County's short term financial condition is its cash position and liquidity. Cash position includes cash and investments. Liquidity measures the County's ability to pay its short-term obligations. Low or declining liquidity can indicate that the County has overextended itself.



Warning Trend: A liquidity ratio below 1 or a persistently declining trend, may foretell a cash flow problem.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

$$\text{Formula: } \frac{\text{Cash \& Investments}}{\text{Liabilities}}$$

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive

Fund Liquidity General Fund and Road Fund	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net Liquid Assets-General Fund (in \$1,000s)	28,969	30,995	32,291	24,809	27,394	30,514	24,764	27,083	31,786	52,732
Net Liquid Assets-Road Fund (in \$1,000s)	31,579	29,050	28,602	29,939	20,243	20,213	21,735	14,478	13,495	18,171
Ratio (to 1)-Cash & Invest to Liab.-Gen Fd	14.7	10.9	11.9	5.5	12.5	8.3	11.8	10.8	5.2	23.7
Ratio (to 1)-Cash & Invest to Liab.-Road Fd	7.4	4.5	6.8	6.1	5.0	10.7	5.8	5.6	9.1	12.3

Highlights:

The General Fund has \$52.7 million in net liquid assets at the end of 2020, an increase of \$21.0 million or 65% compared to 2019.

The General Fund's liquidity ratio was 23.7 to 1 in 2020, up from 5.2 to 1 in 2019. The liquidity ratio has a 10 year average of 11.5 to 1, with the highpoint being the year of 2020.

The Road Fund has \$18.2 million in net liquid assets at the end of 2020, up from \$13.5 million in 2019.

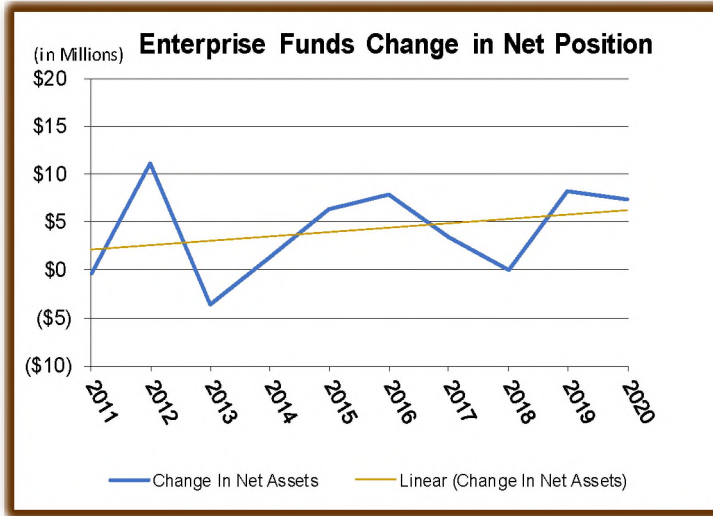
The Road Fund net liquidity ratio has fluctuated from a low of 4.5 to 1 in 2012 to a high of 12.3 to 1 in 2020. The liquidity ratio has a ten-year average of 7.3%. The Road Fund liquidity is largely determined by the timing of revenues and expenditures for road projects.

Enterprise Funds Change in Net Position



Description

Enterprise funds are supported by user fees and are intended to operate more like a business than a public entity supported by taxes. User fees and charges are established in enterprise funds to promote efficiency by shifting payment of costs to specific users of services and to avoid general taxation. The increase/decrease in net position (revenue less expenses) is helpful in showing the health of the funds.



Warning Trend: Continuous year to year decreases in net position

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report (ACFR)

Enterprise Funds Change in Net Position	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Increase (Decrease) Net Position (\$1,000s)	(381)	11,187	(3,700)	1,406	6,379	7,849	3,455	(45)	8,263	7,412
Operating Income-Inflation Adjusted (\$1,000s)	3,369	17,530	(212)	1,180	4,628	5,278	3,814	2,840	2,549	652
Operating Income Actual (in \$1,000s)	2,695	14,345	(178)	1,014	4,024	4,688	3,529	2,704	2,488	652
Operating Income excludes depreciation expense in this analysis.										
2015 Change in Net Position does not include the transfer out of \$121.8 million of assets to the Discovery Clean Water Alliance.										

Highlights:

Net position for enterprise funds grew by \$7.4 million in 2020, of which \$5.9 million is attributable to capital contributions in the Clean Water Fund from developers for surface water improvements. The Clean Water Fund had a net position increase of \$7.3 million in 2020, while the County's Non-Major enterprise funds had no increase. Capital assets increased \$5.7 million in 2020. Liabilities decreased \$0.5 million.

In 2015, the County transferred the sewer plant and the associated infrastructure worth \$121.8 million to the Discovery Clean Water Alliance from the Sanitary Sewer Fund. That transfer has been omitted from the chart and graph above to better reflect that actual trend of enterprise operations in the County.

Net Position Insurance Reserves

Description Includes year-end net assets for the County’s insurance reserve funds (General Liability, Work Comp, Unemployment and Healthcare Self-Insurance). Adequate reserves or insurance coverage are necessary to meet claims as they may occur.

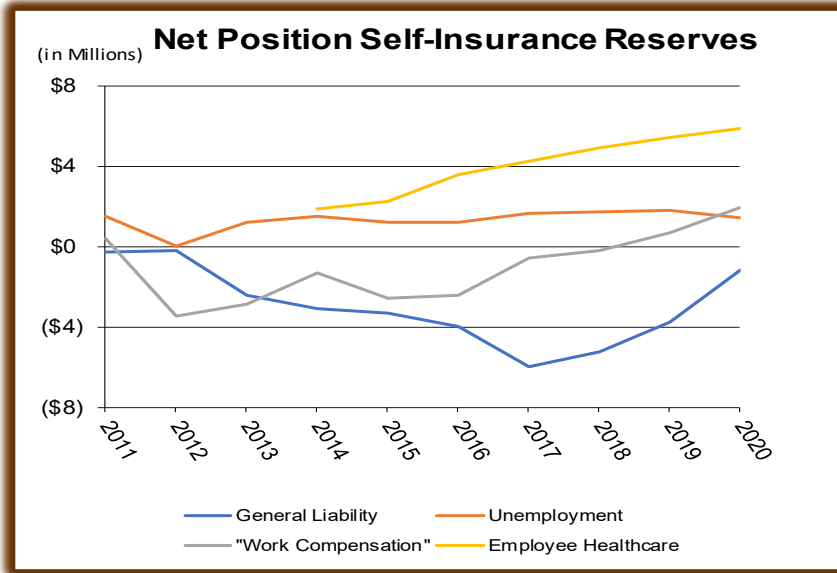


Warning Trend: Deficit net assets.

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)



Net Position Insurance Reserves	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Liability (in \$1,000s)	(240)	(164)	(2,413)	(3,077)	(3,344)	(4,011)	(6,000)	(5,223)	(3,749)	(1,174)
Unemployment (in \$1,000s)	1,208	1,504	1,240	1,224	1,671	1,745	1,788	1,419	1,381	1,191
Worker Compensation (in \$1,000s)	372	(3,498)	(2,863)	(1,300)	(2,545)	(2,422)	(582)	(188)	682	1,926
Employee Healthcare (in \$1,000s) *				1,897	2,244	3,577	4,280	4,885	5,445	5,911
* The Healthcare Self-Insurance fund was created in 2014										

Highlights:

General Liability net position (insurance reserves) has fluctuated over a ten year span from a low of negative \$6.0 million in 2017 to a high of negative \$0.1 million in 2012. The drop in General Liability reserves in 2012 is the result of a change in policy to accrue claims when settled, rather than leave the un-booked liability in reserves until paid. Net position reserve balance is a negative \$1.2 million at the end of 2020.

Unemployment Insurance net position insurance reserve has hovered in the \$1.2-\$1.8 million range throughout these ten years. In 2020, reserves are approximately \$1.2 million.

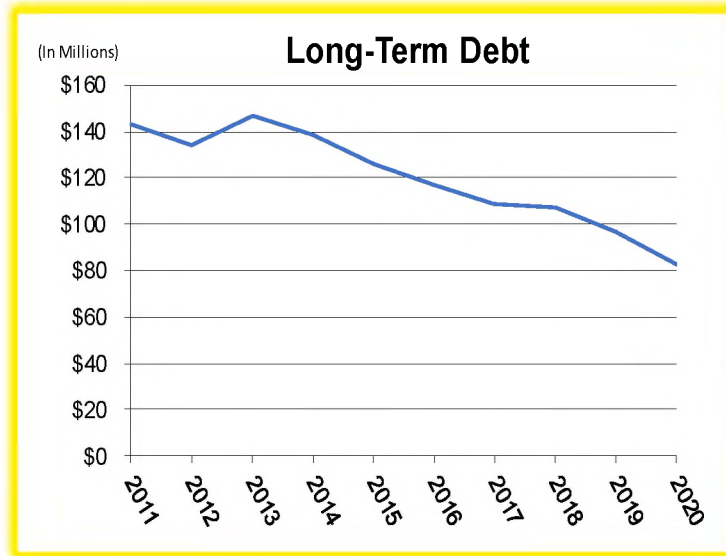
In 2010, work comp costs exceeded contributions by about \$212,000 and reserves dropped to \$5,215. Increased rates in 2011 rebuilt the current reserves. The County maintains a \$1.0 million commercial policy for excess worker’s compensation claims, with a \$750,000 deductible. From 2012 to 2016, the fund began experiencing large deficits due to accruing estimated long term claims liabilities. In 2020, the reserves are approximately \$1.9 million.

Beginning in 2014, the County established a fund to self-insure (with reinsurance coverage) for some employee healthcare costs. The fund balance for Healthcare has a regulatory minimum fund balance threshold, which the fund has exceeded. At the end of 2020 the fund had a reserve balance of \$5.9 million.

Long-Term Debt—Governmental

Description

Long term debt includes general obligation bonds, special assessment bonds, capital lease agreements, and advances (loans) due to other governments. Special revenue bonds and enterprise fund debt is not included.



Warning Trend: High and increasing levels of debt could eventually strain repayment options, affect future interest rates, and hinder future ability to borrow funds for capital repairs and improvements.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Long-Term Debt}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:

Clark County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR): Notes to the Financial

Long-Term Debt	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Long-Term Debt (in \$ millions) *	143.0	134.2	146.8	138.6	126.1	117.2	108.5	106.9	96.7	82.6
Long-Term Debt per Capita (in \$) *	334	311	337	313	279	254	230	223	198	165
GO Bond Debt subject to non-voted debt Limit (in \$ millions) **	115.9	108.9	118.9	111.2	99.8	91.1	83.1	82.9	75.2	64.2
GO Bond Debt as % of non-voted debt limit **	20.7%	19.4%	26.2%	22.0%	17.5%	14.5%	11.7%	10.5%	8.1%	6.9%
* Excludes \$24.0 million of cross-over debt issued in May 2017 to internally defease \$25.3 million of debt in January 2018.										
** Non-voted GO Debt represents all of the bonded debt outstanding.										

Highlights:

Total long-term debt-governmental decreased by \$14.1 million from \$96.7 million in 2019 to \$82.6 million in 2020. Included in this decrease is debt principal of \$3.055 million pertaining to the Tri-Mountain Golf course that was called. Long-term debt-governmental includes general bonded debt, capital leases, and unamortized premium (discount) on bonds.

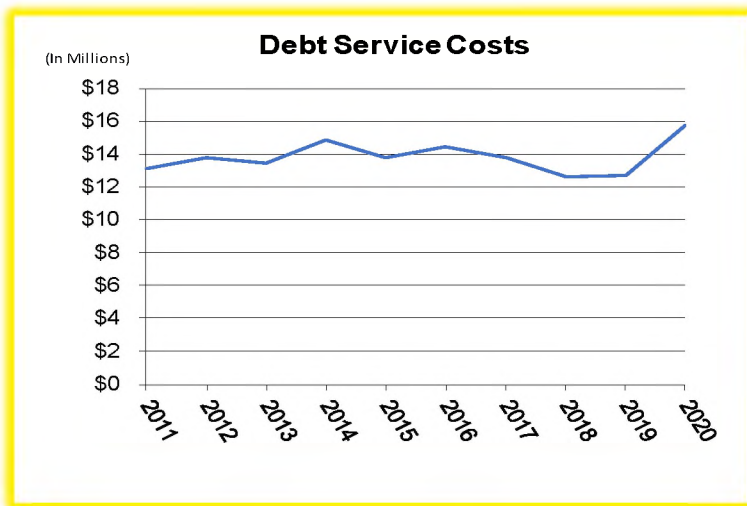
Long-Term Debt per capita decreased \$33 in 2020 to \$165. This compares favorably to the ten year average of \$265.

General bonded debt (all is GO debt) is backed by the resources of the general government. Clark County outstanding general bonded debt decreased \$11.0 million to \$64.2 million in 2020, from \$75.2 million in 2019.

Debt Service Costs

Description

This includes expenditures for retirement of long term debt from the governmental funds. This does not include retirements of special assessment bonds, short term debt, or proprietary fund debt. High or increasing amounts of debt service can become a factor in bond ratings and can also encumber cash available for ongoing operating expenditures.



Warning Trend: High or increasing amounts of debt service.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report (ACFR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Normalized 2020
Debt Service Costs											
Debt Service (in \$1,000s)	13,146	13,789	13,430	14,902	13,771	14,443	13,823	12,616	12,688	15,813	15,813
Debt Service as % of Revenues	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	4.5%

* Excludes \$24.0 million of cross-over debt issued in May 2017 to internally defease \$25.3 million of debt in January 2018.

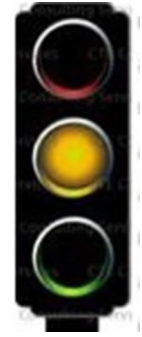
Highlights:

Debt service costs have hovered in the range of \$12.6-\$15.8 million during the past ten years. Debt service costs increased \$3.1 million in 2020 versus 2019 as a resulting of the County calling \$3.055 million of general obligation debt pertaining to the Tri-Mountain Golf course.

For comparison purpose, 2015 debt service costs do not include a \$7.8 million refunding cost and 2018 debt service does not include \$24.0 million of crossover debt issued in 2017 to internally defease \$25.3 million of debt in 2018.

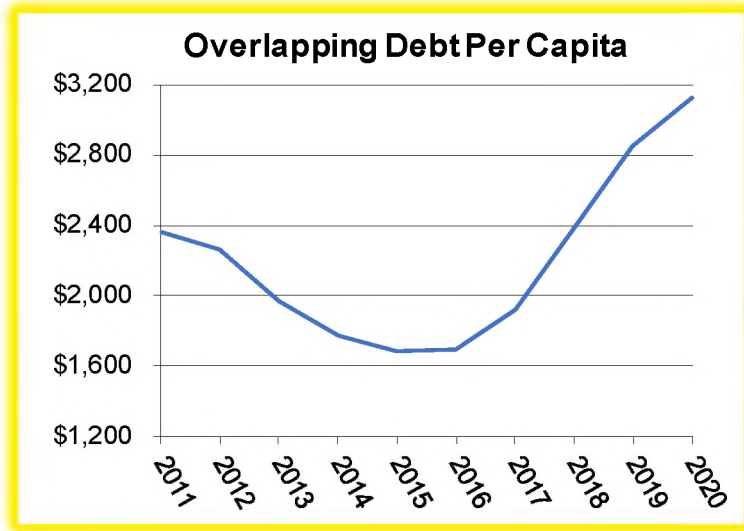
Debt service as a percentage of revenues has been in the range of 3.7% to 5.3% during the past ten years.

Overlapping Debt Per Capita



Description

This includes general obligation bonds for all taxing districts in Clark County. It does not include the County’s proprietary fund debt or any other long term liability. At some point, high levels of overlapping debt will strain taxpayers ability and willingness to pay more. This will make future levies and bonds requiring voter approval difficult to pass.



Warning Trend:
Increasing overlapping debt.

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

$$\frac{\text{Overlapping Debt}}{\text{Population}}$$

Source:
Clark County Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report (ACFR)

Overlapping Debt Per Capita	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Overlapping Debt (in \$ millions)	1,008.7	974.2	858.8	782.8	761.2	780.4	902.5	1,144.8	1,391.2	1,560.7
Overlapping Debt Per Capita (in \$)	2,357	2,259	1,972	1,768	1,685	1,693	1,916	2,387	2,848	3,126
County Debt as a % of Total Debt	14.1%	13.6%	12.9%	14.2%	13.1%	15.0%	12.0%	9.3%	6.5%	5.0%

Highlights:

Over the ten years, overlapping debt per capita ranged from \$1,685 in 2015 to \$3,126 in 2020. Total overlapping debt has been increasing each year since 2015 and is at its peak in 2020.

At December 31, 2020, school districts account for \$1,258.2 million or 80.6% of total overlapping debt, cities for \$145.8 million or 9.3%, and the County for \$77.7 million or 5.0%. The remaining debt belongs to fire districts, port districts, and libraries.

County debt as a percentage of total overlapping debt has been decreasing since 2016. In the year 2020, the County debt portion is 5.0%, the lowest during the past ten years.

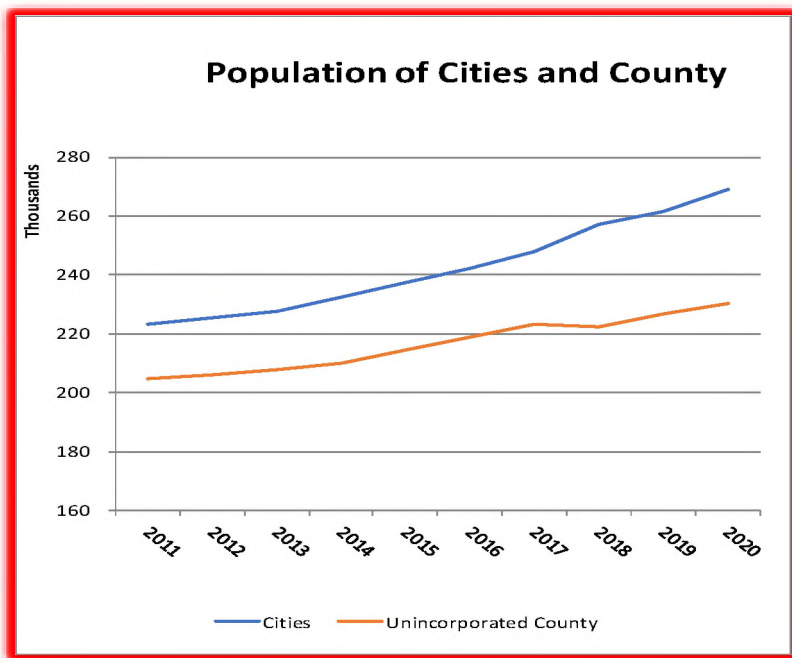
School District debt is the largest portion of overlapping debt. It has increased \$712.6 million or 130.6% from 2011 to 2020.

Population of Cities and County



Description:

Changes in population can directly affect the County’s revenues, such as property tax collections and cost of services. Population level indirectly relates to such issues as employment, income, and property value. An increasing population is generally considered positive. Fiscal hardship can occur as a result of rapid increases or decreases in population. It may be fiscally difficult to react to service level changes as a result of a sudden change in population.



Warning Trend:

Rapid Change in Population

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

Population of the unincorporated areas in Clark County and the population of incorporated cities including Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, part of Woodland and Yacolt.

Source:

Based on census, if available, or as estimated by the Washington Office of Financial management as of April 1 of the year reported.

Population of Cities and County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Clark County	428,000	431,250	435,500	442,800	451,820	461,010	471,000	479,500	488,500	499,200
Cities	223,390	226,366	227,790	232,660	237,236	242,260	247,840	267,080	261,610	269,100
Unincorporated County	204,610	206,886	207,710	210,140	214,686	218,760	223,160	222,420	226,890	230,100
Unincorporated as a % of Total	47.8%	47.7%	47.7%	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%	47.4%	46.4%	46.4%	46.1%
% Change in Unincorporated Population	0.63%	0.62%	0.89%	1.17%	2.12%	1.94%	2.02%	-0.33%	2.01%	1.41%

Highlights:

Population in unincorporated areas of Clark County has grown by 1.4% annually, on average, over the last 10 years. Similarly, cities as a whole grew 2.27% while the total County population grew 1.8%.

Population in the entire county has grown by 16.6% in the years since 2011. The population in the incorporated areas grew faster at 20.5%, while the population of the unincorporated areas of Clark County grew only 12.5% over the same period.

In comparison, the populations of other counties within the Portland Metro Area, Oregon’s Washington, Multnomah, and Clackamas counties, grew 15.6%, 11.8%, and 12.7%, respectively, over the last 10 years.

Median Household Income

Description:

Median household income is one measure of the County’s residents ability to pay taxes. Generally, the higher the median household income the more sales taxes and business taxes the County generates. A decline in median household income results in a loss of consumer purchasing power that can result in lower sales taxes generated by the County.



Warning Trend:

Decline in the level, or growth rate, of median household income adjusted for inflation.

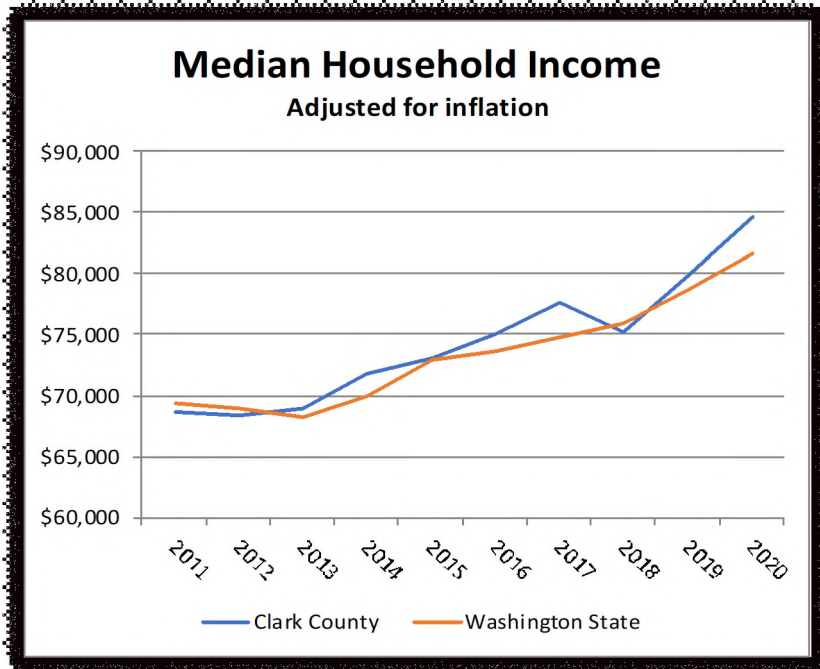
Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

For a geographic area, the “median” household income is determined by a standard distribution to be the income in which one-half are lower and one-half are higher.

Source:

Based on census, if available, or as estimated by the Washington Office of Financial management.



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Median Household Income										
Clark County Median Household Income (\$)	54,951	56,054	57,852	61,711	63,639	66,782	71,922	71,659	77,894	84,671
Clark County Median Household Inc. - Inflation Adjusted (in \$)	68,703	68,499	68,971	71,837	73,179	75,181	77,723	75,267	79,790	84,671
Washington State Median Household Income (\$)	55,500	56,444	57,284	60,153	63,439	65,500	69,288	72,297	76,840	81,668
WA State Median Household Income (\$) - Inflation Adjusted	69,389	68,976	68,294	70,023	72,949	73,737	74,876	75,937	78,710	81,668

Highlights:

Nominal median household income in Clark County increased 8.7%, to \$84,671 in 2020 from \$77,894 in 2019. Year 2020 adjusted median household income in Clark County is the highest it’s been since 2011.

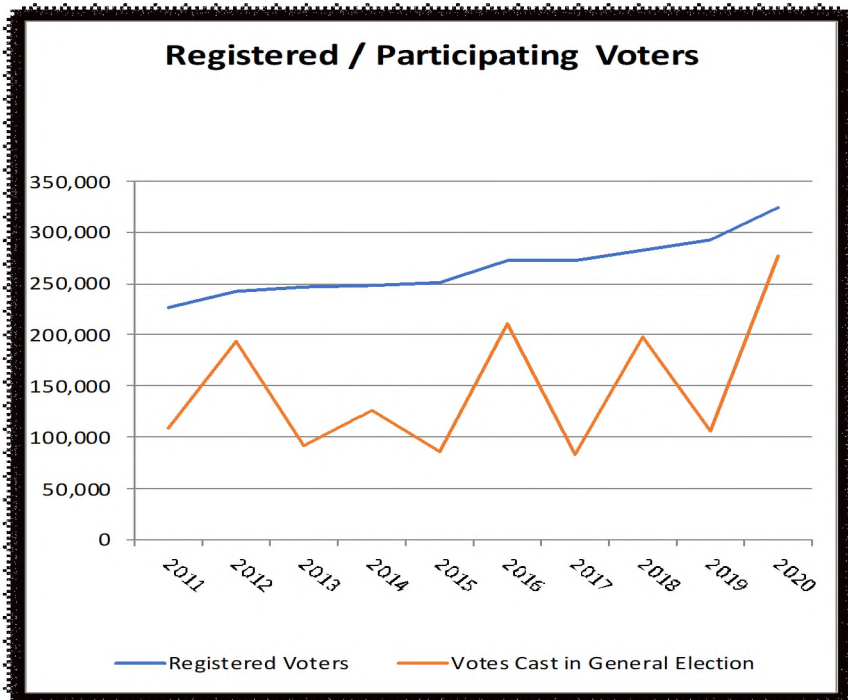
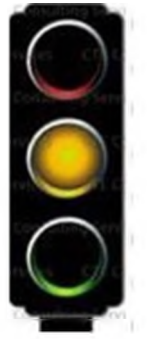
Adjusted for inflation, median household incomes have increased in Clark County by 20.6% and in the State of Washington by 15.7% in the last 10 years.

Clark County median household income increased 54.1%, in nominal terms over the last 10 years. Washington State’s nominal median household income increased 47.1% over the last 10 years.

Registered/Participating Voters

Description:

Electoral participation in the general election indicates that the level of engagement and interest of the community in the political process. It is usually higher in the presidential election years.



Warning Trend:

Decline in the percentage of votes cast in a general election compared to total registered voters.

Clark County Trend: **Mixed**

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total General Election Votes Cast}}{\text{Registered Voters in General Elections}}$$

Source:

Clark County Elections Office

Registered/Participating Voters	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered Voters In General Election	226,530	243,155	246,865	249,277	251,528	272,832	272,792	282,976	293,471	325,355
Votes Cast in General Election	108,877	193,502	92,863	126,243	86,080	210,760	84,258	198,055	106,044	277,013
% of Registered Voters Casting Ballots	48.1%	79.6%	37.6%	50.6%	34.2%	77.2%	30.9%	70.0%	36.1%	85.1%

Highlights

Odd year general elections generally have a lower turnout than even years since the latter have national candidates on the ballot. Presidential general elections (every other even year) garner even greater participation. The year 2020 presidential election had a voter turnout of 85.1%. Other recent presidential general election turnouts are 2016 with 77.2%, 2012 with 79.6% and 2008 with 85.3%.

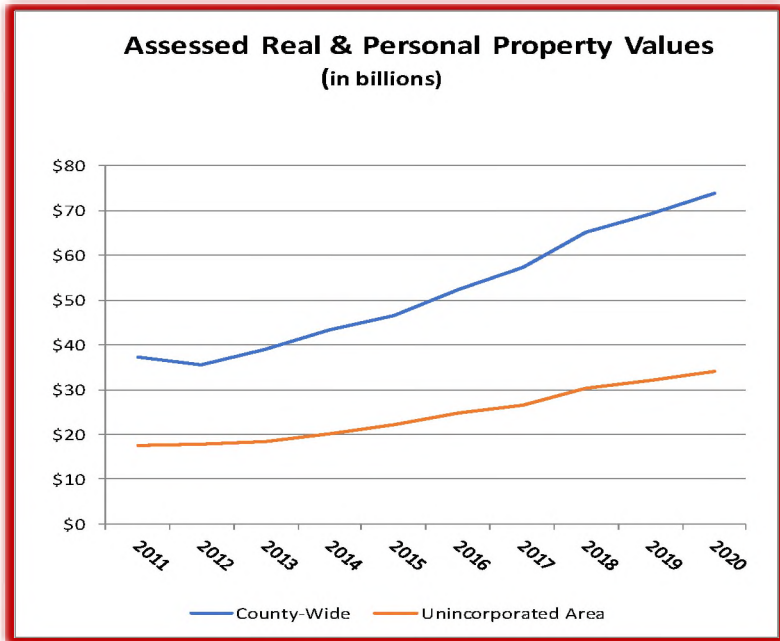
In comparison, the 2019 general election participation was 36.1%, with similar results in 2017 with 30.9%, and 2015 with 34.2%.

In the past ten years, the number of registered voters in Clark County has increased by 43.6%,. The annual increase in registered voters from 2019 to 2020 was 31,884 to a new total of 325,355.

Assessed Property Values

Description:

The valuation of all real and personal property located in Clark County as determined by the Clark County Assessor. This does not include real property owned by state and local governments, schools, fire districts, and other exempt organizations. A decline or diminished growth rate in real and personal property values may indicate a potential reduction in property tax revenues.



Warning Trend:
Decline in the assessed property values.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

Total real and personal property tax assessments minus assessed valuations exempt from taxation.

Source:

Clark County Assessors Office

Assessed Property Values	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assess Property Values - Countywide (in \$ mil)	37,355	35,673	39,017	43,283	46,638	52,292	57,227	65,071	69,261	73,767
Assess Property Values - Unicorp County (in \$ mil)	17,533	17,707	18,262	20,275	22,132	24,808	26,446	30,272	31,929	34,008

Highlights:

The highest County total assessed real and personal property value was \$73.8 billion in 2020, an increase of 97.5% over the year 2011 amount of \$35.7 billion. The annual increase in 2020 over 2019 was \$4.5 billion or 6.5%, of which \$1.5 billion was new construction.

Assessed value in unincorporated Clark County increased 94.0% from 2011 to 2020, and the annual increase from 2019 to 2020 was \$2.1 billion or 6.5%.

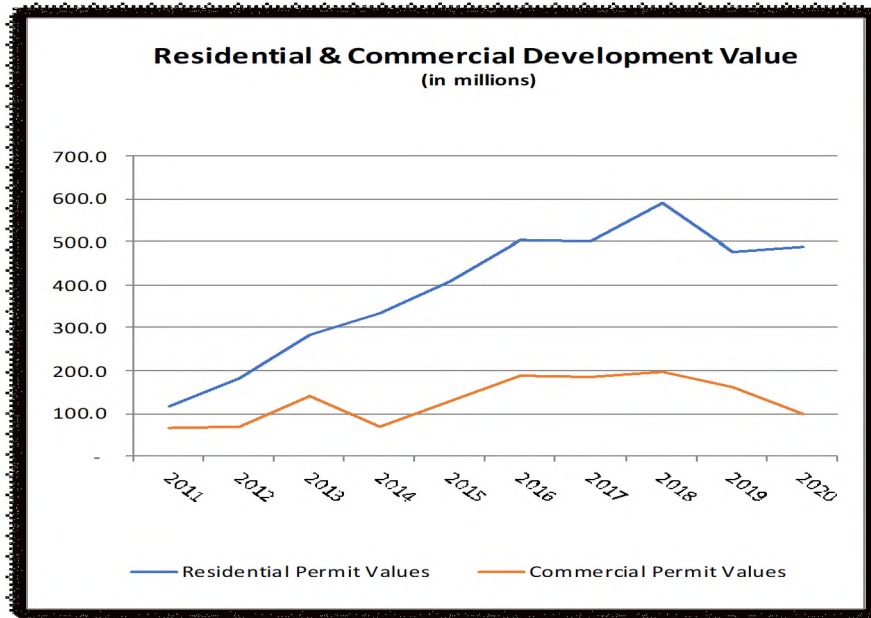
Similarly, assessed value in the incorporated cities and towns increased 100.6% from 2011 to 2020, and the annual increase from 2019 to 2020 was \$2.4 billion or 6.5%.

Residential & Commercial Development



Description:

Growth or decline of residential and commercial permits and the estimated value of the related residential or commercial construction is an indication of the economic vitality of the construction sector of the County's economy.



Warning Trend:

Decline in residential and commercial development.

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

The number and value of building permits issued by Clark County's Building & Code Division of the Department of Community Development. Includes estimated value of

Source:

Clark County Community Development

Development Value	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential Development Dollar Value (SFR+MFR) (millions)	118.8	182.8	286.6	335.8	408.9	505.4	503.4	591.7	479.0	491.8
Residential Permits Processed	348	588	941	947	1,275	1,535	1,586	1,667	1,353	1,281
Number of MFR Units Permitted	22	118	511	23	394	207	370	330	214	745
Commercial Development Dollar Value (millions)	67.2	72.0	142.9	69.4	130.7	190.7	185.7	199.3	162.1	101.1
Commercial Permits Processed	281	281	306	403	297	363	399	169	92	64
Combined Development \$ Value	186.1	254.7	429.5	405.2	539.6	696.1	689.1	791.0	641.1	592.9

Highlights:

The value and number of residential permits in 2020 were \$491.8 million and 1,281, respectively. This value is about \$100.0 million less than the peak value in 2018. The residential permit value processed increased 313.8% since 2011, while the number of residential permits processed increased 268.1%.

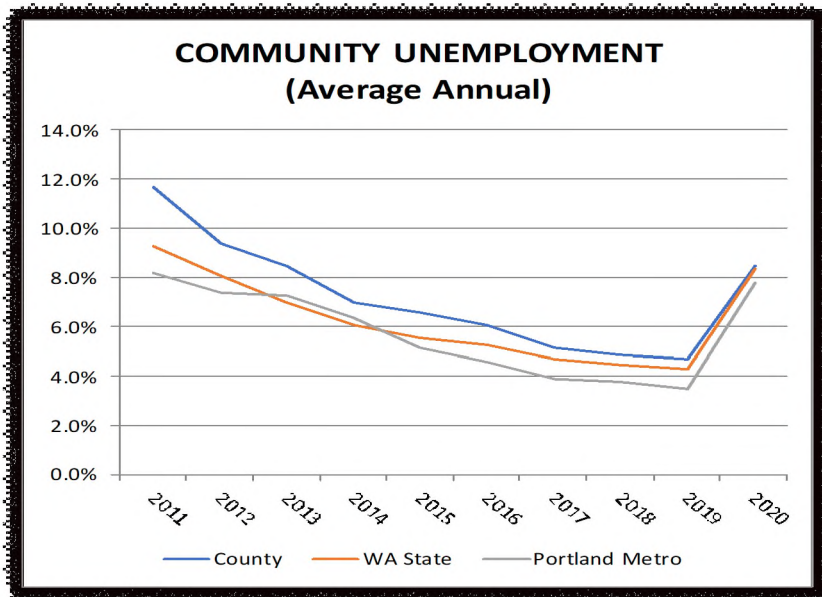
The value of commercial permits processed increased 50.4% since 2011, while the number of permits dropped from 281 to 64, resulting in much larger value projects in years 2018 through 2020.

Commercial permit value in 2020 was \$101.1 million. During the reporting period commercial permit valuation peaked in 2018 at \$199.3 million. Multifamily housing is reported as residential.

Community Employment

Description:

The unemployment rate and number of jobs in the community make up the employment base. A growing employment base will help to provide a cushion against economic downturn in individual business categories. A decline in employment base can indicate the early signs of an overall decline in economic activities and a decline in government revenues.



Warning Trend:
Increasing rate of local unemployment or a decrease in the number of jobs in the community

Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

Local unemployment rate and the number

Source:

Washington Employment Security Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Community Employment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Clark County Unemploy Rate (Average Annual)	11.7%	9.4%	8.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	8.5%
WA State Unemployment Rate (Average Annual)	9.3%	8.1%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	8.4%
Portland Metro Unemployment Rate (Average Annual)	8.2%	7.4%	7.3%	6.4%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	7.8%
% of County Workforce with Jobs in Clark County	70.4%	70.8%	72.9%	74.4%	76.1%	76.1%	74.7%	75.2%	72.2%	73.6%

Highlights:

The average annual unemployment rate in the County increased to 8.5% in 2020 from 4.7% in 2019. During the first nine of the past ten years unemployment was at its peak in 2011 coming off the “Great Recession” at 11.7%. Since then, the trend has been positive each year until COVID-19 struck in 2020. The pandemic unemployment peak was in April 2020 at a monthly rate of 14.8%. By December 2020, the monthly unemployment rate had dropped back to 6.6%.

In the last ten years, the number of jobs in Clark County has increased by 24.2% from 131,500 to 163,300 in 2020. The 2020 ending number includes a net loss of 8,500 jobs between years 2019 and 2020.

The 2020 Clark County average unemployment rate of 8.5% is slightly higher than the State of Washington rate of 8.4% and higher than the Portland Metro unemployment rate of 7.8%.

The percentage of the County’s civilian workforce employed in Clark County has improved from 2011 (70.4%) to 2020 (73.6%).

Taxable Sales of Goods and Services

Description:

Taxable sales are highly responsive to economic conditions and are a direct reflection of consumer confidence. When the economy is perceived to decline, confidence and disposable income trend down, which generally produces lower taxable sales and lower governmental revenues.



Warning Trend:

Decline in Adjusted Taxable Sales of Good and Services

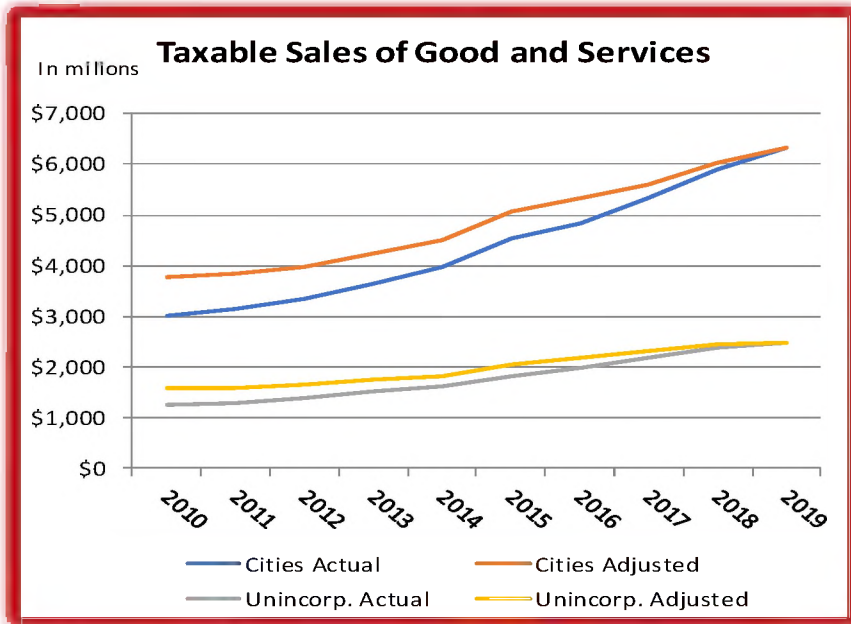
Clark County Trend: **Positive**

Formula:

The value of transactions involving the sale and purchase of taxable goods and services including use tax values. It excludes nontaxable transactions.

Source:

Washington Department of Revenue.



Taxable Sales Goods & Services	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Taxable Sales & Use Cities (in \$ millions)	3,016	3,160	3,332	3,630	3,972	4,521	4,838	5,317	5,891	6,318
Taxable Sales & Use Growth %	3.4%	4.8%	5.5%	8.9%	9.4%	13.8%	7.0%	9.9%	10.8%	7.2%
Taxable Sales & Use Unincorp. County (in \$ Millions)	1,268	1,303	1,386	1,508	1,610	1,813	1,990	2,200	2,396	2,495
Unincorporated Clark County Taxable Sales & Use Growth %	4.4%	2.8%	6.3%	8.9%	6.8%	12.6%	9.8%	10.5%	8.9%	4.1%
Use Tax as a % of Total	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	4.5%	3.6%

Highlights:

In 2020 from 2019, taxable sales and uses increased 10.2% in the unincorporated areas of Clark County, and increased 5.3% in the incorporated Cities. For the ten years, the total county wide average annual growth rate taxable sales and uses has been 8.6%.

During the reporting period, taxable sales and uses adjusted for inflation peaked in 2020 at \$9.4 billion, up from 2011 adjusted sales and uses of \$5.6 billion.

This page is blank intentionally