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# PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release  
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## Nevada's Unemployment Rate Up Slightly to 4.9 Percent As More Nevadans Enter Workforce

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate ticked up slightly in August to 4.9 percent, the highest it has been since February of this year. Despite the increase of 0.1 of a percentage point from July, the rate remains 0.6 of a percentage point below the August 2016 reading of 5.5 percent, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

The state's labor force has grown by over 16,000 so far in 2017, which might attribute to the slight uptick in the unemployment rate.

“The movement of the unemployment rate upward this month suggests more Nevadans are less discouraged and are now searching for work as they see the positive job prospects in the Silver State,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “I am pleased at the progress that we are making in the Silver State in adding jobs and getting people back to work. “Nevada continues to show signs of positive progress including having the fastest growing economy in the nation and a record number of jobs including an all-time high number of small business opportunities.”

Unemployment also increased 0.1 percentage point nationally in August, reaching 4.4 percent. Thus, the gap between Nevada and the U.S. remains steady at 0.5 of a percentage point,

“Nevada continued expanding employment in August, adding 2,700 to payrolls over the month to reach nearly 1.35 million jobs, seasonally adjusted,” Anderson said. “The private sector added 2,600 jobs, while the public sector gained 100. The State was expected to gain 3,200 jobs, based upon historical trends, but actually added 5,900, resulting in the seasonally-adjusted increase.”

### KEY POINTS

- Nevada had the fastest-growing private sector in the nation in the first quarter of 2017.
- Nevada's GDP grew at 3.7 percent over the year in the first quarter of 2017, compared to 1.9 percent for the nation.
- Average wages reached \$931 per week, the highest nominal first quarter reading on record.
- The number of employers in the Silver State's unemployment insurance system is at a new record high of 68,950, marking 24 consecutive quarters of year-over-year growth.
- Seasonally-adjusted employment is at a new record high of nearly 1.35 million jobs in August, after adding 2,700 over the month and 38,800 over the year.
- Currently, 76.4 percent of jobs in the Silver State are full-time, while part-time jobs make up 23.6 percent.
- Nevada's small business employment reached a new first quarter record, with 610,000 jobs.

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## ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU

The Research and Analysis Bureau is Nevada's premier source for labor market information. A part of DETR, the Bureau is responsible for creating, analyzing, and reporting Nevada's labor market information, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).



DETR is comprised of the Employment Security Division, Equal Rights Commission, Rehabilitation Division, and the Research and Analysis Bureau. DETR oversees the Nevada JobConnect System to provide training and job placement services to job seekers and to assist employers in hiring practices. It also supports economic development efforts through improving Nevada's workforce.

## NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

### August 2017

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2017:IQ state gross domestic product (GDP) information, the broadest measure of economic activity available. As defined by the BEA, GDP totaled over \$131 billion (in 2009 dollars) in this year's first quarter. In "current" dollars, that amount equates to \$153 billion. Nevada's economy has now grown in 15 consecutive quarters. While the Silver State's economy has been on the rise since 2011, the value of "real" economic activity, measured in inflation-adjusted terms, remains slightly below pre-recession levels.

The Silver State's economic growth has exceeded the national average in each of the past eight quarters. In 2017:IQ, Nevada's economy grew at a 3.7 percent clip over the year, compared to 1.9 percent in the nation as a whole. These encouraging trends have contributed to relatively strong labor market conditions in the State, as measured by a relatively low unemployment rate, a downtrend in unemployment insurance activity, and an uptrend in employment growth.

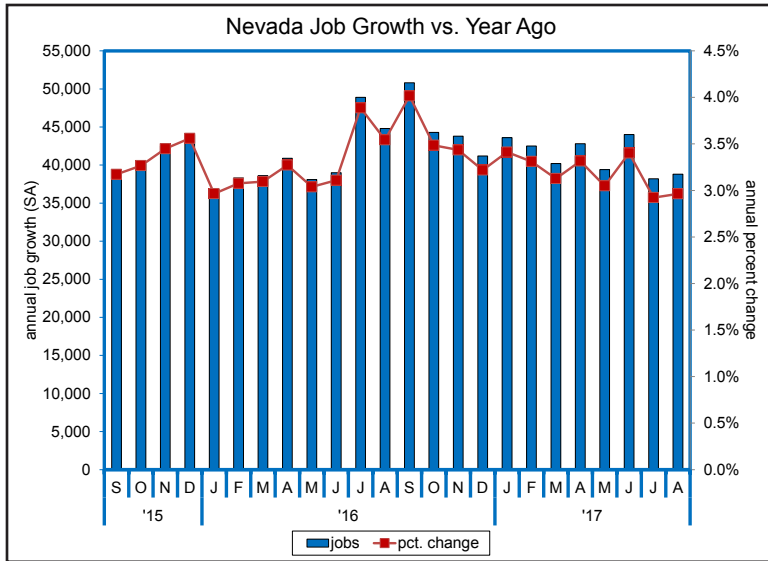
Average weekly wages, another important economic indicator for the State, were re-

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,900	3,200	2,700
Private Sector	5,100	2,500	2,600
Public Sector	800	700	100

cently released for the first quarter of 2017. Weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$931 in the first three months of the year. This compares to \$875 during the same period last year, an increase of \$56 or 6.4 percent. This is the highest nominal first quarter reading on record.

Wages have been trending up since 2011. Initially, gains were quite modest. However, wages have increased in 14 of the past 16 quarters, and are showing some signs of strengthening, as evidenced by this year's first quarter gain. At the height of the recession, wages declined in five of seven quarters.

Underlying trends continue to improve as well, as wage growth is more than keeping up with inflation. During the first quarter of 2017, consumer prices rose 2.5 percent relative to a year ago, according to the Consumer Price Index reported by the Bureau



of Labor Statistics (BLS). This suggests that wages are continuing to grow in “real” terms.

It should be noted, however, that we have seen considerable volatility in wage gains of late. In last year’s third quarter, growth came in at 10.2 percent. In the following period, fourth quarter wages actually declined by 1.2 percent, prior to the most recent quarter’s solid advance. We will be monitoring this volatility going forward, in an attempt to better understand underlying trends.

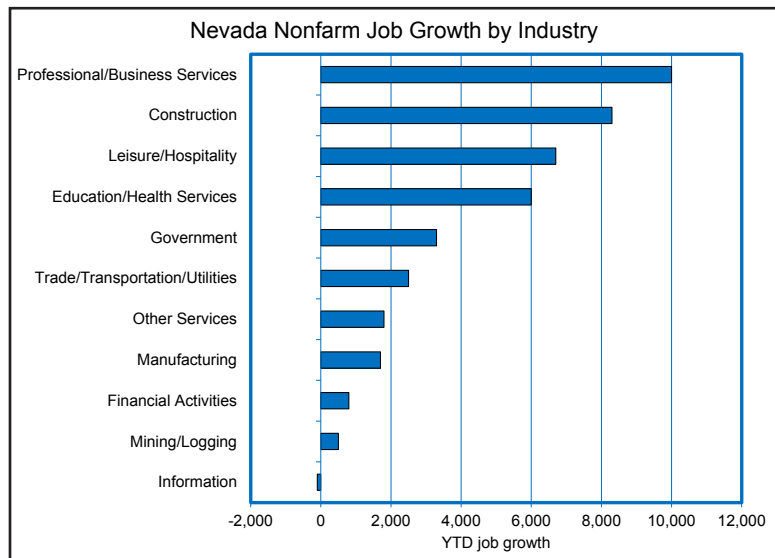
Nevada continued expanding employment in August, adding 2,700 to payrolls over the month to reach nearly 1.35 million jobs, seasonally adjusted. The private sector added 2,600 jobs, while the public sector gained 100. The State was expected to gain 3,200 jobs, based upon historical trends, but actually added 5,900, resulting in the seasonally-adjusted increase.

With these gains, August marks the 80<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of year-over-year job growth in the Silver State, with an increase of 38,800, or three percent, since the same month last year. Nationally, employment increased only 1.4 percent over the year, making August

the 61<sup>st</sup> straight month that job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation.

The largest year-to-date gains were found in professional and business services (+10,000 jobs), construction (+8,300), and leisure and hospitality (+6,700). Construction continues to expand at the fastest pace, growing 11.1 percent year to date through August. Information (-100) is the only sector with declining employment from the same period last year.

Monthly job estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, however, publishes the most accurate, albeit less-timely, measure of jobs. It represents a comprehensive count of employment based on information reported by all businesses covered under the Unemployment Insurance System, but is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter. As such, QCEW is the principal source of benchmark data for the more timely CES monthly estimates--which are revised at the end of every calendar year.



Although CES may have been slightly over-estimating employment counts early in 2016, model estimates for 2016:IVQ and 2017:IQ have brought the estimates back in line with those of the QCEW series. This suggests that, among other things, our monthly estimates appear to be capturing underlying trends in the labor market. As a result, minimal revisions are expected during the year-end CES benchmarking process.

In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth. Indeed, Nevada had the highest employment growth rate in the country in 2005 (6.4 percent), according to information from QCEW. Conversely, during the recession, Nevada was the most affected state in terms of private sector employment growth. In fact, Nevada's employment growth was the lowest in the nation in 2009 (-10.1 percent) and 2010 (-2.8 percent).

Nevada has gradually regained lost ground over the past six years. With data through the first quarter of 2017, Nevada has regained the title of the fastest growing private sector in the United States, with the addition of more than 40,000 jobs relative to the first quarter of 2016, a growth rate of 3.6 percent. Right behind the Silver State, in terms of growth, are Idaho, Florida, Utah, and Georgia.

As of 2017:IQ, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 610,000. This represents a new record high for the first three months of the year, surpassing the prior record for the same quarter established last year. It also marks the eighth-consecutive quarter in which the pre-recessionary peak has been exceeded. All told, the 18,700 year-over-year job gain recorded in this year's first quarter translates into the 25th consecutive quarter of annualized growth.

Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at nearly 586,000 in 2007:IVQ.

As the downturn unfolded, small business jobs fell to 510,000. Hence, 100,000 jobs have been added to small business payrolls in the Silver State since the recovery began.

This month we take a look at the composition and growth of the information sector in Nevada. The most recent QCEW information shows that the information sector in the State as a whole decreased 0.3 percent over the first three months of the year, relative to the same period in the preceding year. This translates into a loss of just 40 jobs. All told, the sector employs 14,100 workers in the Silver State.

The sector is home to a diverse group of industries, encompassing such activities as motion pictures and broadcasting in addition to high-tech endeavors involving data processing and software publishers. Job losses were concentrated in various media-related industries, such as motion pictures, newspapers, and radio broadcasting. The rest of the sector actually realized job gains over the period. Software publishers saw the most pronounced increase, adding 180 jobs over the year. The telecommunications and data processing industries grew by 80 and 70 jobs, respectively.

The BLS's Business Employment Dynamics program allows us to examine Nevada's record of business establishment openings. Nevada's labor market has been on the mend since bottoming out in 2010. Since then, trends in business establishment openings in the Silver State have been more encouraging than in the nation as a whole.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, Nevada had 4,200 new business establishments. This is up one-third from the beginning of 2011, when the labor market first showed signs of improvement. In the United States as a whole, there were 438,000 new businesses during the fourth quarter of 2016 – up just 11 percent from the beginning of the recovery. As with other barometers of labor

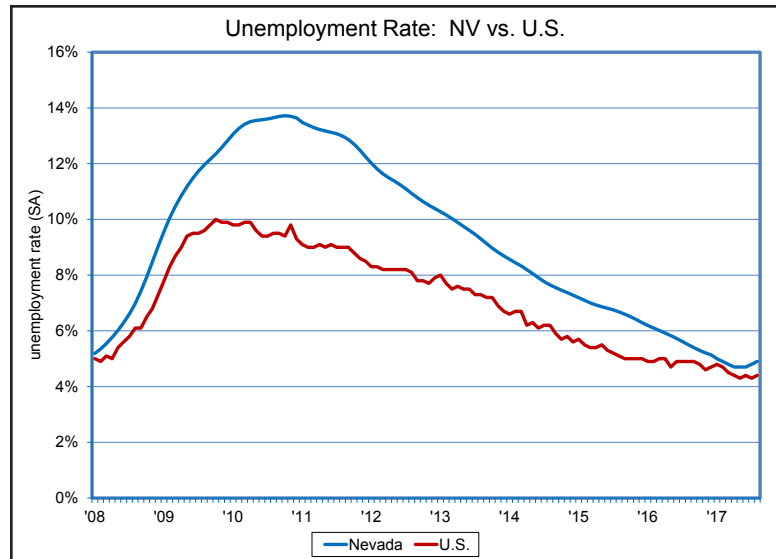
market activity, these results highlight the improvement in Nevada during the post-recession period. In the past three quarters, openings have surpassed 4,000 for the first time ever.

The number of employers in the Nevada unemployment insurance system totaled 68,950 during 2017:IIQ, increasing by 760 employers, or 1.1 percent, from the previous quarter. This marks the tenth time in the past 11 quarters that the Silver State has established a new record high. On a year-over-year basis, employer counts in Nevada increased by 1,470, or 2.2 percent. This is the 24<sup>th</sup> consecutive quarter of year-over-year growth.

From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of employers grow by 12,950, a 23 percent increase. Further, employer totals are now 8,320, or 13.7 percent, higher than they were at the pre-recession peak, further evidence of Nevada's strong growth over the recovery period.

Nevada's unemployment rate ticked up slightly in August to 4.9 percent, the highest it's been since February of this year. Despite the increase of 0.1 percentage point from July, the rate remains 0.6 percentage point below the August, 2016 reading of 5.5 percent. Unemployment also increased 0.1 percentage point nationally in August, reaching 4.4 percent. Thus, the gap between Nevada and the U.S. remains steady at 0.5 percentage point.

Despite the upward movement, we are not yet viewing this month's reading as a turning point in the health of the Silver State's labor market, as we continue to see both strong job gains and declines in unemployment insurance claims, both year-over-year and year-to-date. Further, the Silver State's la-



bor force has grown by over 16,000 so far in 2017. This growth limits downward pressure on the unemployment rate, as more Nevadans enter the labor force to search for work, most likely in response to improving job prospects.

As an aside, labor force growth in the Silver State, at 1.1 percent so far this year, is noticeably stronger than in the nation as a whole (+0.8 percent). This is a reflection of the relatively strong health of Nevada's labor market.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the BLS, allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate across various age groups in the Silver State. The unemployment rate tends to be higher for the 16 to 24 year old group, which includes teens and young adults. Before the recession, the unemployment rate for this age group averaged 9.5 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average). This was about six percentage points higher than other age cohorts.

Teens and young adults were also the most affected by the downturn. The unemployment rate for this group peaked at 23 percent during the recession, roughly ten points higher than that for other age cohorts. As

the recovery unfolded, the unemployment rate for all groups started to decrease. In August, teens and young adults have an unemployment rate of 10.7 percent, which is, once again, about six percentage points higher than the other age groups. The gap between the jobless rate for Nevada's younger workers and that for the overall labor force stays fairly stable over time. Recent trends are consistent with these historical patterns.

Prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million, measured on a 12-month moving average, based upon results from the CPS. At this peak level, full-time employment represented about 83 percent of the total. Silver State residents employed part-time numbered approximately 225,000.

During the recession, full-time employment fell to about 831,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between mid-2006 and mid-2011, bringing the total number of part-time jobs to over 300,000.

Since the economic trough, full-time employment has risen – in August 2017, employees with full-time status totaled 1,036,000,

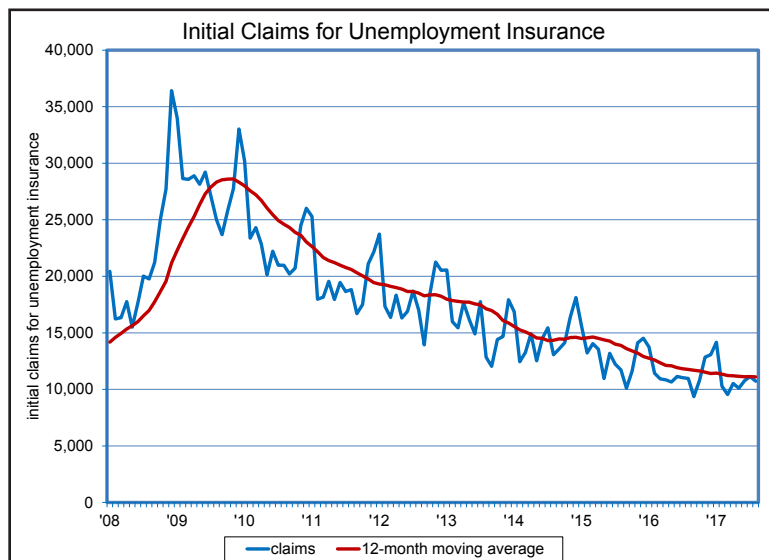
a gain of 205,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, is holding relatively steady, coming in at approximately 320,000 in August. While there is still room for improvement, Nevada's employment gains have been concentrated in full-time positions during the economic recovery. Currently, 76.4 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 23.6 percent.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) totaled 10,730 in August, a decline of two percent compared to August of last year when 10,960 claims were filed. Claims also fell by nearly four percent from July. Overall, the stable trend seen of late continues as claims have averaged 11,110 per month over the last year.

On a year-to-date basis, claims activity has improved relative to the same period in 2016, across all measures. Most notable is the total number of claimants exhausting benefits, which is down more than 13 percent. These declines have resulted in lower levels of benefit payments and, in turn, helped the UI Trust Fund edge closer to solvency.

Solvency, or the ability of a state's UI Trust Fund to withstand an economic downturn, is commonly measured by the average high cost multiple (AHCM). The AHCM solvency measure uses a state's three worst years in recent history (usually in the last 20 years or a period of time spanning three recessions, whichever is longer), to estimate the balance required for a Trust Fund to withstand a similar recession before depletion.

The federally recommended minimum AHCM is 1.0, which means a state would be able to pay benefits for one year at the average cost of its three worst years before running out of funds. Prior to the

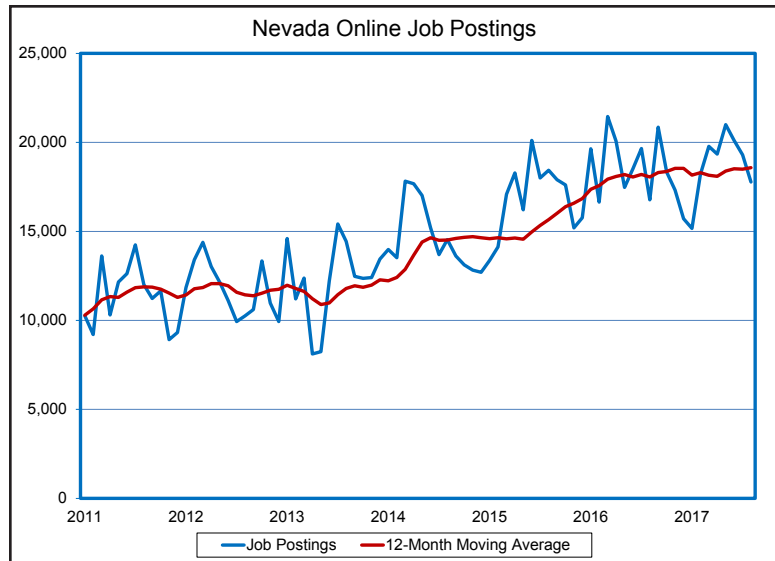


most recent recession, Nevada had attained an AHCM of 1.0, but the severity of the Great Recession was far worse than the years the multiple was based on, resulting in the Fund's depletion at the end of 2009. This forced the State to borrow from the federal government.

Over the last several years, Nevada's AHCM has seen significant improvement, reaching a multiple of 0.8 at the end of the second quarter of 2017. Due to the severity of the recession, the Trust Fund balance needed to reach the 1.0 multiple is much higher now than it was in 2008. Nevada would need approximately \$1.1 billion in the Trust Fund to attain this federally recommended minimum. It is expected that the Fund will reach this balance in the second quarter of 2018.

In October, Nevada's Employment Security Council will hold its annual UI tax rate meeting to make a recommendation for the average UI tax rate in 2018. For the last several years, the Council's primary objective was to set rates to get Nevada's UI Trust Fund back to a solvent position. With consistent growth in the Fund over that period and the expectation that the balance will reach the federally recommended solvency minimum in the second quarter of 2018, the Council now faces a different question: just how solvent should Nevada's Trust Fund be? With the memory of the Great Recession and its impact fresh on many minds, some states have aimed for solvency levels in the 1.5 to 2.0 AHCM range. This will be another factor Nevada's Employment Security Council will now have to consider when recommending the 2018 rate.

With "real-time" labor market information obtained as part of DETR's Silver State Solutions Initiative, we can provide an alternative assessment of the health of the State's economy via an analysis of current online job post-



ing activity<sup>1</sup>. For much of 2017, total job ad volume has been lagging behind 2016 totals. This is likely a result of Craigslist, a major source of online job ads, expanding posting fees to all markets. That trend is reversing of late, however, as year-to-date totals through August of this year have surpassed the same period last year. So far in 2017, 150,700 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, compared to 150,200 over the same period last year. This is an increase of 450 ads, or 0.3 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Online job postings are obtained through DETR's Silver State Solutions initiative. Online job posting volume does not necessarily correlate with the level of job openings or hiring. Internal company hiring and union hiring are often not captured by online ads. High ad volume often occurs for occupations/industries that are having difficulty finding qualified candidates, high turnover positions/recurring openings, or when companies are building large candidate pools. Online job postings should only be used with caution when developing/analyzing time series trends due to the constant changes in the rate of online advertising usage and in the methods used for collecting the data.



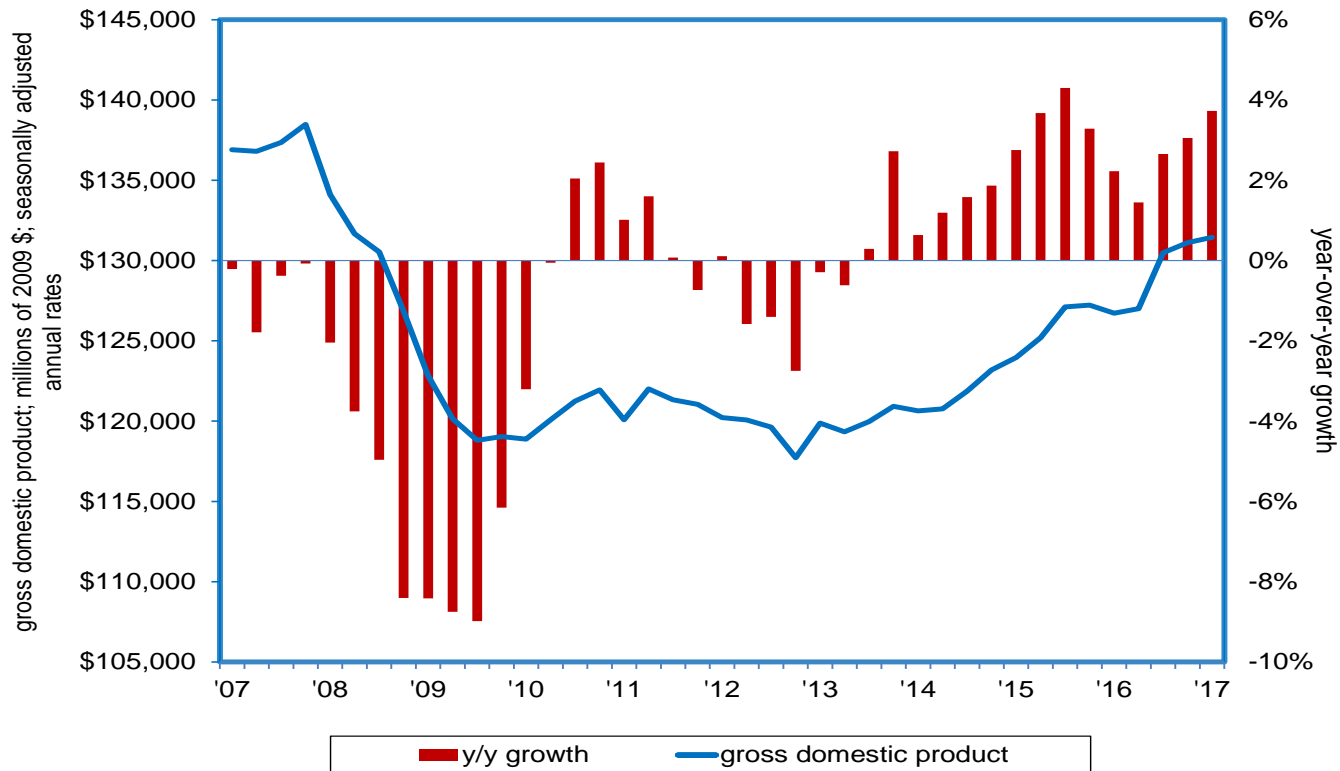
# Nevada Labor Market Briefing: August 2017

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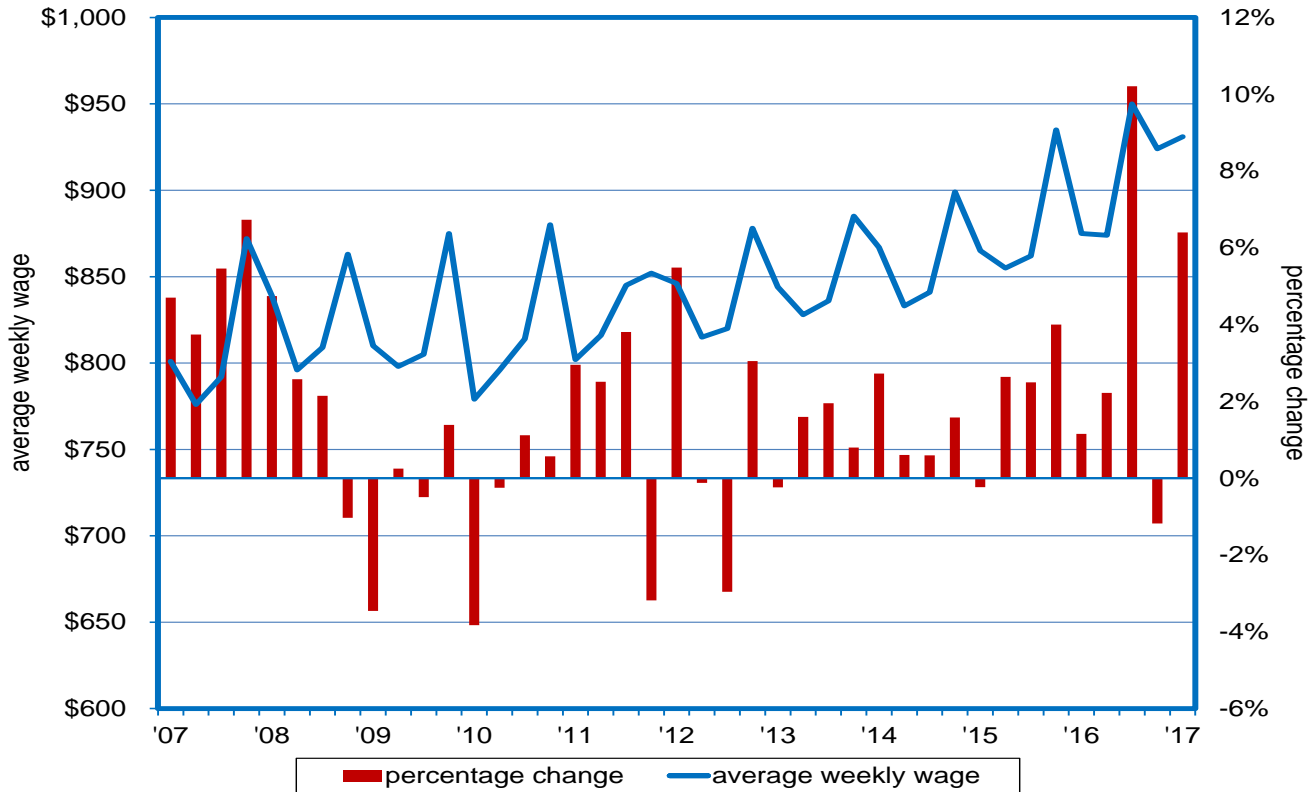
## Special Topics Slides



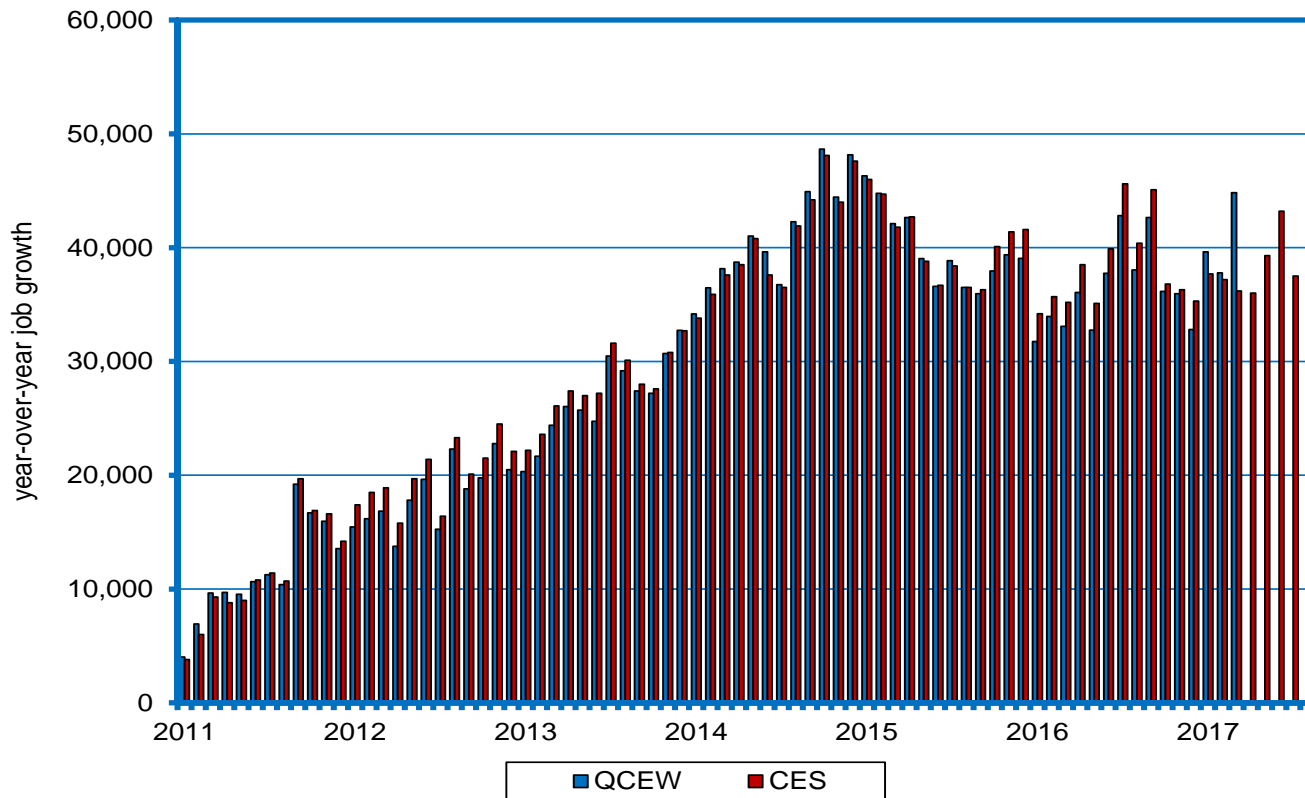
# Nevada's Economy Has Expanded in Each of the Past 15 Quarters; GDP Growth Exceeds the Nation's in the Past Eight Quarters



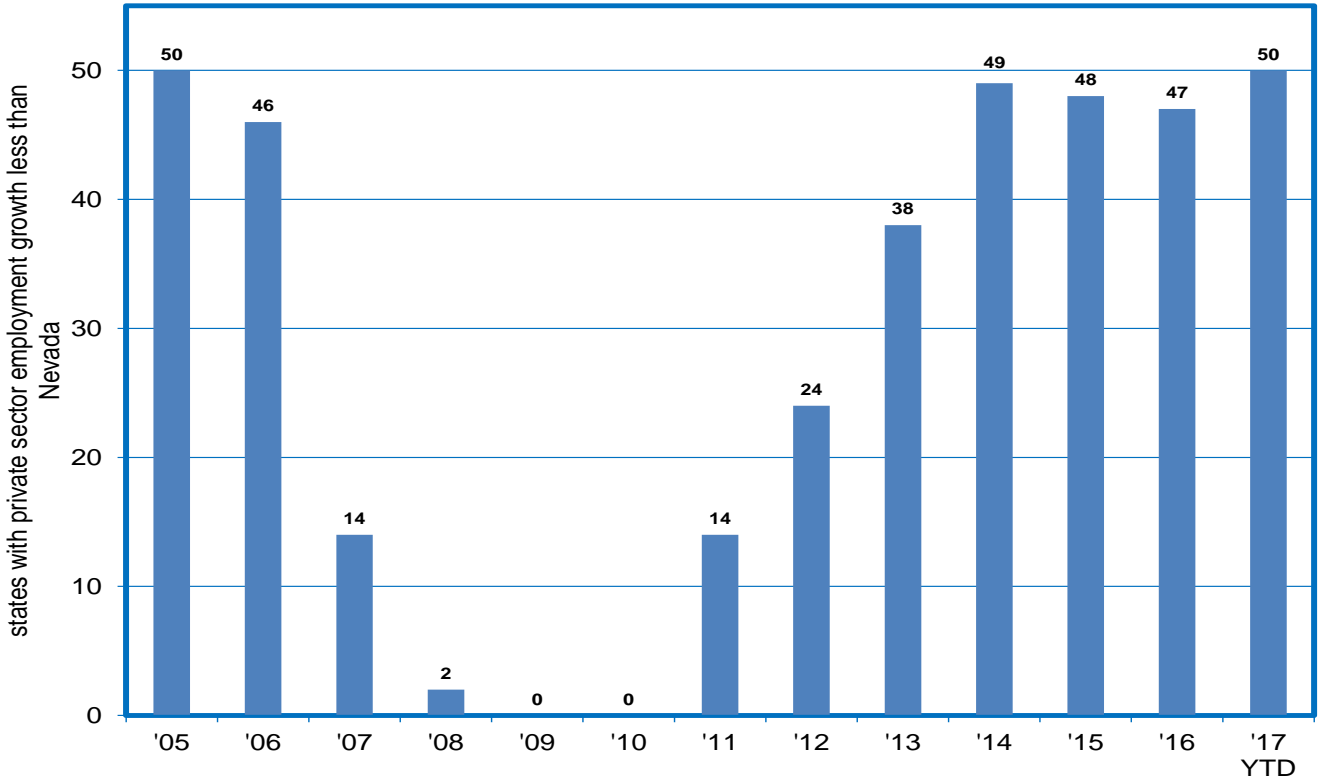
# Average Weekly Wages at \$931 in 2017:IQ Highest First Quarter Reading on Record



# CES Job Estimates Appear to be Consistent With QCEW Measures; Growth Hovering close to 40K Over-the-Year

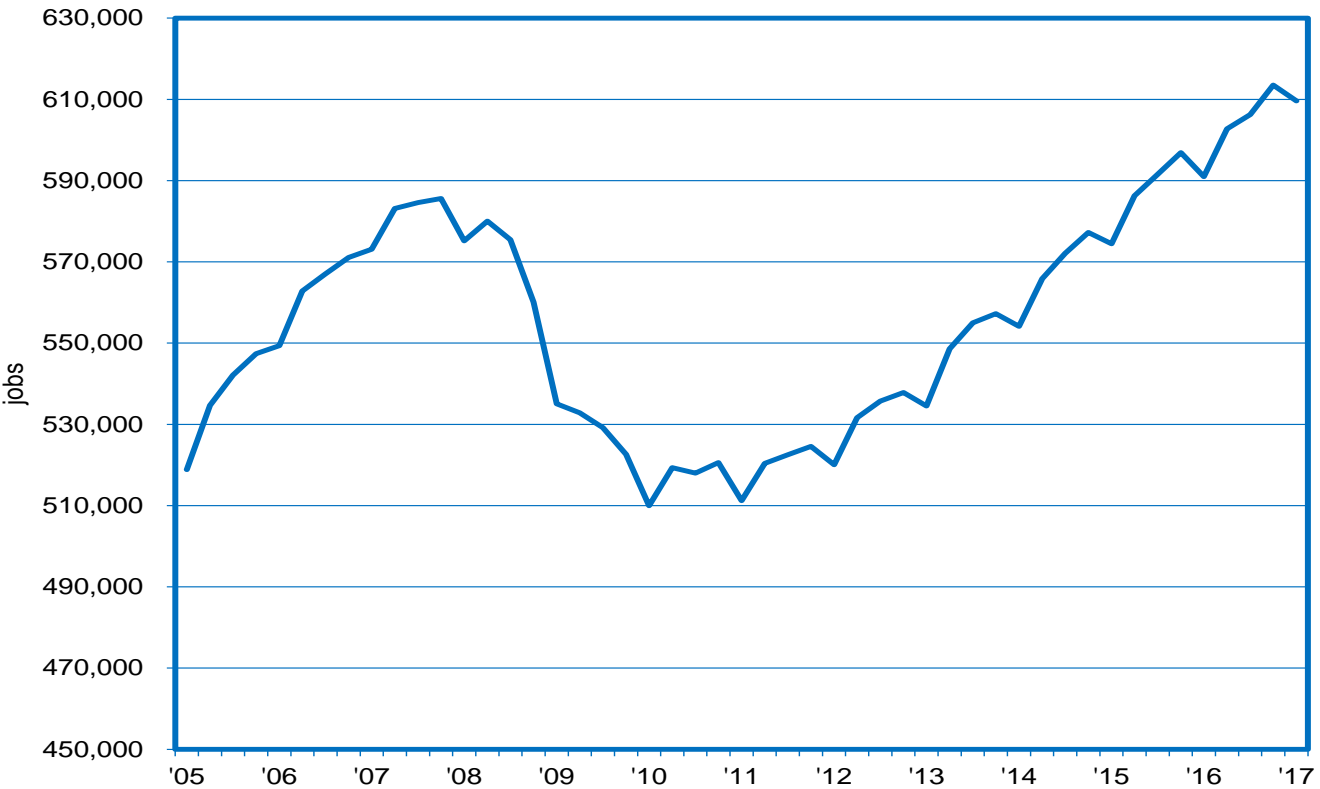


# Nevada has Highest Private Sector Job Growth in the U.S.; Employment up 40,000 Relative to a Year Ago in IQ



The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

# Small Businesses Employment Continues to Set New Records; Up Nearly 19,000 Jobs From a Year Ago During 2017:IQ



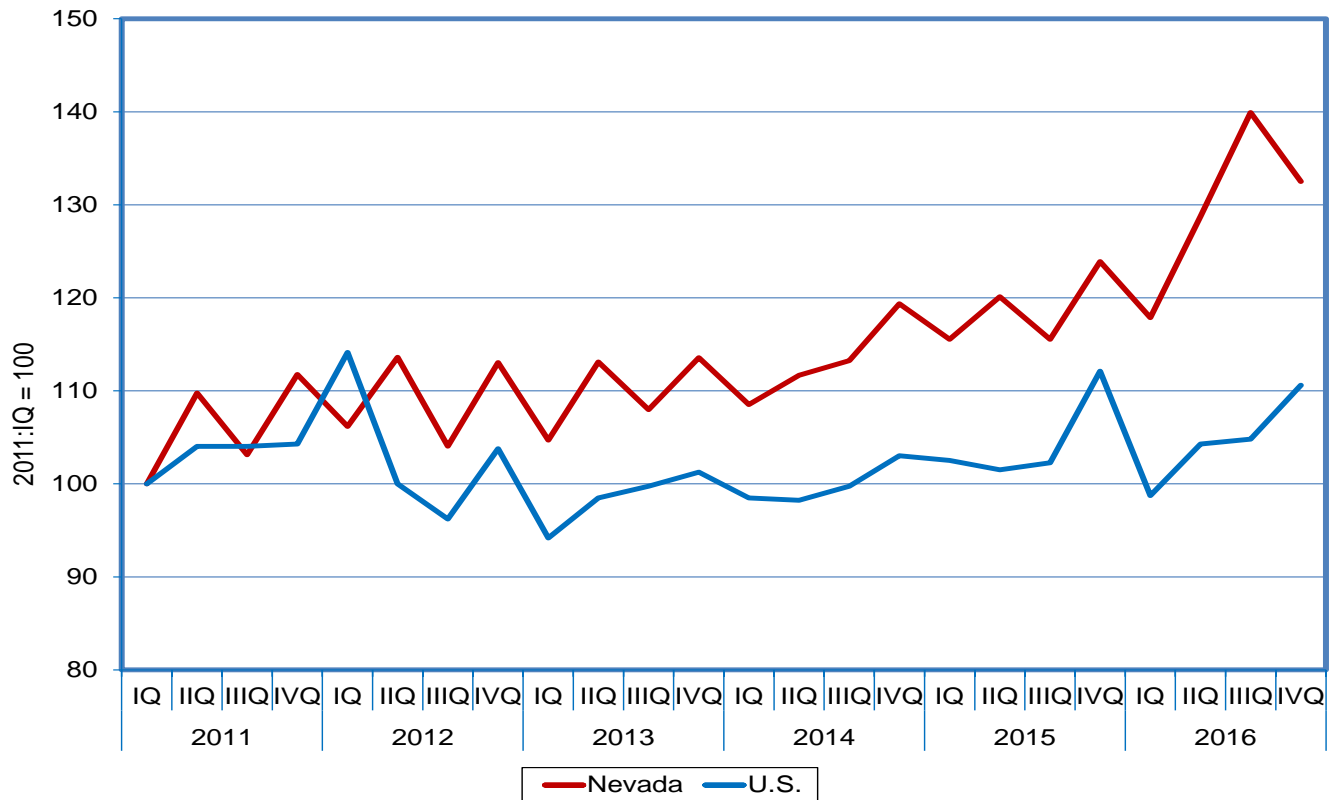
The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

# Media-Related Jobs on the Decline in the Information Sector; Software Publishing, Data Processing, and Related Services See Growth

	2017:IQ		
	Employment	Y-O-Y Change	Y-O-Y Pct. Change
<b>Information</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Telecommunications Resellers	3,470	82	2.4%
Motion Picture and Video Industries	2,849	-326	-10.3%
Data Processing and Related Services	1,791	69	4.0%
Radio and Television Broadcasting	1,680	-31	-1.8%
Newspaper, Book, & Directory Publishers	1,244	-59	-4.5%
Software Publishers	1,148	179	18.5%
Other Information Services	1,095	58	5.6%
Other Telecommunications	349	31	9.7%
Other	308	-50	-14.0%
Satellite Telecommunications	159	3	1.9%
Cable and Other Subscription Programming	11	2	22.2%

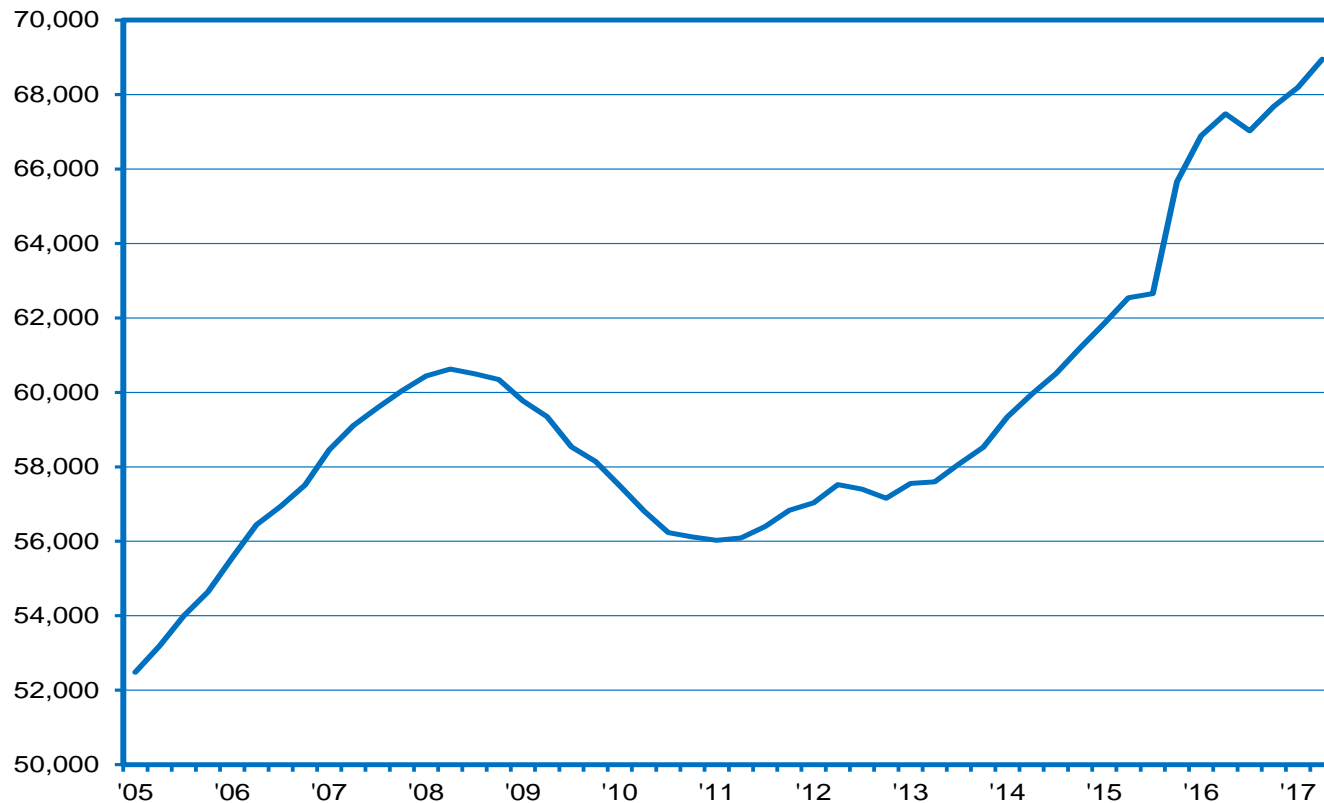


# Nevada Private Sector Business Establishment Openings Trending Up over the Recovery; Outpacing U.S. as a Whole



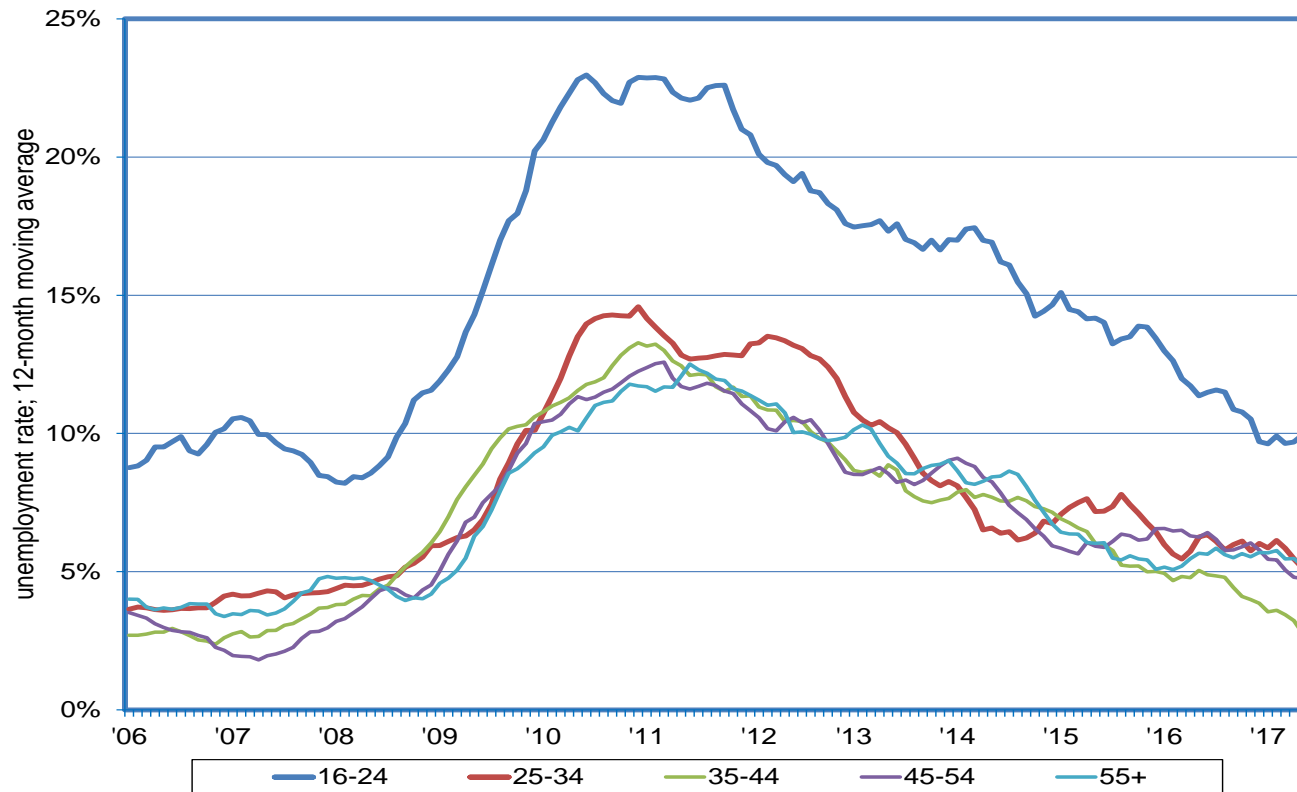


# Number of Employers in Nevada Hits Another Record High; 24 Consecutive Quarters of Year-over-Year Growth

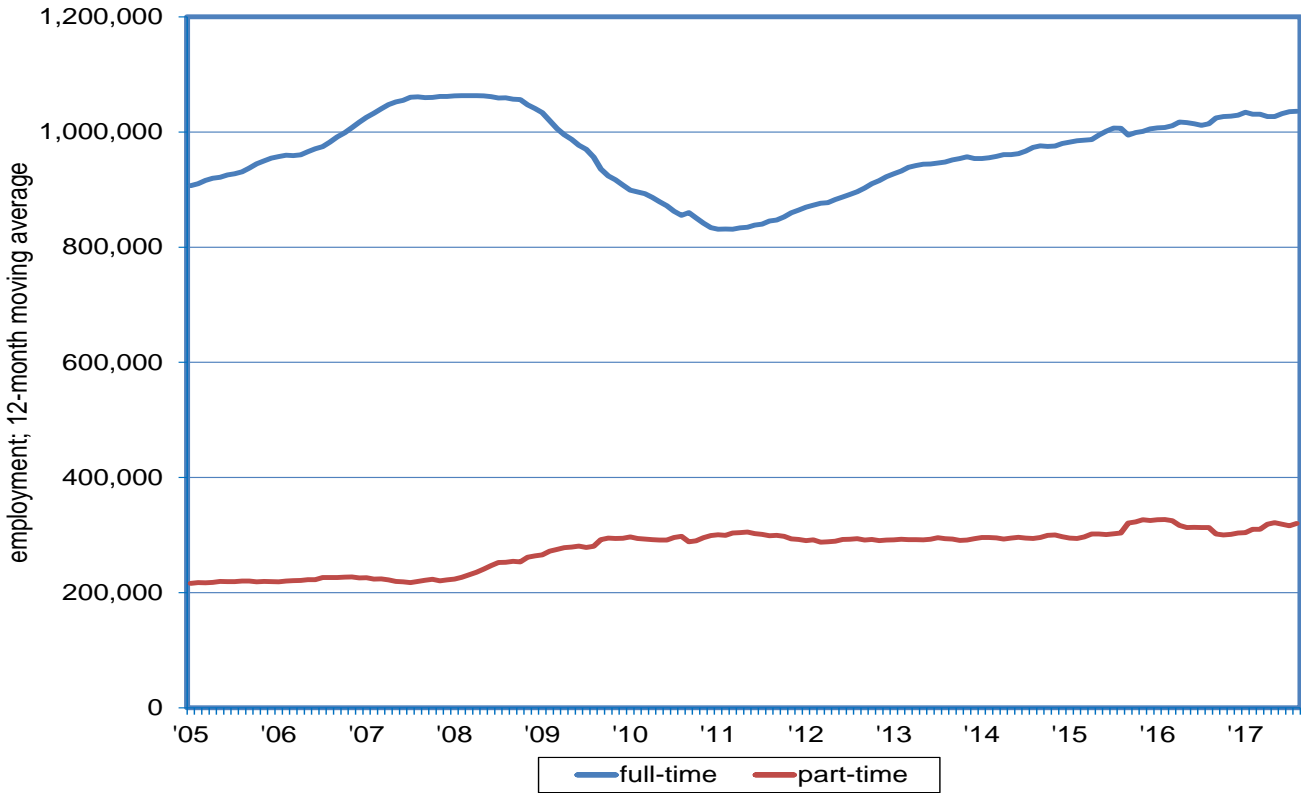


The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

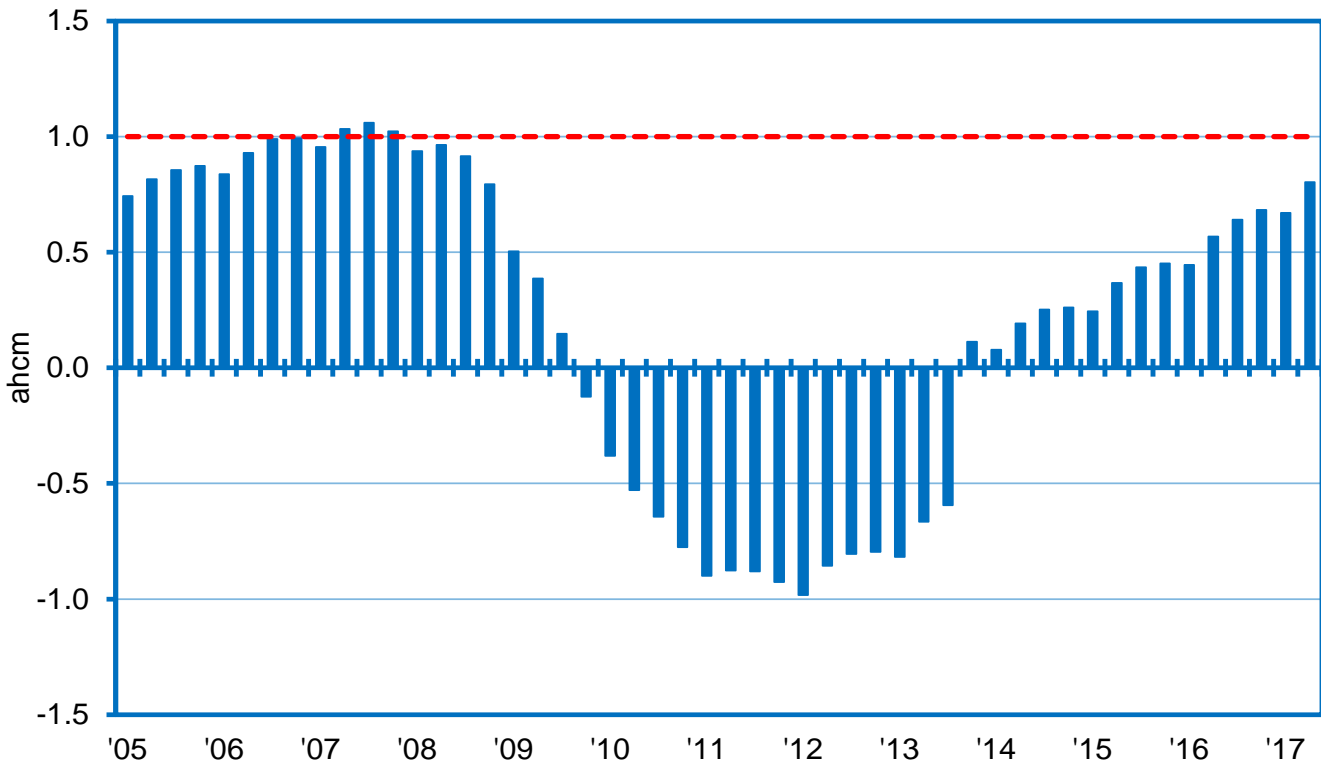
# Unemployment Rate for Teens and Young Adults Tends to be Higher than Other Age Groups



# Full-Time Employment Strong Since the Recovery Began; Part-Time Holding Relatively Steady



# Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Solvency Level Improved; Will Reach Solvency in 2018





# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

**August 2017**

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	2.7	38.8	3.0%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.9	42.8	3.3%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	156	2,097	1.4%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.9%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.4%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

Labor Force estimates are produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program.

Research and Analysis Bureau, Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation  
operates these programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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# Nevada Labor Force Summary

## Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-17	Aug-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-17
LABOR FORCE	1445.6	1429.0	16.7	1.2%	1442.8
EMPLOYMENT	1375.0	1350.3	24.7	1.8%	1373.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	70.6	78.7	-8.1	-10.3%	69.3
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	-----	-----	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1449.8	1429.2	20.6	1.4%	1452.4
EMPLOYMENT	1377.5	1350.1	27.4	2.0%	1377.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.2	79.0	-6.8	-8.6%	74.4
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	-----	-----	<b>5.1%</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

Employment adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

# Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-17	Aug-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1347.9</b>	<b>1309.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1345.2</b>
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>14.1</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>15.3%</i>	<i>85.8</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Durable Goods	28.2	26.9	1.3	4.8%	28.1
Non-durable Goods	17.1	16.9	0.2	1.2%	17.2
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	<i>245.4</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>244.8</i>
Wholesale	34.6	34.7	-0.1	-0.3%	35.0
Retail	146.8	144.9	1.9	1.3%	146.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	64.4	-0.4	-0.6%	63.1
<i>Information</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.7%</i>	<i>14.3</i>
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.3	-0.4	-1.5%	27.1
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>178.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>188.9</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.9	54.8	3.1	5.7%	58.3
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	104.4	98.4	6.0	6.1%	105.3
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>133.5</i>
Educational Services	13.2	12.8	0.4	3.1%	13.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	122.2	115.5	6.7	5.8%	120.4
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>351.6</i>	<i>347.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>350.4</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.6	30.6	1.0	3.3%	31.9
Accommodation and Food Service	320.0	316.7	3.3	1.0%	318.5
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>42.4</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>162.5</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>162.4</i>
Federal	19.0	18.7	0.3	1.6%	19.0
State	39.1	39.4	-0.3	-0.8%	39.1
Local	104.4	101.5	2.9	2.9%	104.3

# Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-17	Aug-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1346.6</b>	<b>1303.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1340.7</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>147.1</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.3	11.2	0.1	0.9%	11.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>87.1</b>
Construction of Buildings	13.6	12.8	0.8	6.2%	13.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	68.2	56.5	11.7	20.7%	66.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Durable Goods	28.4	27.0	1.4	5.2%	28.4
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.4	7.2	0.2	2.8%	7.5
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	17.1	16.9	0.2	1.2%	17.2
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1197.2</b>	<b>1168.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1193.6</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1042.2</b>	<b>1016.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1039.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>243.0</b>
Wholesale	34.7	34.8	-0.1	-0.3%	34.9
Retail	145.5	143.9	1.6	1.1%	145.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.7	23.2	0.5	2.2%	23.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.6	9.1	0.5	5.5%	9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.0	-0.2	-0.3%	62.5
Utilities	4.0	4.1	-0.1	-2.4%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	59.8	59.9	-0.1	-0.2%	58.5
Air Transportation	7.0	6.9	0.1	1.4%	7.0
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.0	14.2	-0.2	-1.4%	14.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	9.9	10.0	-0.1	-1.0%	9.9
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Telecommunications	3.8	3.9	-0.1	-2.6%	3.8
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>63.3</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.7	35.5	0.2	0.6%	35.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.5	19.1	0.4	2.1%	19.6
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.3	27.4	-0.1	-0.4%	27.4
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>187.3</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.8	54.4	3.4	6.3%	57.8
Management of Companies	25.2	24.2	1.0	4.1%	24.9
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	105.6	98.5	7.1	7.2%	104.6
Administrative & Support Services	102.4	94.9	7.5	7.9%	101.4
Employment Services	23.1	21.9	1.2	5.5%	22.2
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>133.4</b>
Educational Services	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.6%	12.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	122.3	115.8	6.5	5.6%	120.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	56.4	50.9	5.5	10.8%	56.1
Hospitals	30.6	29.5	1.1	3.7%	30.5
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>350.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>355.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32.4	31.5	0.9	2.9%	32.8
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	25.2	24.4	0.8	3.3%	25.6
Accommodation and Food Service	323.1	319.2	3.9	1.2%	322.6
Accommodation	197.1	194.1	3.0	1.5%	196.3
<b>Casino Hotels and Gaming</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>186.9</b>
Casino Hotels	177.4	177.5	-0.1	-0.1%	176.7
Gaming Industries	10.2	9.9	0.3	3.0%	10.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	126.0	125.1	0.9	0.7%	126.3
Full-Service Restaurants	63.3	61.4	1.9	3.1%	63.6
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.9	49.2	-2.3	-4.7%	46.7
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>42.7</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>154.2</b>
Federal	19.2	18.9	0.3	1.6%	19.3
State	36.5	36.7	-0.2	-0.5%	36.5
Local	99.3	96.1	3.2	3.3%	98.4



2017 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1321.5</b>	<b>1325.9</b>	<b>1325.7</b>	<b>1333.6</b>	<b>1331.5</b>	<b>1337.4</b>	<b>1345.2</b>	<b>1347.9</b>					<b>1334.7</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>					<b>14.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>87.5</b>					<b>83.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>					<b>45.1</b>
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.2					28.1
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17	17.1	17	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.1					17.0
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>242.1</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>246.7</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>245.4</b>					<b>243.7</b>
Wholesale	34.6	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.6					34.6
Retail Trade	144.0	143.4	143.7	144.5	144.6	147.4	146.7	146.8					145.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.4	63.8	63.5	63.3	64.4	63.1	64.0					63.8
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>					<b>14.3</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>					<b>63.4</b>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28	28	27.8	27.7	26.9	27.1	26.9					27.4
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>187.3</b>					<b>185.2</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.1	56.7	57.6	57.5	58.3	57.9					57.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4	100.7	103.4	104.8	104.1	105.3	104.4					103.4
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>135.4</b>					<b>132.3</b>
Educational Services	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2					13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.1	118	118.3	118.3	119.9	120.4	122.2					119.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>351.2</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>349.4</b>	<b>349.1</b>	<b>350.4</b>	<b>351.6</b>					<b>351.1</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31	31	31.4	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.6					31.4
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.9	320.2	323.1	317.7	317.5	318.5	320.0					319.8
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>					<b>41.6</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>162.5</b>					<b>160.2</b>
Federal	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.0					18.9
State	39.3	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.6	39.0	39.1	39.1					39.1
Local	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.9	101.1	101.4	104.3	104.4					102.2

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders.  
 Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Aug-17

2017 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1304.2</b>	<b>1312.7</b>	<b>1318.9</b>	<b>1332.4</b>	<b>1339.4</b>	<b>1344.4</b>	<b>1340.7</b>	<b>1346.6</b>					<b>1329.9</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>149.4</b>					<b>141.9</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>					<b>14.1</b>
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.3					11.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>89.5</b>					<b>82.8</b>
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.6					12.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	56.8	58.4	61.8	62.1	65.4	66.2	68.2					62.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>					<b>45.0</b>
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.4					28.0
Computer & Electronic Products	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4					7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5					6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.1					17.0
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1168.7</b>	<b>1176.8</b>	<b>1181.0</b>	<b>1190.9</b>	<b>1197.7</b>	<b>1198.1</b>	<b>1193.6</b>	<b>1197.2</b>					<b>1188.0</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1011.6</b>	<b>1014.5</b>	<b>1018.2</b>	<b>1029.3</b>	<b>1035.1</b>	<b>1040.8</b>	<b>1039.4</b>	<b>1042.2</b>					<b>1028.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>244.5</b>	<b>243.0</b>	<b>244.0</b>					<b>241.8</b>
Wholesale	34.4	34.1	34.5	33.8	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.7					34.5
Retail	143.8	141.4	141.5	143.2	144.1	146.1	145.6	145.5					143.9
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.3	23.7	23.7	23.7					23.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.6					9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilitie	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.1	63.0	63.5	62.5	63.8					63.4
Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0					4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.8	59.6	59.1	59.0	59.4	58.5	59.8					59.4
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0					6.9
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.0					14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9					10.0
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>					<b>14.3</b>
Telecommunications	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8					3.8
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.0</b>					<b>63.2</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.9	35.7					35.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.5					19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.9	27.3	27.4	27.3					27.4
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>184.0</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>188.6</b>					<b>184.2</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.9	57.1	57.1	57.0	57.8	57.8					57.0
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.2					24.5
Administrative & Support and Waste													
Mgt.	100.1	98.9	99.6	102.6	105.4	104.9	104.6	105.6					102.7
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.4	96.2	99.5	102.2	101.7	101.4	102.4					99.4
Employment Services	21.8	20.9	21.1	21.8	22.8	23.1	22.2	23.1					22.1
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>134.9</b>					<b>132.1</b>
Educational Services	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	12.5	12.6					13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.4	117.5	118.6	119.0	120.6	120.9	122.3					119.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.0	52.7	54.2	54.3	55.3	56.1	56.4					54.3
Hospitals	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.6					30.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>344.5</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>354.2</b>	<b>354.3</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>355.5</b>					<b>351.8</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.7	32.2	32.3	32.8	32.4					31.4
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3	23.6	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.2					24.4
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	316.0	318.3	322.5	322.1	323.3	322.6	323.1					320.4
Accommodation	193.0	194.4	194.0	195.1	195.2	196.4	196.3	197.1					195.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.7	185.9	187.1	187.3	187.3	186.9	187.6					186.5
Casino Hotels	174.8	175.9	176.1	177.0	177.2	177.2	176.7	177.4					176.5
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2					10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.6	124.3	127.4	126.9	126.9	126.3	126.0					125.2
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.2	61.3	63.0	62.3	63.0	63.6	63.3					62.1
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.6	47.1	48.3	48.5	47.5	46.7	46.9					47.3
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>42.1</b>					<b>41.4</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>155.0</b>					<b>159.1</b>
Federal	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.2					18.9
State	36.8	40.5	41.0	40.4	40.8	36.8	36.5	36.5					38.7
Local	101.7	103.2	103.2	102.5	102.9	101.3	98.4	99.3					101.6

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders.

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Aug-17

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	1435.6	1438.7	1439.2	1440.2	1440.9	1441.6	1442.8	1445.6					1440.6
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	1364.4	1368.0	1370.7	1372.8	1373.1	1373.6	1373.5	1375.0					1371.4
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	71.2	70.7	68.5	67.4	67.9	67.9	69.3	70.6					69.2
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>					<b>4.8%</b>
<b>NEVADA NSA*</b>													
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	1428.2	1439.7	1435.6	1436.6	1440.8	1444.4	1452.4	1449.8					1440.9
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	1355.5	1366.7	1368.1	1369.9	1374.0	1374.2	1377.9	1377.5					1370.5
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	72.7	73.0	67.6	66.8	66.8	70.1	74.4	72.2					70.4
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>					<b>4.9%</b>

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Aug-17

Employment adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

\*Seasonally Adjusted

\*Non-Seasonally Adjusted