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JULY LABOR MARKET PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
August 15, 2018

Nevada Adds 9,500 Jobs in July While Unemployment Dips for the Third Time to 4.6%

CARSON CITY, NV - According to the state Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation's (DETR) July 2018 economic report, overall job growth increased to nearly 46,000 jobs year-over-year. At 3.4 percent growth, this is the largest increase since June 2017. The state's unemployment rate decreased by another 0.1 percent to 4.6 percent, the lowest level since August 2007.

"This month's record numbers in job growth, number of employers in the state's Unemployment Insurance System and Nevada's Trust Fund balance at nearly \$1.3 billion, is encouraging for our state and continues to strengthen Nevada's economic standing," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Combined with a diminishing unemployment rate, the Silver State continues to build on our position for the future."

DETR's report also notes that the unemployment rate in the state fell for the third straight month to 4.6%, with the decline of 0.1 percentage point matching the change in the national rate. Additionally, total unemployment fell below 70,000 for the first time since January 2008 to 68,396. Nevada's unemployment rate is currently 0.8 points above the state's all-time-low rate (3.8%). Unemployment is now down 9.1 points from its all-time high, hit during the recession (13.7%).

"This month's report continues to show a strong labor market in the state, with the largest employment increase in two years, and another decline in the state unemployment rate." said David Schmidt, Chief Economist for DETR. "In addition, while the month to month numbers can be volatile and subject to revision, the fact that the employment change from June to July is currently the second-largest such increase since the end of the recession highlights the strong private sector job growth Nevada continues to experience."

Additional July Economic Report Notes:

- Unemployment declined by 0.1 percentage point, the third decline seen so far this year
- The last time Nevada's unemployment rate was this low was August, 2007
- July's (seasonally-adjusted) over-the-month job gain of 9,500 was the largest over-the-month increase (next to July 2016) since the end of the recession
- The state added 46,000 jobs over the year (seasonally-adjusted)
- Manufacturing employment has grown by 14% year to date
- Another record-high number of employers in Nevada's unemployment insurance system, at 70,960 at the end of 2018's 2nd Quarter
- Nevada's Trust Fund balance is at nearly \$1.3 billion at the end of the 2nd quarter

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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).

Visit us <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com> and Follow us on Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com/NVlabormarket>



NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW July 2018

Nevada saw 9,500 new jobs in July, seasonally-adjusted, bringing total employment to 1,389,400. This is the largest over-the-month gain the State has seen since July of 2016, two years ago. June's estimate was also revised upwards by 2,100, bringing the total two-month gain to 13,600 jobs. July's strong seasonally adjusted gain comes as a result of the State adding 5,100 jobs, unadjusted, when 4,400 jobs were expected to be lost based on historical patterns. The private sector saw the largest share of gains, adding 9,200 jobs, while the government sector added 300.

The Silver State has added 46,000 jobs since the same month last year, a gain of 3.4 percent. National employment grew by just 1.6 percent over the period, meaning the Silver State is growing more than twice as fast as the national average.

Year to date, manufacturing is growing at the fastest rate (up 14 percent), after adding 6,500 through July (versus the same period last year). Construction has added the most jobs, with a gain of 7,000 or 8.5 percent. Education and health services, and other services, have both grown by 4.7 percent. Information remains the only sector to see fewer jobs year to date.

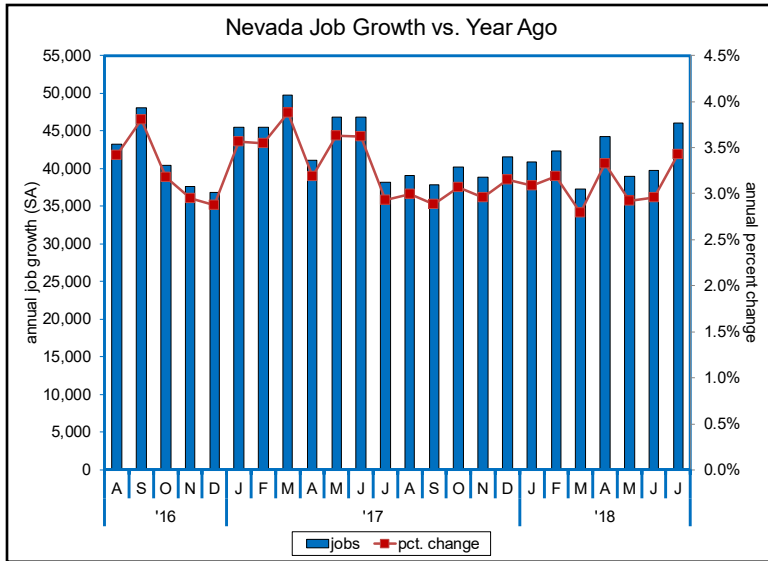
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: June - July Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,100	-4,400	9,500
Private Sector	8,700	-500	9,200
Public Sector	-3,600	-3,900	300

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) enhances labor market perspective by looking beyond net employment changes into the sources of movement – job creation and destruction. Gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 77,450 in 2017:IVQ; in the same quarter, gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments totaled 61,760.

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a “net” employment gain of 15,690 jobs in the private sector for this period. This represents the 29th consecutive quarter of net job growth in this series. Gross job gains have averaged 74,360 per quarter from 2016:IVQ thru 2017:IVQ.

Opening establishments accounted for 13,000 new (gross) jobs in 2017:IVQ, 460 fewer than in the previous quarter. Closing establishments lost 11,100 jobs during the



quarter, an increase of 200 over the previous quarter's loss. The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all private businesses in the economy. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses attributable to opening and closing establishments yielded a net employment gain of 1,900 jobs in the private sector during 2017:IVQ.

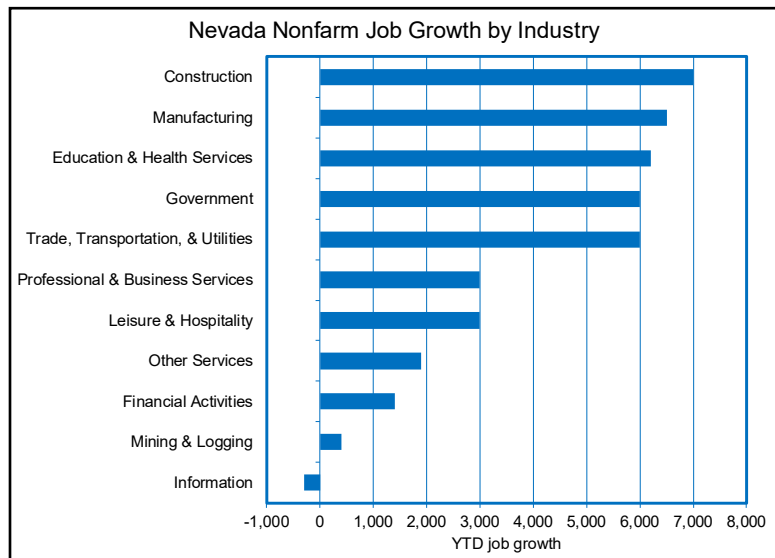
The number of employers in the Nevada Unemployment Insurance (UI) system reached an all-time high in the first half of 2018, at 70,960. Relative to the first half of 2017, the number of employers has increased by just over 2,000, or 2.9 percent. Record-high employer levels have been observed in thirteen of the past fifteen quarters, since the fourth quarter of 2014.

Relative to the trough of the recession, the number of employers has increased by nearly 15,000; and relative to the pre-recessionary peak, employers have increased by more than 10,300. Though there is not a one-to-one relationship between the number of employers and the number of employed persons in

the state, when we consider this data in light of trends in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, we see that employment is increasing commensurate with the number of employers.

The unemployment rate in Nevada dropped for the third month in a row in July, declining 0.1 percentage point over the month to 4.6 percent. This is down from five percent a year ago, and the lowest rate since August 2007, nearly eleven years ago. Nationally, the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 percent in July, keeping the gap between Nevada's rate and the nation's steady at 0.7 percentage point.

Information from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program, produced by state agencies in cooperation with the BLS, allows us to evaluate Nevada's unemployment rate relative to that for other states. The unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed to the total labor force. The labor force includes those who are employed and those who are unemployed but searching for work.



Unemployment rate estimates are available since 1976. Nevada's all-time low unemployment rate stood at 3.8 percent in late 1998. This rate ranked 38th among the all-time lows for all states and the District of Columbia. As the recession of 2007 unfolded, Nevada's unemployment rate increased non-stop to 13.7 percent in late 2010, an all-time high. Over the course of the 2010 to 2013 period, the Silver State's jobless rate was the highest in the nation. As the labor market strengthened, the unemployment rate levels in the Silver State started to improve.

With an unemployment rate of 4.7 percent in June 2018, Nevada had the fifth-highest unemployment rate in the nation. Three states (plus Washington, DC) had higher unemployment rates. June's unemployment rate was nine percentage points below the all-time high rate and 0.9 percentage point above the all-time low rate.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the BLS, allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate by gender. In 2006 both male and female unemployment rates hovered around four percent in Nevada. However, beginning in late-2007, both rates started to increase.

In mid-2010 the male unemployment rate peaked at 15.9 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), while the female unemployment rate reached its peak in late 2010 at 12.7 percent. The differing results by gender are certainly a reflection of the negative impact of the recession on the construction sector in the Silver State, a male-dominated industry (men account for nearly 80 percent of construction employment). In part, the improvement in construction employment has helped to reduce the gap between the unemployment rate for men and women.

As of July 2018, the male unemployment rate in the Silver State stands at 4.7 percent,

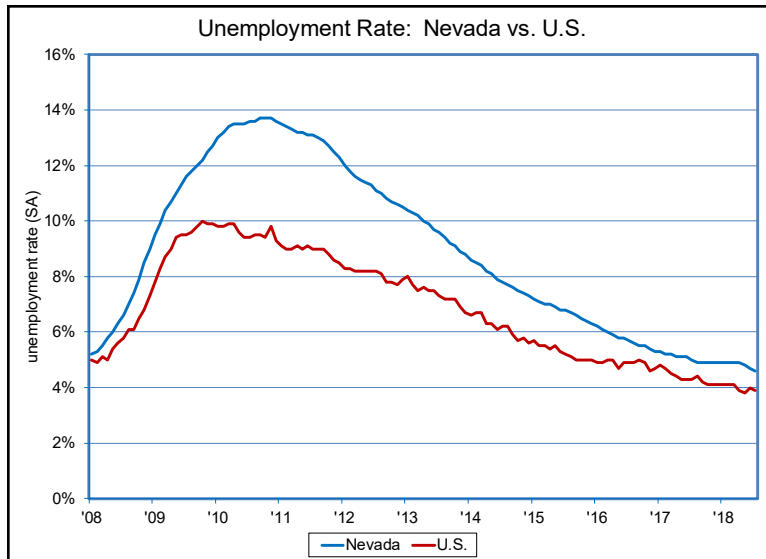
and the female rate comes in at 4.8 percent. The overall unemployment rate is 4.7 percent¹. Based upon trends over the past few years, the gap between men and women has improved, despite some random volatility. Much of the difference in unemployment rates by gender is due to the distribution of male/female employment across different industries.

The BLS produces six alternative measures of labor underutilization which are available at the state level on a quarterly basis from the CPS. The official concept of unemployment (as measured in the CPS by U-3 in the U-1 to U-6 range of alternatives) includes all jobless persons who are available to take a job and have actively sought work in the past four weeks. This concept has been thoroughly reviewed and validated since the inception of the CPS in 1940. The other measures are provided to data users and analysts who want more narrowly (U-1 and U-2) or broadly (U-4 through U-6) defined measures. The use of four-quarter averages for states increases the reliability of the CPS estimates, which are based on relatively small sample sizes at the sub-national level, and eliminates seasonality. Due to the inclusion of lagged quarters, the state alternative measures may not fully reflect the current status of the labor market.

The U-3 measure, which averaged 4.9 percent in Nevada over the year ending 2018:IIQ, is the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force. This measure is most similar to the official unemployment rate, which stood at 4.8 percent in this period. U-3 peaked at 14.4 percent in 2010.

U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 5.2 percent, up by 0.3 percentage points. Discouraged workers are those people who would like to

¹ It should be noted that utilizing information solely from the CPS results in a slightly different total unemployment rate than what is officially reported. The State's official rate incorporates information regarding job trends and unemployment insurance claims activity into the calculation, in addition to CPS results.



work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. U-4 peaked at 15.2 percent in 2010.

Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than belief that there are no jobs to fill (school attendance, transportation problems, poor health, family responsibilities, etc.). U-5 totaled 6.1 percent during this period. U-5 peaked at 16 percent in 2010.

Finally, U-6 adds part-time workers (working less than 35 hours per week) who would rather be working full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons including having their hours cut or being unable to find full-time work. This leads to a U-6 underutilization rate of 9.7 percent. The U-6 measure stands at 9.7 percent over the year ending 2018:IIQ; it is the fifth-highest in the U.S., compared to the third-highest a year ago. All alternative measures of labor underutilization in the Silver State are down over the quarter.

Information from the monthly CPS also allows for the analysis of the labor force 25 years and over by educational attainment. Four major categories of educational attainment are considered: less than High School diploma, High School graduates with no college (includes persons with a high school diploma

or equivalent), some college or associate degree, and Bachelor's degree and higher (includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional and doctoral degrees).

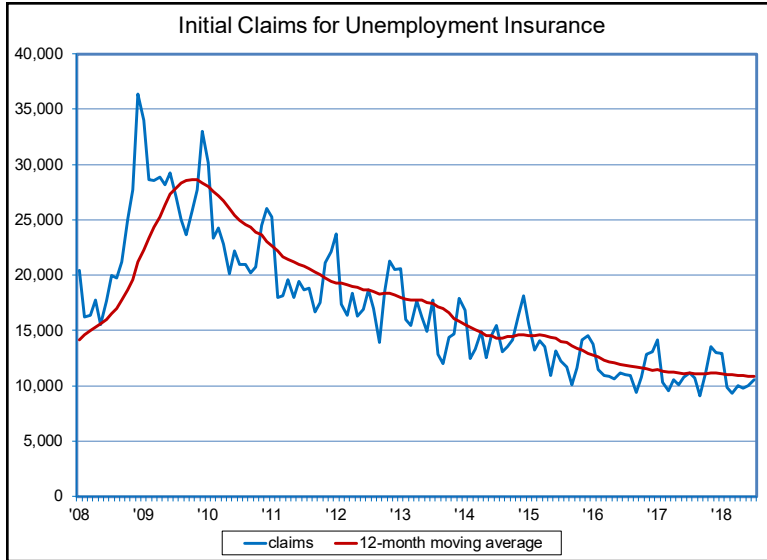
Since 2005, Nevadans in the labor force with less than a High School diploma have remained relatively steady at 11 percent of total labor force. Those with a High School diploma and no college are trending down, reaching around 32 percent of total labor force. Nevadans with some college or associate degree are trending up, with 31 percent of total labor force. People with a Bachelor's degree are also

trending up, reaching 26 percent of total labor force.

On average in 2005, one-third of the labor force in Nevada had a High School diploma and no college education; 29 percent of the labor force had some college or an associate's degree; 24 percent had a Bachelor's degree or higher, and 12 percent had less than a High School diploma.

From 2005 to 2011, the largest share of the Silver State labor force was made up of High School graduates with no college, compared to the other three categories of educational attainment. Since 2015, Nevadans with some college or an associate's degree represent the largest share of the civilian labor force. For the year ending in July 2018, two thirds of Nevada's labor force have at least some college or associate degree. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics², associate's degrees in an academic program are primarily in the arts and sciences and are transferable to a bachelor's degree program, while associate's degrees in occupational programs prepare graduates for a specific occupation.

² Profile of the labor force by educational attainment: Spotlight on Statistics: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits saw a seasonal increase of 560 claims in July to 10,550, up 5.6 percent when compared to June. However, this July's reading is down 5.2 percent when compared to July of last year, a decrease of 580 claims, indicating a continued decline in the series in aggregate. The 12-month moving average of this series has fallen below 11,000 for the fourth consecutive month, at 10,830 claims. Concurrent with this, the benefit exhaustion rate has fallen to 33.5 percent this month, down from 36.7 percent in July of last year; while the average duration has fallen to 13.2 weeks, down from last July's 13.8 weeks.

Nevada's UI Trust Fund ended the first half of 2018 with a balance of \$1.29 billion, another record level. Since last quarter, \$238.63 million in UI taxes were collected, an increase of 3.9 percent compared to the second quarter of 2017. Interest earned by the Trust Fund totaled \$7.0 million in the second quarter; \$2.26 million higher than last year's second quarter reading.

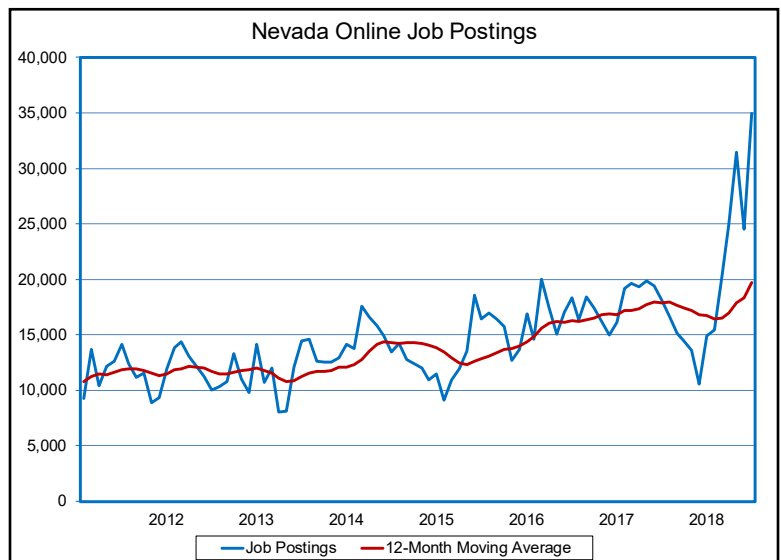
Outflows from the fund, also known as benefit payments, were \$64.96 million for the observed period, \$5.9 million lower compared to the previous year. This, combined with the increase in UI contributions, allowed the Trust Fund to grow by \$182.25

million over the quarter.

Turning to solvency measures of the Trust Fund, the most common measure, the Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM), provides an estimate of the amount of time the current Trust Fund balance could pay benefits at the average of a state's three highest cost years in the last two decades. The federally-recommended minimum AHCM is 1.0, which represents one year of benefits. With a balance of \$1.29 billion, Nevada's current AHCM of 1.14 at the end of the first quarter of 2018 indicates that the Silver State's Trust Fund would cover

more than one year of benefits if a similar recession were to occur. Currently, 28 states and the District of Columbia have AHCMs in excess of one.

Alternatively, a more stringent measure of UI Trust Fund solvency would be the High Cost Multiple, which considers only the highest cost year in the past two decades. According to this measure, Nevada's UI Trust Fund could weather only 86.3 percent of a year similar to the worst recession year in Nevada's history. The solvency gap for this measure is \$204.4 million.



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 posting activity³. Year-to-date through July, 166,484 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 35,300 (27 percent) from the same period last year. Full time jobs accounted for 83.6 percent of listings so far this year, a decline of 2.6 percentage points from 2017⁴.

³ 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.

⁴ Not all job ads specify whether the advertised position is full-time or part-time.

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Nevada Labor Market Briefing: July 2018

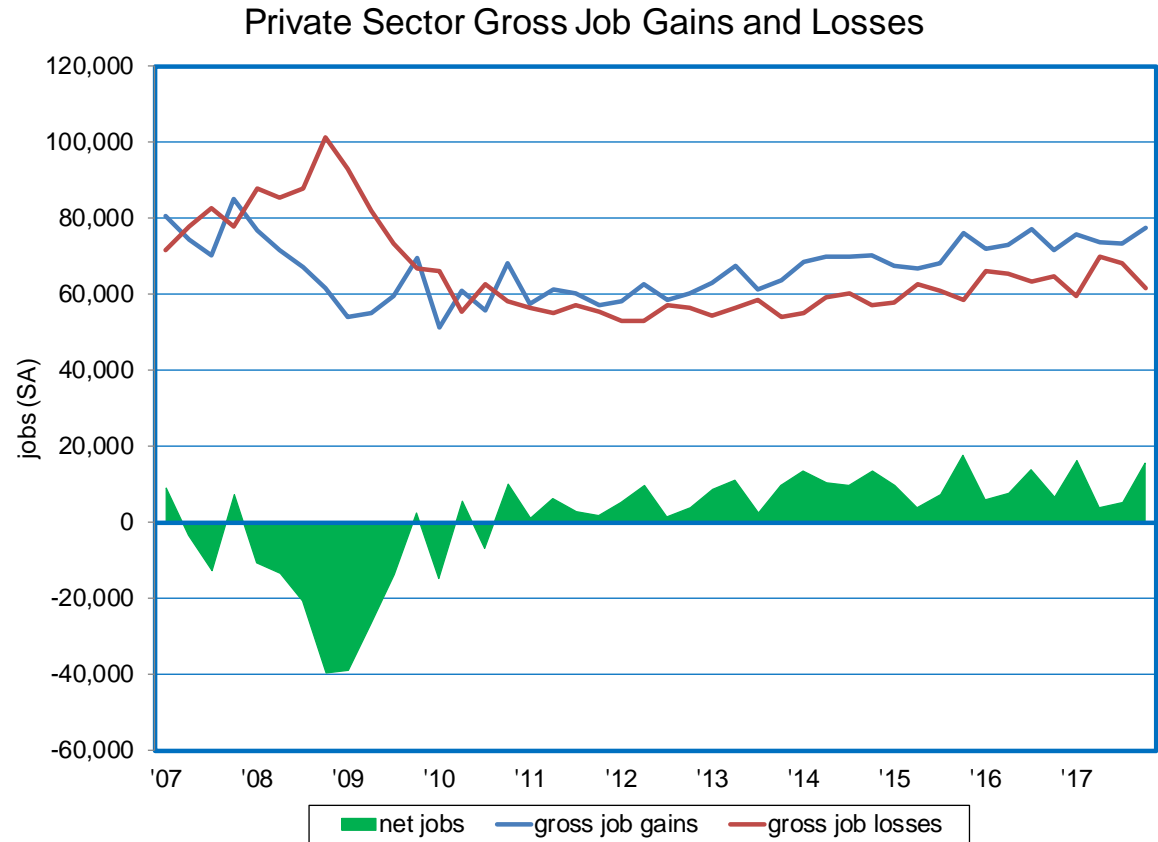
Special Topics

Nevada Private Sector Gross Job Gains > Gross Job Losses in 29 Straight Quarters; 2017:IVQ Net Gain = 15,690 Jobs

Gross job gains totaled 77,450 in 2017:IVQ, gross job losses totaled 61,760

Resulting net employment gain of 15,690 private sector jobs

29th consecutive quarter of net job growth

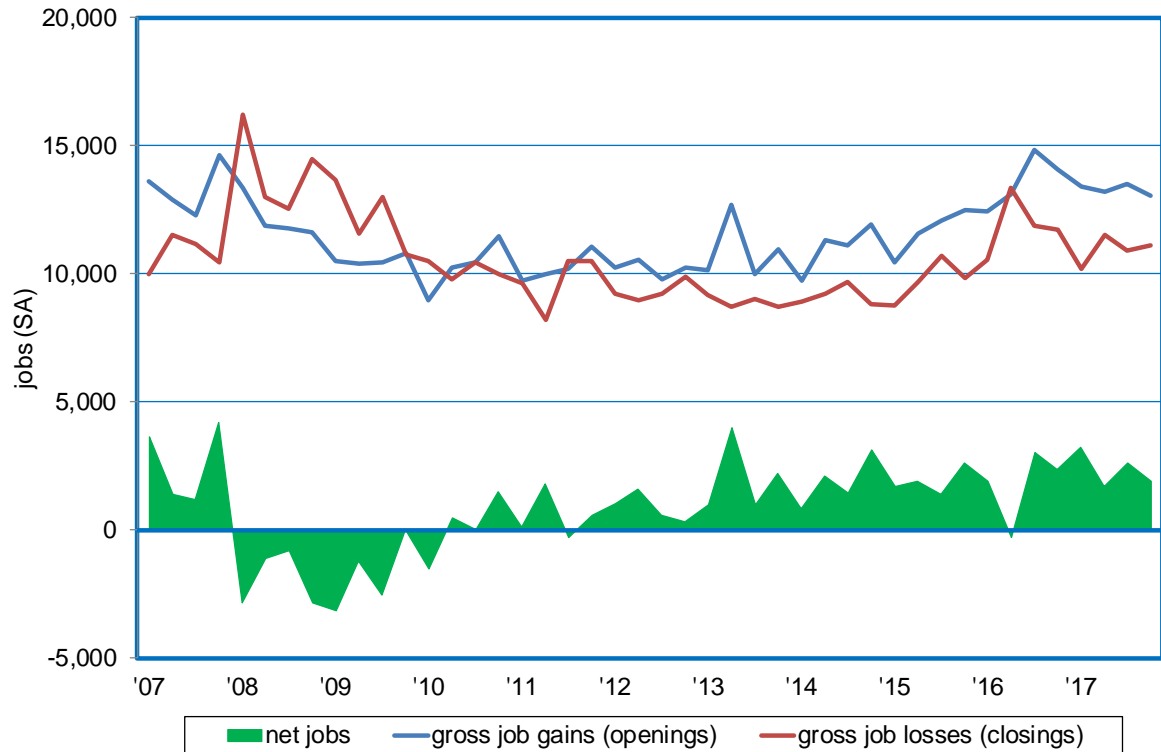


Gross Job Gains in Opening Establishments > Losses in Closing Establishments in 24 of the Past 25 Quarters; 2017:IVQ Net Gain = 1,900

Opening establishments accounted for 13,000 new jobs in 2017:IVQ, 460 fewer than the previous quarter

Closing establishments accounted for 11,100 lost jobs, 200 more than the previous quarter

Gross Job Gains and Losses from Opening and Closing Establishments

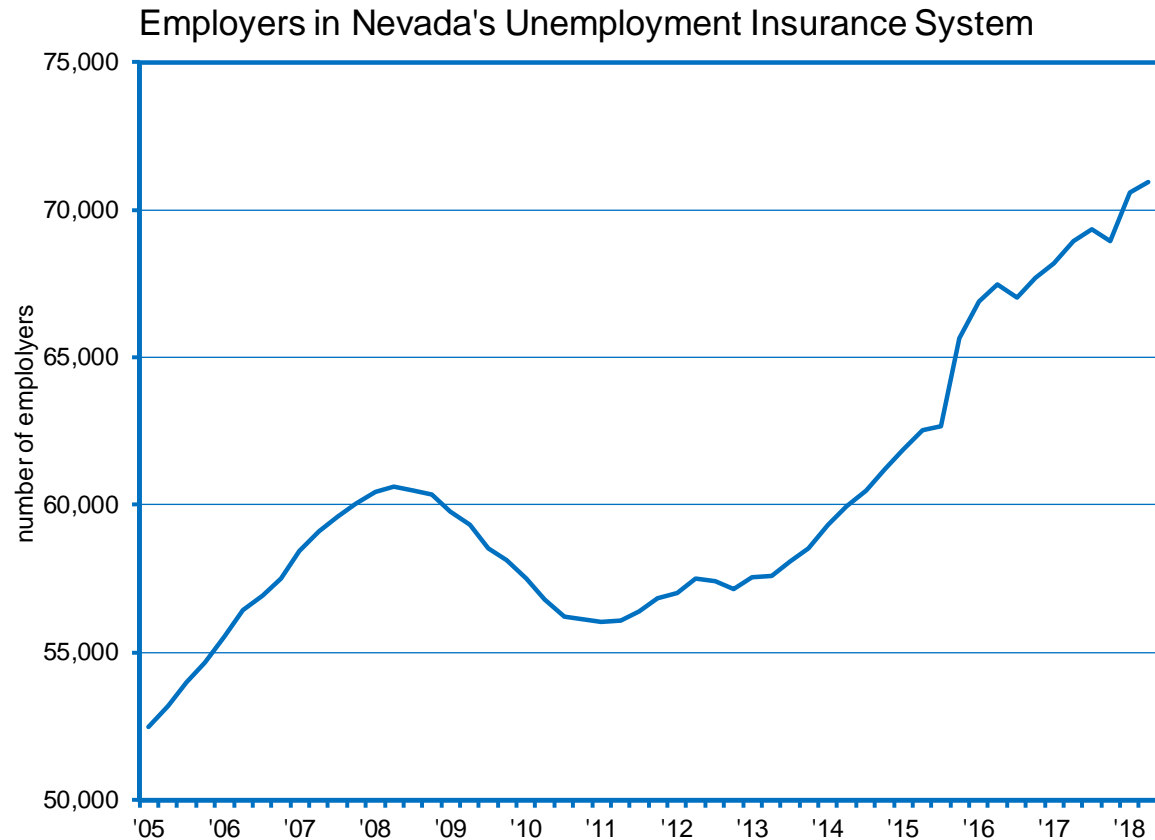


Number of Employers in Nevada Sets New Record-High in 2018:IIQ; 28 Consecutive Quarters of Year-over-Year Growth

Number of employers in UI system at an all-time high of 70,960

An increase of 2,000 or 2.9% year to date

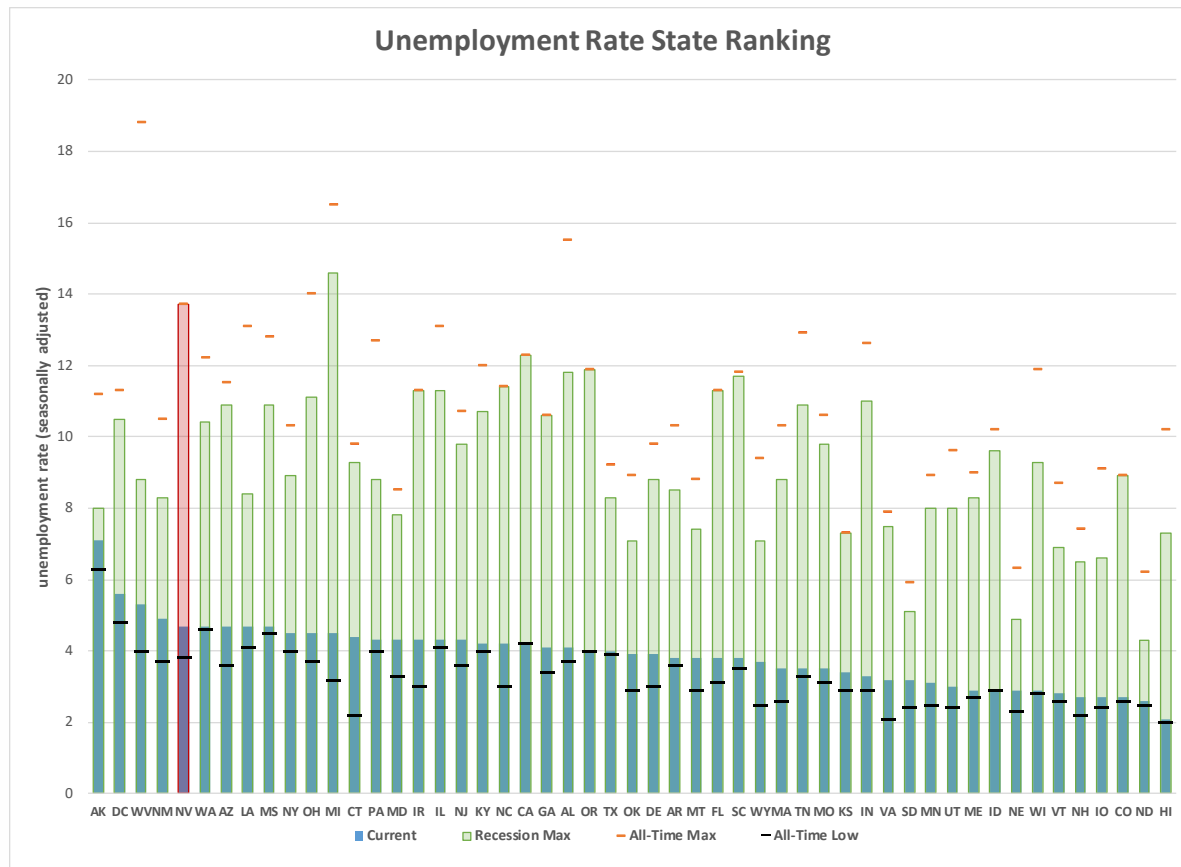
Increase of 10,300 from the pre-recessionary peak



As of June 2018, Four States Have a Higher Unemployment Rate than the Silver State

From 2010 to 2013, the Silver State's jobless rate was the highest in the nation

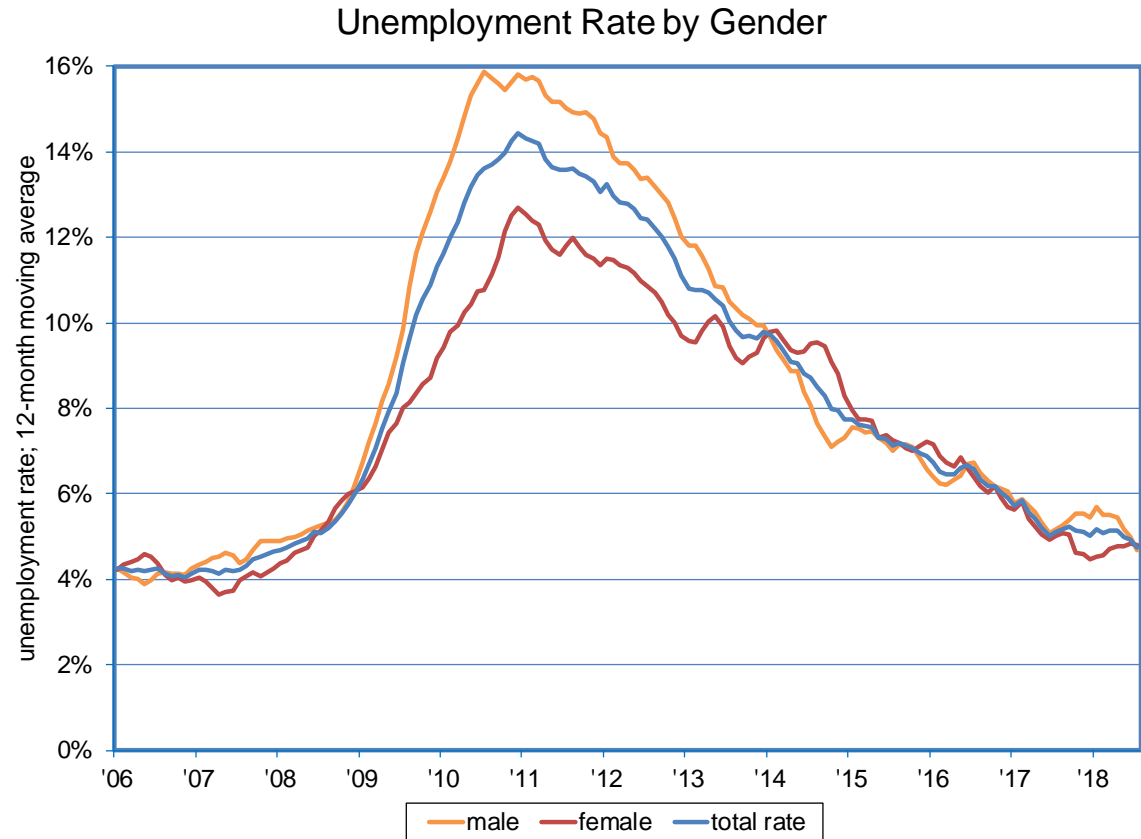
As of June, 2018 Nevada has the 5th-highest unemployment rate in the nation behind Alaska, Washington D.C., West Virginia, and New Mexico



Gap Between Male/Female Unemployment Rate Continues to Decline

During the recession, the male unemployment rate peaked at 15.9%, while the rate for women peaked at 12.7%

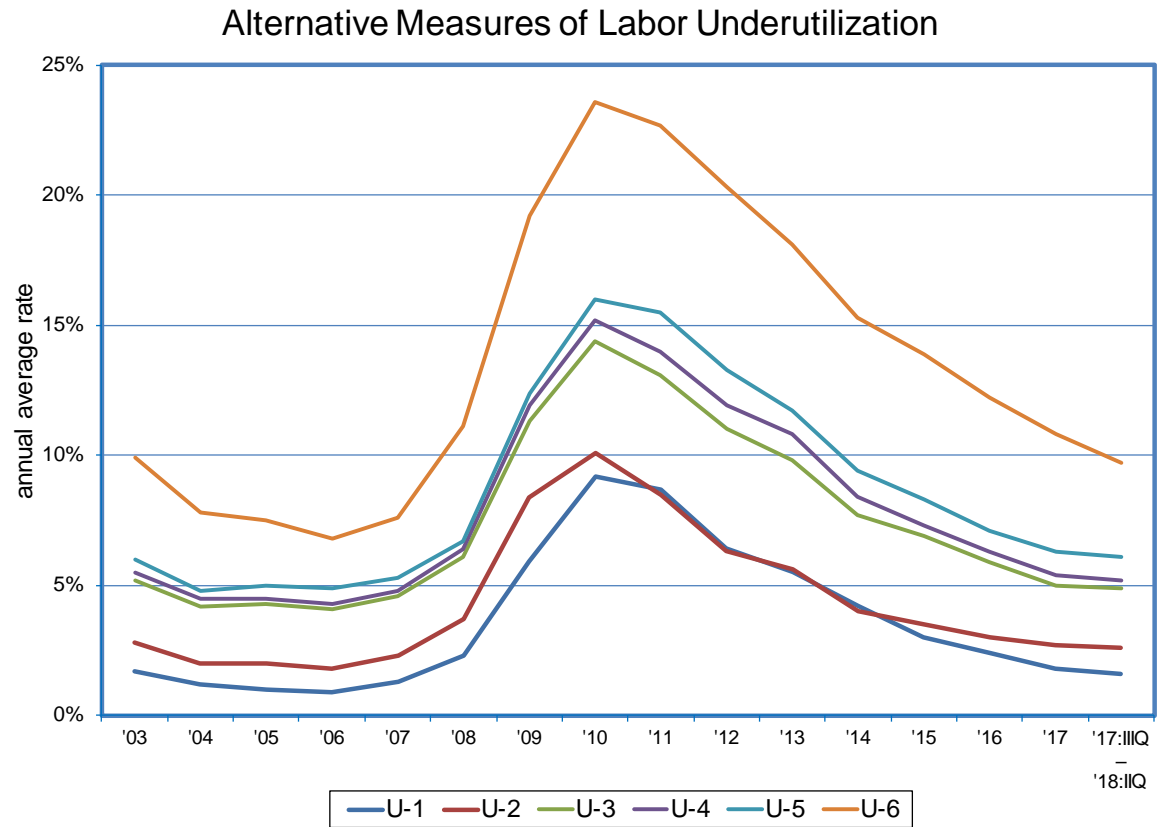
As of July, the rate for men stands at 4.7%, and at 4.8% for women



Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization Continue Trending Down

The U-6 measure stands at 9.7%—5th-highest in the U.S. compared to 3rd-highest a year ago

U-6 includes discouraged workers, marginally attached workers, and involuntary part-time workers



Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization Continue Trending Down

The U-4 rate, which includes discouraged workers, has declined by 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter

Discouraged workers have stopped looking for a job because they believe there are none available

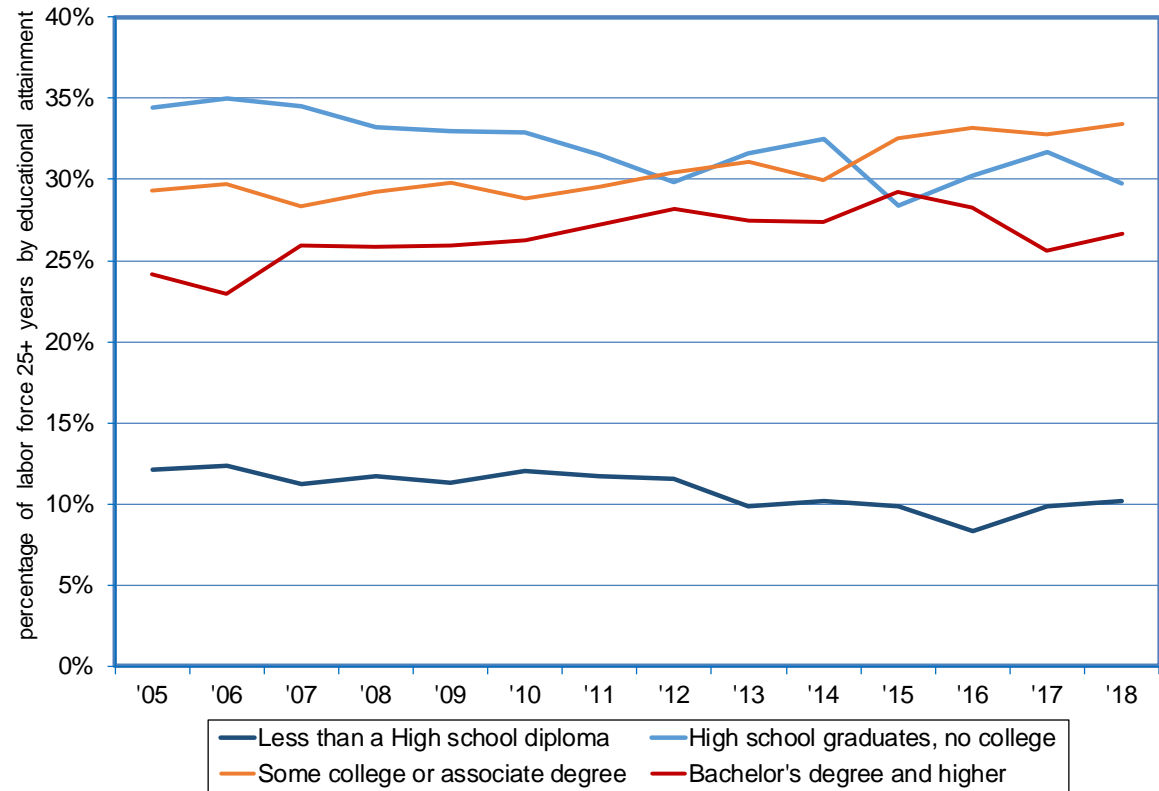
Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization				
Measure	Underutilization Concept	Annual Average 2017:IIQ through 2018:IQ	Annual Average 2017:IIIQ through 2018:IIQ	O-T-Q Percentage Points Change
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	4.9%	4.8%	-0.1
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	1.7%	1.6%	-0.1
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	2.7%	2.6%	-0.1
U-3	similar to official rate	5.1%	4.9%	-0.2
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	5.5%	5.2%	-0.3
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	6.4%	6.1%	-0.3
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	10.4%	9.7%	-0.7

Over Half of Nevada's Labor Force Has at Least Some College Education

From 2005 to 2011, the largest share of the labor force was made up of high school graduates with no college

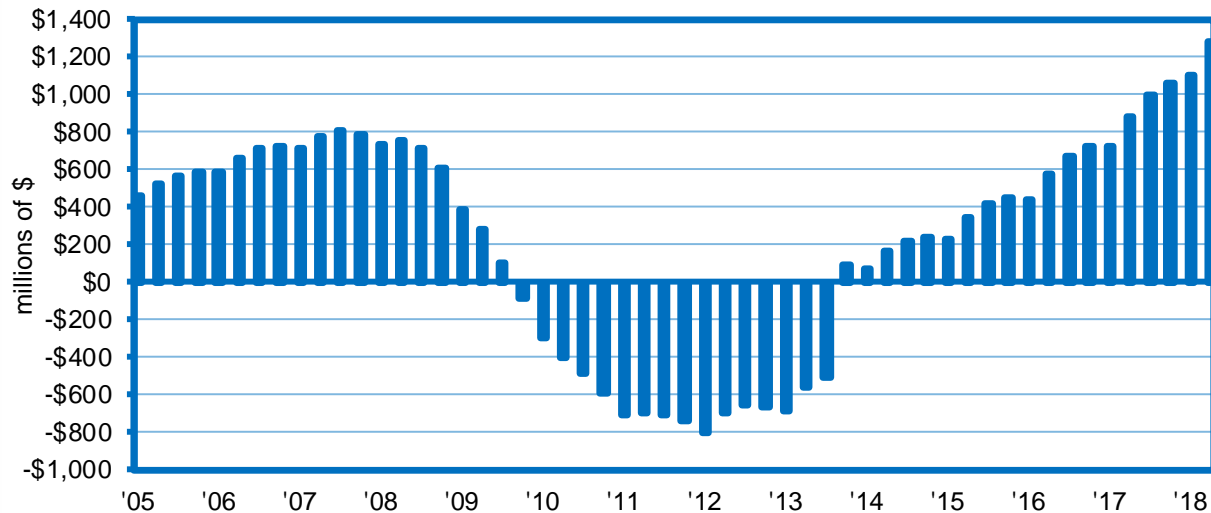
Currently, two-thirds of Nevada's labor force have at least some college or an associate's degree

Education Levels of Nevada's Labor Force



Halfway Through 2018, Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance Nearly \$1.3 Billion

Nevada's Trust Fund Balance

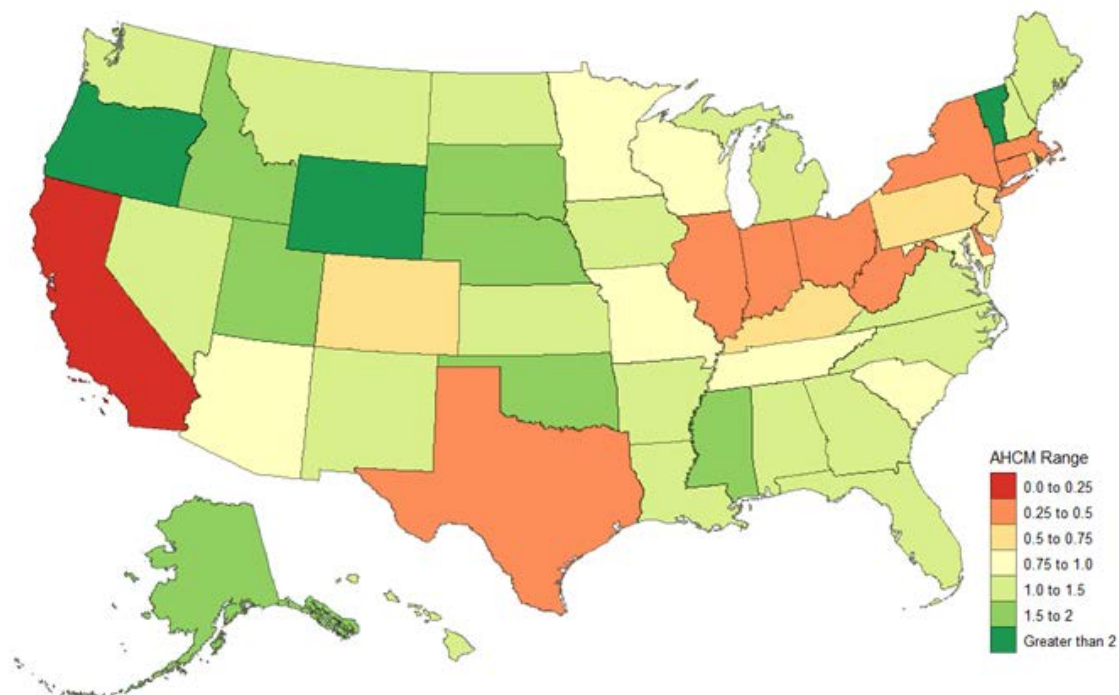


Trust Fund Overview	Millions of \$
Q1 2018 Ending Balance	\$1,105.06
Plus:	
Contributions	\$238.63
Interest Earned	\$7.00
Less:	
Benefit Payments	\$64.96
Q2 2018 Ending Balance	\$1,287.31

Nevada's Average High Cost Multiple at All-Time High

The Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM) provides an estimate of the amount of time the current Trust Fund balance could pay benefits at the average of a state's three highest cost years in the last two decades.

The federally recommended minimum AHCM is 1.0, which represents one year of benefits.



*AHCM is calculated by dividing the Reserve Ratio (UITF balance divided by the previous year of Total Wages) by the Average High Cost Rate
This data is derived from lagged wage data



NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

July 2018

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	9.5	46.0	3.4%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.1	49.8	3.7%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	157	2,400	1.6%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.6%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.5%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	3.9%

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.
Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force Summary

Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Jul-18	Jul-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-18
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1498.5	1465.3	33.2	2.3%	1495.0
EMPLOYMENT	1430.1	1392.1	38.0	2.7%	1425.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	68.4	73.2	-4.8	-6.6%	70.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%	5.0%	-----	-----	4.7%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1512.5	1470.4	42.1	2.9%	1499.8
EMPLOYMENT	1444.9	1394.9	50.0	3.6%	1432.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	67.6	75.6	-7.9	-10.5%	67.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%	5.1%	-----	-----	4.5%

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)

	Jul-18	Jul-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-18
Total All Industries	1389.4	1343.4	46.0	3.4%	1379.9
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	14.5	14.2	0.3	2.1%	14.5
<i>Construction</i>	92.4	83.3	9.1	10.9%	90.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	54.5	48.4	6.1	12.6%	54.0
Durable Goods	36.2	30.7	5.5	17.9%	35.7
Non-durable Goods	18.3	17.7	0.6	3.4%	18.3
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	255.3	249.1	6.2	2.5%	253.6
Wholesale	35.5	36.2	-0.7	-1.9%	34.9
Retail	148.1	146.0	2.1	1.4%	147.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	71.7	66.9	4.8	7.2%	71.0
<i>Information</i>	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0%	14.7
<i>Financial Activities</i>	66.5	65.6	0.9	1.4%	66.6
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.0	29.1	0.9	3.1%	30.0
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	186.3	183.0	3.3	1.8%	185.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.3	56.4	2.9	5.1%	59.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26.7	25.3	1.4	5.5%	26.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.3	101.3	-1.0	-1.0%	99.7
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	139.8	133.0	6.8	5.1%	138.7
Educational Services	14.3	13.1	1.2	9.2%	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	125.5	119.9	5.6	4.7%	124.3
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	354.7	349.4	5.3	1.5%	351.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32.2	31.1	1.1	3.5%	32.0
Accommodation and Food Service	322.5	318.3	4.2	1.3%	319.3
<i>Other Services</i>	43.5	41.2	2.3	5.6%	43.3
<i>Government</i>	167.3	161.6	5.7	3.5%	167.0
Federal	19.1	19.0	0.1	0.5%	19.2
State	43.9	41.4	2.5	6.0%	43.4
Local	104.3	101.2	3.1	3.1%	104.4

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Jul-18	Jul-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-18
Total All Industries	1387.7	1337.9	49.8	3.7%	1382.6
<i>Goods Producing</i>	163.5	147.6	15.9	10.8%	161.5
Natural Resources & Mining	14.8	14.5	0.3	2.1%	14.8
Metal Ore Mining	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0%	11.4
Construction	93.7	84.5	9.2	10.9%	92.4
Construction of Buildings	16.0	14.1	1.9	13.5%	15.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	69.8	62.2	7.6	12.2%	68.7
Manufacturing	55.0	48.6	6.4	13.2%	54.3
Durable Goods	36.6	30.8	5.8	18.8%	36.0
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.1	7.2	-0.1	-1.4%	7.0
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0%	6.4
Non-durable Goods	18.4	17.8	0.6	3.4%	18.3
<i>Service Providing</i>	1224.2	1190.3	33.9	2.8%	1221.1
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	1064.7	1036.4	28.3	2.7%	1058.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	254.2	247.4	6.8	2.7%	252.2
Wholesale	35.5	36.4	-0.9	-2.5%	34.9
Retail	147.6	144.5	3.1	2.1%	147.0
Food & Beverage Stores	24.1	23.5	0.6	2.6%	24.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.1	0.2	2.2%	9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	71.1	66.5	4.6	6.9%	70.3
Utilities	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	67.0	62.4	4.6	7.4%	66.2
Air Transportation	7.3	7.0	0.3	4.3%	7.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	12.8	13.3	-0.5	-3.8%	13.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.3	8.8	-0.5	-5.7%	8.4
Information	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0%	14.9
Telecommunications	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0
Financial Activities	66.5	65.6	0.9	1.4%	66.3
Finance and Insurance	36.3	36.4	-0.1	-0.3%	36.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	20.1	19.6	0.5	2.6%	20.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.2	29.2	1.0	3.4%	30.1
Professional & Business Services	185.8	181.0	4.8	2.7%	185.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.0	56.1	2.9	5.2%	58.7
Management of Companies	26.8	25.4	1.4	5.5%	26.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.5%	100.2
Administrative & Support Services	96.4	95.8	0.6	0.6%	96.5
Employment Services	21.2	22.2	-1.0	-4.5%	21.7
Education and Health Services	139.9	132.1	7.8	5.9%	139.2
Educational Services	13.6	12.2	1.4	11.5%	14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	126.3	119.9	6.4	5.3%	124.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	56.7	52.9	3.8	7.2%	55.6
Hospitals	31.2	30.6	0.6	2.0%	31.2
Leisure and Hospitality	359.8	353.8	6.0	1.7%	356.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	33.4	32.6	0.8	2.5%	32.8
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	25.6	25.3	0.3	1.2%	25.4
Accommodation and Food Service	326.4	321.2	5.2	1.6%	323.6
Accommodation	192.6	193.6	-1.0	-0.5%	192.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.2	186.5	-2.3	-1.2%	184.0
Casino Hotels	174.5	176.7	-2.2	-1.2%	174.3
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	-0.1	-1.0%	9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	133.8	127.6	6.2	4.9%	131.4
Full-Service Restaurants	63.9	61.6	2.3	3.7%	62.2
Limited-Service Restaurants	55.1	51.7	3.4	6.6%	54.5
Other Services	43.9	41.9	2.0	4.8%	43.6
Government	159.5	153.9	5.6	3.6%	163.1
Federal	19.4	19.2	0.2	1.0%	19.4
State	41.2	38.7	2.5	6.5%	40.8
Local	98.9	96.0	2.9	3.0%	102.9

2018 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1364.3	1370.2	1371.7	1374.9	1375.8	1379.9	1389.4						1375.2
Natural Resources & Mining	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5						14.4
Construction	89.2	89.9	90.8	89.6	89.5	90.8	92.4						90.3
Manufacturing	51.2	51.6	52.2	52.8	53.5	54.0	54.5						52.8
Durable Goods	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.2						34.7
Non-durable Goods	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3						18.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	252.5	252.8	252.6	252.6	253.8	253.6	255.3						253.3
Wholesale	36.2	36.2	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.5						35.6
Retail Trade	146.8	146.4	147.1	146.8	147.4	147.7	148.1						147.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.5	70.2	69.9	70.1	71.5	71.0	71.7						70.6
Information	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6						14.4
Financial Activities	65.3	66.2	66	66	66.3	66.6	66.5						66.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.3	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.0						29.7
Professional & Business Services	183.3	183.6	183.6	184.9	185.0	185.4	186.3						184.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.1	57.9	57.9	58.8	59.1	59.2	59.3						58.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.7	26.5	26.7						26.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.7	100.3						99.7
Education and Health Services	137.3	138.3	137.9	137.6	138.1	138.7	139.8						138.2
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.2	14	14.2	14.4	14.3						14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	123.4	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.9	124.3	125.5						124.1
Leisure and Hospitality	350.1	352.4	353.5	354.5	351.9	351.3	354.7						352.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.4	31.6	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.0	32.2						31.8
Accommodation and Food Service	318.7	320.8	321.6	322.8	319.9	319.3	322.5						320.8
Other Services	42.0	42	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.3	43.5						42.7
Government	164.8	164.8	163.9	165.6	165.7	167.0	167.3						165.6
Federal	19.0	19	19	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.1						19.1
State	44.2	43.3	42.6	43.1	42.9	43.4	43.9						43.3
Local	101.6	102.5	102.3	103.4	103.8	104.4	104.3						103.2

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

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2018 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)
Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1346.2	1356.6	1363.7	1373.8	1382.6	1382.6	1387.7						1370.5
Goods Producing	150.5	151.4	154.3	155.7	161.5	161.5	163.5						156.9
Natural Resources & Mining	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.8	14.8						14.5
Metal Ore Mining	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4						11.3
Construction	85.7	85.8	87.8	88.7	92.4	92.4	93.7						89.5
Construction of Buildings	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.7	16.0						15.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	63.7	63.9	65.4	65.7	68.7	68.7	69.8						66.6
Manufacturing	50.7	51.4	52.2	52.7	54.3	54.3	55.0						52.9
Durable Goods	32.8	33.4	34.1	34.6	36.0	36.0	36.6						34.8
Computer & Electronic Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1						7.1
Other Miscellaneous, Includes Slot Mfg.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4						6.4
Non-durable Goods	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.4						18.2
Service Providing	1195.7	1205.2	1209.4	1218.1	1221.1	1221.1	1224.2						1213.5
Private Service Providing	1032.7	1037.9	1042.0	1050.6	1058.0	1058.0	1064.7						1049.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	251.4	249.1	249.6	250.1	252.2	252.2	254.2						251.3
Wholesale	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.6	34.9	34.9	35.5						35.4
Retail	146.5	143.5	144.8	145.3	147.0	147.0	147.6						146.0
Food & Beverage Stores	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.1						23.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3						9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.2	69.9	69.4	69.2	70.3	70.3	71.1						69.9
Utilities	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1						4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	65.1	65.9	65.4	65.2	66.2	66.2	67.0						65.9
Air Transportation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3						7.2
Transit and Ground Passenger	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8						13.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3						8.5
Information	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.6						14.5
Telecommunications	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0						4.0
Financial Activities	64.7	65.9	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.3	66.5						65.9
Finance and Insurance	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3						36.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.1						19.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.7	29.5	29.4	29.4	30.1	30.1	30.2						29.6
Professional & Business Services	181.4	181.6	181.9	184.4	185.4	185.4	185.8						183.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.5	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.7	58.7	59.0						58.4
Management of Companies	26.0	26.3	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.8						26.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.9	97.0	97.4	98.8	100.2	100.2	100.0						98.9
Administrative & Support Services	95.3	93.4	93.9	95.3	96.5	96.5	96.4						95.3
Employment Services	21.3	20.0	20.4	21.0	21.7	21.7	21.2						21.0
Education and Health Services	135.9	138.2	137.5	137.8	139.2	139.2	139.9						138.2
Educational Services	13.8	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.6						14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	122.1	123.8	123.0	123.6	124.9	124.9	126.3						124.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.4	54.9	54.5	55.2	55.6	55.6	56.7						55.3
Hospitals	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2						31.2
Leisure and Hospitality	343.9	347.4	351.0	355.5	356.4	356.4	359.8						352.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	30.7	31.6	32.0	32.8	32.8	33.4						31.9
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.7	23.9	24.5	24.7	25.4	25.4	25.6						24.7
Accommodation and Food Service	313.6	316.7	319.4	323.5	323.6	323.6	326.4						321.0
Accommodation	188.7	189.9	191.9	192.4	192.2	192.2	192.6						191.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	181.0	182.3	184.0	183.8	184.0	184.0	184.2						183.3
Casino Hotels	171.4	172.6	174.3	174.2	174.3	174.3	174.5						173.7
Gaming Industries	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7						9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.9	126.8	127.5	131.1	131.4	131.4	133.8						129.6
Full-Service Restaurants	59.5	60.4	60.3	62.4	62.2	62.2	63.9						61.6
Limited-Service Restaurants	50.9	51.9	52.7	54.1	54.5	54.5	55.1						53.4
Other Services	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.6	43.6	43.6	43.9						42.6
Government	163.0	167.3	167.4	167.5	163.1	163.1	159.5						164.4
Federal	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.4	19.4	19.4						19.0
State	41.4	44.5	44.4	44.6	40.8	40.8	41.2						42.5
Local	102.9	104.1	104.3	104.0	102.9	102.9	98.9						102.9

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

2018 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA*													
LABOR FORCE	1476.4	1480.4	1484.9	1488.9	1492.3	1495.0	1498.5						1488.1
EMPLOYMENT	1404.2	1407.9	1411.9	1415.8	1420.5	1425.0	1430.1						1416.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.1	72.5	73.0	73.1	71.8	70.1	68.4						71.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%						4.8%
NEVADA NSA**													
LABOR FORCE	1475.7	1491.9	1494.4	1494.0	1496.1	1499.8	1512.5						1494.9
EMPLOYMENT	1398.3	1416.9	1420.2	1422.3	1433.4	1432.8	1444.9						1424.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	77.4	75.0	74.2	71.7	62.7	67.0	67.6						70.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%						4.7%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

*Seasonally Adjusted

**Non-Seasonally Adjusted

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