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## **PRESS RELEASE**

For Immediate Release  
August 16, 2017

### **Nevada's Job Growth Remains Positive in July with the Unemployment Rate Down Over the Year**

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate ticked up 0.1 of a percentage point in July to 4.8 percent, after hovering at 4.7 percent for three months, but remains well below a year ago, when it was 5.6 percent.

"I'm pleased to report that July marks the 60th-consecutive month that Nevada job growth has exceeded that of the nation as a whole—that's a five-year string of good news," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "As a result, we have consistently been near the top of the job growth rankings. All told, the Silver State has added over 231,000 jobs since the recovery began as employment has risen to record-highs."

Seasonally-adjusted employment rose 5,300 in July to a new record high of over 1.34 million jobs, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

"Employment grew 2.7 percent over the year in Nevada, compared to 1.5 percent in the nation," Anderson said. "Nevada's growth has outpaced the nation every month over the course of the past five years. Job growth is strong enough to absorb an increase in the labor force and drive down the level of unemployment. The number of unemployed is down by nearly 15,700 compared to the first seven months of 2016."

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Private sector added a seasonally adjusted 3,900 jobs in July.
- Public sector added a seasonally adjusted 1,400 jobs in July.
- July marks the 79<sup>th</sup> month of a year over year employment gains.
- Since last year 35,700 jobs have been added, a growth rate of 2.7 percent.
- Largest gains were in Professional and Business Services (9,800 jobs added since the beginning of this year)
- The unemployment gap between men and women in the state is nearly eliminated, with the male rate only 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the rate for women.

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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

### July 2017

Nevada's record high employment streak continues in July with a seasonally-adjusted gain of 5,300 jobs, bringing total employment to over 1.34 million. The private sector added 3,900 jobs, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector gained 1,400. The seasonally-adjusted gain is a result of the state dropping only 6,100 jobs when 11,400 were expected to be lost based upon historical trends. A large portion of the expected losses were centered on local government, e.g. schools releasing for the summer.

July marks the 79th month in a row of year-over-year employment gains, with an increase of 35,700 jobs since this time last year, a growth of 2.7 percent. Nationally, employment only increased 1.5 percent year-over-year in July. Job gains in the Silver State have outpaced the nation as a whole every month over the past five years.

The largest year-to-date gains were found in professional and business services (+9,800 jobs), construction (+7,800), and leisure and hospitality (+6,900). Construction employment has increased 10.5 percent year to date through July. Information (-200) is the only sector experiencing a decline in em-

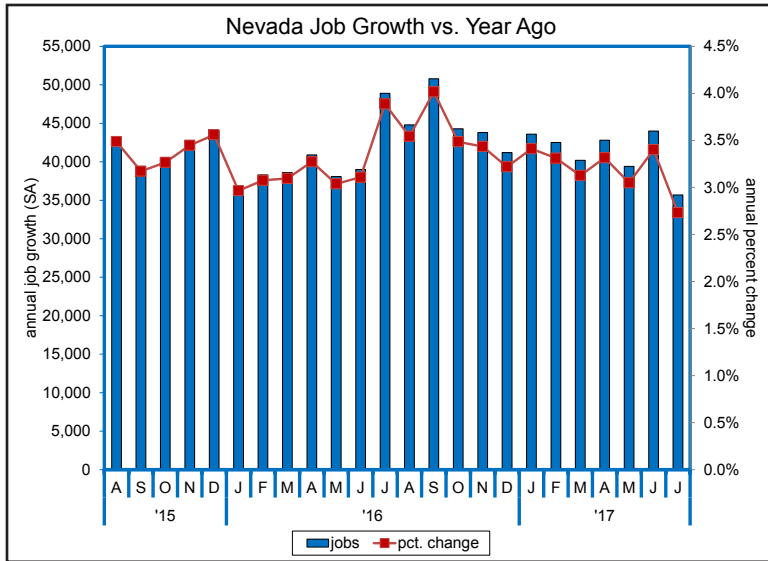
**Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: June - July Change**

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	-6,100	-11,400	5,300
Private Sector	-1,400	-5,300	3,900
Public Sector	-4,700	-6,100	1,400

ployment over the same period last year.

Nevada was the hardest-hit state in the nation during the Great Recession, losing 185,700 jobs or 14.3 percent of employment. By contrast, the nation as a whole lost just 6.3 percent. Seven years into the recovery, the State is at record high employment levels, surpassing the pre-recession peak by 3.5 percent. The nation's recovery has been even stronger, with current employment 5.9 percent higher than the pre-recession peak. However, it is worth noting that the recovery began earlier in the nation than in Nevada, as the Silver State didn't bottom out until late 2010.

Last month, we examined the effects of the recovery across supersectors and found that some sectors, such as professional and business services, had far surpassed previous employment levels, while others, such as construction and manufacturing, still



lagged behind. This month we look at the relationship between supersector recovery in Nevada and in the United States as a whole. Nevada lost a larger share of employment than the nation across every supersector examined. On a broad level, the sectors that have recovered and those that have not in the Silver State are nearly identical to those in the U.S., with the exception of financial activities, which has just barely surpassed previous levels in the nation but is still a couple thousand jobs behind in Nevada. Sectors which have seen stronger recovery in Nevada than in the nation include professional and business services, other services, and trade/transportation/utilities. The nation has seen stronger recovery in leisure and hospitality and financial activities.

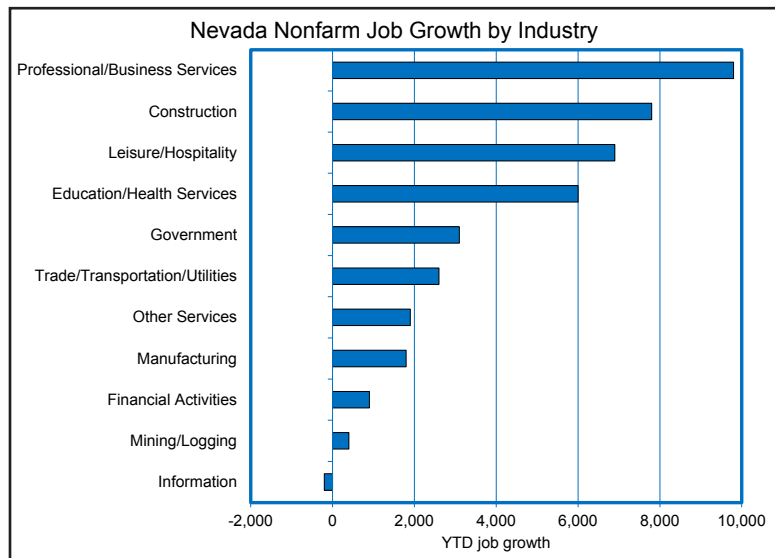
Information, manufacturing, and construction have yet to fully recover both in the Silver State and in the nation. Information and manufacturing are at or above 89 percent of previous levels in Nevada, but only at 87 percent of previous levels in the nation. Construction is near 90 percent of pre-recession employment in the nation, but only at 58.5 percent of boom employment in Nevada. As we mentioned

previously, we do not expect to see construction reach the employment levels seen during the housing boom, as that was an unsustainable level relative to the overall size of the Silver State's economy. Government, mining, and education and health services have not been included in this analysis, since they do not respond predictably to the business cycle.

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data enhances labor market perspective by delving beyond net employment changes into the sources of movement – job creation and destruction. Gross job

gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 76,800 in 2016:IVQ. Gains have trended higher at a modest, but consistent, pace since the beginning of the recovery. In fact, the most recent gain is the strongest since early 2009. Over the same period, gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments totaled 64,100.

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a “net” employment gain of 12,700 jobs in the private sector. That trans-



lates into the fifth strongest gain since before the recession, and compares to net losses approaching 40,000 per quarter at the height of the downturn. This represents the 25th consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures. Gross job losses have been hovering near pre-recession levels of late. Gross job gains, on the other hand, appear to be approaching pre-recessionary levels, which exceeded 80,000 per quarter at its highest

Information from BED also allows us to examine job gains and losses from opening and closing establishments. Opening establishments accounted for 13,900 new (gross) jobs in 2016:IVQ. Gains have improved at a slow but steady pace since the recovery began. In fact, the number of new jobs accounted for by openings in the most recent quarter is the third-highest reading since 2004. Closing establishments lost 11,400 jobs during the quarter—very similar to pre-recession levels.

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses solely attributable to opening and closing establishments yielded a net employment gain of 2,500 jobs in the private sector during 2016:IVQ. During the past five quarters, net job growth from openings/closings has been at least 2,500 three times. This translates into the 21st consecutive quarter of net job growth from openings and closings, and the 25th quarter of improvement since 2010.

In recent months, we examined the extent to which Nevada's construction workers left/entered the State over the course of the most recent business cycle. We found that outflows of workers exceeded inflows during the recession. As the recovery has unfolded, net migration turned positive. Utilizing Job-to-Job Flows derived from the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LED) program, we are able to look at which states Nevada's construction workforce has moved to over the course of the business cycle.

All told, as the recession's impacts hit the construction sector over the 2006-2011 period, about 43,000 workers migrated to other states. (This is a "gross" figure. There may be some double-counting, as some workers may have moved multiple times, including back to Nevada.) Nearly 14,000 Silver State construction workers went to, and worked in, California during the recession. Other states to which a large number of Nevada's construction workforce moved during the recession were Arizona (4,100), Utah (3,600) and Texas (3,300).

As the construction sector emerged from the recession, out-migration slowed considerably. Since 2012, just 18,000 construction workers have moved elsewhere, less than half of the recessionary level. (In an open labor market, there will always be some worker movement.) For instance, gross out-migration to California fell to just 7,200 during the recovery period analyzed. The results as they pertain to North Dakota, arguably the fastest growing state during the first few years of the recovery period, are of special interest. About 300 Nevada construction workers left for North Dakota during the recession. However, even as conditions have improved since 2011, out-migration to the State more than doubled to 600 during the early recovery period, reflecting boom-like conditions in the upper Midwest. Out-migration has eased significantly since mid-2015, likely due to the slowing building boom in North Dakota.

Construction has long been a vital element in the Silver State's economy. Using Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI) information, this month we examine the role of construction in the State's economy. In Nevada, total economic activity in the construction sector has decreased from \$8 billion in 2001 to \$5.4 billion in 2017 (in 2009 dollars). This is a decline of nearly 33 percent in 16 years. This compares to a 3.1 percent decline throughout the U.S. over the same time period, suggesting that the Silver State's construction



sector was hit relatively hard by the most recent recession.

Looked at another way, construction's share of private sector gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada dropped from 9.4 percent to 4.3 percent, a decline of 5.1 percentage points. Construction's GDP share peaked at 11 percent in 2005 and had its lowest point in 2014 at 4.2 percent. This is larger than the national decline of 1.8 percentage points over the same period. Specifically, construction accounts for 4.2 percent of U.S. GDP as of 2017. As a result, the share of economic activity accounted for by construction in Nevada has been very similar to national norms of late. Prior to the downturn, our share was nearly double that of the nation.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), allows for the analysis of multiple jobholders in Nevada. Nevada's multiple-jobholding rate (the share of employment accounted for by persons with more than one job) peaked at 5.3 percent in 1998 and hit bottom in 2008 at 3.7 percent. With a multiple-jobholding rate of four percent in 2016, Nevada ranked seventh-lowest in the nation. The Silver State's multiple-jobholding rate has remained below national levels every year over the past two decades, except for 2011. A study done by the BLS states that multiple jobholding has become less common over the past two decades in the U.S. This trend is explained in part by a lower propensity of single jobholders to take on a second job. By contrast, multiple jobholders did not become more likely to give up their second job. It is possible that workers may have become increasingly reliant on alternative sources of income to meet expenses or to pay off debt.

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semi-annual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for workers in nonfarm establish-

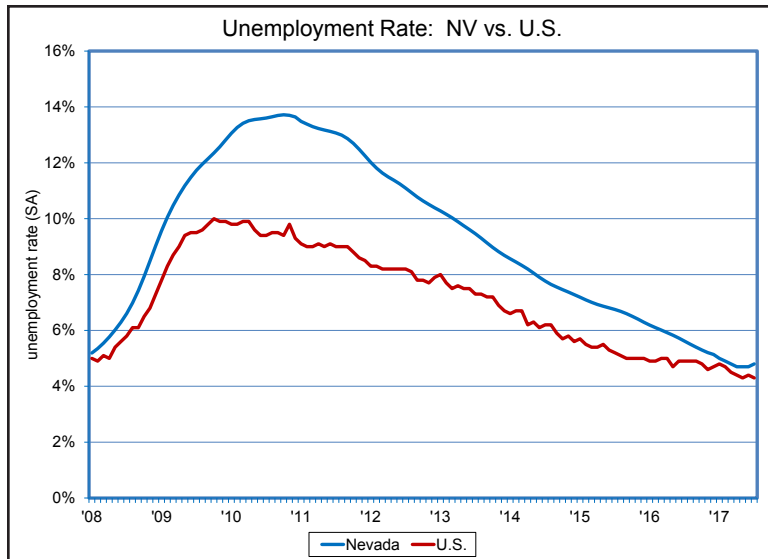
ments in Nevada and all states. The leisure/hospitality supersector employs the State's largest number of workers. It is generally considered to be a low-wage industry. In fact, wages in the sector average \$15.70 per hour and are nearly five dollars below the Statewide average of \$20.58.

Relative to the nation as a whole, Nevada's leisure/hospitality wages differ considerably across occupations. The sector's largest occupation is waiters/waitresses. Wages in the Silver State, at \$10.96 per hour, are a bit below the national average for that occupation, at \$11.72. For gaming dealers, hourly wages in Nevada are \$8.48, two dollars below the national average. This may be attributable to greater tip-related earnings for Nevada dealers. Maids/housekeepers are of special note, with hourly earnings of \$13.07. This is 15 percent higher than their national counterparts.

Nevada's unemployment rate ticked up 0.1 percentage point in July to 4.8 percent, after hovering at 4.7 percent for three months. July's rate marks a decline of 0.8 percentage point from the same time last year. Nationally, the jobless rate stood at 4.3 percent in July, 0.5 percentage point lower than Nevada's rate.

Despite this slight uptick, 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 strong underlying job gains and unemployment declines on a year-over-year and year-to-date basis.

The State's official unemployment rate comes from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which also allows us to assess growth/decline in Nevada's labor force, employment, unemployment and the jobless rate. Estimates show Nevada's labor force has averaged 1,439,500 million in 2017 (through July) up from 1,424,000 a year ago. This translates into an increase of 15,500 more Nevadans in the labor force,



either working or actively seeking employment. Over the same period, employment increased 31,200. As a result, the number of unemployed fell by 15,700 compared to the first seven months of 2016. These movements have put downward pressure on the jobless rate. Through the first seven months of 2016, the unemployment rate averaged six percent. With solid employment growth, it has declined to 4.9 percent so far this year, a reduction of 1.1 percentage points.

Six alternative measures of labor underutilization have long been available on a monthly basis from the CPS for the United States as a whole. 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

<sup>1</sup> The LAUS employment estimates do not correspond to the "headline" employment estimates discussed previously, which are produced as part of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, due to differences in definition, coverage, and methodologies. CES employment estimates are the result of an establishment survey, while LAUS incorporates information regarding job trends, unemployment insurance claims activity, and a monthly household survey.

sizes at the sub-national level, and eliminates seasonality. Due to the inclusion of lagged quarters, the State's alternative measures may not fully reflect the current status of the labor market.

The U-3 measure, which averaged five percent in Nevada over the year ending 2017:IIQ, is the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 5.1 percent<sup>2</sup> in this period. The U-4 measure adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 5.5 percent. Discouraged workers

are those people who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled.

The U-5 measure adds marginally attached workers, or those who 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.), bringing the rate to 6.3 percent. 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 11.5 percent.

There has been significant improvement in all of the alternative measures in Nevada over the recovery period. For instance, at the height of the recession, counting discouraged workers among the unemployed added 1.1 points to the official unemployment rate. The U-6 measure has been cut in half from its recessionary peak of 23.7 percent over the year ending 2011:IQ. Despite this im-

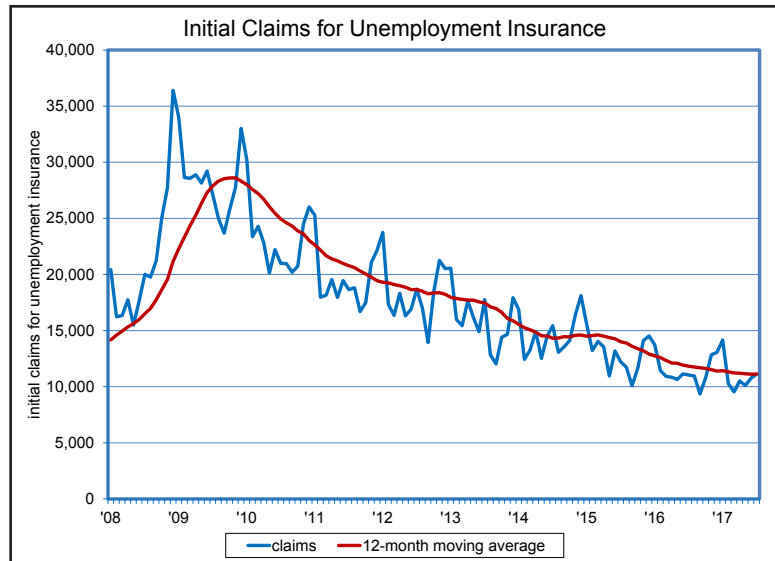
<sup>2</sup> Note that, in the table and in the comparisons below, the unemployment rate (U-3) that is shown is derived directly from the CPS, because this is the only source of data for the various components of the other five measures. As a result, the U-3 measure can differ from the official State unemployment rate produced by LAUS. The official rate is developed from statistical models that greatly improve the reliability of the labor force and unemployment estimates.

provement, Nevada's measure is still the third-highest in the U.S.

Information from the monthly CPS also allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate by gender. Before the recession, both male and female unemployment rates hovered around four percent in Nevada. However, beginning in late 2007, both rates started to increase. During the recession, the male unemployment rate peaked at 15.9 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), while the female unemployment rate reached its peak at 12.7 percent. The differing results by gender are certainly a reflection of the pronounced impacts of the recession on the construction sector in the Silver State, a male-dominated industry. (Men account for nearly 80 percent of construction employment.)

Both rates started to decrease as the recovery unfolded. Currently, the male unemployment rate stands at 5.2 percent, and the female rate comes in at five percent. Based upon trends over the past few years, the gap between men and women has been eliminated. Again, we can look to the construction industry for an explanation. Job growth in this industry has been very solid of late, helping to push down the jobless rate for men at a relatively strong pace.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) totaled 11,130 in July, a slight increase compared to last year when claims were 11,040. While small, this is the first increase in claims on a year-over-year basis since January. The overall level for claims, best measured by the twelve month average, remained flat at 11,130. Other measures of UI activity also saw little change in July, with the exhaustion rate falling slightly to 36.7 percent and the average duration rising to 13.8 weeks. Initial claims activity is expected to remain steady over the next several months

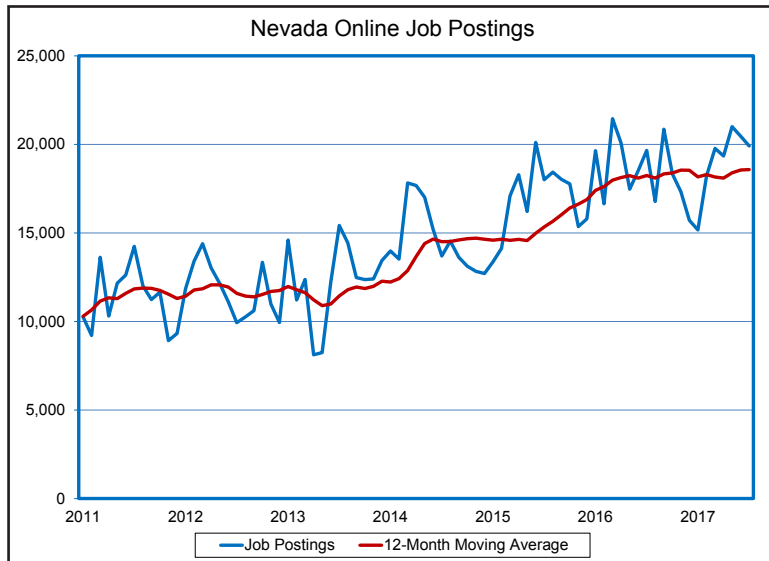


before rising seasonally late in the year.

Looking back at Nevada's unemployment insurance (UI) tax rate and benefit cost history shows the importance of forward funding a state's UI Trust Fund. Unemployment insurance benefits are funded by taxes paid by employers on behalf of their employees, up to the taxable wage base. For 2017, Nevada's UI tax rate was set at 1.95 percent on wages up to the \$29,500 taxable wage base. A state's benefit cost rate (BCR) is the amount of benefits paid as a percentage of the total taxable wages in the state.

When UI tax rates are greater than a state's BCR, the Trust Fund is growing. With forward funding, a state uses a period of good economic times to charge tax rates greater than its BCR in an effort to prepare itself for the next recession. This allows a state to keep tax rates low during a downturn so as not to put any additional burden on employers.

During a recessionary period, a state's BCR can rapidly rise. Nevada has seen this in the last four recessions, especially in the most recent downturn where the State's BCR peaked at 4.7 percent. These BCR increases resulted in significant outflows from Nevada's UI Trust Fund and, during the last reces-



sion, lead to the depletion of the Fund.

Over the last several years, Nevada has practiced forward funding, keeping the average UI tax rate above the BCR during a period of economic growth. The difference between the rates is now near an all-time high, which has allowed the Trust Fund to recover from its record low balance and grow to a record high balance. Nevada's Trust Fund still required an additional \$220 million at the end of the second quarter in order to reach the minimum federal adequacy level.

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 activity<sup>3</sup>. So far this year, 2017 totals have been lagging behind 2016 totals, likely as a result of Craigslist, a major source of online job ads, expanding posting fees to all markets. That trend is finally reversed this month, as year-to-date totals through July of this year have surpassed the same period last year. So far in 2017, 133,900 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, compared to 133,500 over the same period last year. This is an increase of 400 ads, or 0.3 percent.

<sup>3</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: July 2017

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## Special Topics Slides



# Nevada's Recovery Has Closely Mirrored the Nation's; Growth in Business Services Stands Out

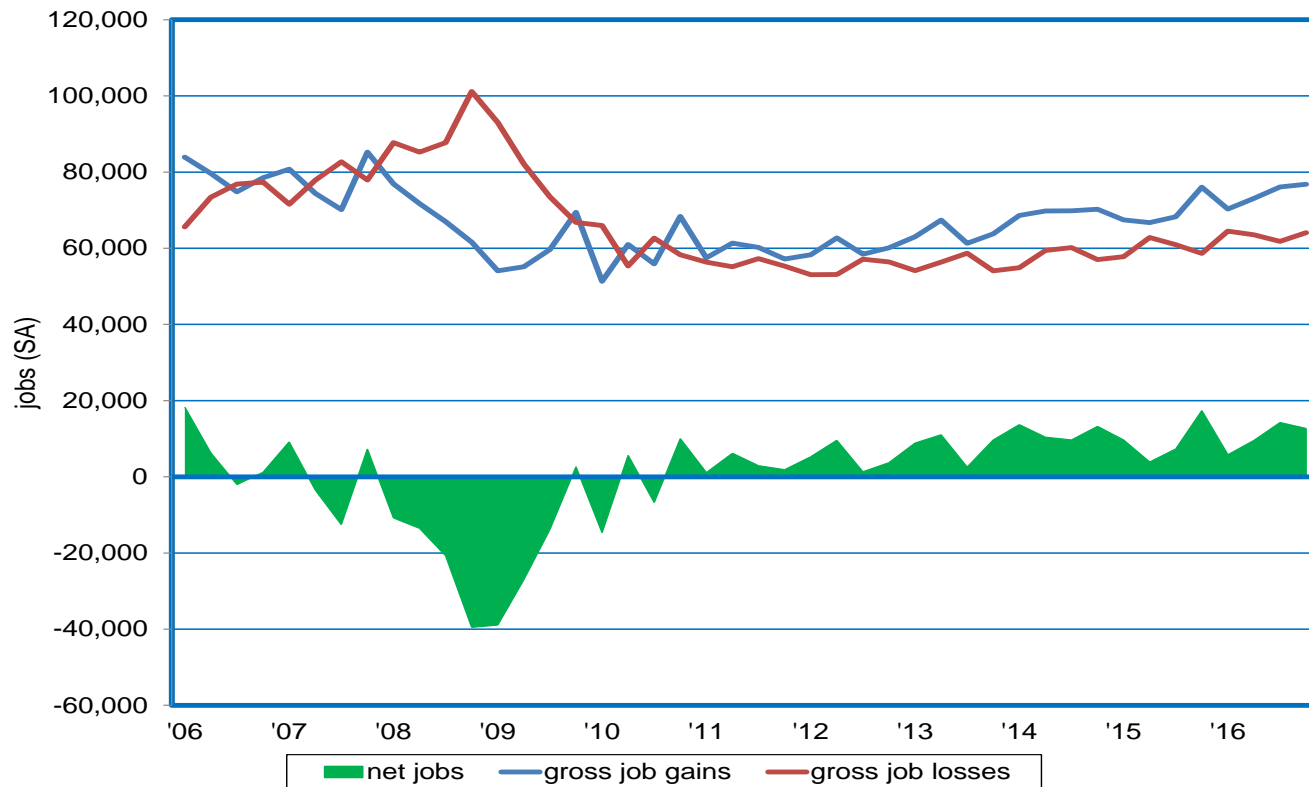
Sector	Pre-recession Peak		Recessionary Low		% Employment Lost		Current Employment (July 2017)		Employment as % of previous peak	
	Nevada	U.S.	Nevada	U.S.	Nevada	U.S.	Nevada	U.S.	Nevada	U.S.
Professional and business services	161.9	18,051	132.3	16,386	(18.3)	(9.2)	189.0	20,745	116.7	114.9
Other services	37.5	5,540	32.1	5,315	(14.4)	(4.1)	42.4	5,761	113.1	104.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	235.3	26,725	209.6	24,473	(10.9)	(8.4)	244.5	27,388	103.9	102.5
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>1,297.2</b>	<b>138,430</b>	<b>1,111.5</b>	<b>129,733</b>	<b>(14.3)</b>	<b>(6.3)</b>	<b>1,342.7</b>	<b>146,615</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.9</b>
Leisure and hospitality	342.9	13,550	304.0	12,927	(11.3)	(4.6)	349.8	15,998	102.0	118.1
Financial activities	65.8	8,394	52.4	7,676	(20.4)	(8.6)	63.4	8,448	96.4	100.6
Information	15.9	3,144	12.0	2,633	(24.5)	(16.3)	14.2	2,730	89.3	86.8
Manufacturing	50.9	14,345	37.6	11,453	(26.1)	(20.2)	45.3	12,425	89.0	86.6
Construction	146.4	7,726	50.1	5,427	(65.8)	(29.8)	85.7	6,899	58.5	89.3

*Employment in thousands*

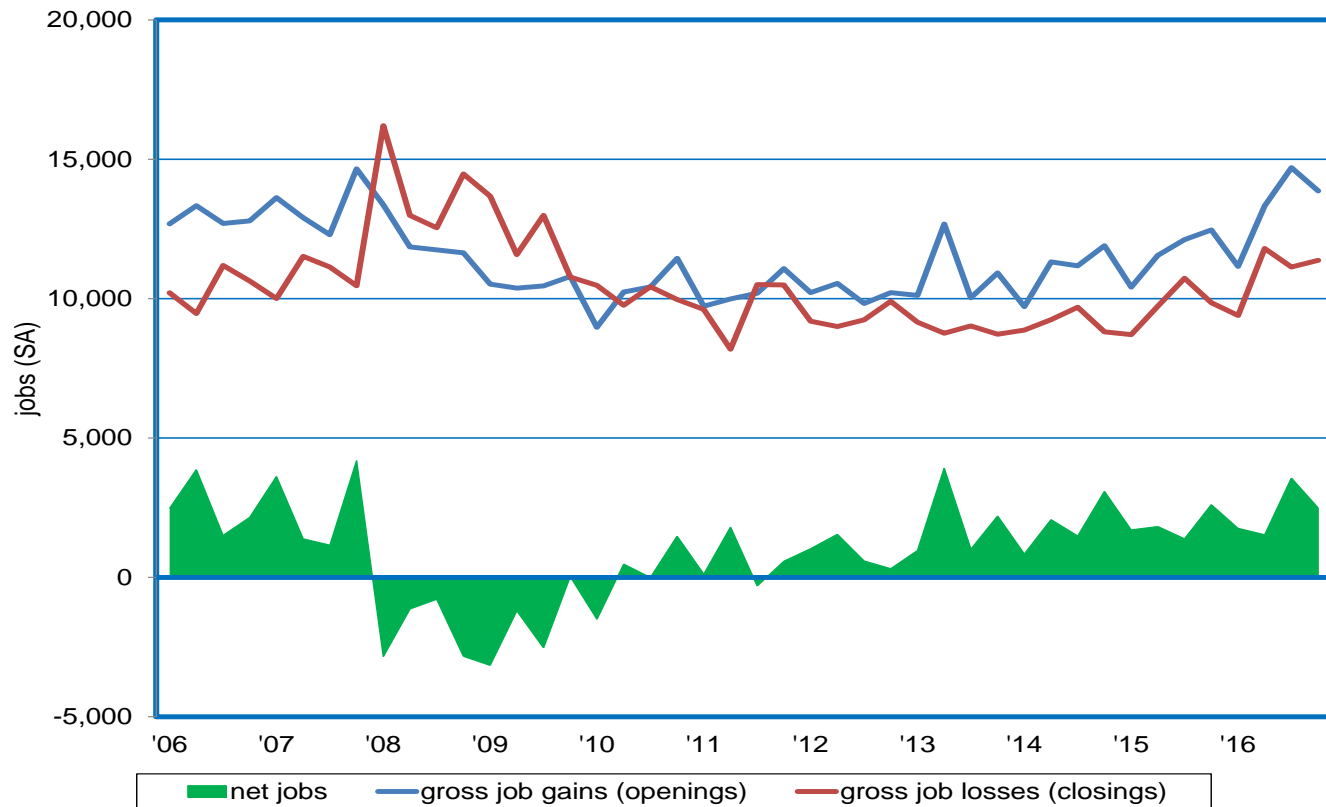


The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

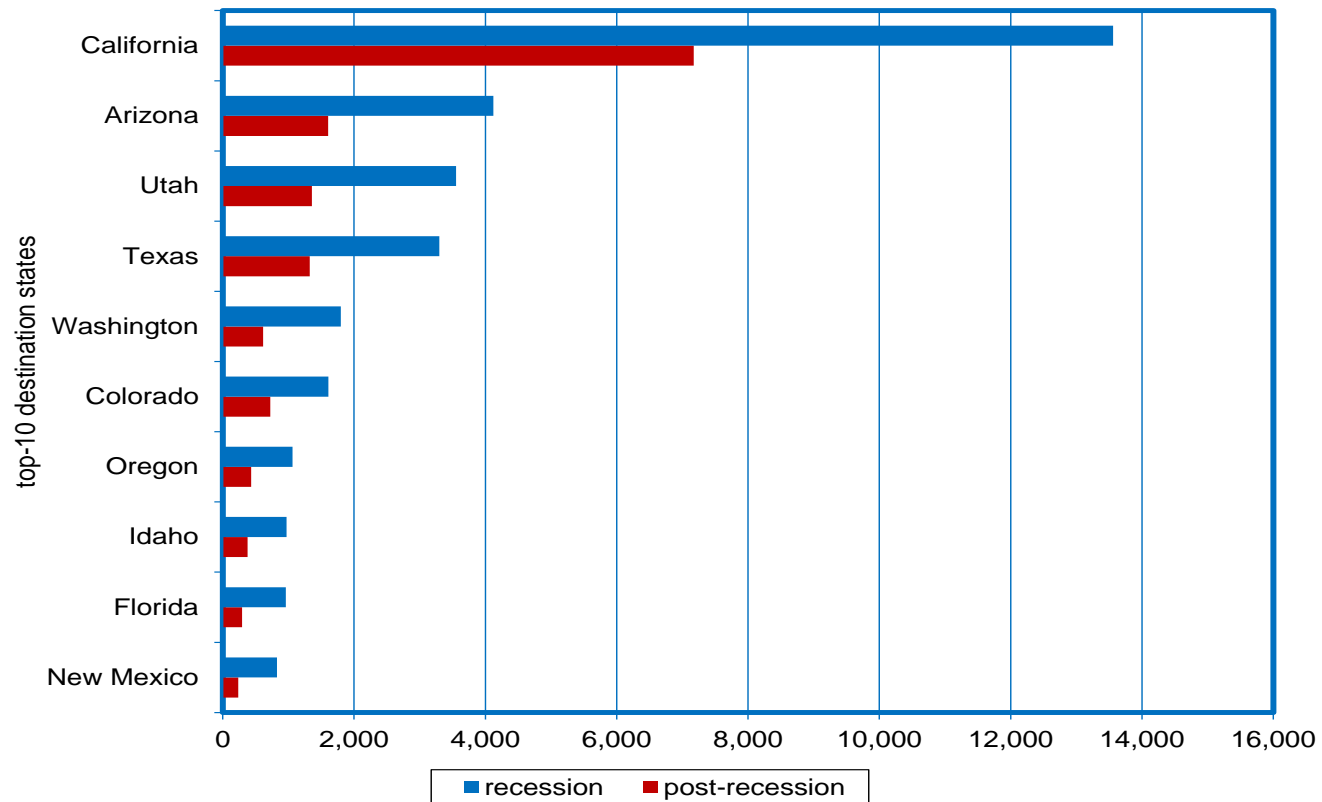
# Job Gains > Losses in 25 Straight Quarters; 2016:IVQ Net Gain = 12,700 Jobs...5th- Strongest Gain Since Pre-Recession



# Opening Gains > Closing Losses Last 21 Quarters; 2016:IVQ Net Gain=2,500; Job Gains From Openings 3<sup>rd</sup>-Highest Since 2004

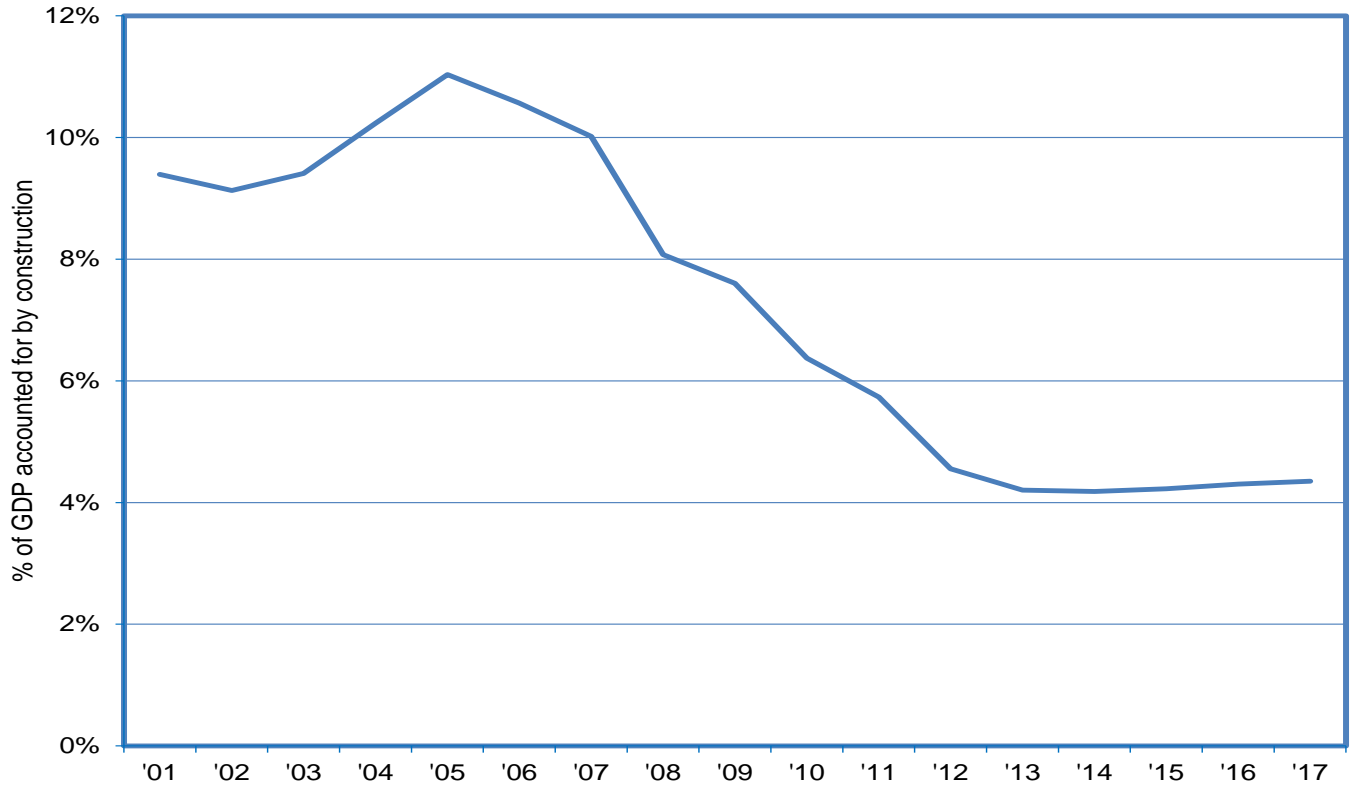


# Nevada Construction Workers Tend to Move to Our Western Neighbors; Out-Migration has Slowed Considerably Post-Recession

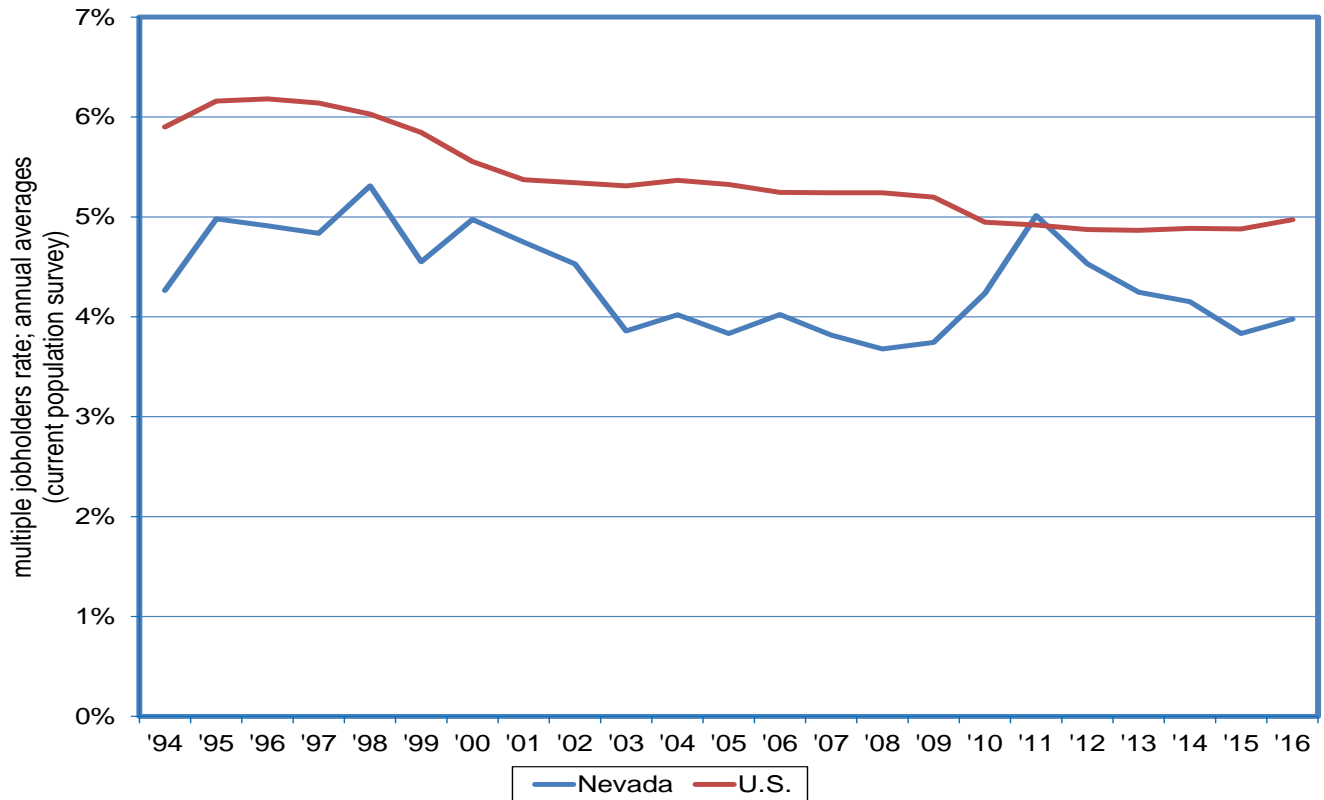




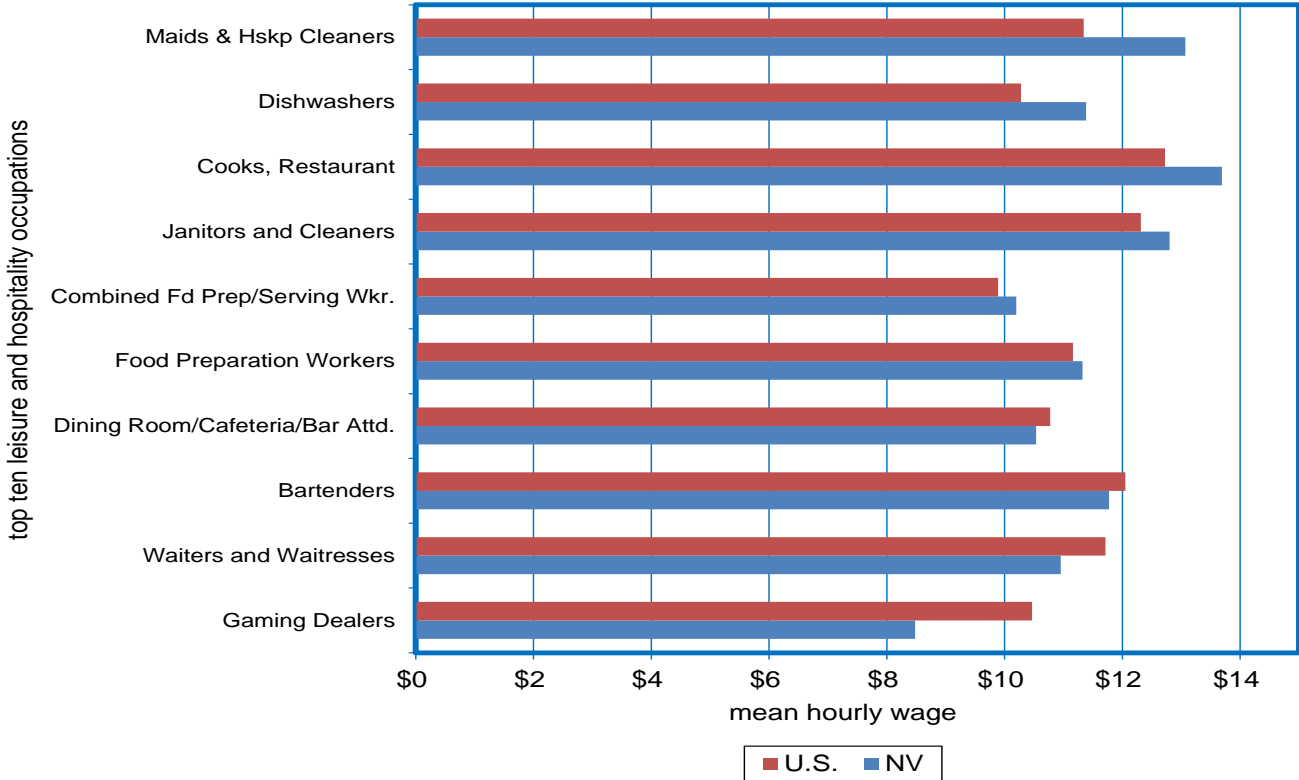
# Construction Accounts for a Smaller Share of Private Sector Economic Activity in Nevada Relative to Pre-Recession



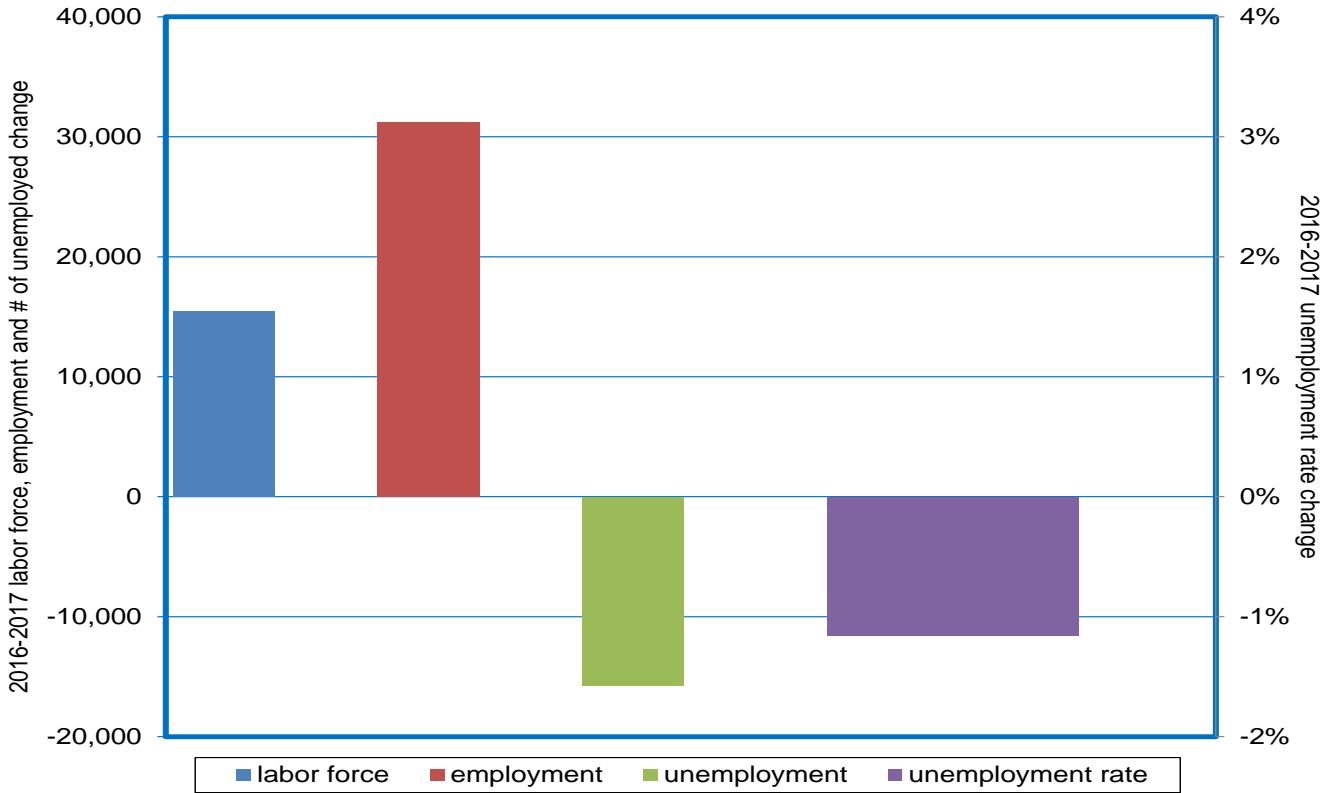
# NV's Multiple-Jobholding Rate, at 4% of Total Employment in 2016, has Consistently Been Below that for the U.S. as a Whole (5%)



# Nevada Leisure/Hospitality Wages Differ from Nation Across Occupations; Maids Earn More; Waiters/Waitresses Earn Less



# Growth in Employment So Far This Year More than Offsets Growth in the Labor Force, Resulting in a Decline in Unemployment



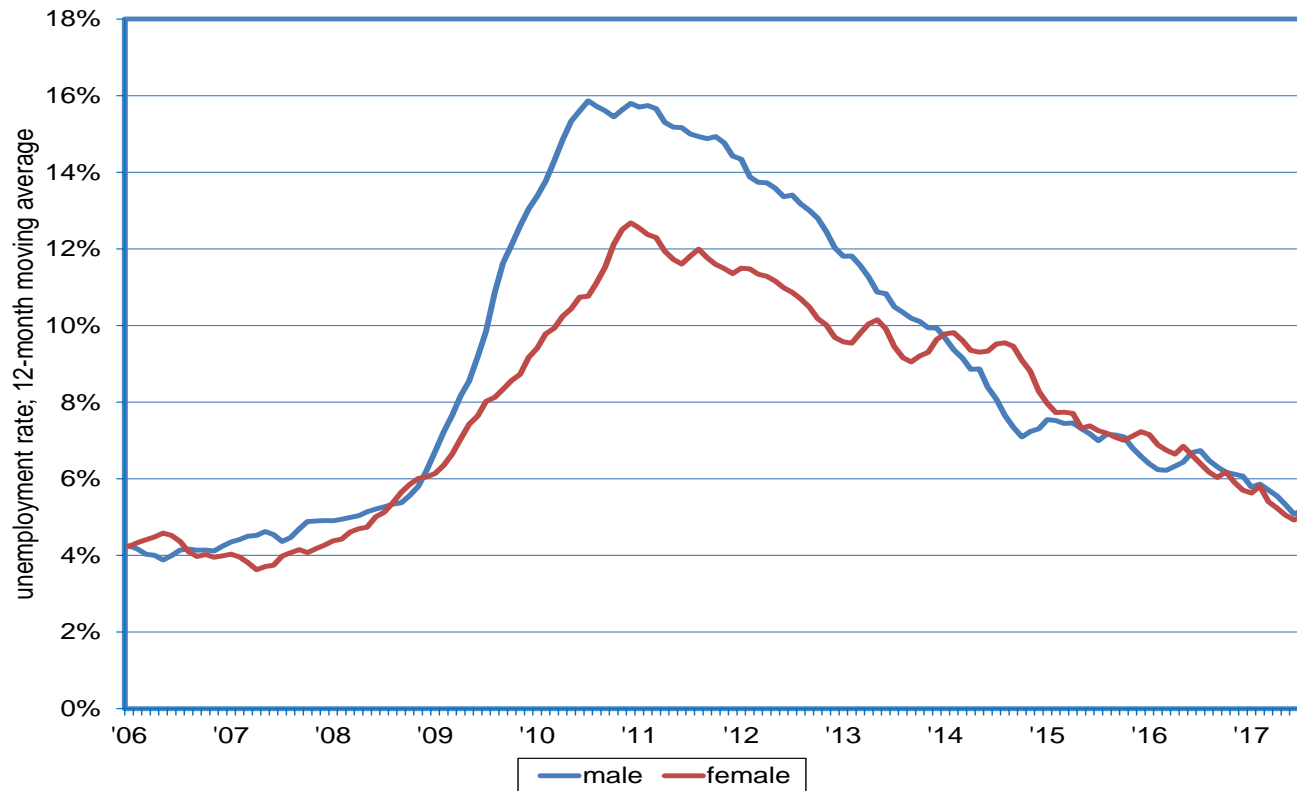
# Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.5 Point to the “Official” Unemployment Rate

<b>Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (Annual Average - 2016:IIIQ through 2017:IIQ)</b>		
Measure	Underutilization Concept	Level
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	5.1%
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	1.9%
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	2.6%
U-3	similar to official rate	5.0%
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	5.5%
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	6.3%
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	11.5%
Official Rate: annual average of 2016:IIIQ through 2017:IIQ		

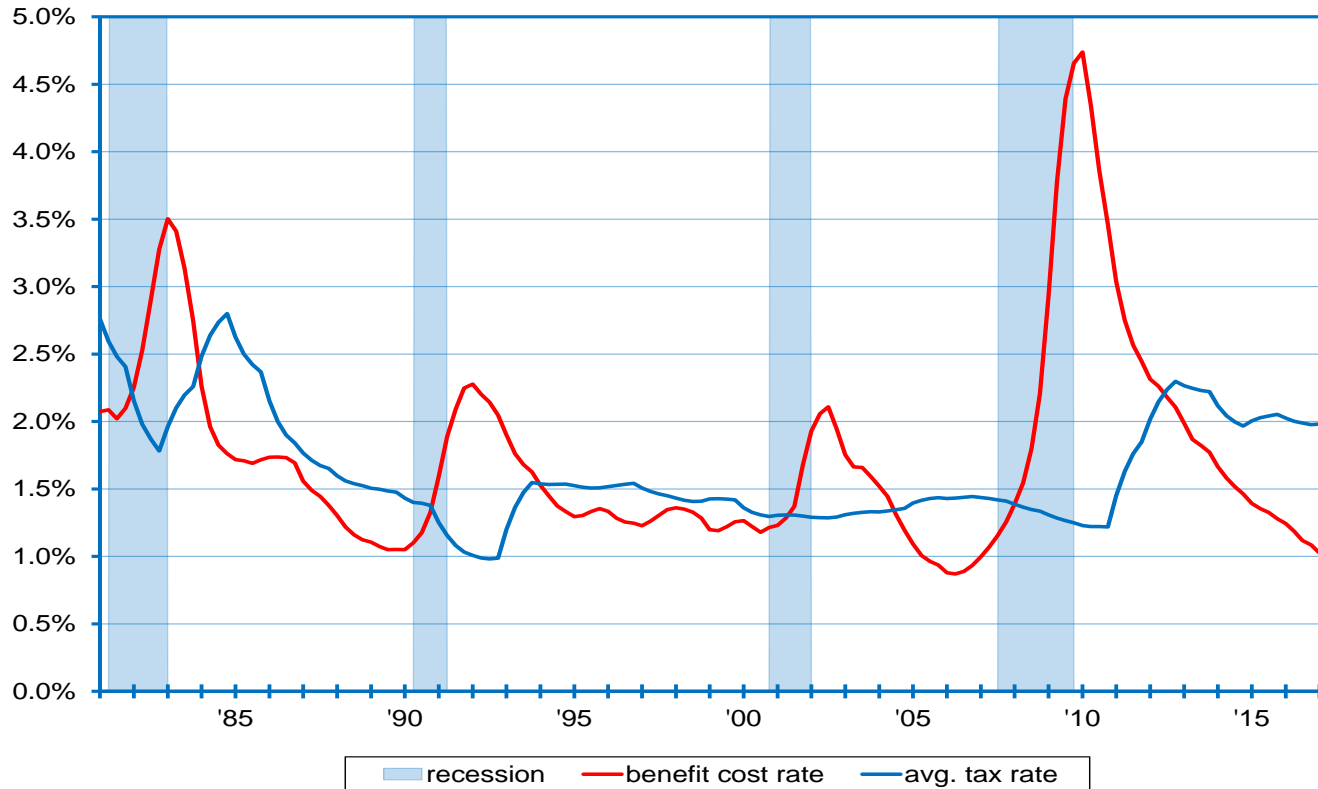




# Gap Between Male/Female Unemployment Rate Eliminated as the Recovery has Unfolded; Construction Played a Key Role



# Nevada's UI Tax Rate Steady While Benefit Cost Rate Continues to Decline; Allowing for Trust Fund Growth





# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

**July 2017**

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	35.7	2.7%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	-6.1	38.4	3.0%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	209	2,158	1.5%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.8%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.1%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.3%

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-17	Jul-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-17
LABOR FORCE	1442.4	1426.8	15.6	1.1%	1441.6
EMPLOYMENT	1373.1	1346.7	26.4	2.0%	1373.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	69.3	80.1	-10.9	-13.6%	67.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	-----	-----	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1451.4	1435.6	15.7	1.1%	1444.4
EMPLOYMENT	1377.0	1352.1	25.0	1.8%	1374.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	74.3	83.6	-9.2	-11.0%	70.1
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	-----	-----	<b>4.9%</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)

	Jul-17	Jul-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1342.7</b>	<b>1307.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1337.4</b>
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>14.3</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>12.8%</i>	<i>84.3</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Durable Goods	28.1	26.8	1.3	4.9%	28.3
Non-durable Goods	17.2	16.8	0.4	2.4%	17.0
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	<i>244.5</i>	<i>243.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>246.7</i>
Wholesale	34.5	34.6	-0.1	-0.3%	34.9
Retail	146.8	144.4	2.4	1.7%	64.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.2	64.0	-0.8	-1.3%	64.4
<i>Information</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.4%</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>62.4</i>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.2	27.4	-0.2	-0.7%	26.9
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	<i>189.0</i>	<i>179.2</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>186.3</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	58.3	54.7	3.6	6.6%	57.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	105.4	100.1	5.3	5.3%	104.1
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>133.7</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>133.1</i>
Educational Services	13.3	12.9	0.4	3.1%	13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	120.4	115.2	5.2	4.5%	119.9
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>349.8</i>	<i>346.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>349.1</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.9	30.5	1.4	4.6%	31.6
Accommodation and Food Service	317.9	316.1	1.8	0.6%	317.5
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>42.7</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>159.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>159.3</i>
Federal	19.0	18.6	0.4	2.2%	18.9
State	39.1	39.4	-0.3	-0.8%	39.0
Local	102.6	101.2	1.4	1.4%	101.4



## Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment

# Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Jul-17	Jul-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1338.3</b>	<b>1299.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1344.4</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>146.3</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.4	11.3	0.1	0.9%	11.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>86.3</b>
Construction of Buildings	13.2	12.8	0.4	3.1%	13.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	66.0	56.1	9.9	17.6%	65.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Durable Goods	28.4	26.9	1.5	5.6%	28.4
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.5	7.2	0.3	4.2%	7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	17.2	16.9	0.3	1.8%	17.1
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1191.4</b>	<b>1164.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1198.1</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1038.8</b>	<b>1014.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1040.8</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>241.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>244.5</b>
Wholesale	34.4	34.7	-0.3	-0.9%	34.9
Retail	145.7	142.9	2.8	2.0%	146.1
Food & Beverage Stores	23.7	23.1	0.6	2.6%	23.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.5	9.0	0.5	5.6%	9.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.6	63.7	-1.1	-1.7%	63.5
Utilities	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	59.6	-1.1	-1.8%	59.4
Air Transportation	7.0	6.9	0.1	1.4%	7.0
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.1	14.3	-0.2	-1.4%	14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	9.9	10.0	-0.1	-1.0%	9.9
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Telecommunications	3.8	4.0	-0.2	-5.0%	3.8
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.9	35.4	0.5	1.4%	35.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.6	19.0	0.6	3.2%	19.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.5	27.5	0.0	0.0%	27.3
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>186.7</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.8	54.2	3.6	6.6%	57.0
Management of Companies	24.9	24.2	0.7	2.9%	24.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	104.7	97.6	7.1	7.3%	104.9
Administrative & Support Services	101.5	94.0	7.5	8.0%	101.7
Employment Services	22.2	21.9	0.3	1.4%	23.1
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>133.7</b>
Educational Services	12.7	12.1	0.6	5.0%	13.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	120.9	115.2	5.7	4.9%	120.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	56.1	50.5	5.6	11.1%	55.3
Hospitals	30.4	29.2	1.2	4.1%	30.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>355.6</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32.8	31.8	1.0	3.1%	32.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	25.6	24.6	1.0	4.1%	25.3
Accommodation and Food Service	322.0	319.2	2.8	0.9%	323.3
Accommodation	196.2	194.8	1.4	0.7%	196.4
<b>Casino Hotels and Gaming</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>187.3</b>
Casino Hotels	176.7	178.3	-1.6	-0.9%	177.2
Gaming Industries	10.2	10.0	0.2	2.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	125.8	124.4	1.4	1.1%	126.9
Full-Service Restaurants	63.6	60.9	2.7	4.4%	63.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	47.4	49.1	-1.7	-3.5%	47.5
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>42.9</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>157.3</b>
Federal	19.3	18.9	0.4	2.1%	19.2
State	36.5	36.8	-0.3	-0.8%	36.8
Local	96.8	95.2	1.6	1.7%	101.3

2017 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
	1321.5	1325.9	1325.7	1333.6	1331.5	1337.4	1342.7						1332.1
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.3	14.0						14.0
<b>Construction</b>	81.7	80.1	81.8	84	82.6	84.3	85.7						83.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	44.8	45.1	45	45.1	45.1	45.3	45.3						45.1
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.1	28.3	28.1						28.1
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17	17.1	17	17.0	17.0	17.2						17.0
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	242.4	242.1	242.2	241.9	242.7	246.7	244.5						243.4
Wholesale	34.6	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.8	34.9	34.5						34.5
Retail Trade	144.0	143.4	143.7	144.5	144.6	147.4	146.8						145.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.4	63.8	63.5	63.3	64.4	63.2						63.8
<b>Information</b>	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.2						14.3
<b>Financial Activities</b>	63.3	64	63.8	64.1	63.5	62.4	63.4						63.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28	28	27.8	27.7	26.9	27.2						27.5
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	180.1	181.3	181.4	184.9	187.6	186.3	189.0						184.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.1	56.7	57.6	57.5	58.3						57.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4	100.7	103.4	104.8	104.1	105.4						103.3
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	129.3	131.4	131.4	131.7	131.7	133.1	133.7						131.8
Educational Services	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.3						13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.1	118	118.3	118.3	119.9	120.4						118.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	351.1	351.9	351.2	354.5	349.4	349.1	349.8						351.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31	31	31.4	31.7	31.6	31.9						31.3
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.9	320.2	323.1	317.7	317.5	317.9						319.6
<b>Other Services</b>	40.9	41.7	40.8	40.7	41.3	42.7	42.4						41.6
<b>Government</b>	159.6	159.9	159.8	158.2	159.5	159.3	160.7						159.5
Federal	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0						18.9
State	39.3	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.6	39.0	39.1						39.1
Local	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.9	101.1	101.4	102.6						101.5

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

Jul-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>1304.2</b>	<b>1312.7</b>	<b>1318.9</b>	<b>1332.4</b>	<b>1339.4</b>	<b>1344.4</b>	<b>1338.3</b>						<b>1327.2</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>146.9</b>						<b>140.8</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>14.3</b>						<b>14.0</b>
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.4						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>87.0</b>						<b>81.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.2						12.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	56.8	58.4	61.8	62.1	65.4	66.0						61.1
<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>45.0</b>
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.1	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
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot)	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						17.0
<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>1191.4</b>						<b>1186.4</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>1038.8</b>						<b>1026.9</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>242.7</b>						<b>241.5</b>
Wholesale	34.4	34.1	34.5	33.8	34.8	34.9	34.4						34.4
Retail	143.8	141.4	141.5	143.2	144.1	146.1	145.7						143.7
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.3	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						9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.1	63.0	63.5	62.6						63.4
Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1						4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.8	59.6	59.1	59.0	59.4	58.5						59.3
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	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	14.1						14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	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>14.2</b>						<b>14.3</b>
Telecommunications	3.9	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>63.4</b>						<b>63.2</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.9						35.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.6						19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.9	27.3	27.5						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>187.4</b>						<b>183.6</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.9	57.1	57.1	57.0	57.8						56.8
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.8	24.9						24.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.1	98.9	99.6	102.6	105.4	104.9	104.7						102.3
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.4	96.2	99.5	102.2	101.7	101.5						99.0
Employment Services	21.8	20.9	21.1	21.8	22.8	23.1	22.2						22.0
<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>133.6</b>						<b>131.8</b>
Educational Services	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	12.7						13.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.4	117.5	118.6	119.0	120.6	120.9						118.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.0	52.7	54.2	54.3	55.3	56.1						54.0
Hospitals	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4						30.2
<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>354.8</b>						<b>351.2</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.7	32.2	32.3	32.8						31.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3	23.6	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.6						24.3
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	316.0	318.3	322.5	322.1	323.3	322.0						319.9
Accommodation	193.0	194.4	194.0	195.1	195.2	196.4	196.2						194.9
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.7	185.9	187.1	187.3	187.3	186.9						186.4
Casino Hotels	174.8	175.9	176.1	177.0	177.2	177.2	176.7						176.4
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2						10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.6	124.3	127.4	126.9	126.9	125.8						125.0
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.2	61.3	63.0	62.3	63.0	63.6						62.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.6	47.1	48.3	48.5	47.5	47.4						47.5
<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>41.3</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>152.6</b>						<b>159.5</b>
Federal	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3						18.8
State	36.8	40.5	41.0	40.4	40.8	36.8	36.5						39.0
Local	101.7	103.2	103.2	102.5	102.9	101.3	96.8						101.7

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

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
LABOR FORCE	1435.6	1438.7	1439.2	1440.2	1440.9	1441.6	1442.4						1439.8
EMPLOYMENT	1364.4	1368.0	1370.7	1372.8	1373.1	1373.6	1373.1						1370.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.2	70.7	68.5	67.4	67.9	67.9	69.3						69.0
<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>4.8%</b>
<b>NEVADA NSA*</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1428.2	1439.7	1435.6	1436.6	1440.8	1444.4	1451.4						1439.5
EMPLOYMENT	1355.5	1366.7	1368.1	1369.9	1374.0	1374.2	1377.0						1369.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.7	73.0	67.6	66.8	66.8	70.1	74.3						70.2
<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>4.9%</b>

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Jul-17

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

\*Seasonally Adjusted

\*Non-Seasonally Adjusted