Seasonally-adjusted employment increased by 5,900 from April to May. 9,300 jobs were actually added, however seasonal adjustment subtracts out the normal seasonal changes to better understand the underlying shifts in employment. Typically, from April to May we would expect the State to add 3,400 jobs. This difference between the actual change and the expected change in jobs is reported as the seasonally adjusted employment level which shows an increase in the underlying trend in employment from April to May. The private sector saw the added 6,400 jobs while the public sector lost 500 jobs.

The Silver State has added 55,200 jobs since the same month last year, a gain of four percent. The State has realized 101 consecutive months of year-over-year job gains. National employment grew by 1.6 percent over the period, meaning the Silver State is growing more than twice as fast as the national average.

Using a 12-month average through May of this year over the same time last year, the manufacturing industry experienced the fastest growth rate of any industry, up 14.1 percent, after adding 7,100 jobs. The construction industry is growing by 10.8 percent and has added 9,300 jobs when compared to the same period last year. The professional and business services industry has added the most jobs, with a gain of 15,200 or 7.7 percent. Education and health services grew by 4.2 percent and added 5,700 jobs. Using a 12-month average through May 2019 over the same period through May 2018, all industries in the Silver State realized an increase in job growth.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes a comprehensive measure of economic activity. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the goods and services produced. The growth rate of GDP is the most popular indicator of the nation’s overall economic health. Utilizing BEA data, we provide a breakdown of GDP by industry and its contribution to the State’s economy.

Broad based growth was seen in most industries; the largest contributor to GDP growth in Nevada was manufacturing totaling 19.1 percent, the highest in the nation. Nevada’s second largest contributor to GDP growth was information at 9.8 percent. In comparison, the national manufacturing industry grew by 3.9 percent and the information industry grew by 8.5 percent during the same time period. Other notable industries were administrative service/management/remediation services (9.7 percent) and construction (9.6 percent).

GDP in the manufacturing industry totaled over $7.8 million (in 2012 dollars)
Nevada’s labor market has experienced business establishment openings growth from the first quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2018. During this period, trends in business establishment openings, on average, have seen stronger growth than in the nation as a whole. In the United States, there were 420,000 new businesses during the third quarter of 2018 up eight percent from 2014. During the third quarter of 2018, Nevada had 4,659 new business establishments. This is up approximately 34 percent from the beginning of 2014.

Openings have exceeded 4,000 in each of the past ten quarters. The growth rate in new business establishments from 2014 was highest in the manufacturing industry outpacing the State as a whole. The second highest growth rate in new business establishments from 2014 was wholesale trade.

Most importantly, underlying trends in business openings show that growth has been fairly consistent over time. Year over year growth in Nevada has been greater than the U.S. in 11 of the past 19 quarters. These results highlight positive employment in Nevada, both in absolute terms, and relative to the U.S. as a whole.

On the flip side closings resulted in the loss of 4,360 establishments in Nevada during the third quarter of 2018, representing normal labor market churn between opening and closing establishments. Year over year closings in Nevada has been greater than the U.S. in approximately 10 of the past 19 quarters.
half of the past 19 quarters. When comparing opening to closing establishments, the net result (openings minus closings) was a gain of more than 300 establishment openings in Nevada. The net growth rate in Nevada has outpaced the net growth rate in the U.S. in 15 of the past 19 quarters.

Information obtained through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program provides a nearly complete job count based upon quarterly wage records submitted by employers whose employees are covered under the Unemployment Insurance System. As a result, historical information is subject to minimal, if any, revisions. This data encompasses jobs in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. Because generating this information is a time-consuming process, it is only available with a 4-5 month lag.

Utilizing the most recent QCEW data we provide a ranking by state for the fastest growing private sector in the U.S.

With data through the fourth quarter of 2018, Nevada has the fastest growing private sector in the U.S. ahead of Idaho, Utah, and South Carolina. 48,600 jobs were added relative to 2017, a growth rate of 4.1 percent. From 2007 to 2011, the Silver State ranked no higher than 37th of 51 in job growth rankings. Since 2014, it has been in the top five.

Two of Nevada’s super sectors had a sizable impact on private employment growth. In the fourth quarter of 2018 with respect to the same period in 2017 Nevada’s manufacturing and professional, scientific, and technical services supersectors ranked first in employment growth when compared to other states in that regard.

The most recent QCEW employment data also allows for the analysis for employment growth in small businesses. This month we analyze small business growth in the Silver State in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Employment in Nevada’s small business, firms with less than 100 employees, totaled roughly 657,000 as of fourth quarter of 2018. This establishes a new record high continuing the trend beginning in second quarter of 2015. The over-the-year gain recorded was 25,400. This trans-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Growth (Year-over-Year)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, All Industries</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources and Mining</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>6th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Services</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Wages 2018:IVQ to 2017:IVQ

- Nevada
- West Virginia
- Washington
- Montana
- Alaska
- North Dakota
- North Carolina
- New Mexico
- Wyoming
- District of Columbia

Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
NevadaWorkforce.com
@NVLaborMarket
Small Business Employment Grows by 4%, Highest Growth Since 2007:1Q

The number of small businesses has grown by 23,000 to the current level of 79,700 since third quarter of 2003. The amount of employment per worksite has decreased from 8.38 percent to 8.25 percent over the same period.

Weekly wages in Nevada averaged $1006 during the fourth quarter of 2018. This compares to $955 during the same period last year, an increase of $51 or 5.3 percent, year-over-year.

Wages have been trending up since 2008. Wage gains early in the recovery initially were modest averaging 0.6 percent per quarter from third quarter of 2008 to fourth quarter of 2013. However, since fourth quarter of 2014 wages have been growing at a similar rate to that of the U.S, 2.8 percent. The average weekly wage has increased in 17 of the last 20 quarters.

While the average weekly wage in the Silver State
is at an all-time high, a misalignment of bonus activity attributes to the relatively large percentage increase year-over-year. Traditionally bonuses occur in the fourth quarter; however, bonus activity that was expected to be paid to employees in the fourth quarter of 2017 instead happened in the first quarter of 2018. In 2018, bonus activity shifted back to the fourth quarter, resulting in two periods of increased wages during the year. One plausible explanation for this change is employers responding to changes in the tax laws occurring in 2018.

When analyzing the average weekly wage by industry (2-digit NAICS level) in the fourth quarter of 2018, management of companies and utilities lead the way at $3012 and $2228. Accommodation and food services and retail trade are the lowest at $653 and $606.

In terms of percentage growth from fourth quarter 2017 to fourth quarter 2018, 17 of the 20 industries in the State saw a year-over-year growth. Eleven of the 20 industries in the State have a year-over-year percentage growth above the Statewide average of 5.3 percent while nine industries had wage growth below the State average. Three of these nine industries; public administration, education, and manufacturing; saw job declines of -0.5 percent, -1.2 percent, and -7.4 percent respectively.

Since 2014, wages have increased by an average of approximately 15.7 percent. During that same time, the increase in consumer prices or inflation, has grown at an average rate of 7.3 percent. This suggests that wages are growing in "real" terms, when adjusted for inflation. While the current gap between the increase in average weekly wage and increase in consumer prices is just over one percent, that gap has largely been declining since second quarter of 2016.

Average weekly wage data can also be compared across all 50 states. Nevada fared 6th best in the nation in average weekly wage growth in the fourth quarter of 2018 with respect to the same period in 2017. West Virginia had the highest average weekly wage growth over that period with wages growing by over eight percent.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, permits the analysis of full-time and part-time employment in Nevada. Full-time workers include those individuals who usually work 35 hours or more during the week. Part-time workers include those who typically work less than 35 hours during the week. People work part-time for economic reasons, such as: slack work, materials shortages, beginning or ending a job, or because they could only find a part-time job. People also work part-time for non-economic reasons, such as: vacation, illness, or bad weather.

This month, we analyze Nevadans working part-time for economic reasons using the most current CPS data. Due to the volatility in the CPS sample, figures
Nevadans employed full-time averaged over 800,000 from 1995 through 2008. During this time those working part-time averaged around 190,000. About 15 percent or 28,690 of total part-time employees were working less than 35 hours during the week for economic reasons. This portion of part-time workers reached the lowest level in October 2007 at 13,710 or 6.1 percent of total part-time workers.

As the 2007 recession took hold of the Silver State, Nevadans employed part-time increased to 292,470 in December 2011. During this time, those working part-time for economic reasons reached a historical high level of 142,620 or 48.8 percent of total part-time workers.

In May 2019, Nevadans employed full-time totaled 1,146,860. This is an increase of 34,780 over the year. Those employed on a part-time basis, came in at 322,140 in May, up from 299,330 a year ago. Of the total part-time employment 11.8 percent or 38,110 work less than 35 hours a week due to economic reasons, although this level is still higher than historical level, it is down from 22.2 percent or 66,400 over the year.

Nevada’s employment is primarily concentrated in full-time positions. In May 2019 full-time workers represent 78.1 percent of total employment, compare to 78.8 percent last year. Part-time positions account for 21.9 percent of total employment, compared to 21.2 percent a year ago.

Using employment data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and housing price data from the Freddie Mac Housing Price Index (FMHPI), which provides a measure of typical price inflation for houses within the United States, we provide an analysis of the correlation between housing price inflation and employment growth in all 50 states including the District of Colombia (D.C). With annual population estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS), sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau, and housing price data from the FMHPI we also examine the correlation between population growth and housing price growth in all 50 states and the D.C. Data for home owner vacancy is provided by the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Sur-
From the midst of the Great Recession through nine years of a growing economy (2010-2018) housing prices in the U.S. have been increasing at a rapid pace, at about five percent on an annual basis. Over this time period, States with the fastest population and employment growth, along with a decreased homeowner vacancy, have seen the greatest appreciation in housing prices.

Nevada (101 percent), Colorado (75 percent), and Arizona (74 percent) saw the greatest appreciation in housing prices in the nation from 2010-2018. Six of the top ten States with the greatest appreciation in housing prices were also in the top ten of either fastest growing in population or employment. (Idaho: 10th, 5th; Washington: 9th, 8th; Florida: 4th, 4th; Arizona: 8th, 9th; Colorado: 5th, 3rd; Nevada: 7th, 2nd) Many of the States with the strong employment growth from 2010-2018 are still at top the rankings in the employment growth as of April 2019.

The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory which is vacant/for sale. Many states that saw the greatest appreciation in housing prices also realized the greatest decrease in their homeowner vacancy rate from 2010-2018. States that realized an increase in their homeowner vacancy rate had housings prices appreciate at rates below the national average over this period.

Although these factors aren’t the sole contributors to appreciating housing markets, there is reason to believe that employment and population growth is contributing to housing price gains in markets, especially in states where housing supply is not keeping up with housing demand, as reflected in homeowner vacancy rates.

This month, we also examine the housing market in Nevada compared to the Nation using quarterly non-seasonally adjusted data obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis sourced from the U.S. Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA).
The FHFA produces a House Price Index (HPI). The HPI is an index examining average price changes in repeat-sales and refinancing of the same single-family houses whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. All estimates are indexed with the first quarter 1995 equal to one hundred, and are not seasonally adjusted. Indexing is a way of setting numerous variables equal to a specific value, allowing for the comparison of trends. Estimates that are indexed are not meant to give exact figures about a specific region or time, but only to show comparisons of different data sets.

Housing price indices in Nevada peaked prior to the recession at 247.3 in the third quarter 2006 then decreased by 138.0 to 109.3 in the second quarter 2012. When compared to the previous year, the fastest growth rate for the State was 37.2 percent in the third quarter 2004, and the largest decline was 25.9 percent in quarter four 2008. Overall, Nevada housing has been more volatile than the nation. In the first quarter of 2019 Nevada has returned to an index level slightly higher than the nation at 241.5 compared to 238.3, respectively.

Nationally, the housing index has reached a new peak of 238.3 in the first quarter 2019 compared to a peak of 206.9 in quarter one 2007 prior to the recession. During the recession national housing indices decreased to 167.6 in the second quarter 2012. On a percentage basis the nation experienced its largest growth rate in the second quarter of 2005 of 11.9 percent, and its largest decline of 7.1 percent in quarter four 2008.

Since the third quarter of 2012 Nevada’s housing index has been growing at a faster percentage compared to the nation. In the fourth quarter 2013 indexed housing prices in Nevada were growing at 21.7 percent compared to 4.5 percent in the nation. Since then the growth rate for Nevada has slowed to a rate of 11.5 percent for Nevada and 5.5 percent for the Nation.

Housing has experienced a great deal of volatility beginning in approximately 2001. An example of what the housing price in-
Economic Summary

Economy in Brief

Top Ten Projected Growth Occupations; Construction Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Laborers</td>
<td>2,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>2,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbers, Pipefitters, &amp; Steamfitters</td>
<td>2,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>2,095</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Managers</td>
<td>1,865</td>
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<tr>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades &amp;…</td>
<td>1,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cement Masons &amp; Concrete Finishers</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>General &amp; Operations Managers</td>
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<td>Office Clerks, General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painters, Construction &amp; Maintenance</td>
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</table>

Top Paid Occupations in Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Hourly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General &amp; Operations Managers</td>
<td>$64.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Managers</td>
<td>$44.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades &amp;…</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
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<td>Plumbers, Pipefitters, &amp; Steamfitters</td>
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<td>Carpenters</td>
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<td>Cement Masons &amp; Concrete Finishers</td>
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<td>Nevada Statewide Average</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painters, Construction &amp; Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Laborers</td>
<td>$22.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Clerks, General</td>
<td>$19.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Research and Analysis Bureau’s 10-Year Occupational Projections are derived from a detailed analysis of QCEW, U.S. Census industry employment data, and Occupation Employment Statistics (OES) information. The OES program collects wage and employment data for 867 occupations and is the primary source of this information in the U.S.

Utilizing data from the Research and Analysis Bureau’s 10-Year Occupational Projections and the May 2018 OES survey we examine the top growing occupations in the construction sector along with their average hourly wages.

Construction laborers are predicted to have the greatest growth with 2,515 positions. This represents 19 percent of the top ten occupations. General operations managers, construction managers and first-line supervisors of construction trades combined are expected to grow by 2,891 workers, representing 22 percent of the top ten occupations.

The 2018 mean hourly wage for general and operations managers in the construction industry is $64.23. Construction managers mean hourly wage is considerably less, at $44.74. Seven of the ten fastest growing occupations earn more than Nevada’s average Statewide hourly wage of $21.65.

The unemployment rate in Nevada remained unchanged from April to May holding steady at four percent. This is down from 4.6 percent a year ago, and is at the lowest rate since April 2006, thirteen years ago. Nationally, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from April to May at 3.6 percent. The national unemployment rate this month remains at the lowest it’s been since 1969, nearly half a century ago. This month, the gap between Nevada’s rate and the nation’s held steady from last month at 0.4 percentage point.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort to calculate the monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment in Nevada. This program uses statistical models to calculate LAUS estimates. LAUS uses the definition of unemployment from the CPS. In CPS, unemployment is defined as all persons not employed during the CPS reference week (includes the 12th of the month) but who were available for work and had made specific efforts to find a job during the last four weeks.

This month we utilize the most recent LAUS data to analyze the distribution of unemployment insurance (UI) continued claims without earnings by race in 2011 compared to 2018. Race or ethnicity information was not available in some UI claims.

The model that calculates unemployment estimates includes...
other inputs—the number of UI continued\(^2\) claimants. Following the CPS unemployment definition, these claimants reside in Nevada, they are not working during the reference week or receiving earnings, they are available for work and have searched for work during the last four weeks. These UI claims are called continued claims without earnings. The Nevada UI claims system provides extract files each month, then those claims that meet the CPS unemployment definition are extracted and used in the calculation of unemployment estimates.

LAUS estimates show that Nevada’s labor force is composed mainly by three race groups: Whites (71 percent in 2018 and 80 percent in 2011), follow by Hispanics (29 percent in 2018 and 23 percent in 2011) and Blacks (9.5 percent in 2018 and 7.3 percent in 2011). Looking at the UI claims/labor force ratio for each race group, the White Nevadans ratio was 6.5 percent in 2018, down from 40.7 percent in 2011. Nevadans of Hispanic origin that had a UI claim represented 8.5 percent of the labor force in 2018, down from 38.5 percent in 2011. Blacks UI claims/labor force ratio was 18.7 percent in 2018, down from 84 percent in 2011.

The labor force levels for American Indians or Alaska Natives and Asian Pacific or Islanders is not available in CPS, therefore the ratio UI claims/labor force cannot be calculated\(^3\).

The distribution of UI claims without earnings by race in the Silver State is trending down in all race groups. White Nevadans saw the highest decline in UI claims reaching around 71,000 in 2018, down from 430,490 claims in 2011. This reflects a decline of 83.5 percent in the last seven years.

Nevadans of Hispanic origin had 38,030 claims in 2018, down from 117,570 claims in 2011 or a 67.7 percent drop in the last seven years. Black Nevadans come in third with 27,100 claims in 2018, down from 82,300 claims in 2011, a 67.1 percent decline in seven years.

American Indians or Alaska Natives in Nevada, also show a decline of 77.3 percent in UI claims in the past seven years, reaching 2,200 claims in 2018, down from 9,700 claims in 2011. Asians

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\(^2\)Claimant is a person who makes a claim for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits under any State or Federal Unemployment Compensation Program. Continued Claim (CC) is a claim filed after the initial claim.

\(^3\)The American Community Survey (ACS) from the U.S. Census Bureau provides information about the labor force for these two race groups.
or Pacific Islanders in Nevada show a decline of -75.4 percent in claims during the last seven years. In 2018 this group filed 10,250 UI claims, down from 41,690 claims in 2011.

The negative impact of the 2007 economic downturn in Nevada’s labor market in 2011 was noticeable in the high number of UI claims among all races, especially for Whites who represent most of the State’s labor force.

In 2011 over half (51.3 percent) of UI claims were from White Nevadans, followed by Hispanics (14 percent), Blacks (9.8 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander (five percent), and American Indian or Alaska Natives (1.2 percent). As the recovery unfolded UI claims began to trend down in all race groups. White Nevadans claims showed the largest decline in claims. In 2018, the share of Whites claims declined to 42.7 percent. The percentage share for Hispanics was 22.8 percent, followed by Blacks (16.3 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander (6.1 percent) and American Indian or Alaska Native (1.3 percent).

This month we utilize the most current CPS data to analyze unemployment rate by age and the unemployed of each age group as a percentage of the total unemployed both in Nevada and the nation as a whole.

In May 2019 the unemployment rate for the 16-24 year age group in Nevada was 8.8 percent increasing by 2.6 percent to 6.2 percent in May 2018, and was the only group examined to have an over the year increase. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in May 2019 decreasing by 0.1 percentage point the previous year.

Unemployment for Nevada’s the 25-34 age group was four percent in May 2019 down from 5.3 percent over-the-year. In Nevada this group also decreased from the previous month by 0.1 percentage point from 4.1 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in May down from 4.2 percent in May 2018.

In May 2019 the national unemployment rate for the 35-44 age group was 2.8 percent down from 3.1 percent the previous year. In Nevada the rate in May 2018 was 3.9 percent, and decreased by 1.3 percent to 2.6 percent in May 2019.
The unemployment rate for the 45-54 age group was 2.8 percent in May 2019 in Nevada and was 2.7 percent nationally. Both rates were lower than the previous year’s rate of 4.1 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. Compared to April, Nevada showed a decrease of 0.1 percentage point, and the nation remained unchanged.

The 55 and older age group had an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent in Nevada, and 2.8 percent nationally both in May 2019. In Nevada the rate has decreased from four percent in May 2018, and the national rate was 3.1 percent the same time. Nationally, this group saw an over the month decrease of 0.1 percentage point while Nevada saw an increase from 3.5 percent.

Initial claims for UI totaled 9,430 in May, a decline of 3.7 percent compared to May of last year and the lowest total for the month of May since 1999. The overall trend, expressed in the 12-month moving average of the series, held relatively steady with a reading of 10,150 this month. In other areas of claims activity, the benefits exhaustion rate in May stood at 32.8 percent, while the average duration of benefits held steady at 13.2 weeks. Looking ahead, initial claims are likely to remain mostly flat over the next several months.

With the finalization of 2018 wage data, the UI program calculates a new UI maximum weekly benefit amount and maximum taxable wage base. The maximum weekly benefit amount, which is calculated by taking half of the State’s average weekly wage, will rise to $469 beginning July 1, 2019, a $19 increase from the previous year. The maximum taxable wage base, which sets the maximum amount an employee’s wages are taxed in a calendar year, will rise to $31,200 beginning January 1, 2020. Both increases reflect a rise in the average wages in the State.

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. Year-to-date through May, 150,936 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 45,662 (43.4 percent) from the same period last year. Full-time jobs accounted for 79.3 percent of listings for this period, a decline of 5.7 percent from 2018. (Refer to Figure:29)

Nevada Job Connect offers employment services including help with job searches, resume preparation, interview skills, resource centers, skills assessment, proficiency testing, and training for a new job. Their website has more information at http://www.nevadajobconnect.com/. Additional resources and information is provided by Nevada’s Employment Security Division available at www.employnv.gov.

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4 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.

5 Not all job ads specify whether the advertised position is full time or part time.
Statewide, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,900 jobs in May compared to April. Over the same time all three metro areas showed increases in employment. Carson City added 200 jobs, Las Vegas added 4,100 jobs, and Reno added 1,900 jobs. Seasonally adjusted figures are determined by subtracting the expected seasonal movement from the unadjusted change in employment. This is done to account for commonly seen and expected changes in employment, so that underlying trends can be estimated.

Carson City was expecting to add 200 jobs, but added 400 unadjusted jobs for a seasonally adjusted increase of 200 jobs. The Las Vegas area saw an unadjusted increase of 8,300 jobs that exceeded an expected seasonal movement of increasing 4,200 jobs resulting in a seasonally adjusted increase of 4,100 jobs. Reno increased this month by 1,900 seasonally adjusted jobs the result of increasing 2,900 unadjusted jobs when only 1,000 were expected.

Employment increased in the State when compared to the previous year in all three metro areas in May. Statewide, jobs increased by 4.0 percent, a gain of 55,200 new jobs added since May 2018. Las Vegas increased by 27,700 since May 2018 or a growth rate of 2.8 percent. Reno saw the highest growth rate at 6.2 percent equating to 15,100 jobs added from the previous year. Carson City added 1,100 jobs a rate of 3.6 percent.

Nevada added 13,300 goods producing industries jobs to payrolls while service-providing industries added 31,800\(^1\). In Carson City, 1,000 services providing and goods producing jobs were added relative to last year. The result of adding 100 goods producing jobs and increasing 900 service-providing jobs. Reno saw a net increase of 14,600 goods producing and services producing jobs. The gain was split into 5,600 goods producing and 9,000 service providing jobs. Las Vegas saw 7,600

\(^1\)References to total MSA employment are adjusted for seasonality, whereas references to goods-producing and service-providing industries are not.
goods producing jobs added, and 21,900 service providing jobs added since 2018 for a total of 29,500 goods producing and service providing jobs.

Unemployment rates decreased in all the State’s major population centers compared to May 2018\(^2\), and increased or remained constant compared to April. In the Las Vegas MSA, the unemployment rate is at 4.0 percent in May, increasing from the April rate of 3.8 percent, and down 0.6 percentage point from May last year. Reno’s unemployment rate is at 3.0 percent remaining constant from April’s rate, and down 0.4 percentage point from 2018. The unemployment rate in Carson City is 3.8 percent, increasing from 3.7 percent in April, and decreasing 0.7 percentage points from May last year.

The combined Statistical Area Reno-Carson City-Fernley had an unemployment rate of 3.2 percent in May decreasing 0.5 percent from the previous year, and unchanged from April. Combined statistical areas are economically integrated regions, often with high rates of individuals who commute for work between the areas in them.

Unemployment rates declined compared to May last year in 14 of Nevada’s 17 counties. Compared to April, three counties saw rates decrease, three remained constant, and eleven increased. Sub-state rates are not seasonally adjusted rates, and should not be compared to the seasonally adjusted state rate. Unemployment rates range from 2.4 percent in Eureka county to 5.2 percent in Nye County. Over the year changes in unemployment range from an increase of 1.6 percent in Pershing county to a decrease of 2.7 percent in Esmeralda county. Smaller areas tend to have more volatility in estimates due to smaller sample sizes. The counties that had decreases compared to April were Lincoln, Lyon, and Eureka; Lander, Douglas, and Elko had no change, and the remaining counties saw increases ranging from 0.1 percent in Churchill, White Pine, and Carson City to an increase of 1.2 percent in Pershing. (Refer to Figure: 5)

City Unemployment rates saw decreases

\(^2\)The State’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is 4.0 in May, unchanged from April, and down from 4.6 percent in May 2018. Unemployment rates for the State’s metropolitan areas and counties reported here are not adjusted for seasonality. Hence, comparisons to the State’s seasonally adjusted rate should be avoided. Legitimate comparisons, however, can be made to the State’s unadjusted rate – 3.8 percent in May, down from 3.6 percent in April and down from 4.4 percent in May 2018.
in unemployment when compared to last May, and increased when compared to April except for Reno that remained constant. The cities Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson saw unemployment rates of 4.2 percent, 4.3 percent, and 3.7 percent respectively. Decreases also occurred in these three Southern Nevada cities by 0.6 percent in Las Vegas, 0.9 percent in North Las Vegas, and 0.5 percent in Henderson since 2018. This month, the cities of Reno and Sparks had an unemployment rates of 3.0 percent for both. Increasing from 2.9 percent in Sparks, and remaining constant in Reno when compared to April.

The following state specific areas3 of Boulder City, Elko, and Mesquite all had over the year decreases in unemployment, and Fernley remained constant all when compared to May 2018. Boulder City had an unemployment rate of 3.9 percent decreasing from of 4.1 percent the previous year. Elko had a decrease of 0.2 percent from 2018 to 2.8 percent in May, and Unchanged from the previous month’s rate. Fernley had an unemployment rate of 5.0 percent in May unchanged from the previous year, and down from 5.2 percent in April. Mesquite had an unemployment rate of 3.2 percent in May down from 3.7 in the previous year, and increasing 0.5 percent from the previous month.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 2,350 through the end of May, using a thirteen-week moving average. This reading is down 3.4 percent relative to the same period in 2018. The State’s largest metropolitan area,
Clark County, saw a 2.1 percent decline in initial claims activity over the observed period, with 40 fewer claims than last year. Washoe County saw a decrease of 7.2 percent, or 20 claims. Carson City, the state’s smallest metropolitan area, saw a nominal decrease of 8 initial claims. The fourteen remaining counties held relatively steady, with no absolute changes or three or greater.

In our first research topic this month we use data from the most recent Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) to examine employment in Nevada’s county’s. Information shows that total employment in Nevada as a whole increased 3.5 percent during fourth quarter of 2018, relative to the same period in 2017. This translates into a gain of more than 47,500 jobs.

Employment changes ranged from -9% in Esmeralda County to 50% in Storey County. In Esmeralda the decrease is primarily due to a loss in mining jobs over the year. In Storey, 6,300 new jobs were generated over the year, leaving employment at 18,500. Manufacturing leads the way accounting for almost 90% of the growth in employment.

As for Nevada’s major population centers, Clark County, at 3.6 percent, falls slightly above the Statewide average. Washoe County also experienced a growth rate slightly lower than that for the Silver State, at 2.0%. Finally, Carson City experienced a decline of 0.5%.

The counties that experienced the highest percentage increase in number of worksites were Eureka at 5.9%, Clark at 3.8%, and Douglas at 3.4%.

Figure 7b shows total annual employment for Storey County from 2003 to 2018. Employment data for 2018 is preliminary and subject to revision. From 2003 to 2016, the average annual growth rate was seventeen percent. From 2016 to 2018, that growth rate has increased to 61%.

The growth of selected industries in Storey County since 2010 is shown in Figure 7c. Some industries were omitted due to lack of employment or confidentiality concerns. Manufacturing leads the way growing from just over 600 jobs to 9400 in 2018. Other industries that have seen strong growth include Transportation & Warehousing at 1,650, Administrative and Waste Services at 900, and Construction at 760 jobs gained since 2010.
Next, we look at wage growth rate by county. Using data from the QCEW we find that Nevada wages averaged $962 per week for the year 2018. This is a four percent increase relative to the same period in 2017. Weekly wages range from $730 in Lincoln to $1933 in Eureka. Six counties have payrolls above $1,000 per week. In five of the six counties this is likely attributable to a relatively high concentration of mining employment. In Storey County, logistics and manufacturing contribute to the relatively high wages.

As for Nevada’s major population centers, Carson City wages averaged $973 per week through the year. Washoe County, at $974, came in just above the statewide average. Clark County was slightly below State average at $947 per week.

Change in weekly wages range from -4.3% in Esmeralda to 7.8% in Mineral. All except two counties experienced an increase in average weekly wages in this year’s third quarter. The increase in wages in Mineral County is due to wage increases in Mining. The decrease in wages in Storey is most likely attributable to increased employment at the entry level therefore bringing down the average wage. Storey has ranked number one in annualized average weekly wage growth 3 of the past 4 years. In Esmeralda County, the wage decrease is primarily attributable to loss of mining employment.

In the major population centers, Carson City grew at a rate slower than the Silver State at 3.0%. Washoe County experienced a wage increase higher than the statewide average at 4.8%. Wages in Clark County grew at a rate lower than that of the Silver State at 3.9%.

On a year over year basis, average weekly wages in the Silver State grew by $60 in the fourth quarter of 2018. This is a 6.3 percent increase relative to the same period in 2017. Weekly wages range from $735 in Elko to $1800 in Clark. Eight counties have payrolls above $1,000 per week; Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, and Pershing.

While the average weekly wage in the Silver State is at an all-time high, a misalignment of bonus activity attributes to the relatively large percentage increase year-over-year. Traditionally bonuses occur in the fourth quarter; however, this year bonuses were paid to employees in the first quarter of 2018, rather than the fourth quarter of 2017. In 2018, bonus activity shifted back to the fourth quarter, resulting in two periods of increased wages during the year. One plausible explanation for this change is employers responding to
changes in the tax laws occurring in 2018.

The following table shows the growth in average weekly wages for the last five years between 2013 to 2018. State-wide, the average weekly wage has grown by 13.3%. Three Counties Douglas, Mineral, and Pershing rank in the top five in terms of wage growth in both time periods, 2017 to 2018 and 2013 to 2018.

Our third note again uses data from the QCEW to look at private sector job growth by MSA. From 2017 to 2018, Las-Vegas-Paradise MSA’s population grew at a rate of 2.2% which ranks 19th among all MSAs. Reno-Sparks grew by 1.8% and ranked 41st while Carson City grew by 1.5% and ranked 67th.

With data through the fourth quarter of 2018, Reno MSA has the fifth fastest growing private sector amongst other MSAs in the United States just behind Midland, TX, Odessa, TX, St. George, UT, and Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ. 11,100 jobs were added relative to 2017, a growth rate of 5.4 percent.

As for the Silver State’s others MSAs’s, Las Vegas grew up 3.9% or 34,000 jobs and ranks 29th out of 378 MSAs. Carson City grew by 0.4% or 100 jobs and ranks 281st.

The table below shows the number of MSAs that rank in the top 50 for highest private job growth that are in states near NV. The states with the most MSAs in the top 50 were Florida (7), California (6), South Carolina (5), Texas (5), and Washington (5).

Figure 1 on page 15 shows how each of the super sectors in each of Nevada’s two largest MSA’s grew in the fourth quarter of 2018 with respect to the same period in 2017. Additionally, it shows how they fared when compared to other MSAs nationwide. Some data for the information sector has been suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

The next note this month also uses QCEW data, and examines small business by county from 2002 to the end of 2018. As of fourth quarter of 2018, Nevada’s small business employment totaled roughly 657,000. This is a 29% increase from the post-recession low point of 510,000.

As of fourth quarter of 2018, small business employment in Clark County was at 460,000. This represents a record high and 30.7% increase from the post-recession low of 352,000 which occurred in first quarter of 2010.

Washoe County reached its lowest point in first quarter of 2011 when small business employment totaled to 96,700. Since that time, small business has grown by 27.2% to
For fourth quarter of 2018, small business employment accounted for 53% of total private employment. As of fourth quarter of 2002, small business' share of total private employment was at 49.5%. The table below shows the share of total employment as of fourth quarter of 2018 and 2002. In most areas below, the small business employment share has increased.

Small business in Carson City totaled 15,600 as of fourth quarter of 2018. This represents an increase from first quarter of 2011 where small business reached its post-recessionary low of 12,840. This represents an increase of 21.7 over that time span.

Lyon County reached its low point in first quarter of 2011 at just over 6,000 jobs. Since that time, small business payrolls have increased by just short of 1500 jobs or 24%.

Elko County has seen mostly steady growth since 2002. Since first quarter of 2002, small business employment has increased by 3800 jobs or 46.2%. On a year-over-year basis, small business declined 23 times and increased 41 times with only one sustained decrease (third quarter of 2008 to second quarter of 2010).

Balance of state refers to the twelve counties not listed prior (Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, and White Pine). After reaching a peak of 32,300 jobs in second quarter of 2007, it experienced a low point of 27,000 in first quarter of 2010. From that time, small business employment has grown by 7,200 jobs or 26.7% to reach its current level of 34,000 jobs.

The final note this month uses data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. It is a federal-state cooperative effort to calculate the monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment in Nevada. The note examines continued claims without earnings by race, and finds that the trend is down across race groups concentrated in Clark County, Washoe, and Carson City.

The model that calculates unemployment estimates includes, among other inputs, the number of unemployment insurance (UI) continued claimants. Following the CPS unemployment definition, these claimants reside in Nevada, they are not working during the reference week or receiving earnings, they are available for work and have search for work during the last four weeks. These UI claims are called continued claims without earnings. The Nevada unemployment insurance (UI) claims system provides extract files of all claims each month, then those claims that meet the CPS unemployment definition are extracted and used in the calculation of unemployment estimates. This research note analyzes the distribution of UI continued claims without earnings by county of residence and by race from 2011 to 2018. Race or ethnicity information was not available in some UI claims.

There were over 838,520 UI claims without earnings filled statewide in 2011 and around 166,790 filled in 2018. The high UI claims figures in 2011 reflect the negative impact of the 2007 economic downturn on Nevada’s labor market.

Figure 11a shows that the overall UI Claims are trending down in all race groups. In 2018 White’s claims reached 71,159, this is down from 430,490 in 2011. Hispanics claims were over 38,000 in 2018, this is down from 117,570 in 2011. Black’s claims declined to 27,100 in 2018 from 82,320 in 2011. Asian or Pacific Islander’s claims were 10,255 in 2018, this down from 41,690 in 2011. The American Indian or Alaska Natives’ claims declined to 2,200 in 2018 from 9,700 in 2011. UI claims without earnings are concentrated in Clark County with 79.5% share of total claims in 2018, follow by Washoe with 11.7% and Carson City with 1.9%. In 2018 White’s claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Lyon. Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Carson City. Black’s claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Nye County. American Indian claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe, and Elko County.

Online job posting activity decreased in 15 of 17 counties in May*. Estimates of job postings are a 12-month moving average, and compared to the same period the previous year. Clark increased 10,982 postings compared to 2018, and totaled 23,168 ads in May. Washoe saw an increase in ad volume over last year increasing 1,772 ads over the previous year, and totaling 5,022 ads for May. Elko County has realized the largest decrease of 167 ads over the previous year, and totaling 2,200 in 2018 from 9,700 in 2011. Asian or Pacific Islander’s claims were 10,255 in 2018, this down from 41,690 in 2011. The American Indian or Alaska Natives’ claims declined to 2,200 in 2018 from 9,700 in 2011. UI claims without earnings are concentrated in Clark County with 79.5% share of total claims in 2018, follow by Washoe with 11.7% and Carson City with 1.9%. In 2018 White’s claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Lyon. Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Carson City. Black’s claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe and Nye County. American Indian claims are concentrated in Clark, Washoe, and Elko County.

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*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.
Industry Employment in May

**Over-the-Month Change**
- Total seasonally adjusted jobs = 5,900
- Las Vegas seasonally adjusted jobs = 4,100
- Reno seasonally adjusted jobs = 1,900
- Carson City seasonally adjusted jobs = 200

**Annual Change**
- 1,434,200 non-farm jobs in May
- 55,200 jobs added over-the-year
- May marks 101 straight months of growth in Nevada.

**Annual Growth**
- Nevada = 4.0 percent
- U.S. = 1.6 percent
- Growth in Nevada has exceeded that in the U.S. for 81 straight months.
Industry Employment in May

Year-to-Date Growth
- Las Vegas MSA = 2.9 percent year-to-date
- Reno-Sparks MSA = 6.2 percent year-to-date
- Carson City = 3.0 percent year-to-date

Year-to-Date Change
- Professional and Business Services added 12,900 jobs, more than any other sector.
- Nine sectors added jobs through May
- Total job growth = 46,900 jobs
Unemployment

May

- Nevada = four percent; unchanged from April; down from 4.6 percent a year ago.
- U.S. = 3.6 percent; unchanged from April; down from 4.4 percent a year ago.
- 0.4 point gap between Nevada and the Nation compares to 4.4 points at the height of the recession.

May (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

- Nevada = 3.8 percent; down 0.6 percentage point from May 2018.
- Las Vegas-Paradise MSA = 4.0 percent; down 0.6 percentage point from May 2018.
- Reno-Sparks MSA = 3.0 percent; down 0.4 percentage point from May 2018.
- Carson City = 3.8 percent; down 0.7 percentage point from May 2018.

Unemployment rates ranged from 5.2 percent (Nye) to 2.4 percent (Eureka).

Clark = 4.0 percent; Washoe = 3.0 percent; Carson City = 3.8 percent.
Unemployment

May
- Initial claims = 9,400
- Exhaustion rate (the percentage of unemployment insurance claimants who exhausted UI benefits prior to finding a job) = 32.81 percent.
Demographics of the Unemployed

May

- Male unemployment rate = 4.3 percent; up 0.3 percentage point from April; down 0.9 percentage point from a year ago.
- Female unemployment rate = 4.1 percent; unchanged from April; down 0.7 percentage point from a year ago.

Unemployment Rate by Gender
(12-Month Moving Average)

May

- White unemployment rate = 4.1 percent; up 0.1 percentage point from April; down 0.4 percentage point from a year ago.
- Black unemployment rate = 6.4 percent; up 0.1 percentage point from April; down 2.6 percentage points from a year ago.
- Hispanic unemployment rate = 4.5 percent; unchanged from April; down one percentage point from a year ago.

Unemployment Rate by Ethnicity
(12-Month Moving Average)

May

- Age 16-24 unemployment rate = 10.4 percent; up 0.8 percentage point from April; up 1.7 percentage points from a year ago.
- Age 25-34 unemployment rate = 4.2 percent; down 0.1 percentage point from April; down 1.1 percentage point from a year ago.
- Age 35-44 unemployment rate = 2.4 percent; unchanged from April; down 1.6 percentage points from a year ago.
- Age 45-54 unemployment rate = 3.1 percent; up 0.1 percentage point from April; down 1.1 percentage point from a year ago.
- Age 55+ unemployment rate = 3.6 percent; up 0.1 percentage point from April; down 0.4 percentage point from a year ago.

Unemployment Rate by Age Group
(12-Month Moving Average)
Demographics of the Unemployed

May

- Veteran unemployment rate = 2.1 percent; down 0.2 percentage point from April; down 2.6 percentage points from a year ago.

Unemployment Rate by Veterans' Status

(12-Month Moving Average)
Economic Indicators

April

- Gross gaming win = $936 million
- Down 1.8 percent year-over-year; down 1.4 percent year-to-date over 2018.

March

- Taxable sales = $5.63 billion
- Up 5.4 percent year-over-year

April

- 3,542,000 visitors
- 6,000 visitor decrease from prior year (0.2 percent); up 0.5 percent year-to-date over 2018.
April

- 385,000 visitors
- 12,700 visitor decrease from prior year (3.2 percent); down 4.5 percent year-to-date over 2018.
May

- For every job posting there are 3.25 unemployed persons, down from 3.84 in May 2018.

May

- Jobs became available at a rate of 1.26 percent, indicating employment prospects are trending up.
- The job openings rate is the ratio of the number of online job postings to the sum of job postings and employment.

May

- For occupations earning above-average wages, Medical and Health Services Managers have the highest job openings rate.
May

- Nevada online job postings total 36,300; up from 31,400 a year ago.

- The industries with the most postings are traveler accommodation followed by general medical and surgical hospitals.

- The top occupations in demand are registered nurses, followed by sales representatives.
The Nevada Coincident Employment Index measures the ups and downs of the Nevada economy using an index of employment variables. The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in March 2007. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009, where it bottomed out.

The April release tells a consistent, positive story for the coincident index and a mixed story for the leading index on a year-over-year basis. For the coincident index, the unemployment rate (inverted), household employment, nonfarm employment, and the insured unemployment rate (inverted) all moved in a positive direction.

For the coincident index, nonfarm employment, household employment, the unemployment rate (inverted), and the insured unemployment rate (inverted) all moved in a positive direction.

The Nevada Leading Employment Index measures the ups and downs of the Nevada economy, providing a signal about the future direction of the coincident index. For the current employment recession, the leading index provided a clear signal by peaking in January 2006, fourteen months before the coincident index reached its peak, and reached a bottom in May 2009, five months before the coincident index reached its bottom.

For the leading index, the short-duration unemployment rate (inverted), commercial permits, and construction employment all moved in a positive direction, while initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), the real 10-year Treasury interest rate (inverted), and housing permits moved in a negative direction.

For the leading index, the short-duration unemployment rate (inverted), the real 10-year Treasury interest rate (inverted), commercial permits, housing permits, and construction employment all moved in a positive direction whereas the initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted) moved in a negative direction.
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Phone: (775) 684 - 0450 NevadaWorkforce.com
Fax: (775) 684 - 0342 NevadaJobconnect.com
E-mail: detrlmi@nvdeetr.org NVdetr.org

Tiffany G. Tyler-Garner, Director
David Schmidt, Chief Economist
Christopher Robison, Supervising Economist

Prepared by the Research & Analysis Bureau
Contributing Economists:
Jason Gortari, Michael La Rue, Dionny McDonnell,
Marianne Segurson, Timothy Wilcox