

MEDIA CONTACT:  
ROSA MENDEZ  
rcmendez@nvdetr.org  
o (702) 486.7991  
c (702) 376.5384



BRIAN SANDOVAL  
GOVERNOR

DON SODERBERG  
DIRECTOR

DAVID SCHMIDT  
CHIEF ECONOMIST

## AUGUST STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET RELEASE

**For Immediate Release**  
**September 19, 2018**

### **Unemployment Dips Again to 4.5% While Employment Grows by 1,200 Jobs in August to 1,389,400**

**CARSON CITY, NV** - The state's unemployment rate decreased by another 0.1 percentage point in August 2018 to 4.5 percent, the lowest rate seen since July 2007. Overall job growth is up 44,800 jobs and grew by 3.3 percent year-over-year. The last time Nevada experienced a stronger over the year growth rate was in June 2017, according to the state Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation's (DETR) August 2018 economic report.

“With another drop in the unemployment rate, increased full-time employment, and a positive outlook for career opportunities in the well-paid jobs of the future, this month's report highlights how our strong economic growth is benefitting Nevadans across the state,” Governor Brian Sandoval said. “We must continue to build our state's economy to help ensure Nevada's long-term economic health and future.”

DETR's report also notes the state's average weekly wages, recently released for the first quarter of 2018, averaged \$977 during the first quarter of 2018. This compares to \$931 during the same period last year, an increase of \$46, or 4.9 percent, year-over-year. This establishes a new record high, exceeding the previous \$955, set in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2017. Additionally, wages have increased by an average of approximately 12.7 percent since 2014. During that same time, the increase in consumer prices or inflation, has grown at an average rate of 5.9 percent, suggesting that wages are growing in “real” terms, when adjusted for inflation.

“Following last month's strong employment report, August's over the month job numbers returned to a more typical trend in growth. However, with the U.S. unemployment rate remaining steady at 3.9 percent, Nevada narrowed the gap again, falling to 4.5 percent, or just 0.6 percentage points above the U.S.,” said David Schmidt, Chief Economist for DETR. “The labor market in Nevada continues to tighten, reflected in declining unemployment, still fewer claims for unemployment benefits, and growth in average wages over the year. Overall, the employment picture around the state continues to reflect a strong, growing, and diversifying economy.”

#### Additional August Economic Report Notes:

- The Statewide unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point over the month, the fourth decline seen so far this year.
- Unemployment in all age groups is on the downward trend.
- Over the month, seasonally-adjusted employment grew by 1,200 jobs to 1,389,400.

- The state added 44,800 jobs over the year (seasonally-adjusted).
- As of August 2018, Nevadans employed full-time totaled 1,128,760 representing a new all-time high. This is up from 1,036,030 a year ago.
- The manufacturing industry's year-to-date average employment growth is experiencing record highs and is up 14 percent (6,500 jobs) over the same period last year.
- Year-to-date, the construction industry has seen the largest employment gains over the same period last year, increasing by 7,300 jobs or 8.9 percent.
- Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits decreased by 10.7 percent in August, relative to the same month last year, at 9,580 claims, the largest year-over-year decrease in claims since March of 2017.
- Year-to-date through August, 196,363 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 48,600 (33 percent) from the same period last year.

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## ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU

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

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



## NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW August 2018

Nevada saw 1,200 new jobs in August, seasonally-adjusted, bringing total employment to 1,389,400. This matches the over-the-month gain the State had in August of 2017. The July estimate was revised down by 1,200, bringing the total two-month gain to 9,500 jobs. August's positive seasonally adjusted gain comes as a result of the State adding 3,400 jobs, unadjusted, when only 2,200 jobs were expected to be added based on historical patterns. The government sector saw the largest share of gains, adding 900 jobs, while the public sector added 300.

The Silver State has added 44,800 jobs since the same month last year, a gain of 3.3 percent. National employment grew by just 1.6 percent over the period, meaning the Silver State is growing more than twice as fast as the national average.

Year to date, manufacturing is growing at the fastest rate (up 13.9 percent), after adding 6,500 through August (versus the same period last year). Construction has added the most jobs, with a gain of 7,300 or 8.9 percent. Education and health services grew by 4.8 percent and other services grew by 4.7 percent. Information remains the only sector to see fewer jobs year to date.

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

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	3,400	2,200	1,200
Private Sector	1,500	1,200	300
Public Sector	1,900	1,000	900

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 fifty 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.

In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth. Indeed, Nevada had the highest employment growth rate in the country in 2005 (6.4 percent).

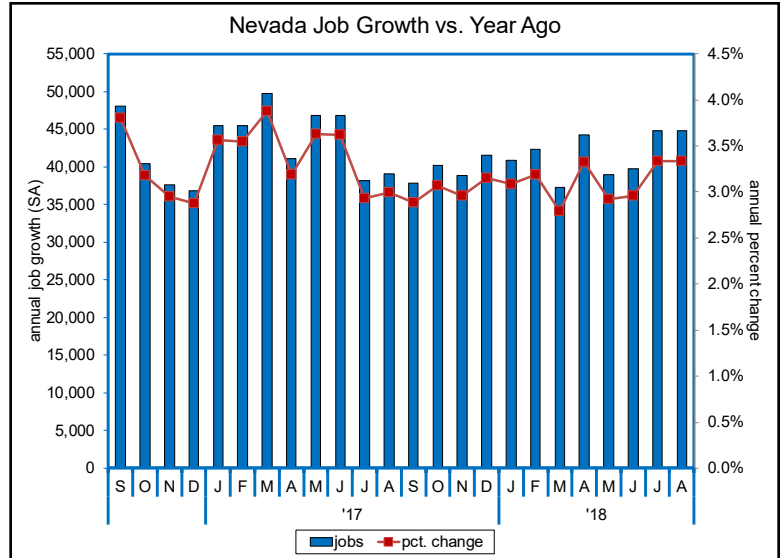
Conversely, during the recession, Nevada was the most affected state in terms of private sector employment growth. In fact, Nevada's employment growth was the lowest in the nation in 2009 (-10.1 percent) and 2010 (-2.8 percent). In essence, over the course

of three years, the Silver State went from the top of the job growth rankings to the bottom.

Nevada has gradually regained lost ground over nearly eight years. With data through the first quarter of 2018, Nevada is once again one of the states with the fastest growing private sectors in the United States. Nevada has added 40,800 jobs relative to 2017, a growth rate of 3.6 percent. Just ahead of the Silver State, in terms of growth, are Idaho, Oregon, and Utah.

Using the most current QCEW information, we also examine the Silver State's small business employment this month. As of 2018:IQ, employment in Nevada's small business, firms with less than 100 employees, totaled nearly 634,000. This establishes a new record high continuing the trend beginning in 2015:IIQ. It also marks the twelfth-consecutive quarter in which the pre-recessionary peak has been exceeded. The over-the-year gain recorded was 24,200. This translates to 29 consecutive quarters of annualized growth.

For 2018:IQ the year over year growth was 3.97 percent. This is the highest growth on a year over year basis since 2007:IQ.

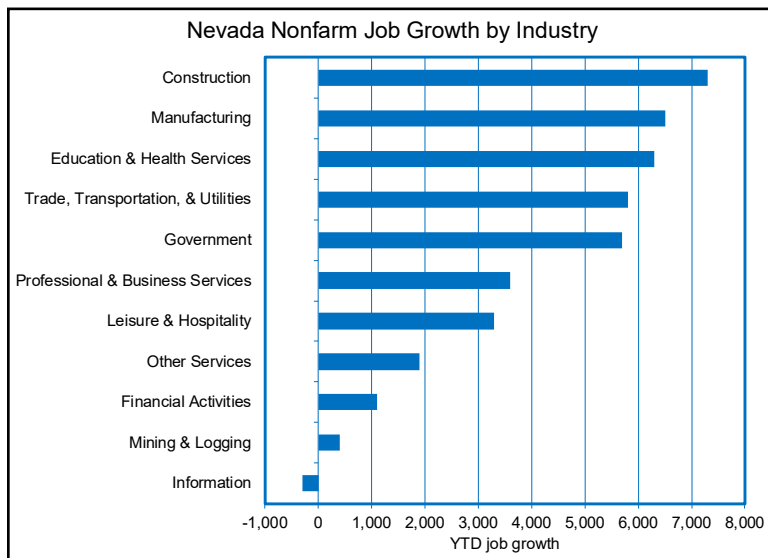


Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at nearly 586,000 in 2007:IVQ. As the downturn unfolded, small business jobs fell to 510,000. In contrast to that, nearly 124,000 jobs have been added to small business payrolls in the Silver State since the recovery began. Additionally, the pre-recessionary peak has been exceeded by nearly 48,000 jobs.

Hence, the number of small businesses has grown by 7,400 to the current level of 78,000 since the low point of the recession, 2010:IQ.

Average weekly wages, another important economic indicator for the State, were recently released for the first quarter of 2018. Weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$977 during the first quarter of 2018. This compares to \$931 during the same period last year, an increase of \$46, or 4.9 percent, year-over-year. This establishes a new record high exceeding the previous, \$955, set in 2017:IVQ.

Wages have been trending up since 2011. Wage gains early in the recovery initially were modest. However, since 2014 gains have been relatively strong with 14 of the last 17 quarters realizing gains. At



the height of the recession, wages declined in five of seven quarters.

Since 2014, wages have increased by an average of approximately 12.7 percent. During that same time, the increase in consumer prices or inflation, has grown at an average rate of 5.9 percent. This suggests that wages are growing in “real” terms, when adjusted for inflation.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2018:IQ state gross domestic product (GDP) information, the broadest measure of economic activity. As defined by BEA, GDP totaled over \$137 billion (in 2009 dollars) in this year’s first quarter (In “current” dollars, this equates to over \$162 billion). While the Silver State’s economy has been on the rise since 2011, the value of “real” economic activity, measured in inflation-adjusted terms in the State, remains slightly below pre-recession levels.

Nevada’s economy has now grown in 19 consecutive quarters. The Silver State’s economic growth has exceeded the national average in seven consecutive quarters. In 2018:IQ, Nevada’s economy grew at a four percent clip, compared to 2.6 percent in the nation as a whole. Year-over-year GDP growth in Nevada is the 6th-strongest in the nation.

Growth in the State’s largest industry, accommodation/food services, was unchanged over the year in the first quarter of 2018. Broad based growth was seen in most industries; the most notable were in manufacturing, totaling 13 percent, and in arts, entertainment, and recreation which declined by 8.9 percent.

Among other things, the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Business Employment Dynamics Program allows us to look at Nevada’s relative performance as it pertains to business establishment openings.

Nevada’s labor market has experienced growth since bottoming out in 2010. Since then, trends in business establishment openings have seen stronger growth than in the nation as a whole. In the United States there were 448,000 new businesses during the fourth quarter of 2017 up 13 percent from the beginning of the recovery.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, Nevada had 4,200 new business establishments. This is up approximately one-fourth from the beginning of 2011, when the labor market first showed signs of expansion. Openings have exceeded 4,000 in each of the past seven quarters.

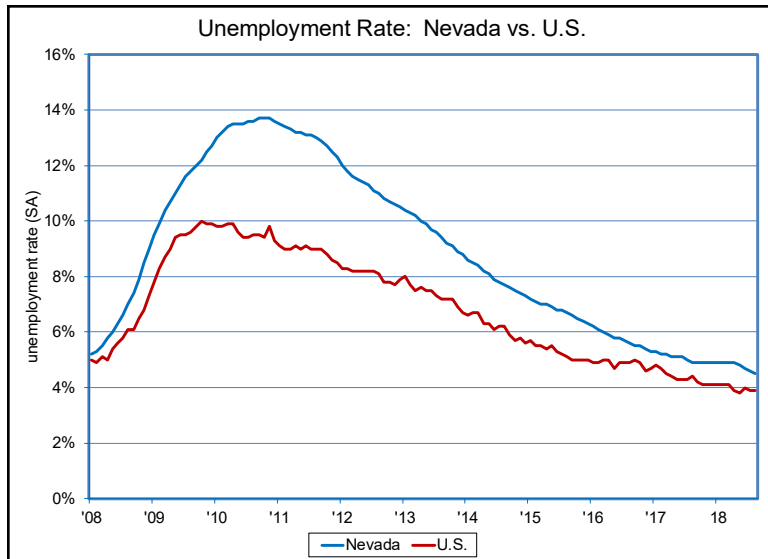
Most importantly, underlying trends in business openings show that growth has been fairly consistent over time. These results highlight the improvement in Nevada, both in absolute terms, and terms relative to the U.S. as a whole.

With the recent release of the Statewide 2016-2026 long-term occupational projections, we analyze Nevada’s top growing occupations.

Occupations with the largest projected nominal job growth over the ten-year period consist of retail sales workers (+11,174), food prep workers (+10,931), laborers (+7,401), waiters/waitresses (+7,366), janitors (+6,457), registered nurses (+5,652), and customer service reps (+5354). In total, these occupations account for nearly 54,300 jobs or 20 percent of all occupations to be added in the State by 2026.

Of the top seven occupations with the largest projected nominal growth, all but registered nurses earn below the Statewide average wage of \$21.65 per hour.

Occupations with the fastest cumulative annual growth rates consist of electrical/electronic assemblers (11.90 percent), mechanical engineers (7.66 percent), electrical/



electronic repairers (7.60 percent), electrical engineers (6.71 percent), industrial engineers (6.42 percent), software developers, applications (5.44 percent), software developers, system software (5.18 percent).

Although the fastest growing occupations account for a small portion of total growth over the ten-year period, a majority of these jobs fall in top ten percent of highest paid jobs in the State (average wages greater than \$39.12 per hour). Roughly 4,000 of these new jobs expected will earn an average wage greater than \$41 per hour, which places them in the top wage tier.

The unemployment rate in Nevada dropped for the fourth month in a row in August, declining 0.1 percentage point over the month to 4.5 percent. This is down from 4.9 percent a year ago, and is the lowest rate since July 2007, nearly eleven years ago. Nationally, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from July, holding steady at 3.9 percent in August. The gap between Nevada's rate and the nation's now stands at 0.6 percentage point, narrowing in by 0.1 percentage point this month.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey CPS, sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics,

allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate in Nevada across various age groups. The CPS unemployment rate by age estimates are available dating back to 1994.

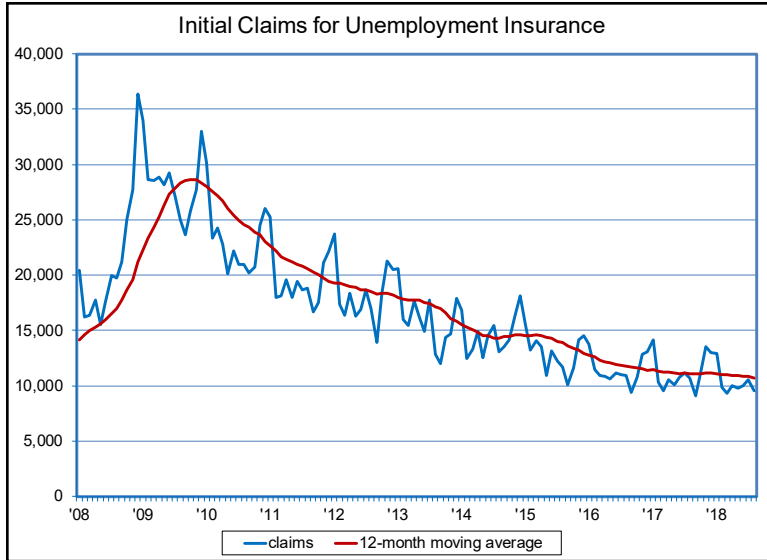
Overall, the unemployment rate in all age groups in the Silver State are returning to typical historical levels. In August 2018, three out of the five age groups experienced a reduction in their unemployment rate over the year. Teens and young adults have an unemployment rate of 7.9 percent, which is about 3.6 percent higher than the other age groups. Despite having a higher unemployment rate than the other

age groups, the teen and young adult rate is down from 10.7 percent a year ago. The last time the rate stood at 7.9 percent was in June 2001. The gap between the unemployment rate for Nevada's younger workers and that for the overall labor force stands at 1.7 percent in August 2018 compared to 2.1 percent a year ago.

The unemployment rate for the 25-34 years old group stands at 5.3 percent in August 2018, up from 4.8 percent a year ago. The gap between the rate for this age group and that for the overall labor force stands at 1.1 percent compared to one percent a year ago.

The age group 35-44 years old has an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent in August 2018, up from 3.1 percent last year. The gap between the unemployment rate for this age group and that for the overall labor force stands at 0.7 percent compared to 0.6 percent a year ago.

In August 2018, Nevadans in age group 45-54 years old have an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, down from 4.5 percent last year. The gap between the rate for this age group and that for the overall labor force stands at 0.9 percent and is unchanged from previous year.



As of August 2018, Nevadans employed full-time totaled 1,128,760 representing a new all-time high. This is up from 1,036,030 a year ago. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, remains relatively steady, coming in at 308,170 in August. Part-time employment is down 320,100 from last year.

So far in 2018, Nevada employment gains have been concentrated in full-time positions. Currently, 78.6 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions accounted for only 21.4 percent of total employment.

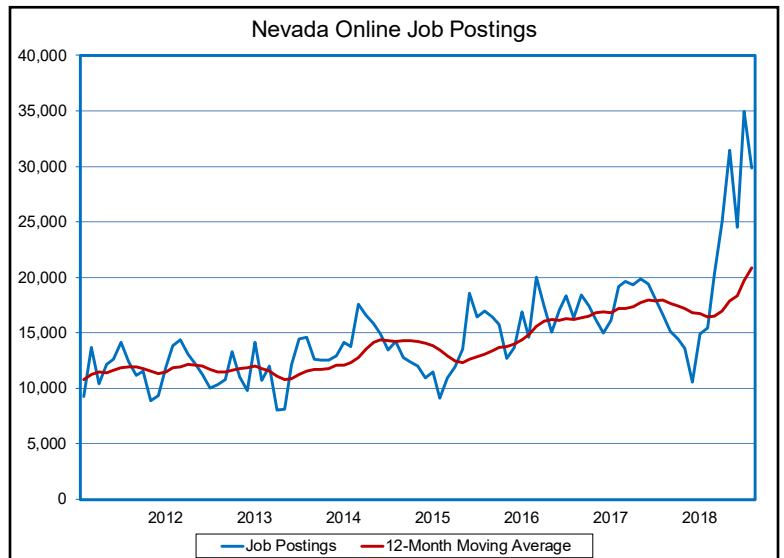
Nevadans 55 years old and over, have an unemployment rate of 3.9 percent in August 2018, down from 4.7 percent a year ago. The gap between the rate for this age group and that for the overall labor force stands at 0.8 percent compared to 0.9 percent a year ago.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits decreased by 10.7 percent in August, relative to the same month last year, at 9,580 claims. This is the largest year-over-year decrease in claims since March of 2017. Relative to last month, claims are down 970, a decrease of 9.2 percent; the second-largest monthly decrease so far in 2018. Similar trends are evident in the computed measures of UI activity as well. The UI benefit exhaustion rate has fallen to 33.45 percent, down 2.9 percentage points from last August's reading. Further, the average duration of UI

Monthly CPS information also allows for the analysis of full-time and part-time employment in Nevada. Full-time workers include those persons 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.

Based upon the CPS, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at 1,063,280 in April 2008; measured on a 12-month moving average. At this peak level, full-time employment represented 81.9 percent of the total. Silver State residents employed part-time in 2008 totaled 235,500.

By January 2011, full-time employment fell to 831,150, for a cyclical decline of more than 232,130 from the peak. Part-time employment rose to 300,420 jobs. This resulted in an increase of 64,920 part-time positions over the same period.



claims has continued to moderate, standing at 13.26 weeks this month, down two percent compared to last year.

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

This month, we examine the recessionary effects on states' AHCM. The federally recommended minimum AHCM is one, which represents one year of benefits.

When analyzing the prerecession maximum AHCM for each state and the District of Columbia, no states had AHCMs below zero, which is expected when times are good. Twenty-eight states had an AHCM of at least one, including Nevada who had a AHCM of 1.06. Of those 28 states, seven had an AHCM in excess of two.

After the recession had taken its toll on the national economy, 33 states had negative AHCMs, including Nevada at -0.98. This indicates that these 33 states likely had to borrow money federally in order to cover their UI benefit payments. At the same time, 18

states were able to remain solvent; generally, those were states with higher AHCMs in the prerecession period. Only one state, Louisiana, maintained an AHCM of greater than one.

Currently, there are no states with negative AHCMs. Thirty states have achieved AHCMs above one, including Nevada at 1.18. Four states hold an AHCM in excess of two: Wyoming, Oregon, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

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>1</sup>. Year-to-date through August, 196,363 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 48,600 (33 percent) from the same period last year. Full time jobs accounted for 83 percent of listings so far this year, a decline of 3.3 percentage points from 2017<sup>2</sup>.

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

<sup>2</sup> Not all job ads specify whether the advertised position is full-time or part-time.

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# Nevada Labor Market Briefing: August 2018

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## Special Topics

# Nevada Ranks 4th in Highest Private Sector Job Growth in 2018; Employment up 40,800 vs. 2017

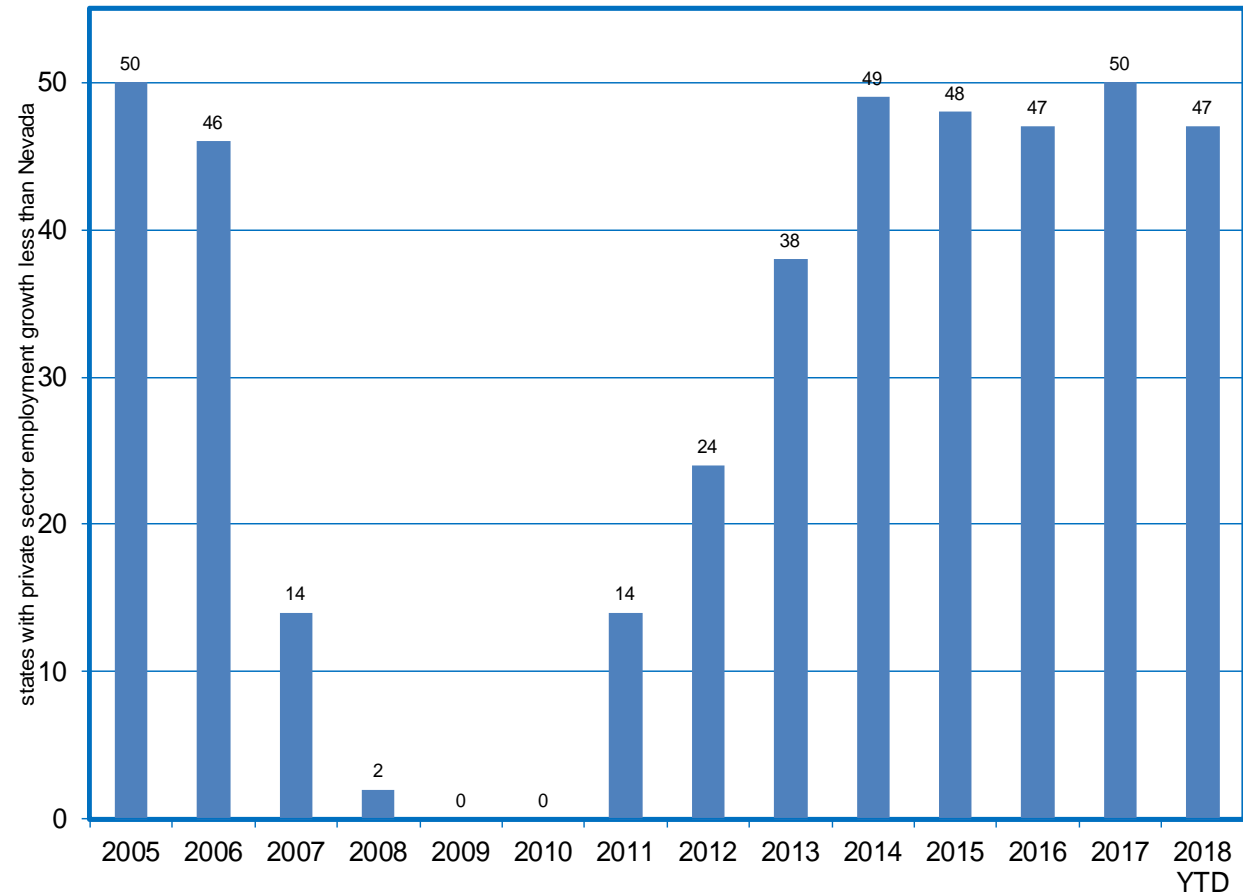
During the recession, Nevada was the most affected state in terms of private sector employment growth.

Nevada's employment growth was the lowest in the nation in 2009 (-10.1%) and 2010 (-2.8%).

In 2017, Nevada was the fastest growing private sector in the United States

2018:Q1: Right ahead of the Silver State, in terms of growth, are Idaho, Oregon, and Utah.

State Private Sector Job Growth Rankings

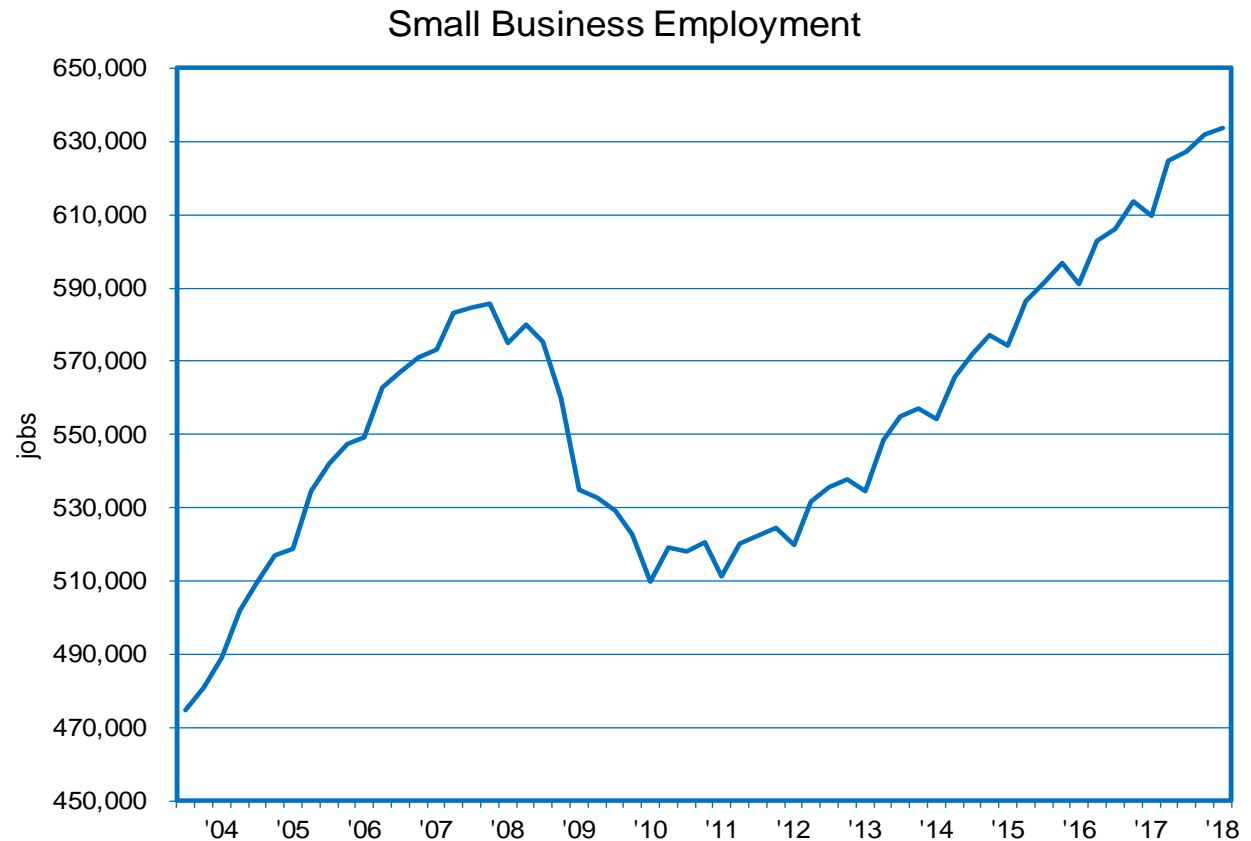


# Small Business Employment Sets New Record High

The 2018:IQ over-the-year gain was 24,200, or 3.97%.

This marks 29 consecutive quarters of annualized growth.

2018:IQ had the highest growth on a year over year basis since 2007:IQ.

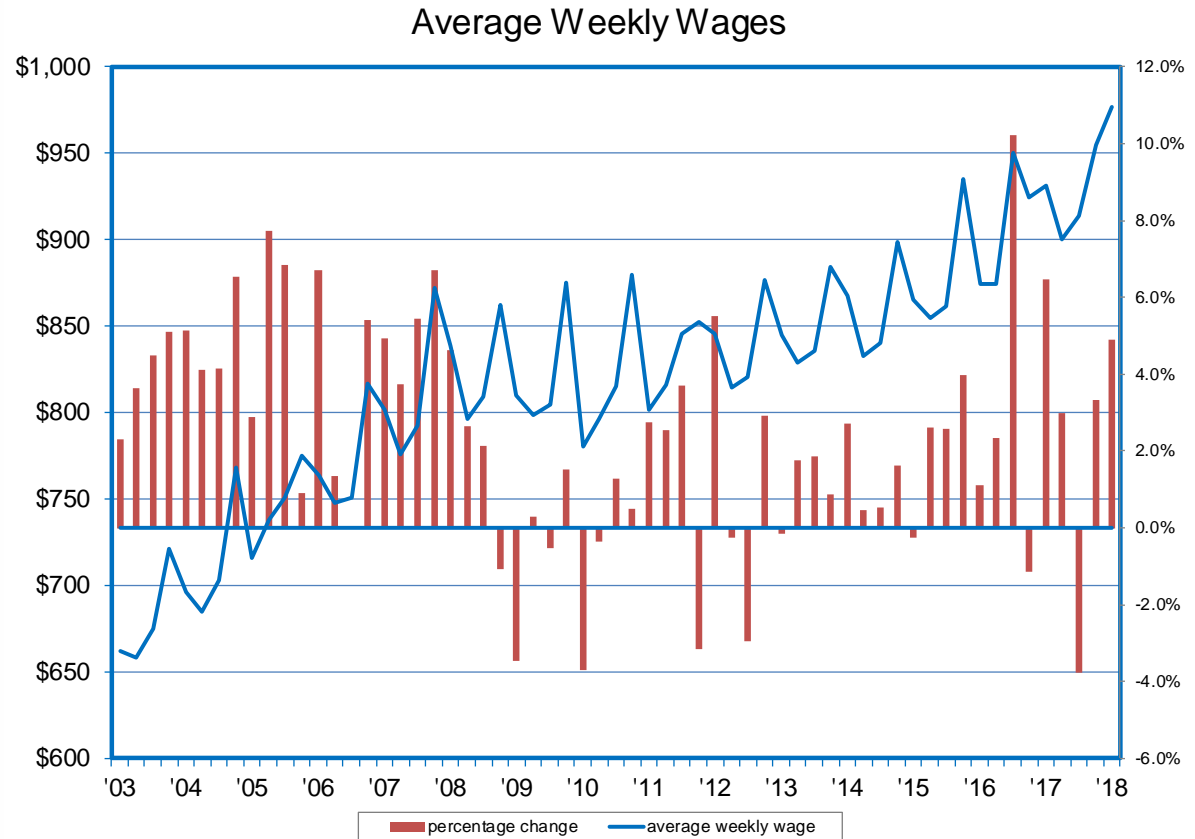


# Silver State Records Highest Average Weekly Wage

Weekly wages averaged \$977 during 2018:IQ

Increase of \$46, or 4.9 percent, year-over-year

Wages in 2018:IQ mark a new record high exceeding the previous, \$955, set in 2017:IVQ



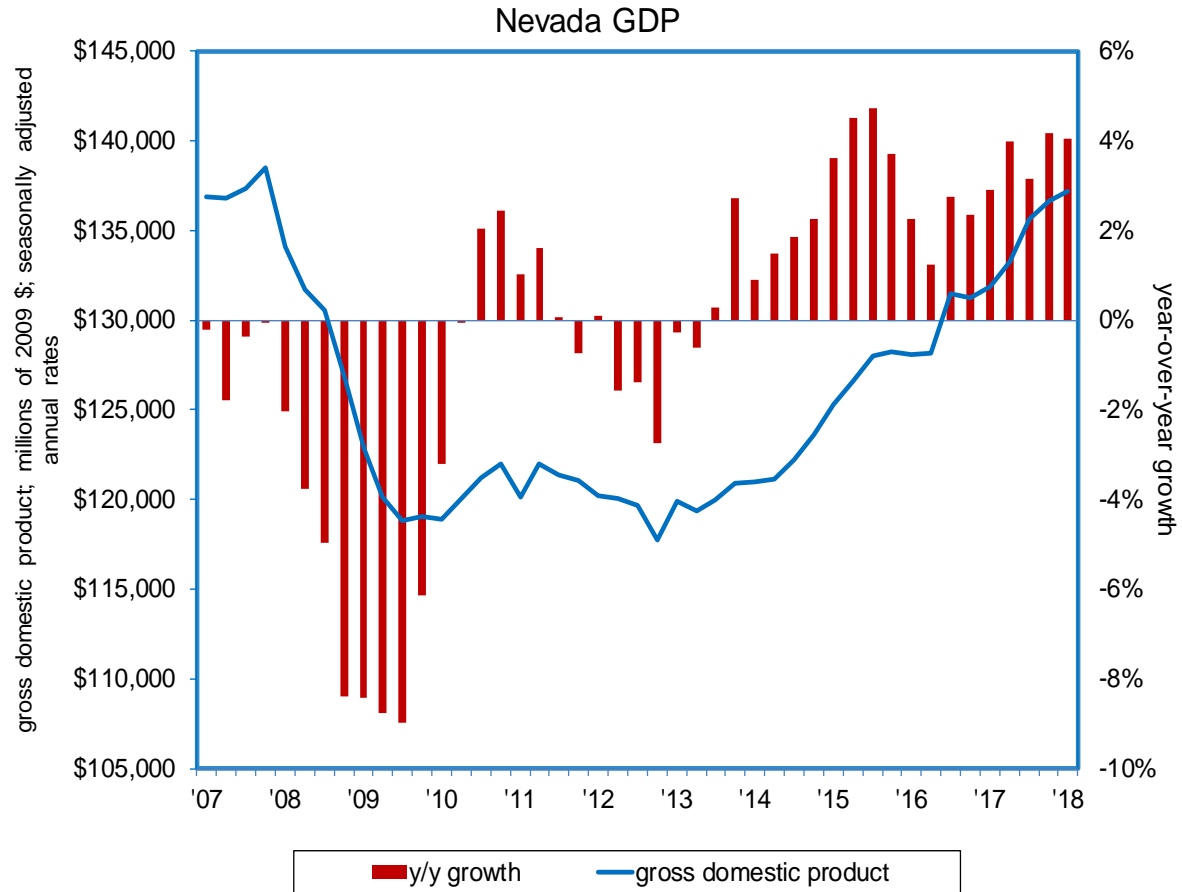
# Nevada's Economy Has Grown in Each of the Past 19 Quarters; GDP Growth Exceeds the Nation's in Seven Consecutive Quarters

Nevada's economy has now grown in 19 consecutive quarters

The Silver State's economic growth has exceeded the national average in seven consecutive quarters.

2018:Q1-Nevada's economy grew at a 4% clip, compared to 2.6% in the nation as a whole.

Y/Y GDP growth in Nevada is the 6th-strongest in the nation.

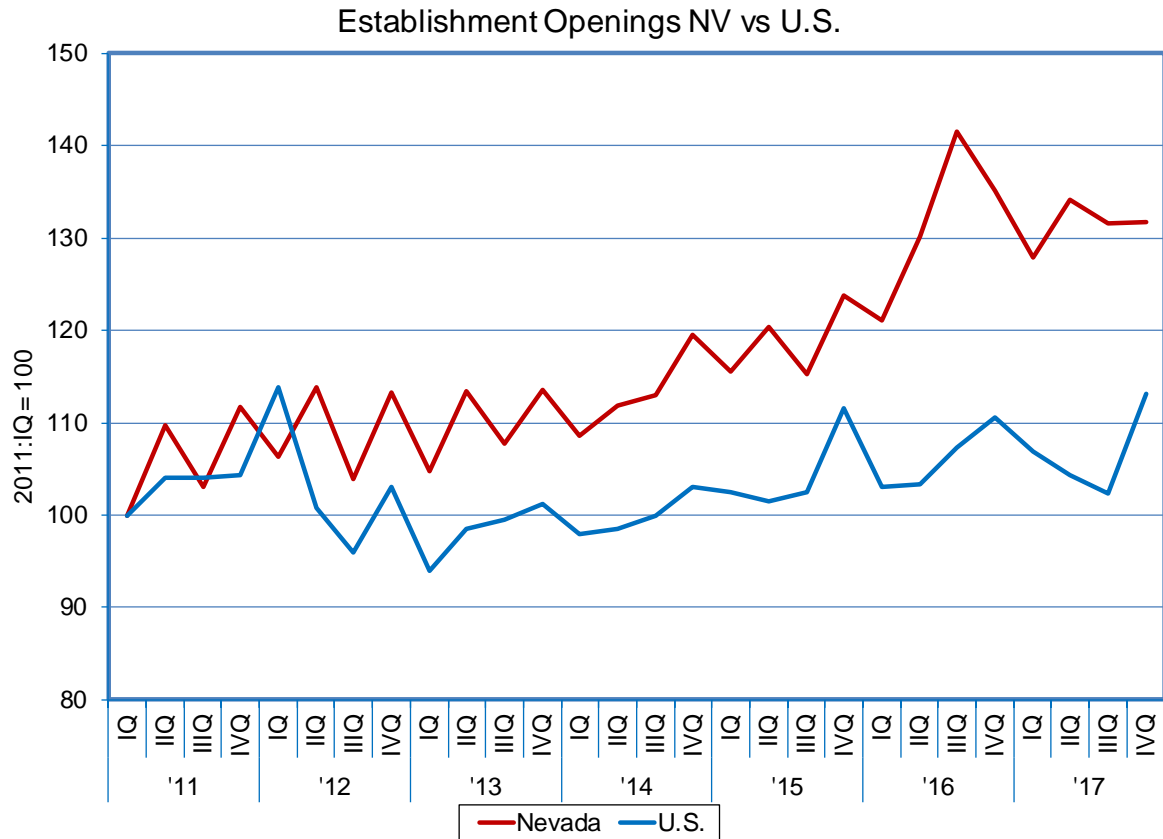


# Nevada Private Sector Business Establishment Openings Trending Up; Outpacing U.S. as a Whole

U.S. - 448,000 new businesses during the 2017:QIV up 13% from the beginning of the recovery.

Nevada 2017:QIV - 4,200 new business establishments.

NV Openings have exceeded 4,000 in each of the past seven quarters.

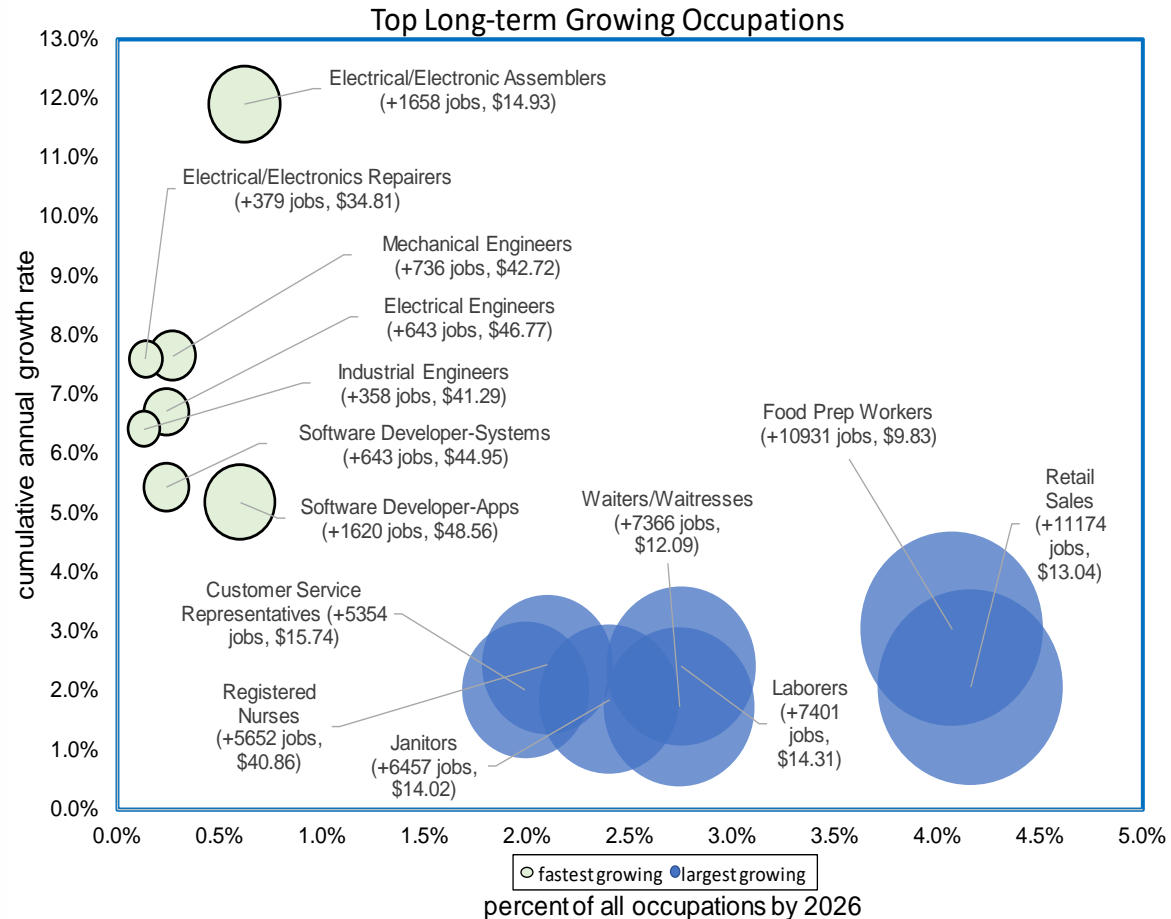


# Fast Growth in Quality Occupations Projected Over the Long-term

The job with the largest projected nominal growth over the ten-year period is retail sales workers (+11,174)

5 of 7 fastest growing jobs fall in the top 10% of highest paid jobs in the State (avg. wages greater than \$39.12/hr).

Roughly 4,000 new jobs expected in Nevada's fastest growing occupations will earn an average wage greater than \$41/hr.

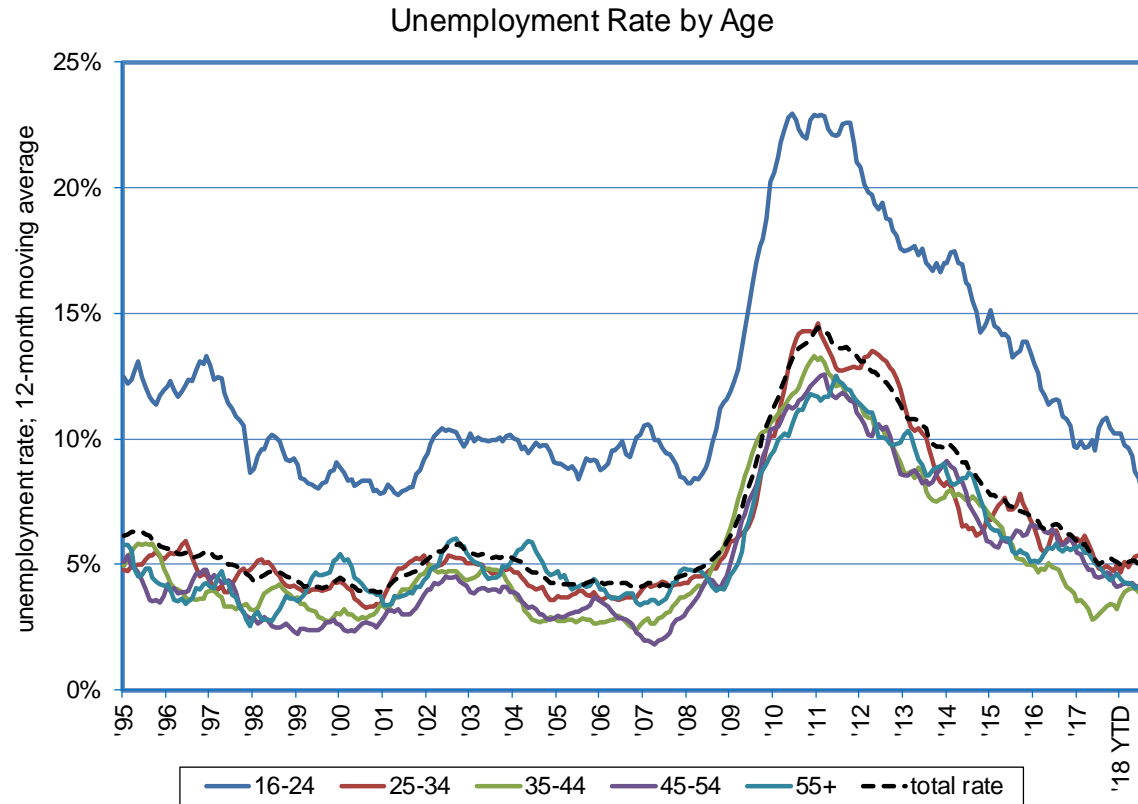


# Unemployment Rate in All Age Groups Trending Down

The unemployment rate (UR) tends to be higher for the 16-24 year old

The 16-24 year old UR peaked at 23% in mid-2010, roughly 10 points higher than that for other age cohorts.

August 2018: The 16-24 year old UR is 7.9%, 3.6 percentage points higher than the other age groups but down 10.7% from a year ago.



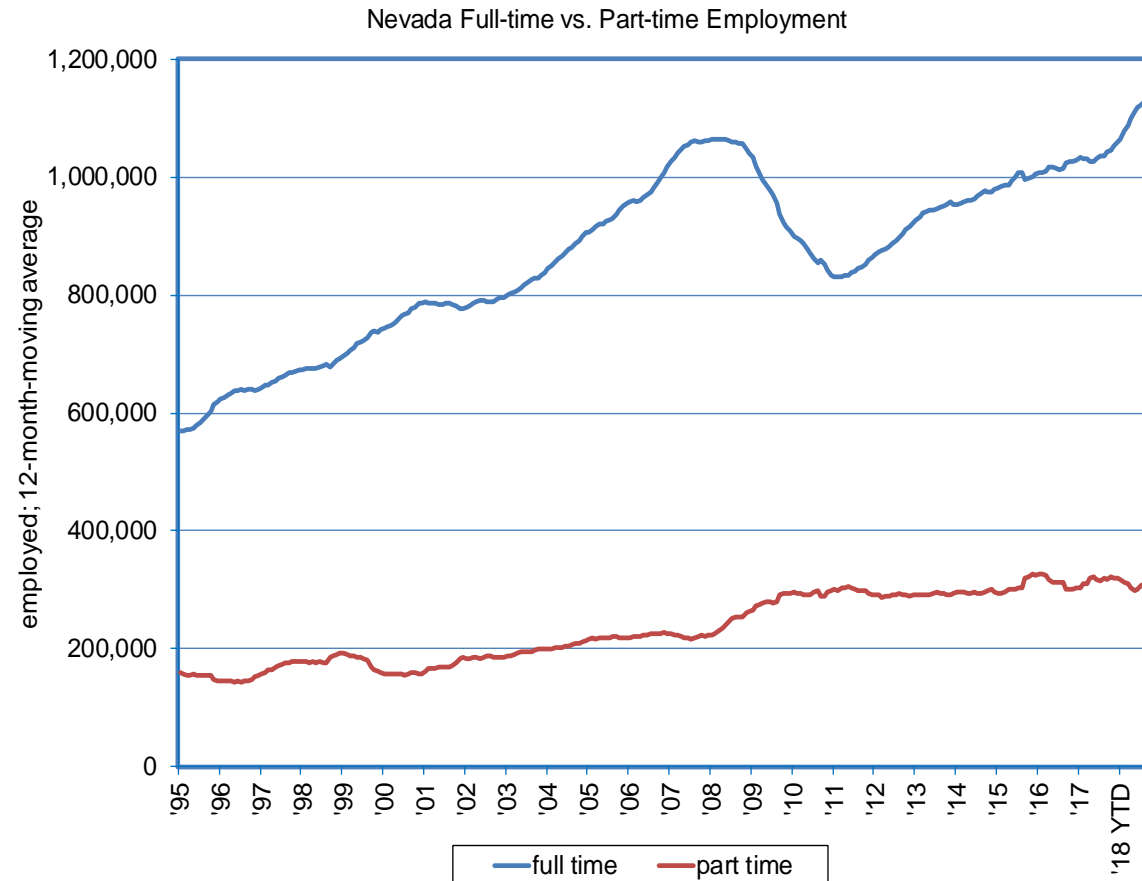


# Full Time Employment in Nevada Reaches a New All Time High

Nevadans employed full-time topped out at 1,063,280 (81.9% of all employment) in April 2008

In January 2011, full-time employment fell by more than 232,130 from the peak.

As of August 2018, Nevadans employed full-time totaled 1,128,760 representing a new all time high.



# State Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM) vs. Recession

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

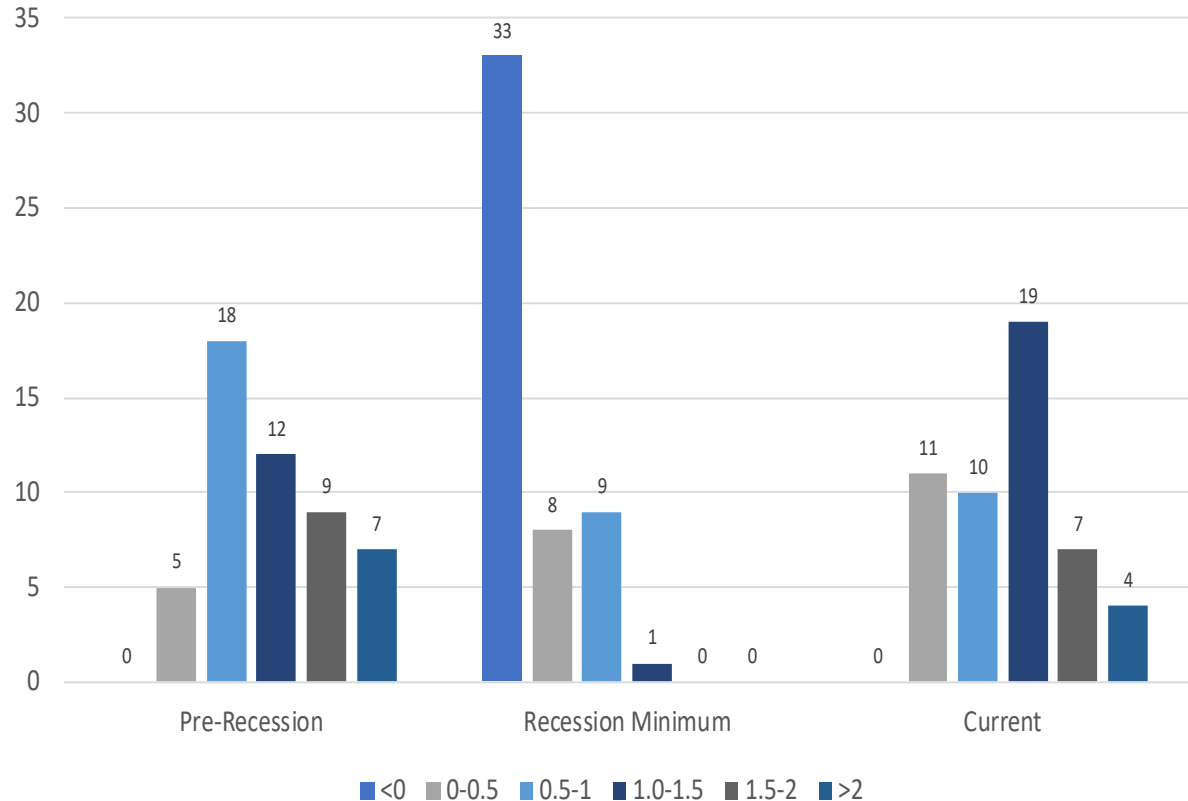
Nevada's ACHM prerecession: 1.06

Nevada's ACHM after recession: -0.98

Nevada's current ACHM: 1.18

Currently, thirty states have achieved AHCMs above one

State AHCM Changes Over the Course of the Recession





# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

August 2018

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	1.2	44.8	3.3%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	3.4	47.4	3.5%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	201	2,330	1.6%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.5%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.6%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	3.9%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.  
Labor Force estimates are produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program.  
Research and Analysis Bureau, Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation  
operates these programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Telephone (775) 684-0450

# Nevada Labor Force Summary

## Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-18	Aug-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-18
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1502.0	1468.7	33.3	2.3%	1498.4
EMPLOYMENT	1434.0	1396.1	37.9	2.7%	1429.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	68.0	72.6	-4.6	-6.4%	68.4
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	-----	-----	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1511.1	1467.5	43.6	3.0%	1512.0
EMPLOYMENT	1440.9	1394.6	46.3	3.3%	1444.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	70.2	72.9	-2.7	-3.7%	67.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	-----	-----	<b>4.5%</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

# Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-18	Aug-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-18
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1389.4</b>	<b>1344.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1388.2</b>
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	14.5	14.2	0.3	2.1%	14.5
<i>Construction</i>	92.2	82.9	9.3	11.2%	92.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	55.1	48.9	6.2	12.7%	54.5
Durable Goods	36.7	31.2	5.5	17.6%	36.2
Non-durable Goods	18.4	17.7	0.7	4.0%	18.3
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>254.8</b>
Wholesale	35.9	36.3	-0.4	-1.1%	35.8
Retail	148.1	145.7	2.4	1.6%	147.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	70.7	67.5	3.2	4.7%	71.2
<i>Information</i>	14.7	14.9	-0.2	-1.3%	14.7
<i>Financial Activities</i>	66.0	65.6	0.4	0.6%	66.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.7	29.0	0.7	2.4%	29.9
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>186.2</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.5	56.4	3.1	5.5%	59.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26.9	25.4	1.5	5.9%	26.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.3	100.0	1.3	1.3%	99.9
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>139.5</b>
Educational Services	14.9	13.7	1.2	8.8%	14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	125.2	120.5	4.7	3.9%	125.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<b>353.0</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>354.8</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32.1	31.3	0.8	2.6%	32.1
Accommodation and Food Service	320.9	317.9	3.0	0.9%	322.7
<i>Other Services</i>	43.4	41.2	2.2	5.3%	43.5
<i>Government</i>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>167.1</b>
Federal	19.2	18.9	0.3	1.6%	19.1
State	43.5	42.0	1.5	3.6%	43.4
Local	105.3	101.3	4.0	3.9%	104.6

## Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-18	Aug-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-18
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1389.5</b>	<b>1342.1</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1386.1</b>
<b><i>Goods Producing</i></b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>163.4</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.2	11.4	-0.2	-1.8%	11.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>93.6</b>
Construction of Buildings	16.4	14.4	2.0	13.9%	16.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	69.3	61.8	7.5	12.1%	69.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Durable Goods	36.9	31.3	5.6	17.9%	36.6
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0%	7.1
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.4	6.3	0.1	1.6%	6.4
Non-durable Goods	18.4	17.8	0.6	3.4%	18.4
<b><i>Service Providing</i></b>	<b>1225.9</b>	<b>1194.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1222.7</b>
<b><i>Private Service Providing</i></b>	<b>1065.2</b>	<b>1037.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1063.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>253.7</b>
Wholesale	35.9	36.4	-0.5	-1.4%	35.8
Retail	147.3	144.8	2.5	1.7%	147.3
Food & Beverage Stores	24.2	23.6	0.6	2.5%	24.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.1	0.2	2.2%	9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	70.6	67.2	3.4	5.1%	70.6
Utilities	4.0	4.1	-0.1	-2.4%	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	66.6	63.1	3.5	5.5%	66.5
Air Transportation	7.3	7.0	0.3	4.3%	7.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	12.6	13.3	-0.7	-5.3%	12.8
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.2	8.8	-0.6	-6.8%	8.3
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Telecommunications	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	4.0
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.5	-0.7	-1.9%	36.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.8	19.7	0.1	0.5%	20.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.8	29.1	0.7	2.4%	30.2
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>181.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>185.5</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.0	56.1	2.9	5.2%	59.4
Management of Companies	27.1	25.4	1.7	6.7%	26.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	102.9	99.5	3.4	3.4%	99.3
Administrative & Support Services	99.2	95.8	3.4	3.5%	95.6
Employment Services	22.7	21.4	1.3	6.1%	21.3
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>139.6</b>
Educational Services	14.4	13.1	1.3	9.9%	13.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	126.5	120.8	5.7	4.7%	126.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	57.7	53.4	4.3	8.1%	56.9
Hospitals	31.2	30.8	0.4	1.3%	31.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>357.7</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>360.0</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	33.0	32.5	0.5	1.5%	33.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	25.4	25.2	0.2	0.8%	25.6
Accommodation and Food Service	324.7	320.1	4.6	1.4%	326.7
Accommodation	192.0	192.1	-0.1	-0.1%	192.7
<b>Casino Hotels and Gaming</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>184.3</b>
Casino Hotels	173.4	175.1	-1.7	-1.0%	174.6
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.9	-0.2	-2.0%	9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	132.7	128.0	4.7	3.7%	134.0
Full-Service Restaurants	63.1	61.6	1.5	2.4%	63.9
Limited-Service Restaurants	54.9	51.9	3.0	5.8%	55.2
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>43.9</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>158.8</b>
Federal	19.4	19.1	0.3	1.6%	19.4
State	40.8	39.4	1.4	3.6%	40.5
Local	100.5	97.7	2.8	2.9%	98.9

2018 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1364.3</b>	<b>1370.2</b>	<b>1371.7</b>	<b>1374.9</b>	<b>1375.8</b>	<b>1379.9</b>	<b>1388.2</b>	<b>1389.4</b>					<b>1376.8</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>					<b>14.5</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.2</b>					<b>90.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.1</b>					<b>53.1</b>
Durable Goods	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.7					34.9
Non-durable Goods	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4					18.2
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>252.5</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>252.6</b>	<b>252.6</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>253.6</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>254.7</b>					<b>253.4</b>
Wholesale	36.2	36.2	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.8	35.9					35.7
Retail Trade	146.8	146.4	147.1	146.8	147.4	147.7	147.8	148.1					147.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.5	70.2	69.9	70.1	71.5	71.0	71.2	70.7					70.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>					<b>14.5</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>					<b>66.1</b>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.3	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.7					29.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>187.7</b>					<b>185.0</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.1	57.9	57.9	58.8	59.1	59.2	59.6	59.5					58.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.7	26.5	26.7	26.9					26.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.7	99.9	101.3					99.8
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>140.1</b>					<b>138.4</b>
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.2	14	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.9					14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	123.4	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.9	124.3	125.2	125.2					124.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>350.1</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>353.5</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>353.0</b>					<b>352.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.4	31.6	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.1					31.9
Accommodation and Food Service	318.7	320.8	321.6	322.8	319.9	319.3	322.7	320.9					320.8
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>					<b>42.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>168.0</b>					<b>165.9</b>
Federal	19.0	19	19	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.1	19.2					19.1
State	44.2	43.3	42.6	43.1	42.9	43.4	43.4	43.5					43.3
Local	101.6	102.5	102.3	103.4	103.8	104.4	104.6	105.3					103.5

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.

Aug-18

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

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

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1346.2</b>	<b>1356.6</b>	<b>1363.7</b>	<b>1373.8</b>	<b>1382.6</b>	<b>1382.6</b>	<b>1386.1</b>	<b>1389.5</b>					<b>1372.6</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>163.6</b>					<b>157.7</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>					<b>14.5</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2					11.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>93.6</b>					<b>90.0</b>
Construction of Buildings	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.4					15.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	63.7	63.9	65.4	65.7	68.7	68.7	69.7	69.3					66.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>					<b>53.2</b>
Durable Goods	32.8	33.4	34.1	34.6	36.0	36.0	36.6	36.9					35.1
Computer & Electronic Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1					7.1
Other Miscellaneous, Includes Slot Mfg.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4					6.4
Non-durable Goods	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.4					18.2
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1195.2</b>	<b>1205.2</b>	<b>1209.4</b>	<b>1218.1</b>	<b>1221.1</b>	<b>1221.1</b>	<b>1222.7</b>	<b>1225.9</b>					<b>1214.9</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1032.7</b>	<b>1037.9</b>	<b>1042.0</b>	<b>1050.6</b>	<b>1058.0</b>	<b>1058.0</b>	<b>1063.9</b>	<b>1065.2</b>					<b>1051.0</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>249.1</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>253.7</b>	<b>253.8</b>					<b>251.5</b>
Wholesale	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.6	34.9	34.9	35.8	35.9					35.5
Retail	146.5	143.5	144.8	145.3	147.0	147.0	147.3	147.3					146.1
Food & Beverage Stores	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.2					23.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3					9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.2	69.9	69.4	69.2	70.3	70.3	70.6	70.6					69.9
Utilities	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0					4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	65.1	65.9	65.4	65.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.6					65.9
Air Transportation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3					7.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.6					13.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2					8.5
Information	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6					14.5
Telecommunications	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9					4.0
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>					<b>65.9</b>
Finance and Insurance	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3	35.8					36.2
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8					19.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.7	29.5	29.4	29.4	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.8					29.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>189.0</b>					<b>184.3</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.5	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.7	58.7	59.4	59.0					58.5
Management of Companies	26.0	26.3	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.1					26.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.9	97.0	97.4	98.8	100.2	100.2	99.3	102.9					99.3
Administrative & Support Services	95.3	93.4	93.9	95.3	96.5	96.5	95.6	99.2					95.7
Employment Services	21.3	20.0	20.4	21.0	21.7	21.7	21.3	22.7					21.3
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>140.9</b>					<b>138.5</b>
Educational Services	13.8	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.6	14.4					14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	122.1	123.8	123.0	123.6	124.9	124.9	126.0	126.5					124.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.4	54.9	54.5	55.2	55.6	55.6	56.9	57.7					55.6
Hospitals	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2					31.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>347.4</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>360.0</b>	<b>357.7</b>					<b>353.5</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	30.7	31.6	32.0	32.8	32.8	33.3	33.0					32.1
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.7	23.9	24.5	24.7	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.4					24.8
Accommodation and Food Service	313.6	316.7	319.4	323.5	323.6	323.6	326.7	324.7					321.5
Accommodation	188.7	189.9	191.9	192.4	192.2	192.2	192.7	192.0					191.5
Casino Hotels and Gaming	181.0	182.3	184.0	183.8	184.0	184.0	184.3	183.1					183.3
Casino Hotels	171.4	172.6	174.3	174.2	174.3	174.3	174.6	173.4					173.6
Gaming Industries	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7					9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.9	126.8	127.5	131.1	131.4	131.4	134.0	132.7					130.0
Full-Service Restaurants	59.5	60.4	60.3	62.4	62.2	62.2	63.9	63.1					61.8
Limited-Service Restaurants	50.9	51.9	52.7	54.1	54.5	54.5	55.2	54.9					53.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>					<b>42.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>160.7</b>					<b>163.9</b>
Federal	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4					19.1
State	41.4	44.5	44.4	44.6	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.8					42.2
Local	102.9	104.1	104.3	104.0	102.9	102.9	98.9	100.5					102.6

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



2018 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<b>NEVADA SA*</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1476.4	1480.4	1484.9	1488.9	1492.3	1495.0	1498.4	1502.0					1489.8
EMPLOYMENT	1404.2	1407.9	1411.9	1415.8	1420.5	1425.0	1429.9	1434.0					1418.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.1	72.5	73.0	73.1	71.8	70.1	68.4	68.0					71.1
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>					4.8%
<b>NEVADA NSA**</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1475.7	1491.9	1494.4	1494.0	1496.1	1499.8	1512.0	1511.1					1496.9
EMPLOYMENT	1398.3	1416.9	1420.2	1422.3	1433.4	1432.8	1444.1	1440.9					1426.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	77.4	75.0	74.2	71.7	62.7	67.0	67.9	70.2					70.8
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>					4.7%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

\*Seasonally Adjusted

\*\*Non-Seasonally Adjusted

Aug-18