

# Nevada Perspectives

In-depth Analysis of Current Workforce Issues and Trends  
From Nevada's Premier Source of Workforce and Economic Information



## Nevada 2018 Annual Benchmarking

Each year, Nevada's Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) programs undergo a revision process called "benchmarking." This process involves updating employment and unemployment estimates by incorporating more complete information that has become available since the time of initial publication. For 2018, the benchmarking processes resulted in Nevada's annual average unemployment rate estimate remaining unchanged at 4.6 percent, from the original estimate. Similarly, CES benchmark revisions show that Nevada gained 45,200 jobs over the year (up from the previous estimate of 44,700).

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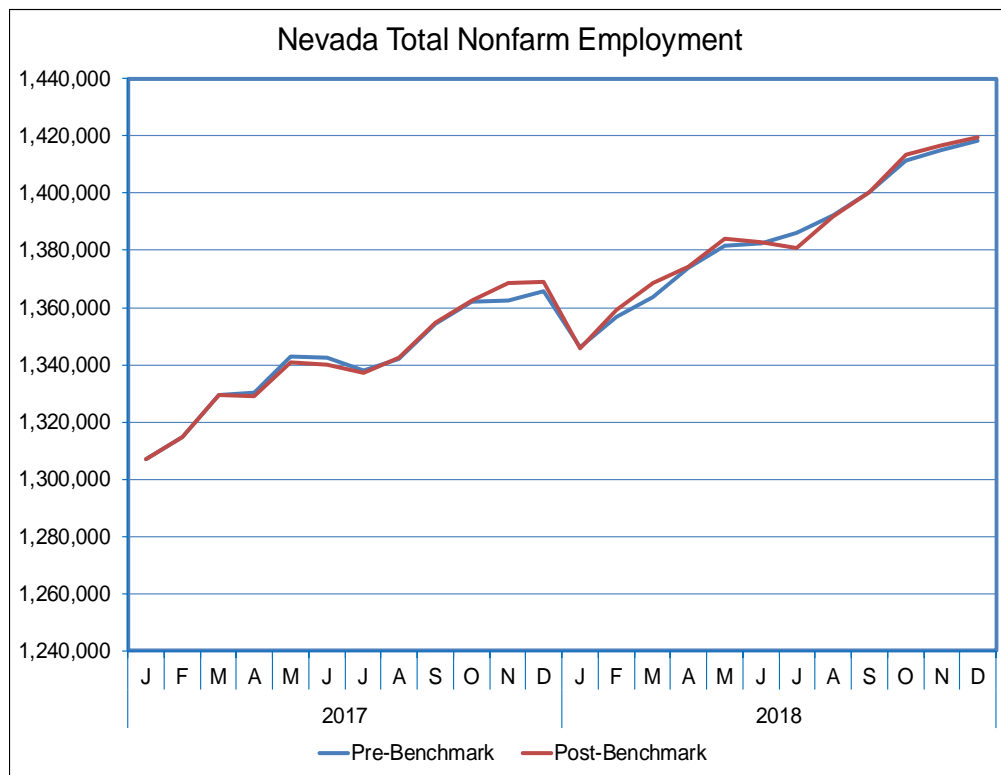
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Research and Analysis Bureau  
Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

## Nevada's Statewide CES Benchmark 2018

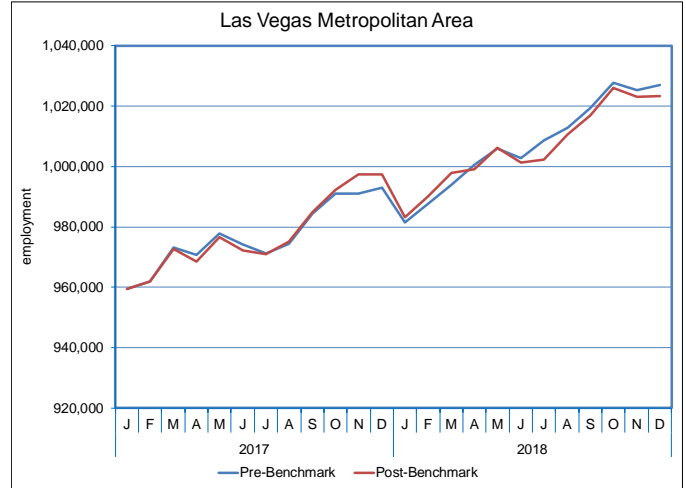
Nevada's non-farm employment numbers are estimated each month using a combination of historical data and a monthly survey of businesses conducted by the Bureau Labor of Statistics (BLS). These estimates are revised, or benchmarked, using more complete information at the beginning of each calendar year. During this process, the BLS adjusts the non-farm employment estimates using data from mandatory unemployment insurance (UI) reports submitted each quarter by nearly all employers in the State. Non-adjusted data are revised over a 21-month period; the 2018 benchmark realigned the estimates from April 2017 to December 2018. Next, the seasonal adjustment factors are modeled with this updated information, resulting in five years' worth of revised seasonally adjusted data.

This year's benchmark process resulted in a slightly higher level of employment in Nevada than initially reported. Total nonfarm employment averaged 1,386,500 for the year, or 800 more jobs than initially estimated. Employment levels for 2017 were revised up by 300 jobs. Nevada's employment rose by an annual average of 45,200 jobs over the year, an increase of 3.4 percent. The private sector led the way with an annual average increase of 44,800 jobs, while the government sector gained 400. Service-providing industries added an annual average of 30,800 jobs, while goods-producing industries gained 14,400 jobs.

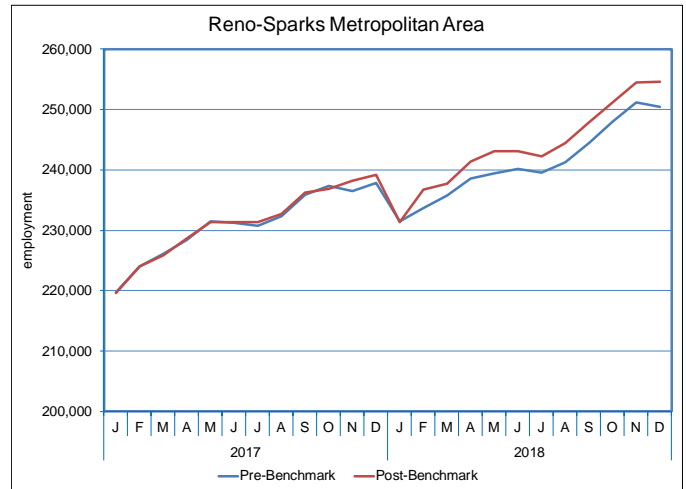


# Nevada's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Benchmark

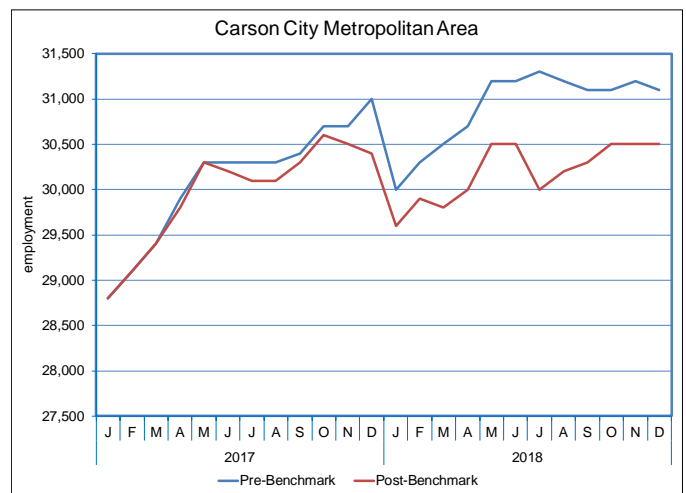
The Las Vegas region's benchmark revealed the area's economy added slightly fewer jobs than were initially estimated. The area saw an average of 1,006,700 jobs in 2018, which is 1,100 (or just 0.1 percent) fewer than previously reported. Despite this downward revision, Las Vegas saw employment grow by 29,200 jobs, or three percent, over the course of the year. Goods-producing industries added 6,100, while service providers grew by 23,100 jobs.



The benchmarking process resulted in an increase in the estimated average employment level of the Reno-Sparks area in 2018. Due to historical estimation models not keeping pace with Reno's rapid employment growth throughout 2018, an upward revision was required. The region saw average employment of 244,000 for the year, or 2,800 more than initially estimated. Employment increased by an annual average of 12,700, or 5.5 percent, from 2017. The goods-producing industries saw the largest increase, with 7,100 jobs while the service providing industries increased by 5,700 jobs.



Carson City's benchmark process revealed the area's economy averaged 30,200 jobs in 2018, or 700 less than previously reported. The area gained an annual average of 100 jobs over the year, an increase of 0.3 percent. Goods-producing industries lost 100 jobs, while service providers gained 300.



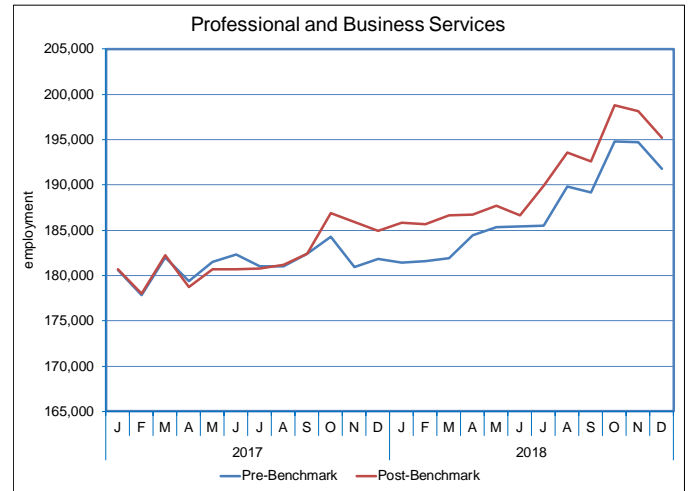
## Nevada's Key Industry Benchmark

Overall, the benchmark revision resulted in little change to total nonfarm employment estimates in Nevada. However, the total change (+800) masks some variation amongst individual sectors, ranging from +3,500 jobs (professional and business services) to -5,500 jobs (government). Of the State's eleven supersectors, seven saw upward revisions while four were revised downward.

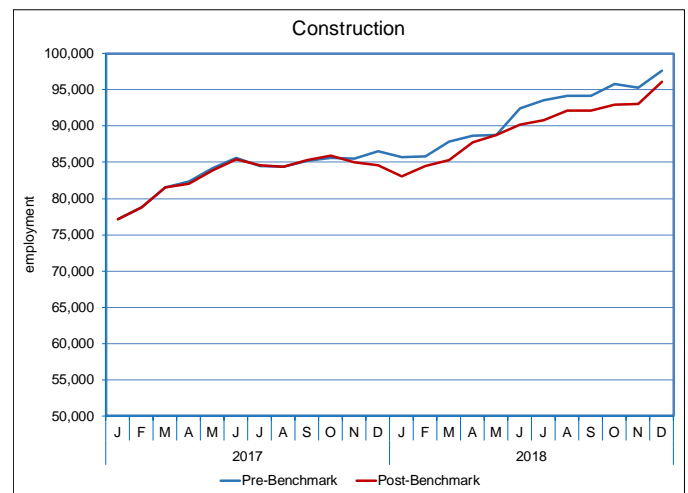
INDUSTRY	2017		2018		2018 Benchmark Revision	2017 - 2018 Y-O-Y Change (Post-Benchmark)
	Pre-Benchmark	Post-Benchmark	Pre-Benchmark	Post-Benchmark		
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>1341.0</b>	<b>1341.3</b>	<b>1385.7</b>	<b>1386.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>1179.6</b>	<b>1180.7</b>	<b>1219.2</b>	<b>1225.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Durable Goods	30.2	30.2	36.1	36.8	0.7	6.6
Non-Durable Goods	17.6	17.8	18.4	18.7	0.3	0.9
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.5	35.5	36.9	1.4	1.4
Retail Trade	145.7	145.9	147.6	147.8	0.2	1.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	67.3	67.2	71.1	70.7	-0.5	3.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Finance and Insurance	36.2	36.5	36.2	38.0	1.8	1.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.9	29.0	29.8	30.2	0.3	1.2
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	56.2	56.0	59.1	58.9	-0.2	2.8
Admin & Support & Waste Mgmt & Rem Services	99.8	100.6	101.3	105.0	3.6	4.3
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Educational Services	13.5	13.5	14.6	14.7	0.1	1.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	120.0	120.0	124.9	125.9	1.0	5.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>353.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	31.1	31.3	31.9	33.2	1.3	1.9
Accommodation and Food Services	318.4	318.5	322.3	320.3	-2.0	1.8
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Federal Government	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	0.0	0.1
State Government	41.5	40.9	43.6	40.4	-3.2	-0.6
Local Government	100.9	100.7	103.8	101.5	-2.3	0.8
<b>Carson City</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Las Vegas</b>	<b>976.8</b>	<b>977.5</b>	<b>1007.8</b>	<b>1006.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>Reno</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>241.2</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>

The following page contains charts illustrating the benchmark revision for selected key industries.

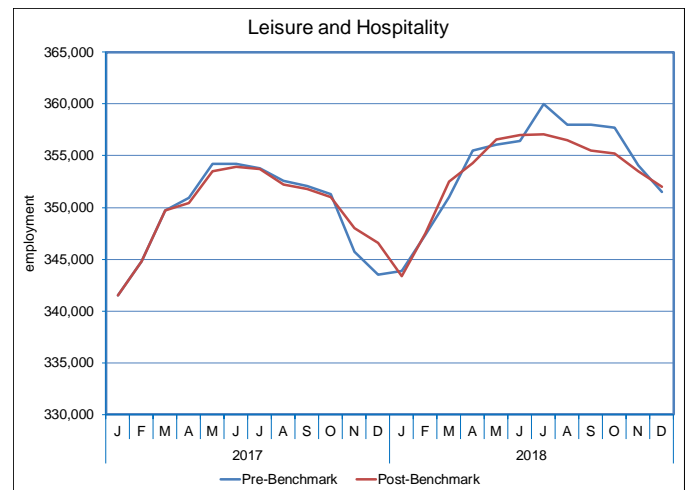
During the 2018 benchmark process, employment in the professional/business services industry was revised upward by 3,500 jobs, or 1.8 percent. This is the largest nominal revision of any sector.



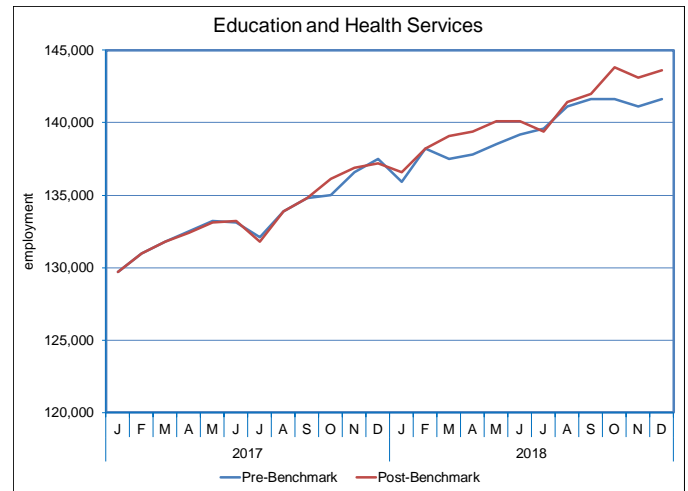
The construction sector was revised down by 1,900 jobs during the benchmark, or 2.1 percent.



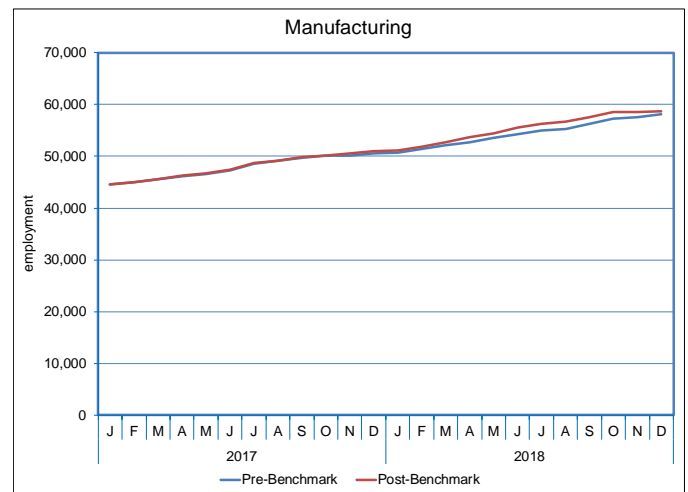
Leisure/hospitality was revised down slightly, by 700 jobs or 0.2 percent of total sector employment.



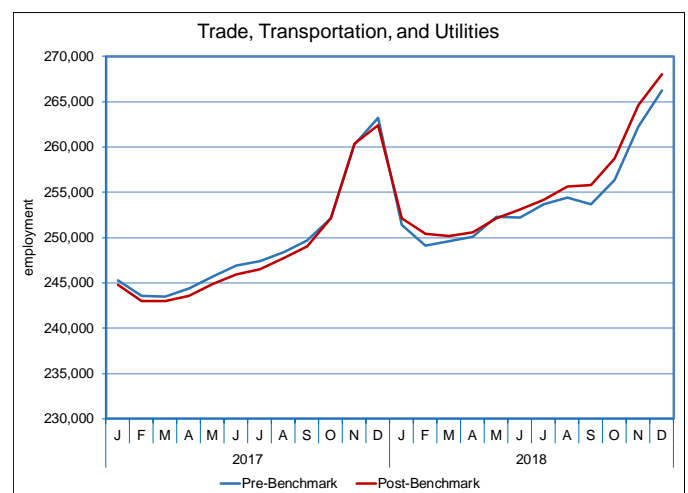
Estimates for the education/health services industry increase slightly during the benchmark, with an overall increase of 1,100 jobs, or 0.8 percent.



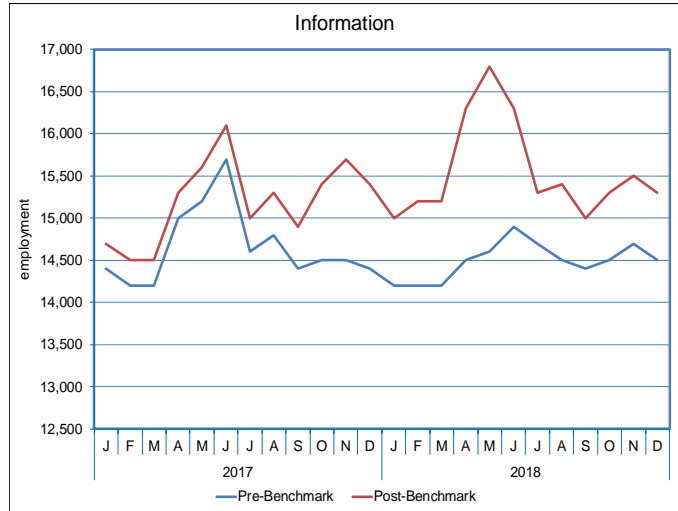
The manufacturing sector increased upward during the benchmark, being revised upward by 1,000 jobs, or 1.8 percent.



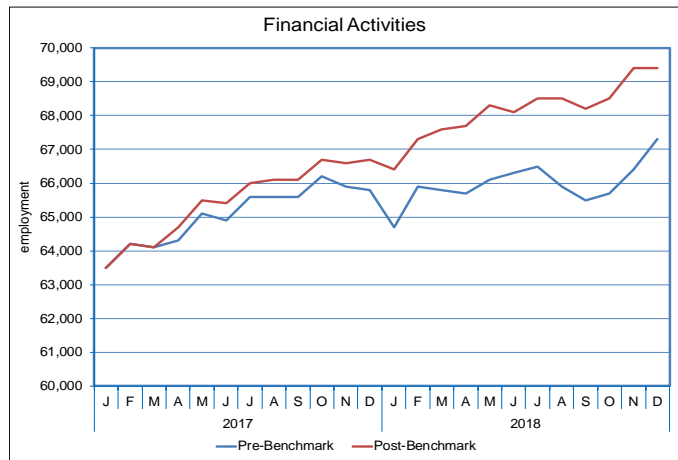
The trade/transportation/utilities sector was adjusted upward by 1,200 jobs during the benchmark, or half a percent.



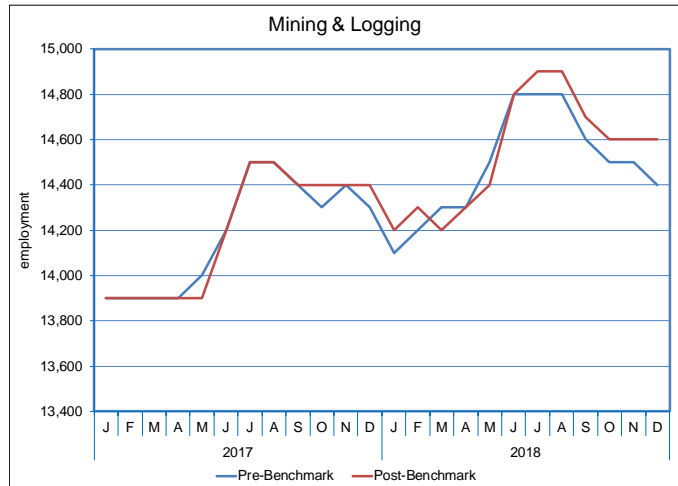
Estimates for the information sector saw the greatest percentage increase. Information was revised upward during the benchmark, with an overall increase of 1,100 jobs, or 7.4 percent.



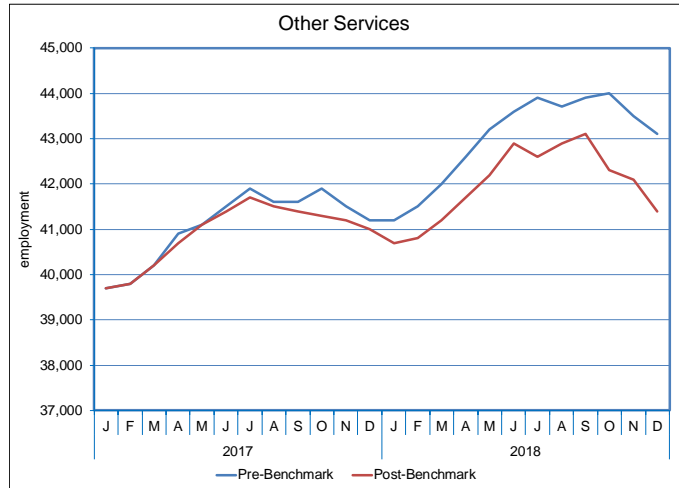
The financial activities sector increased upward during the benchmark, being revised upward by 2,200 jobs, or 3.3 percent. The Financial activities sector had both the second largest nominal and percentage increase as a result of benchmarking.



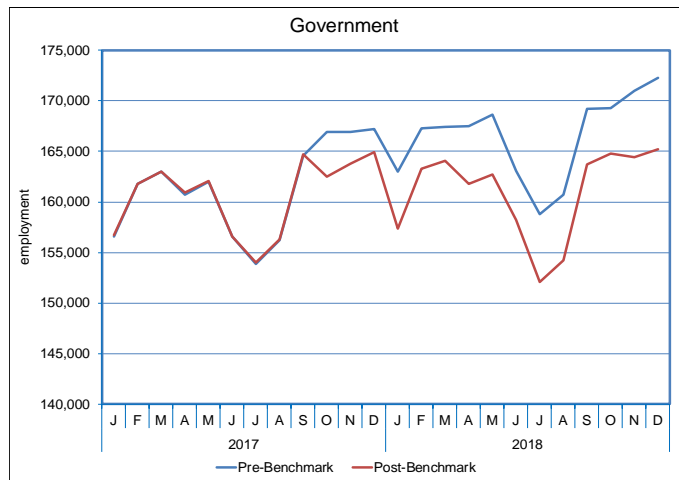
The mining and logging sector was adjusted upward slightly by 100 jobs during the benchmark, or 0.4 percent.



Estimates for the other services sector realized a downward revision during the benchmark, with an overall decrease of 1,100 jobs, or 2.4 percent.



The government sector decreased during the benchmark, being revised downward by 5,500 jobs, or 3.3 percent. Government saw the greatest percentage and nominal decrease of any sector.

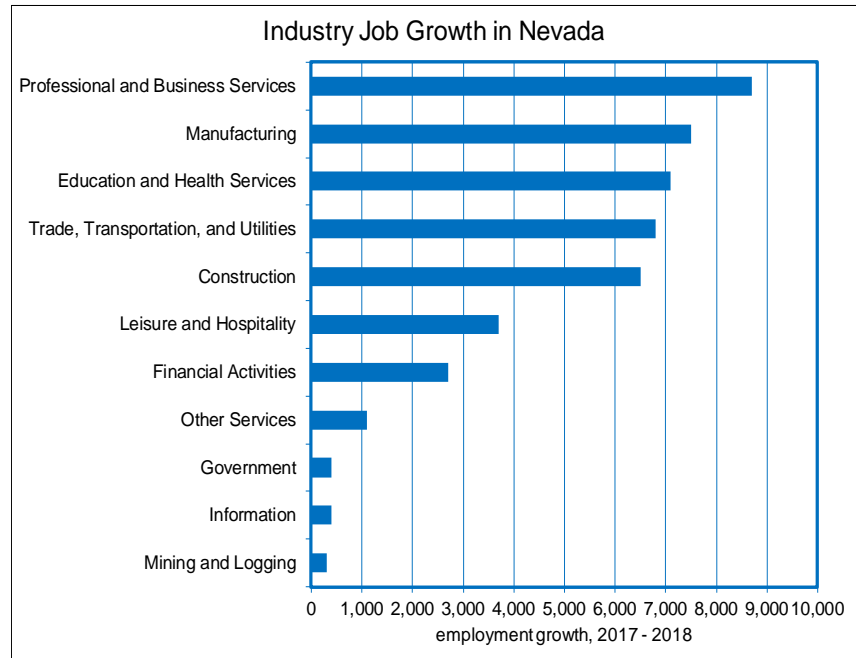




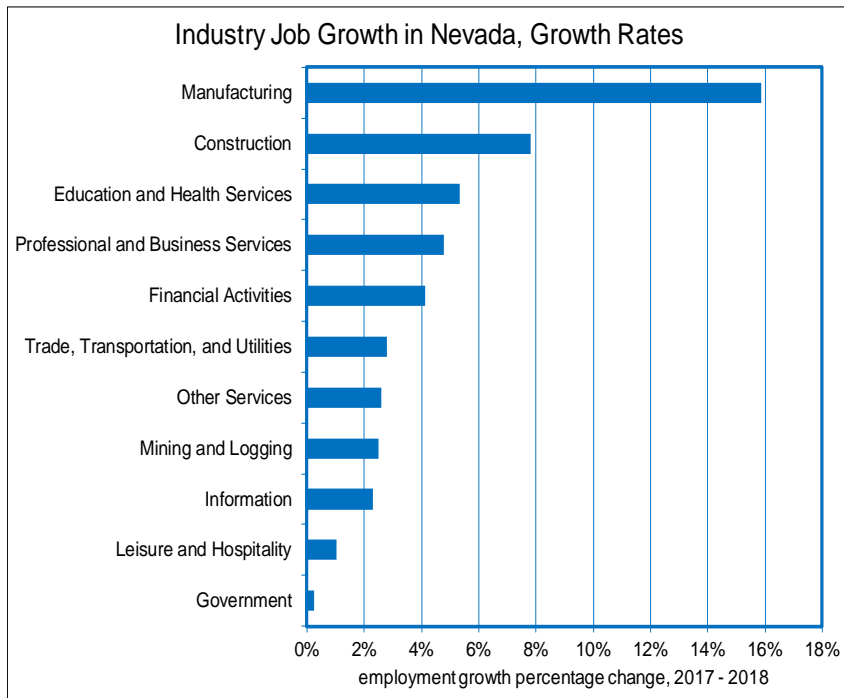
## Industry Employment: Over the year change in Annual Average Post-Benchmark Employment Estimates from 2017 – 2018

Utilizing CES annual average employment estimates for 2017 post-benchmark year and 2018 post-benchmark year we calculate the over the year change by industry.

The professional and business services sector saw the largest number of jobs added over the previous post-benchmark year, growing by an average of 8,700 jobs. This corresponds to a 4.8 percent average annual growth rate.



Manufacturing follows with a gain of 7,500 jobs, or 15.9 percent, the largest annual average percentage change of any sector in the State in 2018 over post-benchmark year 2017. The sector also saw the second-largest average number of jobs added over the



previous post-benchmark year. Durable goods grew by an average of 6,600 jobs, while non-durable goods expanded by an average of 900.

Education and health services added an average of 7,100 jobs over the previous post-benchmark year, a growth of 5.3 percent. This puts the sector in third place both in terms of nominal growth and percentage change. Most of the growth occurred in the health care/social

assistance sub-sector, which saw an average of 5,900 jobs in 2018 over post-benchmark year 2017.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the State's second-largest employer, saw the fourth-largest job gain, adding an average of 6,800 to payrolls throughout the year from post-benchmark year 2017 to post-benchmark year 2018. Though the nominal change is large, it marks a growth rate of 2.8 percent, below the Statewide average of 3.4 percent.

The transportation/warehousing/utilities sector saw the fourth largest number of jobs added in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year, growing by an average of 3,500. Retail trade added an average of 1,900, while wholesale trade added an average of 1,400 jobs in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year.

The construction sector added an average of 6,500 jobs in 2018 over post-benchmark year 2017, a gain of 7.8 percent.

Leisure and hospitality, the Silver State's largest industry, added an average of 3,700 jobs in post-benchmark year 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year. Though the sector ranks sixth in terms of nominal job growth, since it is such a large industry this corresponds to an average annual growth rate of just one percent, the second lowest of the eleven sectors.

Financial activities added an average of 2,700 jobs, a gain of 4.1 percent in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year. This relatively large growth rate makes the sector the fifth-fastest growing in 2018. The finance and insurance sub-sector saw the largest share of growth, adding an average of 1,500 jobs.

Other services added an average of 1,100 jobs or 2.6 percent in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year. This sector is comprised of services such as equipment/machinery repair, promoting/administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, pet care services, and dating services, among other things not specifically defined elsewhere in the North American Industry Classification System.

The government sector added an average of 400 jobs in 2018 over post-benchmark year 2017, a growth of 0.2 percent. State government lost an average of 600 jobs, while local and federal governments added an average of 800 and 100 jobs, respectively, in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year.

Information added an average 400 jobs through the year over the previous post-benchmark year. This corresponds to a growth rate of 2.4 percent, the third lowest.

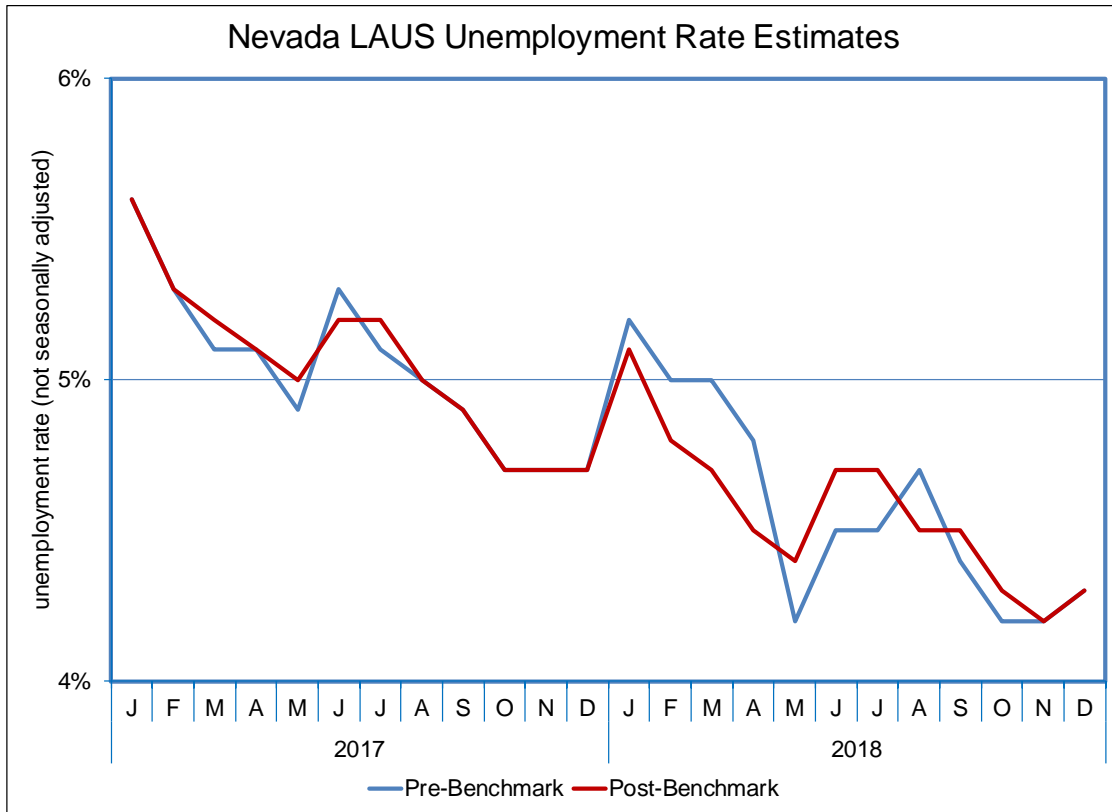
Finally, mining and logging added the fewest jobs in 2018 over the previous post-benchmark year, increasing by an average of 300 jobs, a growth of 2.5 percent. This sector had the eighth-lowest growth rate of the eleven supersectors.

## **Nevada's Statewide LAUS Benchmark 2018**

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort to calculate monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment in Nevada. The models used in the calculation of LAUS estimates combine historical employment and unemployment estimates, current figures from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES), state unemployment insurance claims information, and U.S Census population figures, among other inputs.

The CPS is a household survey of employment and unemployment, and is also the source of definitions for these variables. CES is a monthly nonfarm business payroll employment survey. The U.S. Census population figures provides estimates of entrants into the labor force. LAUS is a residency based labor force estimate in contrast to other employment estimates that are based on place of work.

Each year, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program in every State undergoes a revision process called annual processing/benchmarking. Benchmarking involves updating the historical monthly employment and unemployment inputs by incorporating newer, more complete figures that have become available. The CES provides revised employment inputs for the State. The unemployment insurance (UI) claims counts are revised to include the most recent information from the State's UI system. Additionally, new population figures from the U.S. Census Bureau are used to update labor force entrant estimates. CPS inputs are not revised. This year's benchmarking covered the 2014-2018 time period, with the largest revisions affecting only the most recent two years.

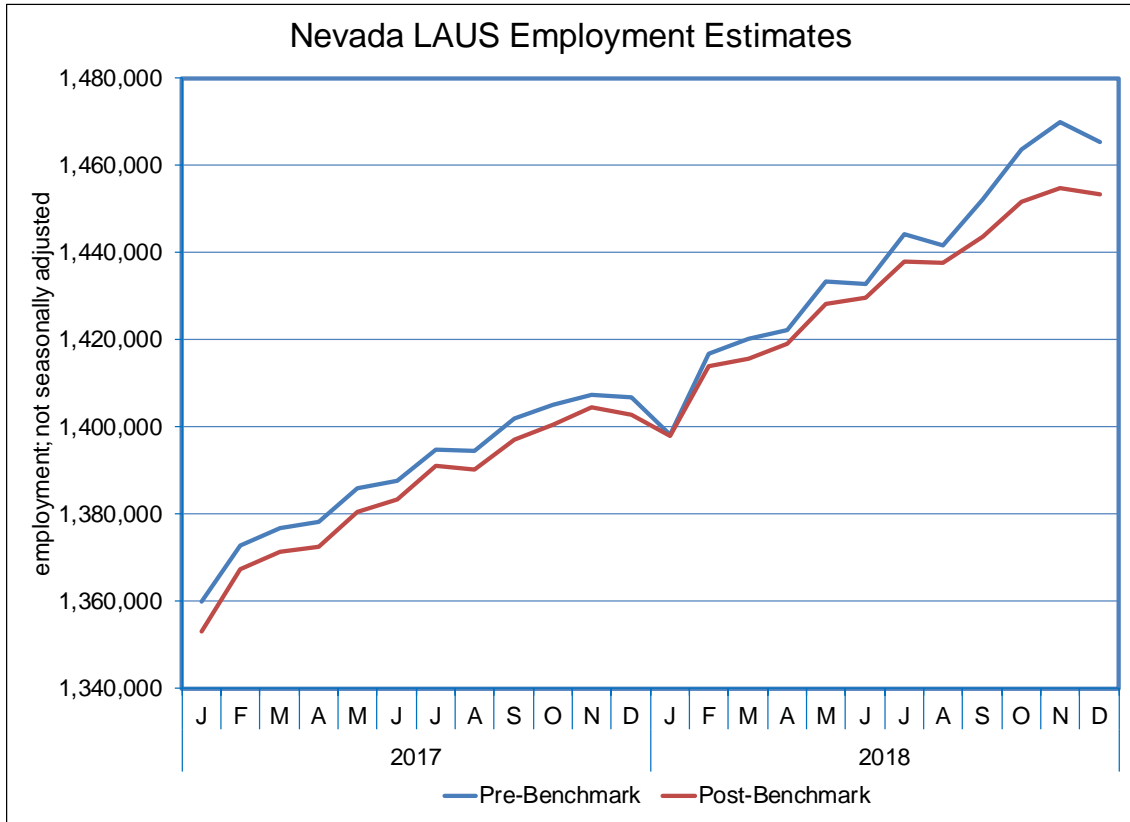


## 2018 Annual Benchmark Revisions

The 2018 annual benchmark in Nevada resulted in an annual average unemployment rate of 4.6 percent in 2018 (not seasonally adjusted). Although both employment and unemployment were revised down, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from the annual average rate before the benchmarking process. The average unemployment rate is down from 5.1 percent in 2017. Revisions for 2017 resulted in a 5.1 percent unemployment rate, compared to five percent pre-benchmark estimates. On average employment decreased and unemployment increased, however, average unemployment rate is down from 5.7 percent in 2016.

The 2018 annual average employment estimate was revised down to 1,431,960 from the pre-benchmark estimate of 1,438,400, resulting in a decline of 6,440. The annual average employment inputs were revised as follows: the CES nonfarm employment input was revised up, agricultural employment was revised down and all other employment (which includes self-employed persons who work in their own unincorporated business, unpaid family members who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) was also revised down.

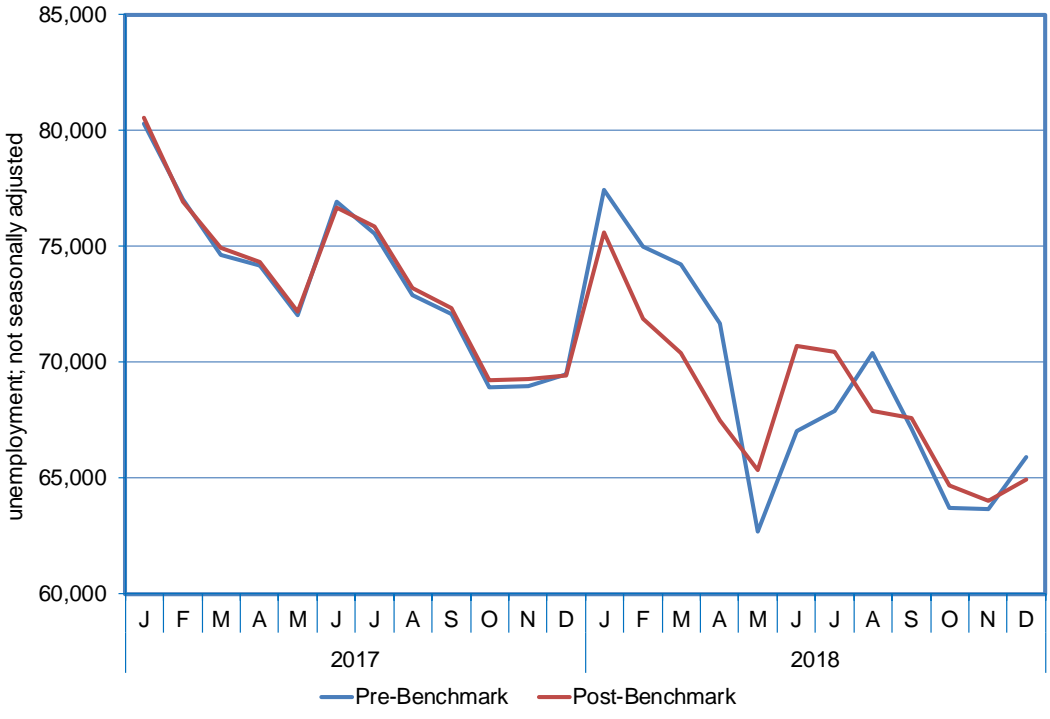
The 2017 annual average employment estimate was revised down to 1,384,605 from the pre-benchmark estimate of 1,389,370, resulting in a decline of 4,765. The annual average CES nonfarm employment input was revised up, agricultural employment was revised down, and all other employment was also revised down.



The 2018 annual average unemployment benchmark estimate was revised down to 68,420 from the pre-benchmark estimate of 68,900, resulting in a decline of 480. On average the UI claims input was revised up and the entrants to the labor force input was revised down.

The 2017 annual average unemployment benchmark estimate was revised up to 73,740 from the pre-benchmark estimate of 73,580, resulting in an increase of 160. On average the UI claims input increased and the entrants to the labor force input was revised down.

### Nevada LAUS Unemployment Estimates



## **Sub-State LAUS Benchmark 2018**

After the Statewide 2018 annual processing/benchmark is completed, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program makes routine revisions to figures for geographic areas below the state level. For Nevada substate areas (counties, metro/micro areas, cities and combined statistical areas), estimation inputs were revised back to 2010, with the largest revisions affecting the most recent two years.

Annual processing also provides us an opportunity to introduce new areas. Specifically, the following areas were added this year: Boulder City city, Mesquite city, Henderson city, Las Vegas city, North Las Vegas city, Reno city, Sparks city, Elko city, Fernley city, and the Reno-Carson City-Fernley Combined Statistical Area.

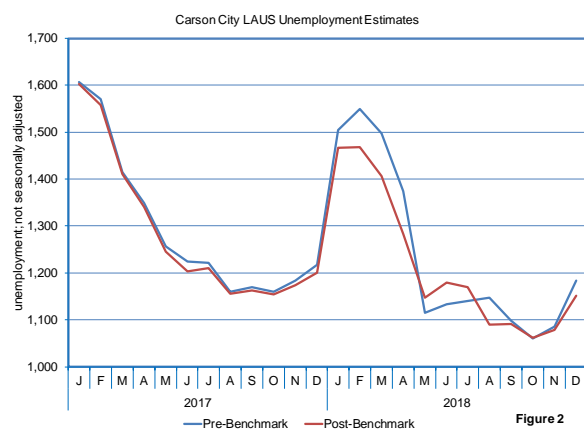
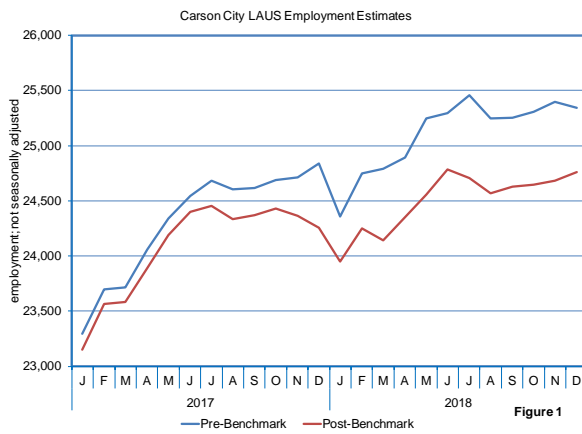
### **2018 Annual Sub-State Revisions**

The 2018 annual benchmark in Carson City Metropolitan Area resulted in an annual average unemployment rate of 4.7% in 2018 (not seasonally adjusted), remaining unchanged from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The rate is down from 5.1% in 2017.

The 2018 employment was revised down by 620. The components of employment include: non-agricultural employment, all other employment (includes self-employed persons who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) and agricultural employment. In 2018, non-agricultural employment and other employment were lower than originally estimated.

During this period, unemployment was revised down by 20. The components of unemployment include: unemployment insurance (UI) claims, unemployed exhaustees (those who have finished their UI benefits), agricultural unemployment not covered by UI, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force. In 2018, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were lower than originally estimated.

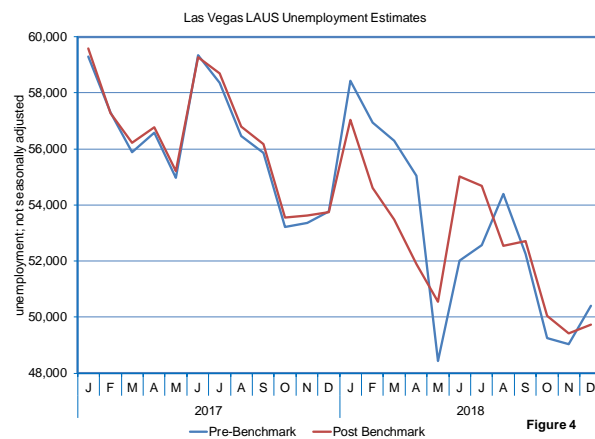
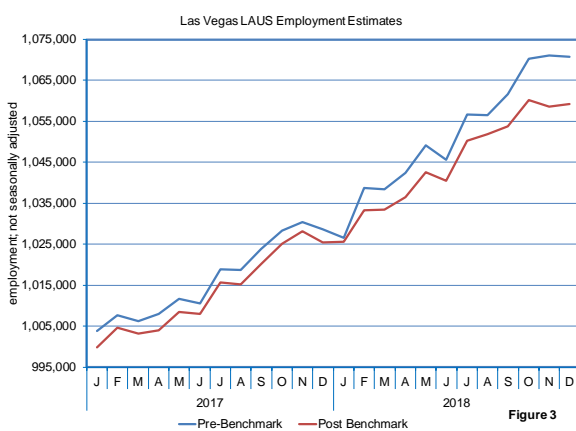
The 2017 annual average unemployment rate remained steady in Carson City at 5.1%. The employment was lower than originally estimated by 230. Nonagricultural employment was revised down. Unemployment was also lower than originally estimated by ten. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. On next page, Figure 1 compares employment levels before and after benchmark process, Figure 2 compares unemployment levels.



The 2018 annual benchmark in Las Vegas Metropolitan Area resulted in an annual average rate of 4.8% in 2018 (not seasonally adjusted), remaining unchanged from the 2018 average rate estimated before the benchmark process. The rate is down from 5.3% in 2017

The 2018 employment was revised down by 6,860. Non-agricultural employment, all other employment and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated. Unemployment was revised down by 150. Non-covered agricultural unemployment and all other employment were lower than originally estimated.

The 2017 annual average unemployment rate in Las Vegas was revised up to 5.3% from the original estimate of 5.2%. Employment was lower than originally estimated by 3,260. All other employment was revised down. Unemployment was also lower than originally estimated by 210. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. (Refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4)

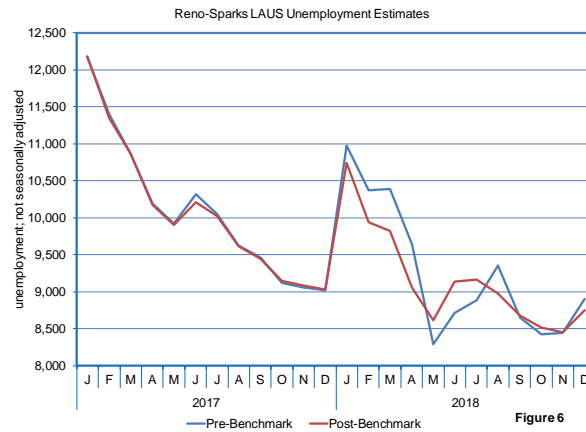
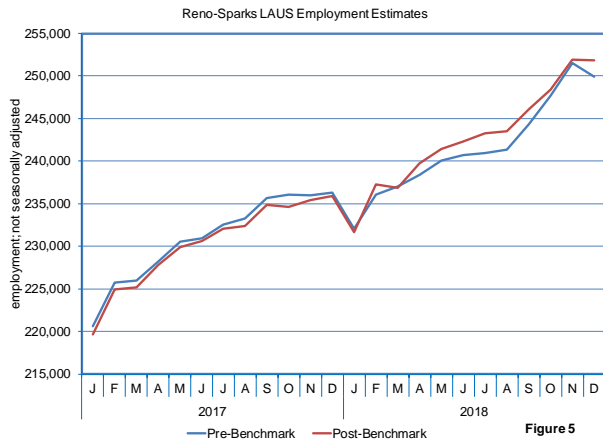


The 2018 annual benchmark in the Reno-Sparks Metropolitan Area resulted in an annual average rate of 3.6% in 2018 (not seasonally adjusted), this is lower than the 2018 average rate estimated at 3.7% before the benchmark process. The rate is down from 4.2% in 2017.

The 2018 employment level was revised up by 1,310. Non-agricultural employment and all other employment are higher than originally estimated. Unemployment was revised down by 60 with reentrants and new entrants to the labor force are lower than originally estimated.



The 2017 annual average unemployment rate in Reno-Sparks remained unchanged from the original estimate at 4.2%. Employment is lower than originally estimated by 710. All other employment, agricultural and non-agricultural employment were revised down. Unemployment is also lower than originally estimated by 20. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. (Refer to Figure 5 and Figure 6).



In 2018 the annual average unemployment rate remained steady in eight counties. The revised rates varied from 4.8% in Clark to 3.3% in Elko. In seven counties, employment is lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural and all other employment were revised down (In Elko nonagricultural employment was revised up). Unemployment is also lower than the original estimate in these counties. Non-covered agricultural unemployment was revised down. In Lincoln county, the 2018 employment is higher than the original estimate. Nonagricultural employment was revised up. The unemployment estimate remained steady. (Refer to Table 1)

Table 1

County	2018 Pre-Benchmark				2018 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Clark	1,052,300	52,920	1,105,210	4.8%	1,045,470	52,640	1,098,110	4.8%
Carson City	25,110	1,240	26,350	4.7%	24,500	1,220	25,720	4.7%
Lincoln	1,974	93	2,070	4.5%	1,995	93	2,088	4.5%
Storey	1,960	91	2,050	4.4%	1,920	89	2,005	4.4%
Douglas	22,200	1,000	23,200	4.3%	21,890	990	22,880	4.3%
Pershing	2,515	109	2,623	4.1%	2,480	106	2,586	4.1%
White Pine	4,480	173	4,660	3.7%	4,430	170	4,600	3.7%
Elko	26,400	900	27,300	3.3%	26,260	888	27,150	3.3%

The 2018 annual average unemployment rate was revised up in Mineral and Esmeralda. In both counties employment is lower than the original estimate. Non-agricultural employment was revised down. In both counties unemployment is also lower than originally estimated. Non-covered agricultural unemployment was revised down. (Refer to Table 2)

Table 2

County	2018 Pre-Benchmark				2018 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Mineral	1,900	107	2,010	5.3%	1,820	106	1,930	5.5%
Esmeralda	450	20	470	4.3%	410	21	433	4.8%

In seven counties the 2018 annual average unemployment rate is lower than originally estimated. The revised rates varied from 5.7% in Nye to 2.7% in Eureka. In all seven counties, employment is higher than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up in six counties and revised down in Lander. Unemployment is lower than the original estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. (Refer to Table 3)

Table 3

County	2018 Pre-Benchmark				2018 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Nye	15,810	970	16,780	5.8%	15,840	960	16,800	5.7%
Lyon	20,980	1,230	22,200	5.5%	21,255	1,210	22,470	5.4%
Churchill	10,600	445	11,000	4.0%	10,780	440	11,210	3.9%
Lander	3,080	120	3,200	3.8%	3,030	117	3,150	3.7%
Washoe	239,714	9,162	248,876	3.7%	240,940	9,100	250,000	3.6%
Humboldt	7,890	284	8,170	3.5%	7,895	280	8,170	3.4%
Eureka	1,030	29	1,060	2.8%	1,035	29	1,060	2.7%

The 2017 annual average unemployment rate remained steady in nine counties. The revised rates varied from 6.4% in Nye county to 3.7% in Elko county. In eight counties employment is lower than originally estimated. All other employment, nonagricultural and agricultural employment were revised down. Unemployment was also lower than the original estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down.

In Lincoln County, the 2017 employment is higher than the original estimate. Nonagricultural and agricultural employment were revised up. The unemployment estimate is also higher. Reentrants to the labor force were revised up. (Refer to Table 4)

Table 4

County	2017 Pre-Benchmark				2017 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Nye	15,360	1,050	16,400	6.4%	15,300	1,050	16,350	6.4%
Carson City	24,320	1,295	25,610	5.1%	24,080	1,290	25,370	5.1%
Douglas	21,680	1,090	22,770	4.8%	21,410	1,090	22,500	4.8%
Lincoln	1,957	96	2,053	4.7%	1,960	97	2,060	4.7%
Lander	3,030	140	3,170	4.4%	3,010	140	3,150	4.4%
Pershing	2,530	119	2,650	4.5%	2,500	117	2,620	4.5%
Washoe	229,120	10,000	239,120	4.2%	228,460	9,990	238,440	4.2%
White Pine	4,390	185	4,570	4.0%	4,360	180	4,550	4.0%
Elko	26,300	1,010	27,300	3.7%	25,970	1,000	26,960	3.7%

The 2017 annual average unemployment rate was revised up in four counties: Mineral 5.6%, Clark 5.3%, Storey 5.1% and Esmeralda four percent. (Refer to Table 5)

In Mineral County, employment was lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural and other employment were revised down. Unemployment remained steady.

In Clark County, employment was revised down. All other employment was lower than originally estimated. Unemployment was revised up. Unemployment insurance claims and unemployed exhaustees were revised up.

In Storey County employment was lower than originally estimated. Nonagricultural and all other employment were revised down. Unemployment was also lower. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down.

In Esmeralda County employment was lower than the original estimate. Nonagricultural employment was revised down. Unemployment remained steady.

**Table 5**

County	2017 Pre-Benchmark				2017 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Mineral	1,890	110	1,995	5.5%	1,840	110	1,950	5.6%
Clark	1,016,400	56,200	1,072,590	5.2%	1,013,135	56,400	1,069,540	5.3%
Storey	1,870	98	1,970	5.0%	1,820	97	1,915	5.1%
Esmeralda	500	20	520	3.8%	475	20	495	4.0%

The 2017 annual average unemployment rate was revised down in four counties: Lyon 5.9%, Churchill 4.3%, Humboldt 4.1% and Eureka three percent. (Refer to Table 6)

In Lyon, Churchill and Humboldt the employment was higher while the unemployment was lower than initially estimated. Nonagricultural employment was revised up, while new entrants and reentrants to the labor force were revised down.

Unemployment remained steady in Eureka County while employment was higher than originally estimated. Nonagricultural employment was revised up.

**Table 6**

County	2017 Pre-Benchmark				2017 Post-Benchmark			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR	Employed	Unemployed	Labor Force	UR
Lyon	20,770	1,320	22,090	6.0%	20,875	1,310	22,190	5.9%
Churchill	10,300	475	10,780	4.4%	10,410	470	10,880	4.3%
Humboldt	7,960	350	8,300	4.2%	7,980	340	8,330	4.1%
Eureka	1,015	32	1,049	3.1%	1,020	32	1,050	3.0%