

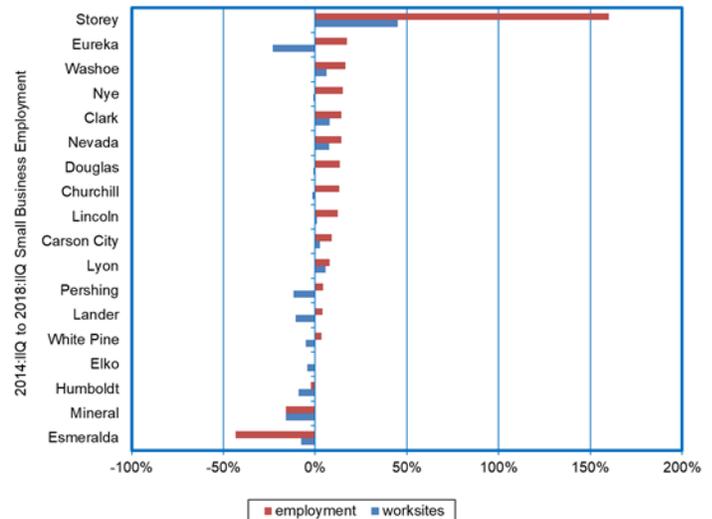
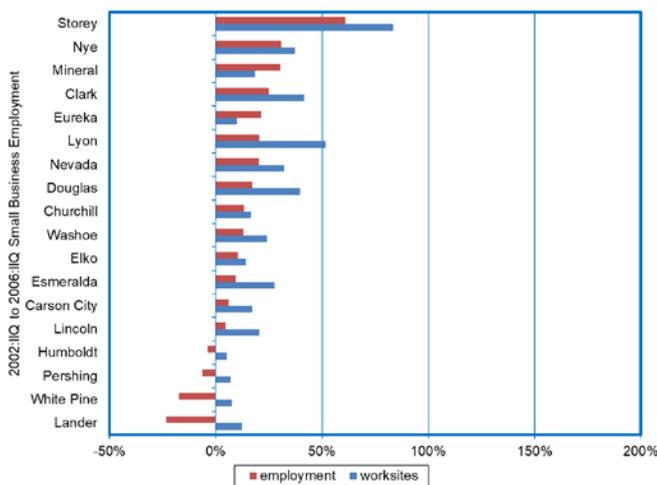
Research Notes



Small Business Employment by County
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Note: 2019:16
February 5, 2019

Growth in Employment and Number of Worksites Slower in 2014:2018 than 2002:2006; Storey County leads the Way in Growth of Small Business Employment and Number of Worksites in both 2002:2006 and 2014:2018.



- In the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program, the Research and Analysis Bureau collects and compiles employment and wage data for workers covered by Nevada unemployment insurance laws, and federal civilian workers covered by Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees.
- As of 2018:IIQ, employment in Nevada's small business, firms with less than 100 employees, totaled nearly 646,000. The over-the-year (2018:IIQ to 2017:IIQ) gain recorded was 21,800 or about 3.5 percent. The number of worksites increased by nearly 1,200 over that same time span or roughly 1.5%.
- From 2002:IIQ to 2006:IIQ, small business employment grew by 20.3% and number of worksites increased by 32.1%. During this time, 13 of 17 counties experienced growth in employment and all of them saw an increase in number of worksites. Of particular note are Storey, Nye, and Mineral counties which saw increases of 60.9%, 30.9%, and 30.4% respectively with respect to employment. Storey, Lyon, and Clark realized the largest gains in number of worksites at 83.6%, 51.7%, and 41.5% respectively.
- From 2014:IIQ to 2018:IIQ, the Silver State experienced growth of 14.2 in small business employment and 7.7 percent with regards to number of worksites. 14 of 17 saw increased employment while only five saw increased number of worksites during this time. In terms of employment, the fastest growing counties were Storey, Eureka, and Washoe counties at 160%, 17%, and 16.5% respectively. The counties that saw the greatest increases in number of worksites were Storey, Clark, and Washoe at 45%, 7.9%, and 6.4 respectively.

Research Notes



- When both time periods are taken into account, Storey County grew by the most in terms of employment and number of worksites. This coincides with the opening of the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center in 1998 and an increase in manufacturing and transportation/warehousing for 2002 – 2006. In the second growth period (2014-2018), the growth was in manufacturing, transportation/warehousing, and admin/waste services.
- The following table illustrates the range of growth/decline with regards to employment and worksites when Storey County is included or excluded from the sample.

Storey County Included			
2002-2006		2014-2018	
Employment	Worksites	Employment	Worksites
60.9% to -23.5%	83.6% to 5%	160.1% to -43.4	45.2% to -23.2%
Storey County Excluded			
2002-2006		2014-2018	
Employment	Worksites	Employment	Worksites
30.9% to -23.5%	37.3% to 5%	17.4% to -43.4	7.9% to -23.2%

- Both periods (2002 to 2006 and 2014 to 2018) saw growth in terms of employment and worksites. The primary difference being that with Storey County excluded, the average growth rates for employment and worksites were 9% and 21.9% respectively for 2002:2006. This compares to an average of 13.8% and 24.2% for employment and worksites when Storey County is included for the same period. As for 2014:2018, the averages are 4.3% and -4.2% when Storey County is excluded and 6.7% and 5.5 when Storey County is included. The growth in recent times seems to be more measured and resulting in less worksite growth.
- Seven of the ten counties that experienced a decline in either employment or number of worksites have relatively high concentrations of mining. Of those seven, five saw increases in mining employment and worksites during the period 2006:IQ to 2014:IQ when the Silver State as a whole was seeing a general economic slowdown. Mining is an industry that tends to move counter to the fluctuations of the general economy.

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Research Notes

