

# Research Notes



Health Care Employment by County and Size  
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## Health Care Jobs Increase by 28.6 percent from 2012:IIIQ to 2018:IIIQ; Storey County Leads the Way in terms of Employment and Number of Worksites

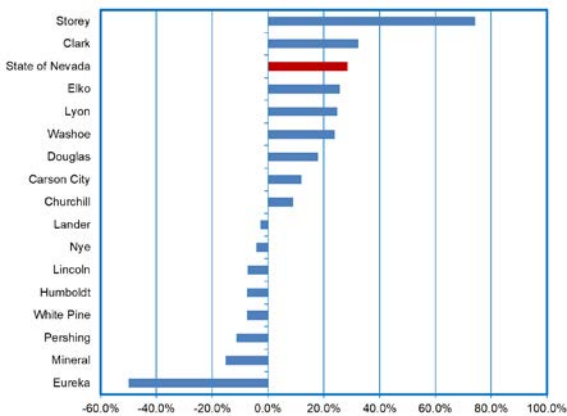


Figure 1

Growth in Health Care Employment

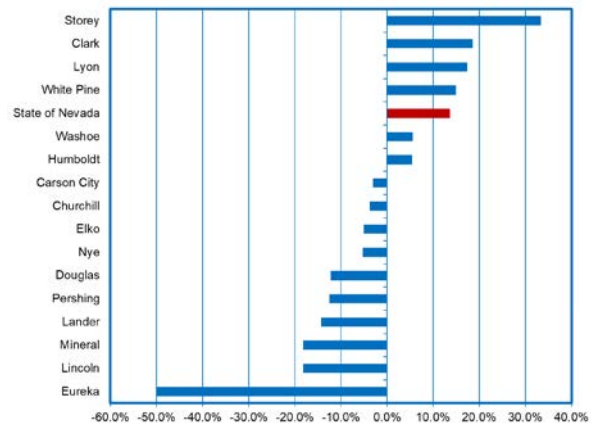


Figure 2

Growth in Number of Health Care Worksites

- 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.
- Health Care (NAICS Code 62) is an important topic and one that garners headlines. From 2012:IIIQ to 2018:IIIQ, employment in the industry grew by 28.6 percent. The number of worksites in this industry increased by 13.7%. This compares to total employment across all industries which grew by 21.8% and 12.8% in terms of worksites.
- Each of the four health care sectors statewide had a gain in employment and number of worksites. The following table shows the changes in the employment and number of worksites for the more detailed sectors in the larger health care industry in Nevada. The largest gain in employment was in Social Assistance (NAICS Code 624) with an increase of 34.1 percent with the Nursing/Residential Care Facilities (NAICS Code 623) growing at the slowest rate, 25.3 percent.

Health Care Sector	Change in Employment	Change in Number of Worksites
Social Assistance (624)	34.1	5.0
Hospitals (622)	28.3	10.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services (621)	27.5	14.1
Nursing/Residential Care Facilities (623)	25.3	35.2

- In this six-year period Storey County added 52 health care jobs for a gain of 74.3 percent; Clark added 15,567 jobs, gaining 18.6 percent; and Elko 368 jobs for a 31.4 percent increase. At this same time Storey had a 33.3 percent gain in the number of health care worksites; Clark gained 900 sites for a 18.6

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percent increase; Lyon and White Pine added 8 and 3 sites respectively with gains of 17.4 percent and 15.0 percent. Half of the Nevada counties had an overall loss of health care employment ranging from 250 employees in Nye for a percentage drop of 30.3 percent to Lander and Eureka counties losing 4 employees each but with percentage loss of 2.7 percent and 50.0 percent respectively.

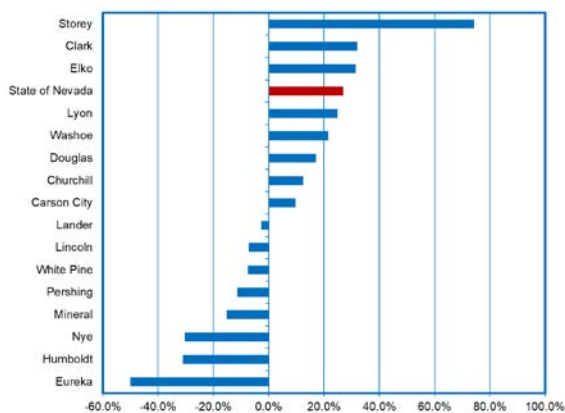


Figure 3

Growth in Health Care Employment (Small Business)

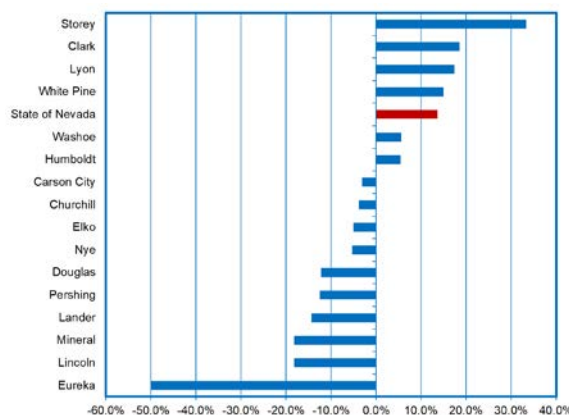


Figure 4

Growth in Number of Health Care Worksites (Small Business)

- Small business being here defined as firms employing between 0 to 150 was in the past defined as firms employing less than 100. Small business employment grew by 22.2 percent statewide during this time. Number of small business worksites grew by 12.7 percent. Conversely, firms employing more than 150 grew by 28.2% and number of worksites grew by 21.2%
- Small businesses in the health care sector grew by 27 percent in terms of employment and 13.6 percent by number of worksites. Larger health care firms (those employing 151+) grew by 30.2 percent by employment and 21.1 percent by number of worksites.
- The counties that saw the highest rates of growth in terms of small business employment in the health care sector were Storey, Clark, and Elko at 74.3 percent, 32 percent, and 31.4 percent respectively. The counties that experienced the greatest decline in employment were Eureka, Humboldt, and Nye at 50 percent, 31.1 percent, and 30.3 percent respectively.
- In terms of number of worksites, the counties with the largest percentage gains were Storey, Clark, and Lyon at 33.3 percent, 18.6 percent, and 17.4 percent respectively. Eureka experienced the greatest loss of worksites at 50%. Lincoln and Mineral counties both saw a loss of 18.2 percent.
- Population growth from 2012 to 2017 in the Silver State grew by an estimated 8.9 percent from 2.75 million to 2.99 million. It is likely that some of this growth in health care and/or small business is due to this.
- It should be noted that Health Care is an industry with a significant portion of noncovered employment. The data source for this research is the QCEW which is a count of covered employment.

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