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PRESS RELEASE



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DECEMBER STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET RELEASE

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Nevada Adds 6,300 Jobs in December, Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.4%

CARSON CITY, NV – Nevada added 6,300 jobs over the month and 52,400 jobs over the year, according to the state Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation’s (DETR) December 2018 economic report. The 52,400 jobs over last year was the second largest annual increase in over 12 years, only behind last month’s numbers which were revised up by 700 jobs. The state’s unemployment rate in December 2018 was unchanged over the month, remaining at 4.4 percent. Compared to last December, the state’s unemployment rate is down half a percentage point.

DETR’s report also notes that estimates show that initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 11,950 this month. This is the first December UI claims have been below 12,000 in nearly 26 years.

“Overall, the state’s labor market ended the year on a high note. Employment growth averaged 3.3 percent and the unemployment rate remained below five percent throughout 2018. In last three months of 2018, employment grew by 3.5 percent or greater over the year, and closed the year with the strongest growth yet since the recession. Seasonal retail hiring in December was the largest increase realized in over a decade. The construction and manufacturing industries saw the fastest growth this year by averaging 10 percent and 14 percent growth, respectively. In addition to construction and manufacturing, professional & business services and education & health services made notable contributions to the state’s workforce. Initial claims have reached all-time lows making further declines increasingly unlikely. Nevada’s labor market trends in 2018 are encouraging moving into 2019, though we continue to monitor the labor market for signs of a future turning point.” said David Schmidt, Chief Economist for DETR.

Additional December Report Highlights:

- Total employment rose by 3.9% over the year, at the high end of the range seen over the last year (2.8 – 3.9%), and more than double the current U.S. growth rate (1.8%).
- In 2018, holiday-related seasonal employment realized the addition of 12,500 jobs, the second largest on record.
- Retail holiday hiring last month was the highest for any December since 2007.
- Information for the third quarter of 2018 shows personal income in Nevada reached \$147 billion, up 5.6 percent from a year ago. Nevada’s year-over-year growth is the 3rd strongest in the U.S.
- From the first quarter of 2017 to the second quarter of 2018, there has been an increase of nearly 1,900 (2.4%) private sector establishments.
- Estimates show Nevada’s population at 3.03 million in 2018, up from 2.97 million in 2017, an increase of 61,990. This translates into a 2.08 percent gain, the strongest population growth in the nation.

- December 2018: Nevada veteran unemployment rate is 3.6 percent, down from 4.9 percent a year ago.
- The Nevada veteran unemployment rate in December 2018 was 3.6 percent decreasing from 4.9 percent the previous year.
- Initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits fell to a record low this month, with a reading of 11,950. This is the first December that the initial claims level has been below 12,000 since 1993.
- The ratio of claims to jobs stands at 1.82 claims per 1000 jobs, a steady decline since the recessionary peak of more than 5 claims per 1,000 jobs.
- Year-to-date through December, 314,188 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 112,739 (56 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).



NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW December 2018

Nevada saw 6,300 new jobs December, seasonally-adjusted, bringing total employment to 1,412,200. This month's over-the-month gain was 4,500 jobs higher than the Statewide increase seen in December of 2017. The November estimate was revised up by 700, bringing the total two-month gain to 12,200 jobs. December's positive seasonally adjusted gain comes as a result of the State adding 3,400 jobs, unadjusted, when 2,900 jobs were expected to be lost based on historical patterns. The private sector saw the largest share of gains, adding 5,900 jobs, while the public sector added 400.

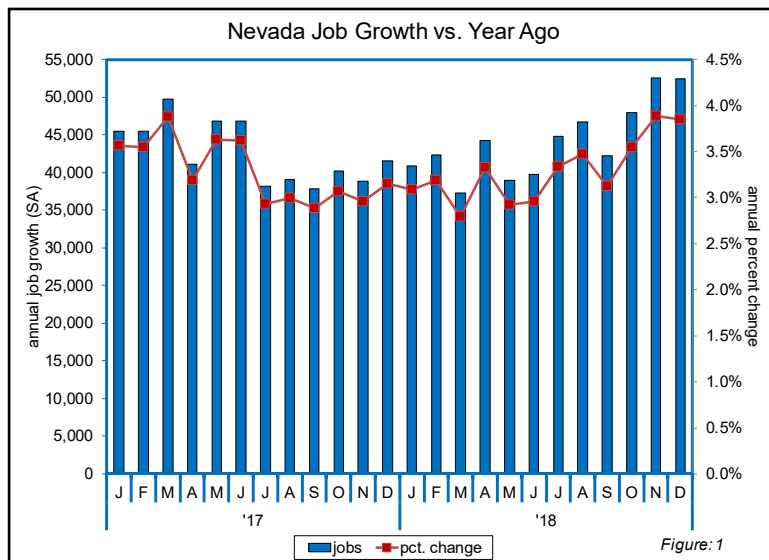
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: November - December Change

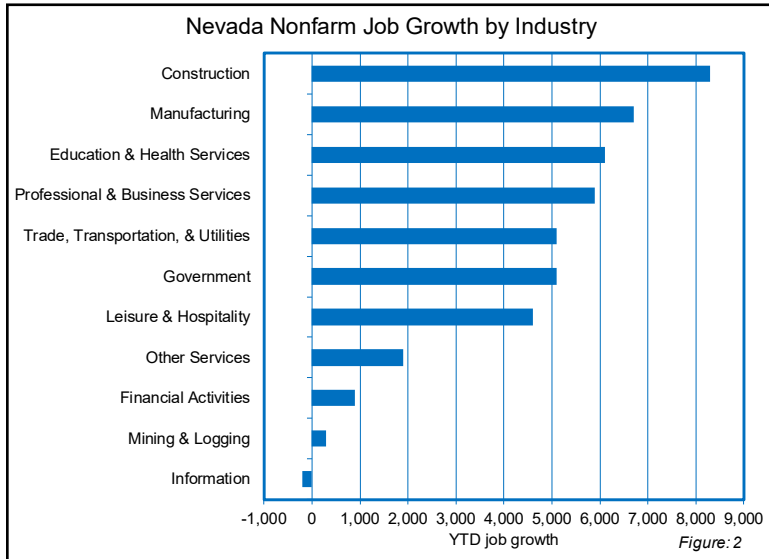
	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	3,400	-2,900	6,300
Private Sector	2,100	-3,800	5,900
Public Sector	1,300	900	400

The Silver State has added 52,400 jobs since the same month last year, a gain of 3.9 percent. National employment grew by 1.8 percent over the period, meaning the Silver State is growing more than twice as fast as the national average. (Refer to *Figure 1*)

Year to date, manufacturing is growing at the fastest rate (up 14 percent), after adding 6,700 through December versus the same period last year. Construction has added the most jobs, with a gain of 8,300 or 10 percent. Both other services and education and health services grew by 4.6 percent. Information remains the only sector to see fewer jobs year to date. (Refer to *Figure 2*)

Utilizing the most recent Current Employment Statistics data, we provide an analysis on the seasonal hiring trends in 2018 in the trade and transportation industries in Nevada from September through





warehouses opening and hiring in Las Vegas around that time. From 2000 to 2018, increases in holiday-related seasonal jobs have averaged 8,600. (Refer to *Figure 3*)

Historically, the retail trade industry has consistently been responsible for nearly 80 percent of all holiday hires each year. Recently, with the expansion of ecommerce potentially causing a market transition, the transportation and warehousing industry has started accounting for a larger share of holiday hires in the available labor pool. Over the past two years, the transportation and warehousing industry has accounted for nearly 40 percent of holiday hires while retail has dropped into the 50 percent range.

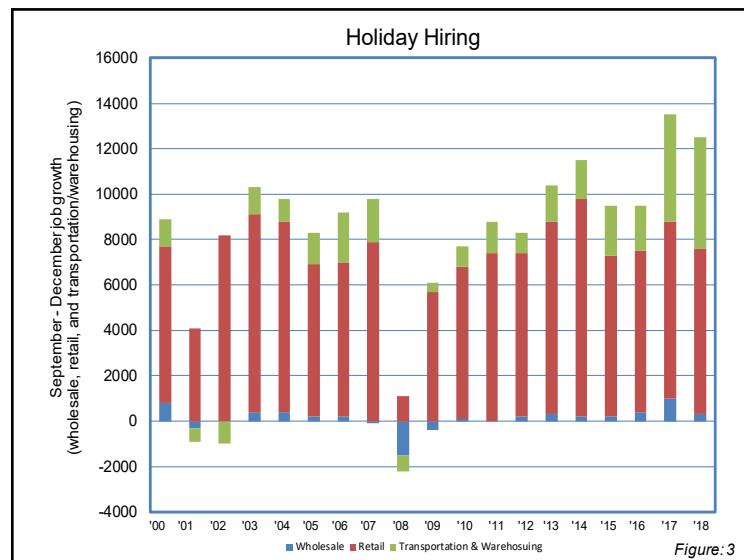
December. Increases in both brick-and-mortar and online shopping activity occur during these months each year which typically correlates to several thousand holiday hires in the trade and transportation industries in the State.

With the expansion of online shopping activity, holiday hiring in the retail sector may be reflecting an on-going structural change in the sector, evident nationwide, and could explain why that sector has lagged behind historical highs.

In 2018, holiday-related seasonal employment realized the addition of 12,500 jobs. Although this year's increase was the second largest on record, holiday hires were down by 7.4 percent or 1,000 jobs from 2017. According to historical trends, the transportation and warehousing industry (+4,900) saw record highs in holiday related job gains in 2018, while the wholesale (+300) and retail trade (+7,300) industries realized above average increases.

Last month, holiday hiring increases reported through November in the wholesale and retail trade industries were relatively weak according to historical trends. However, both industries realized the most holiday hires

In the year immediately preceding the recession, holiday-related seasonal employment realized a decrease of 1,100 jobs in Nevada. As the recession unfolded, the usual seasonal gains disappeared and job growth over the holiday period briefly turned negative. As the recovery began, however, seasonal hiring picked back up, reaching a high of 13,500 in 2017. The record highs realized in 2017 can be attributed, in large part, to new distribution centers and other large



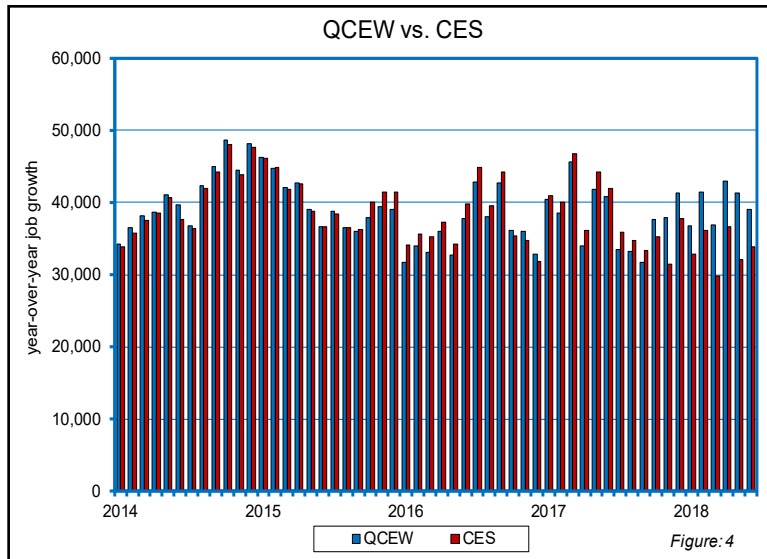


Figure: 4

demonstrated strong growth, CES appears to have been estimating slightly on the conservative side, resulting in lower average growth estimates than QCEW.

While QCEW estimates did not surpass CES for every aggregate group, there were some notable ones. The specific industries where growth, as measured by QCEW, has exceeded the estimates provided by CES by the greatest amount were information, wholesale trade, and durable goods manufacturing.

they've had in the month of December since 2007, making up for moderate increases realized in the prior month. All things considered, 2018 provided several thousand new hires associated with the holiday shopping season and made for another strong year of holiday hiring in regard to historical trends.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program publishes the most accurate, albeit less-timely, measure of jobs. It represents a comprehensive count of employment based on information reported by all businesses covered under the Unemployment Insurance System, but is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter. As such, QCEW is the principal source of benchmark data for the more timely CES monthly estimates--which are revised at the end of every calendar year. (Refer to *Figure 4*)

This month we compare CES and QCEW employment growth in the first half of 2018 over the that same time period last year.

Both the CES and QCEW series have turned in strong performances in average employment growth over the year during the first half of 2018. Average employment growth in QCEW is around 40,000 while CES is around 34,000. Although both series have

The CES program calculates employment as a weighted average of employment estimates using sample data and a forecast of employment using QCEW historical data. During the first half of 2018, QCEW has exceed employment forecasts resulting in strong performances in average employment growth over the year in multiple industries. As a result, minor revisions upward are expected during the year-end CES benchmarking process.

Information obtained through the QCEW Program provides a nearly complete count of business establishments based upon quarterly wage records submitted by employers whose employees are covered under the Unemployment Insurance System. (Refer to *Figure 5*)

This month, we analyze private sector establishment growth in the State. During 2018:IQ, the number of private sector business establishments in Nevada totaled 80,400. From 2017:IQ to present, there has been an increase of nearly 1,900 establishments or 2.4 percent. Some of the industries that have seen the largest gains, in absolute terms, during this time are professional/scientific/technical services and accommodation/food services. On a percentage basis, the fastest growing industries were informa-

tion and agriculture.

The fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, on an absolute basis were construction and health care/social assistance. When measured on a percentage basis, the fastest growing industries were agriculture and manufacturing at 48 percent and 38 percent respectively.

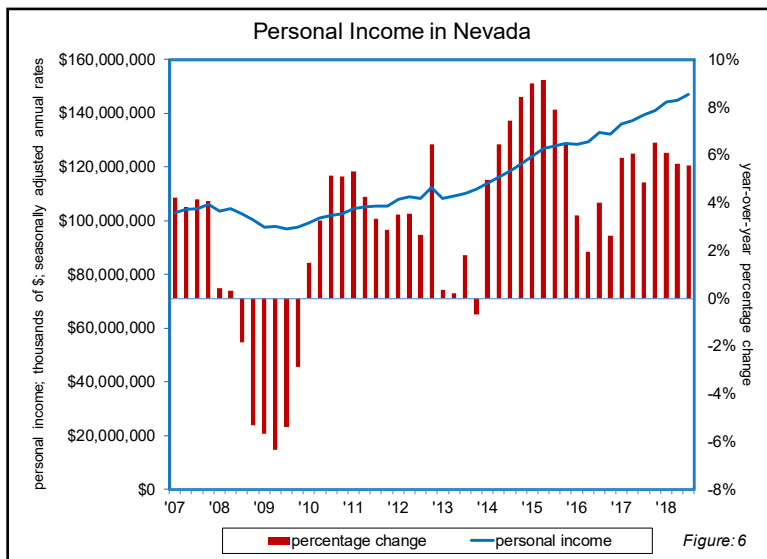
Worksites where the number of people employed is between 20 to 49 grew at the highest rate, seven percent. Worksites employing between zero and four experienced the slowest growth rate at 0.4 percent.

On a year-over-year basis, establishment counts in Nevada decreased by 1,200. It should be noted that, with the release of 2017:IQ information, the data was “cleaned up,” with the removal of employers that are not reporting any employment and wages. Specifically, from 2016:IVQ to 2017:IQ, the number of establishments decreased by 2,800 as a result, which explains the decline. Since taking this technical adjustment into account, the number of establishments has returned to previous levels.



The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2018:IIIQ personal income data. Personal income is the income received by all persons from all sources: net earnings, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. It is one of the broadest measures of economic activity at the state-level. (Refer to *Figure 6*)

Information for the third quarter of 2018 shows personal income in Nevada reached \$147 billion, up 5.6 percent from a year ago. In fact, personal income has increased in 34 of the past 35 quarters starting in 2010.



Nevada’s average personal income growth has exceeded that for the U.S. over 17 of the past 19 quarters. During 2018:IIIQ, personal income in the nation as a whole grew 4.4 percent, 1.16 percentage point below the Silver State’s gain. Nevada’s year-over-year growth is the 3rd strongest in the U.S.

Since the beginning of 2014, income gains in Nevada averaged 5.9 percent, annually compared to 4.4 percent in the U.S.

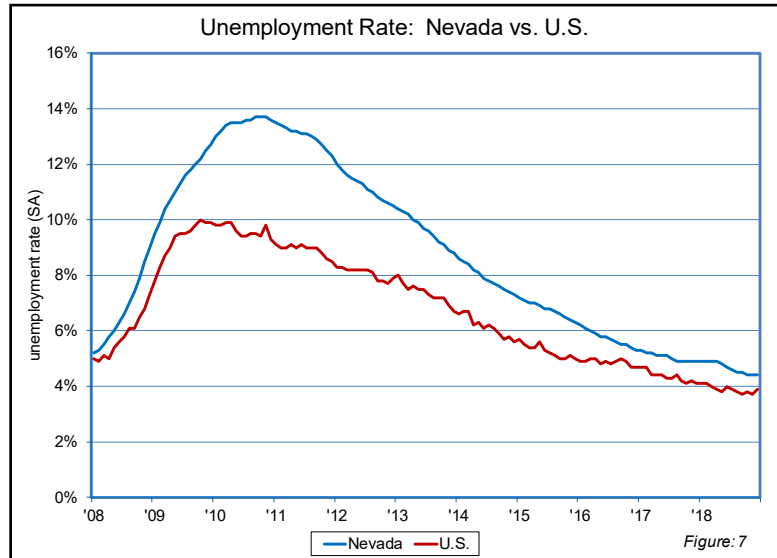
The U.S. Census Bureau produces population estimates each year, allowing the public to measure the growth and demographic composition of the nation, states and communities. State estimates for 2018 have recently been released. (Refer to *Figure 8*)

Estimates show Nevada’s population at 3.03 million in 2018, up from 2.97 million in 2017, an increase of 61,990. This translates into a 2.08 percent gain, strongest in the nation.

Following the Silver State for the largest percentage increases in population were Idaho (2.05 percent), and Utah (1.86 percent). Eight states show a decline in population over the year.

The Silver State’s population growth reflects a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 11,000 Nevadans. It also reflects a net-migration of 50,696 people moving into the State, about 94 percent of whom were domestic in-migrants from elsewhere in the U.S.

In Nevada, the domestic migration represents 1.57 percent of the total population in 2018, highest in the nation. Idaho and Arizo-



na follow with 1.37 percent and 1.16 percent, respectively.

Nevada’s 2018 population growth and domestic migration population ratio rankings are likely due in part, to the State’s improving economy and labor market. For example, the Silver State employment growth during the past year, might be attracting people to move to the State.

The unemployment rate in Nevada held steady at 4.4 percent from November to December. This is down from 4.9 percent a year ago, and is the lowest rate since June 2007, nearly eleven years ago. Nationally, the unemployment rate increased from 3.7 in November to 3.9 percent in December. The gap between Nevada’s rate and the nation’s narrowed for 0.7 percentage point last month to half a percentage point this month. (Refer to *Figure 7*)

Information from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program, produced by State agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, allows us to assess growth and decline in Nevada’s labor force, employment, un-

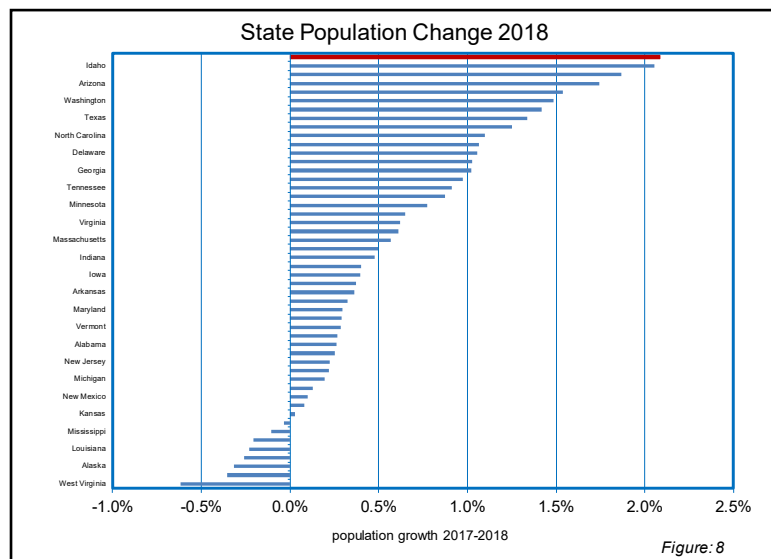


Figure: 8

Nevada Labor Market Dynamics (Annual Average)				
	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
2017 YTD	1,462,955	1,389,372	73,583	5.0%
2018 YTD	1,507,300	1,438,402	68,898	4.6%
Change	44,345	49,030	-4,686	-0.5%

employment and the jobless rate. (Refer to *Nevada Labor Market Dynamics*)

Estimates show Nevada's labor force has averaged 1.50 million in 2018 which is up from 1.46 million in 2017. This translates to an increase of 44,300 more Nevadans in the labor force, either working or actively seeking employment.

Over the same period, employment increased by 49,000. Similarly, the number of unemployed fell by 4,700 relative to 2017.

These trends have resulted in continued downward pressure on the jobless rate. In 2017, the unemployment rate averaged five percent. With solid employment growth, it has declined to 4.6 percent in 2018. Improvement in the labor force, has resulted in decline in the jobless rate.

All told, Nevada's labor force has increased by three percent over the year ending in 2018 which compares to 1.1 percent nationwide.

Information from the Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) enables the analysis of the long-term unemployment rate (LTUR) in Nevada with comparison to the nation. Long-term unemployment is defined as being unemployed for 27 weeks or more. (Refer to *Figure 9*)

This month we compare Nevada's long-term unemployment rate verse the Nation's as whole. From

1999 through the end of 2008 the LTUR in Nevada averaged 0.7 percent, and the unemployment rate averaged 4.3 percent.

In March 2011 the Nevada LTUR reached a peak of seven percent, that was higher than the national rate of approximately four percent in December 2010. This is similar to the trends of the total unemployment rate for Nevada that is also higher than the national rate.

Since early 2017 the Nevada LTUR has returned to a rate similar to the national LTUR. In November 2018 the Nevada and national LTUR were approximately 0.8 percent. Additionally, both rates are returning to the historical rates that averaged 0.7 percent for Nevada and 0.8 percent for the nation from 1999 through 2008.

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a simple measure: the ratio of the labor force relative to the non-institutional population (16 years and older). It measures the extent to which Nevadans are participating in the workforce, either as workers or job seekers. The monthly CPS provides LFPR estimates dating back to 1976. (Refer to *Figure 10 & 11*)

In the Silver State, from 1995 to early 2001,

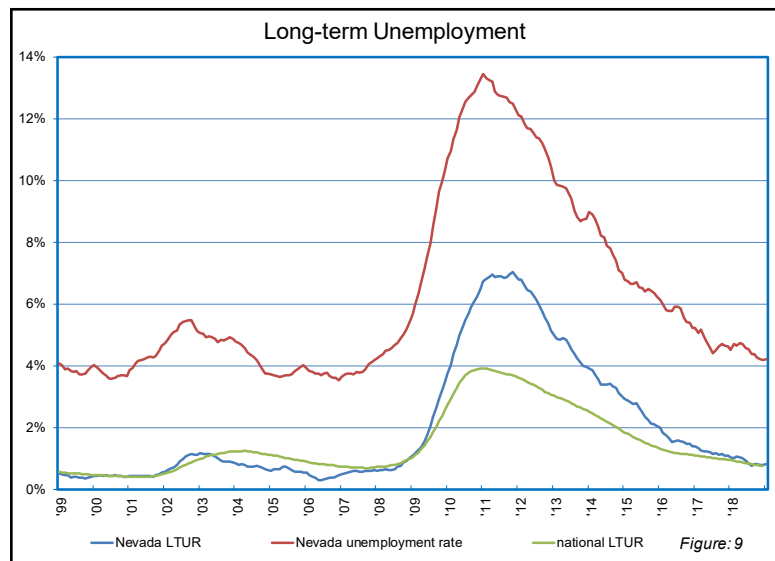
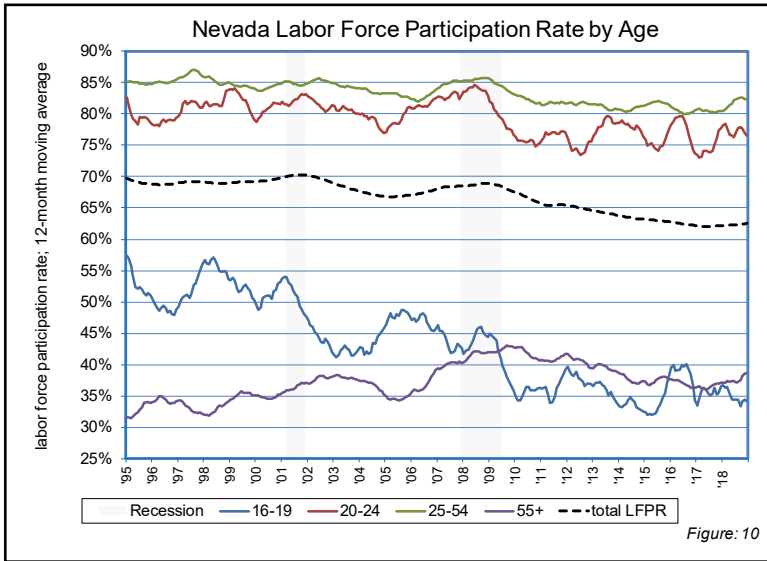


Figure: 9



In 1995 the overall LFPR stood at 68.8 percent. Teenagers made up 6.3 percent of the population, the teenage LFPR was 51 percent; those 55 years old and over represented 25.4 percent of the population and their LFPR stood at 33.8 percent. Young adults made up 8.8 percent of the population and the LFPR for this age group was 78.5 percent. Prime working people represented 59.6 percent of the population, the LFPR for this group was 84.8 percent.

In 2018 the overall LFPR decreased to 62.6 percent from 68.8 percent in 1995. In 2018, teenagers share of the population is 6.2 percent and their LFPR is 34.2 percent. Those 55 years old and over made up 35.6 percent of the population, their LFPR is 38.6 percent. Young adults share of the total population is 7.9 percent and their LFPR is 76.5 percent. Prime working people represented 50.4 percent of the population, the LFPR for this age group is 82.4 percent.

The monthly CPS also allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate by race. CPS estimates available back to 2005, indicate that Nevada's unemployment rates by race follow similar national trends. The Bureau of

the LFPR averaged 69.1 percent; measured on a 12-month moving average. During the same period, the U.S. rate averaged 67 percent. In fact, from 1977 to early 2016 the Silver State's LFPR was higher than the nation's, which amounts to nearly four decades. In Nevada, the labor force growth rate was much lower than the population growth rate since 2001, causing the LFPR to decline. In early-2016 Nevada's LFPR dropped to 62.6 percent which is below the nation's. However, it has remained within one percentage point of difference. The LFPR in Nevada increased over the year from 62.1 percent in December 2017 to 62.6 percent in December 2018. This compares to 62.9 percent nationwide in December 2018.

CPS estimates dating back to 1994 provide information about the LFPR by age in the Silver State. In Nevada teenagers and people 55 years old and over, have a lower LFPR compare to young adults (20-24 years old) and prime working people (25-54 years old). The same trends are observed nationwide. Teenagers tend to be enrolled in school, this in part could explain their low LFPR. Those 55 years old and over, start entering retirement age.

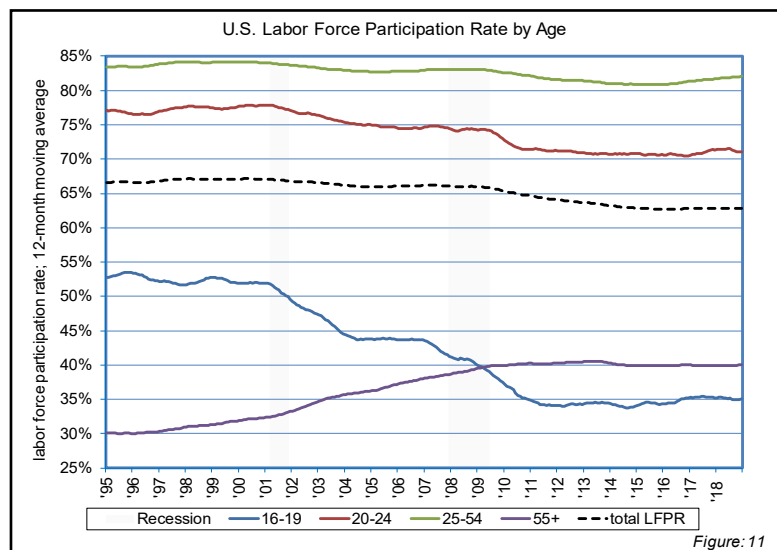
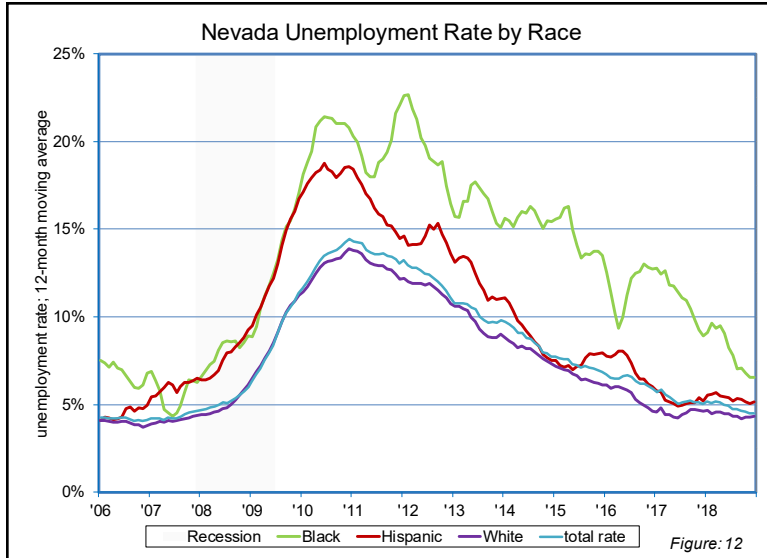


Figure: 11



who lost their job made up 29.2 percent, and 12.9 percent were new-entrants. During the same period, the rate for people of Hispanic origin was 6.3 percent. Those losing their jobs represented 39.4 percent of Hispanic unemployment, reentrants made up 24.4 percent, and 14.4 percent finished temporary jobs. White unemployment rate averaged 4.3 percent. Those who lost their jobs represented 41.6 percent of White unemployment, reentrants made up 30.5 percent, and 11.8 percent left their jobs.

Labor Statistics indicates that, labor market differences across racial groups are associated with many factors, not all of which are measurable. These factors include variations across the groups in educational attainment, the occupations and industries in which they work, and the geographic areas in which the groups are concentrated (including urban or rural settings). (Refer to *Figure 12, 12.1 & 13*)

As the Silver State was affected by the 2007 recession (started December 2007 and ended June 2009), unemployment rates for Blacks, Hispanics and Whites began to increase. A recession implies a general slowdown in economic activity, job availability declines because to remain in business, many establishments are forced to lay off people to decrease the number of employees in their payrolls.

CPS provides information about unemployment reasons by race in the Silver State. Unemployment reasons include: new entrants to the labor force (people who had never worked before they began their job search), reentrants to the labor force (individuals that previously worked but were out of the labor force before they began their job search), job leavers (people who quit or voluntarily ended their jobs and began searching for a new job), job losers and people who completed temporary jobs.

Due in part to the effects of the recession, the share of those who lost their jobs began to increase for each group in Nevada. The overall unemployment rate peaked at 14.4

From 2006 to late 2007 the unemployment rate for Blacks was 6.3 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average). During this time, reentrants represented 30.8 percent of Black unemployment, those

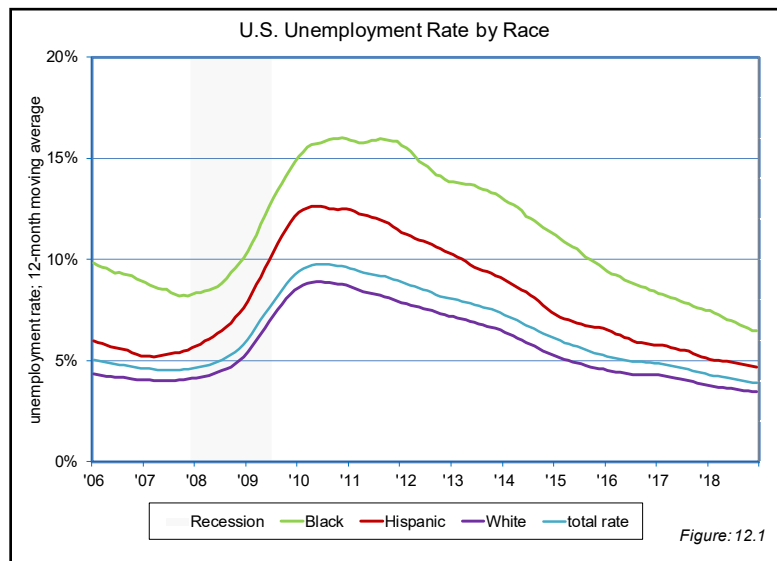


Figure: 12.1

percent in late 2010. The unemployment rate for Blacks topped out at 22.6 percent in early 2012. During this time those losing their jobs represented 49.2 percent of Black unemployment, up from 29.2 percent in 2007. The rate for Hispanics reached its highest level at 18.7 percent in mid-2010. Those losing their jobs made up 68.9 percent of Hispanic unemployment, up from 39.4 percent in 2007. The unemployment rate for Whites peaked at 13.9 percent in late 2010. Those losing their jobs represented 60.9 percent of White unemployment, up from 41.6 percent in 2007.

As the recovery unfolded, unemployment rates began to decline. As of December 2018, the overall unemployment rate in the Silver State is 4.5 percent¹ down from a 14.4 percent peak. Blacks have an unemployment rate of 6.6 percent, down from a 22.6 percent peak. Job losers make up 33.3 percent of Black unemployment, down from the peak of 49.2 percent. The rate for Hispanics stands at 5.1 percent down from the peak 18.7 percent. Job losers represent 29.5 percent, down from a peak of 68.9 percent. The rate for Whites is 4.3 percent, down from a peak of 13.9 percent. Job losers make up

Black Unemployment Reasons

Time Period	Unemployment Rate	Job Loser	Temporary Job Ended	Job leaver	Re-entrant	New-entrant	Total Unemployment Reasons
Year Ending November 2007	6.3%	29.2%	12.3%	14.8%	30.8%	12.9%	100%
		2,330	980	1,180	2,460	1,030	7,980
Year Ending January 2012	22.6%	49.2%	5.9%	8.3%	25.6%	11.1%	100%
		8,890	1,060	1,500	4,630	2,000	18,080
Year Ending December 2018	6.6%	33.3%	14.9%	17.0%	20.1%	14.8%	100.0%
		6,468	2,900	3,300	3,900	2,875	19,443

Hispanic Unemployment Reasons

Time Period	Unemployment Rate	Job Loser	Temporary Job Ended	Job leaver	Re-entrant	New-entrant	Total Unemployment Reasons
Year Ending November 2007	6.3%	39.4%	14.4%	7.8%	24.4%	13.9%	100%
		6,494	2,374	1,287	4,026	2,294	16,476
Year Ending June 2010	18.7%	68.9%	8.8%	3.9%	12.0%	6.3%	100%
		28,873	3,693	1,650	5,036	2,653	41,905
Year Ending December 2018	5.1%	29.5%	12.3%	11.4%	32.0%	14.9%	100.0%
		8,883	3,700	3,436	9,650	4,483	30,153

White Unemployment Reasons

Period	Unemployment Rate	Job Loser	Temporary Job Ended	Job leaver	Re-entrant	New-entrant	Total Unemployment Reasons
Year Ending November 2007	4.3%	41.6%	10.5%	11.8%	30.5%	5.6%	100%
		15,840	4,000	4,500	11,610	2,120	38,070
Year Ending December 2010	13.9%	60.9%	11.3%	5.2%	16.3%	6.3%	100%
		62,240	11,530	5,350	16,600	6,400	102,120
Year Ending December 2018	4.3%	32.5%	13.4%	14.4%	31.0%	8.7%	100.0%
		15,800	6,518	6,975	15,058	4,211	48,563

Figure 13

32.5 percent of Whites unemployment down from the peak of 60.9 percent.

Veteran unemployment is another research topic that the CPS data allows for the analysis of. This month we compare the U.S. veteran unemployment rate to Nevada's. Veteran unemployment data in the CPS estimates are available since 2006. According to the BLS, Veterans are men and women who previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, and who were civilians at the time they were surveyed. (Refer to Figure 14)

The veteran unemployment rate follows a similar trend the State unemployment rate, but the veteran unemployment rate tends to be slightly below the State rate. An exception of this is the veteran unemployment rate in Nevada reached a peak of 14.7 percent in July of 2011 that was similar to the state peak of 14.4 percent in December 2010, and quickly dropped back below the State rate.

The Nevada veteran unemployment rate in December 2018 was 3.6 percent decreasing from 4.9 percent the previous year.

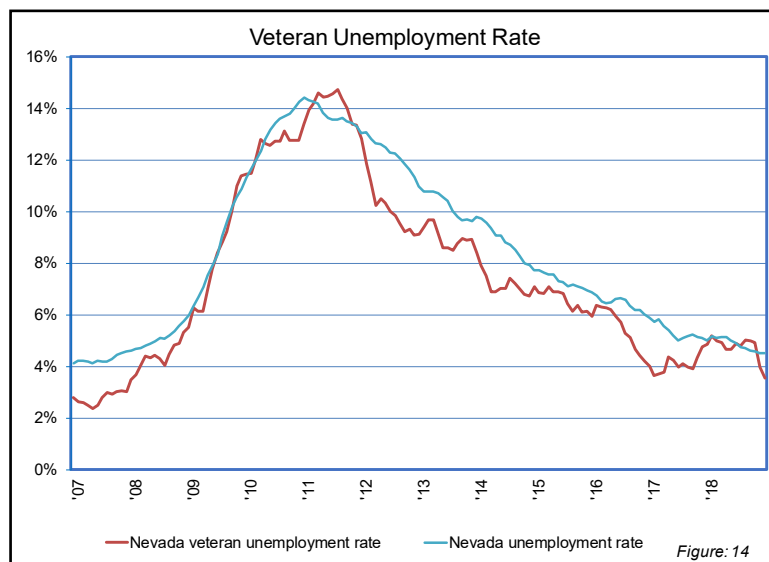


Figure 14

¹It should be noted that utilizing information solely from the CPS results in a slightly different total unemployment rate than what is officially reported. The State's official rate incorporates information regarding job trends and unemployment insurance claims activity into the calculation, in addition to CPS results.

Nevada Job Connect offers services for veterans including help with job searches, resume preparation, interview skills, resource centers, skills assessment, proficiency testing, training, and potential purchase of work related items required for a new job. Their website has more information at <http://www.nevadajobconnect.com/>.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits fell to a record low this month, with a reading of 11,950. This is the first December that the initial claims level has been below 12,000 since 1993. To put this in perspective, the number of employed persons in December 1993 was 694,000; less than half of the 1,418,000 workers in the State this December. Extrapolating from these numbers, if the labor force were the same as it is today for that period in 1993, there would have been approximately 17,000 initial claims. Turning to the annual average of claims activity, 2018 saw the least claims of any year since 1998. Relative to December 2017, claims are down 8.1 percent, or just over 1,050. The exhaustion rate is down 1.5 percentage points over the same period, to 33.7 percent; while the average duration of

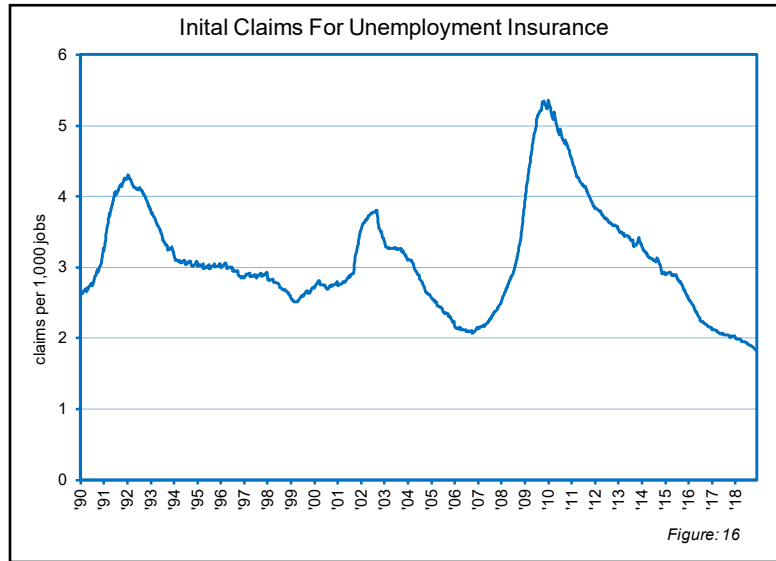


Figure: 16

UI benefit receipt is up .33 weeks, to 13.6 weeks. (Refer to *Figure 15*)

With data from the Nevada UI system, claims activity in Nevada is continuing its year over year declines, though there is some question as to how much more room for improvement, if any, there might be. A measure that may provide some insight is the ratio of weekly initial claims per 1,000 jobs in the State. (Refer to *Figure 16*)

Since 1990, there has been an average of just over three initial claims per 1,000 jobs in Nevada, with the ratio rising during the three recessionary periods and declining during the periods of recovery and growth.

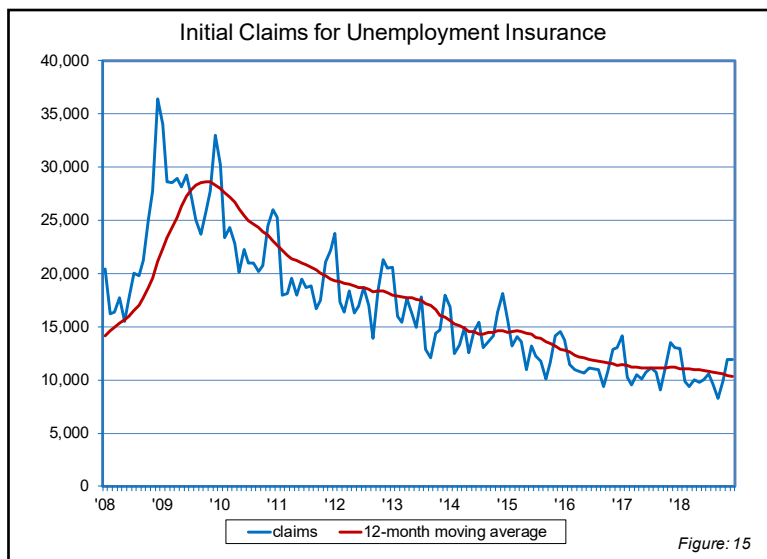
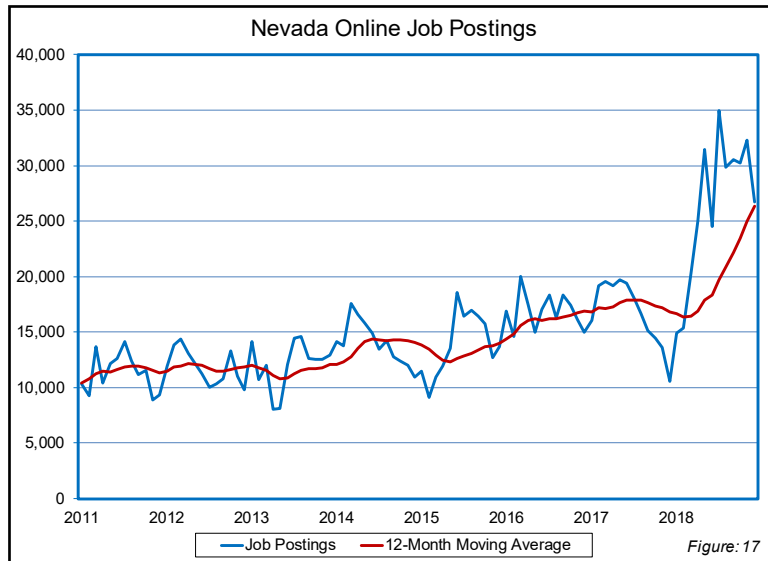


Figure: 15

Since reaching the recessionary peak of more than five initial claims per 1,000 jobs in late-2009, the ratio has been in decline. Over the last several years, the ratio has fallen well below the historical average. With its current value of 1.82 initial claims per 1,000 jobs, this is a record low since the beginning of the observed period.

Considering this relative minimum, further downward pressure is unlikely as continued declines in initial claims, seen in Nevada over



the last several years, are not expected to continue.

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 activity². Year-to-date through December, 314,188 ads have been posted for jobs in Nevada, an increase of 112,739 (56 percent) from the same period last year. Full time jobs accounted for 81.8 percent of listings so far this year, a decline of 5.2 percent from 2017³. (Refer to *Figure 17*)

² 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.

³ Not all job ads specify whether the advertised position is full-time or part-time.

Prepared by the Research and Analysis Bureau with contributions from: Alex Capello, Jason Gortari, Jeremy Hays, Michael La Rue, Dionny McDonnell, Christopher Robison, Dave Schmidt, Marianne Segurson, Tim Wilcox

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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

December 2018

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.3	52.4	3.9%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	3.2	52.5	3.8%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	312	2,638	1.8%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.4%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.3%
United States (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)

	Dec-18	Dec-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Nov-18
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1524.8	1473.7	51.1	3.5%	1518.8
EMPLOYMENT	1457.4	1401.7	55.7	4.0%	1451.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	67.5	72.0	-4.5	-6.3%	67.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%	4.9%	-----	-----	4.4%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1531.4	1476.2	55.2	3.7%	1533.7
EMPLOYMENT	1465.5	1406.7	58.7	4.2%	1470.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	65.9	69.5	-3.6	-5.1%	63.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%	4.7%	-----	-----	4.2%

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)

	Dec-18	Dec-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Nov-18
Total All Industries	1412.2	1359.8	52.4	3.9%	1405.9
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	14.5	14.4	0.1	0.7%	14.5
<i>Construction</i>	97.1	86.5	10.6	12.3%	94.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	58.2	50.6	7.6	15.0%	57.6
Durable Goods	39.3	32.7	6.6	20.2%	38.8
Non-durable Goods	18.9	17.9	1.0	5.6%	18.8
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	257.7	255.2	2.5	1.0%	254.8
Wholesale	35.8	37.2	-1.4	-3.8%	35.1
Retail	148.7	147.3	1.4	1.0%	146.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	73.2	70.7	2.5	3.5%	72.8
<i>Information</i>	14.5	14.4	0.1	0.7%	14.6
<i>Financial Activities</i>	66.9	65.5	1.4	2.1%	66.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.4	29.4	1.0	3.4%	30.1
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	192.3	182.5	9.8	5.4%	192.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.1	57.7	1.4	2.4%	59.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	27.2	25.6	1.6	6.2%	27.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	106.0	99.2	6.8	6.9%	105.5
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	141.0	136.8	4.2	3.1%	140.7
Educational Services	15.3	14.0	1.3	9.3%	15.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	125.7	122.8	2.9	2.4%	125.5
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	357.7	349.1	8.6	2.5%	358.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.8	31.4	0.4	1.3%	31.8
Accommodation and Food Service	325.9	317.7	8.2	2.6%	326.8
<i>Other Services</i>	43.6	41.6	2.0	4.8%	43.5
<i>Government</i>	168.7	163.2	5.5	3.4%	168.3
Federal	19.3	19.1	0.2	1.0%	19.2
State	44.1	43.1	1.0	2.3%	44.1
Local	105.3	101.0	4.3	4.3%	105.0

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Dec-18	Dec-17	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Nov-18
Total All Industries	1418.4	1365.9	52.5	3.8%	1415.2
<i>Goods Producing</i>	170.0	151.3	18.7	12.4%	167.2
Natural Resources & Mining	14.4	14.3	0.1	0.4%	14.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.2	-0.2	-2.2%	10.9
Construction	97.6	86.5	11.1	12.8%	95.3
Construction of Buildings	17.4	14.7	2.7	18.3%	17.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	71.2	63.8	7.4	11.6%	68.1
Manufacturing	58.1	50.5	7.6	15.0%	57.4
Durable Goods	39.2	32.6	6.6	20.3%	38.7
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.0	7.2	-0.2	-2.2%	7.0
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.2%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	18.9	17.9	1.0	5.3%	18.8
<i>Service Providing</i>	1248.4	1214.6	33.8	2.8%	1247.9
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	1076.0	1047.4	28.6	2.7%	1077.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	266.1	263.2	2.9	1.1%	262.3
Wholesale	36.0	37.4	-1.5	-4.0%	35.1
Retail	154.4	152.9	1.5	1.0%	152.5
Food & Beverage Stores	24.5	24.0	0.4	1.8%	24.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	10.0	9.7	0.2	2.4%	10.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	75.8	72.9	2.9	4.0%	74.6
Utilities	4.0	4.1	-0.1	-1.5%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	71.8	68.8	3.0	4.3%	70.6
Air Transportation	7.4	7.2	0.2	2.2%	7.4
Transit and Ground Passenger	13.0	13.2	-0.2	-1.6%	12.8
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.1	8.7	-0.6	-7.1%	8.2
Information	14.5	14.4	0.1	0.7%	14.7
Telecommunications	3.9	4.1	-0.2	-4.8%	3.9
Financial Activities	67.3	65.7	1.6	2.4%	66.5
Finance and Insurance	36.8	36.4	0.4	1.2%	36.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	20.0	19.7	0.3	1.4%	19.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.5	29.4	1.2	4.0%	30.3
Professional & Business Services	191.8	181.8	10.0	5.5%	194.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.4	58.2	1.2	2.1%	60.2
Management of Companies	27.2	25.6	1.5	6.0%	27.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	105.2	98.0	7.2	7.4%	107.5
Administrative & Support Services	101.7	94.5	7.2	7.6%	103.9
Employment Services	25.3	21.9	3.4	15.5%	25.6
Education and Health Services	141.5	137.5	4.0	2.9%	141.1
Educational Services	15.5	14.2	1.2	8.8%	15.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	126.1	123.3	2.8	2.3%	125.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	58.7	55.3	3.4	6.1%	57.9
Hospitals	31.4	31.2	0.1	0.4%	31.3
Leisure and Hospitality	351.5	343.5	8.0	2.3%	354.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.1	30.8	0.4	1.1%	30.8
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	24.1	23.9	0.3	1.1%	24.0
Accommodation and Food Service	320.4	312.8	7.7	2.4%	323.3
Accommodation	187.7	188.0	-0.3	-0.2%	190.5
Casino Hotels and Gaming	179.6	180.9	-1.3	-0.7%	181.9
Casino Hotels	170.0	171.2	-1.2	-0.7%	172.4
Gaming Industries	9.6	9.7	-0.1	-0.8%	9.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	132.7	124.7	8.0	6.4%	132.8
Full-Service Restaurants	63.0	59.6	3.4	5.8%	63.6
Limited-Service Restaurants	54.4	50.9	3.6	7.0%	54.6
Other Services	43.1	41.2	1.9	4.7%	43.5
Government	172.4	167.2	5.2	3.1%	171.0
Federal	19.5	19.3	0.2	1.0%	19.2
State	45.9	44.8	1.1	2.5%	45.6
Local	106.9	103.1	3.9	3.8%	106.2

2018 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1364.3	1370.2	1371.7	1374.9	1375.8	1379.9	1388.2	1391.3	1392.8	1400.0	1405.9	1412.2	1385.6
Natural Resources & Mining	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Construction	89.2	89.9	90.8	89.6	89.5	90.8	92.1	92.3	92.3	93.5	94.8	97.1	91.8
Manufacturing	51.2	51.6	52.2	52.8	53.5	54.0	54.5	55.2	56.2	57.0	57.6	58.2	54.5
Durable Goods	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.8	37.7	38.4	38.8	39.3	36.1
Non-durable Goods	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	252.5	252.8	252.6	252.6	253.8	253.6	254.8	255.2	255.1	255.1	254.8	257.7	254.2
Wholesale	36.2	36.2	35.6	35.7	34.9	34.9	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.6
Retail Trade	146.8	146.4	147.1	146.8	147.4	147.7	147.8	148.5	148.4	147.7	146.9	148.7	147.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.5	70.2	69.9	70.1	71.5	71.0	71.2	70.8	71.1	72.2	72.8	73.2	71.1
Information	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5
Financial Activities	65.3	66.2	66	66	66.3	66.6	66.5	66.1	65.8	65.4	66.2	66.9	66.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.3	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	30.1	30.4	29.8
Professional & Business Services	183.3	183.6	183.6	184.9	185.0	185.4	186.2	188.3	187.7	191.3	192.3	192.3	187.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.1	57.9	57.9	58.8	59.1	59.2	59.6	60.0	60.5	60.0	59.8	59.1	59.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.7	26.5	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.0	27.2	26.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.7	99.9	101.4	100.2	104.2	105.5	106.0	101.2
Education and Health Services	137.3	138.3	137.9	137.6	138.1	138.7	139.5	140.3	141.0	141.1	140.7	141.0	139.3
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.2	14	14.2	14.4	14.3	15.0	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.3	14.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	123.4	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.9	124.3	125.2	125.3	126.1	125.9	125.5	125.7	124.7
Leisure and Hospitality	350.1	352.4	353.5	354.5	351.9	351.3	354.8	353.7	354.7	357.3	358.6	357.7	354.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.4	31.6	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.0	31.9	32.0	31.8	31.8	31.9
Accommodation and Food Service	318.7	320.8	321.6	322.8	319.9	319.3	322.7	321.7	322.8	325.3	326.8	325.9	322.4
Other Services	42.0	42	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.3	43.5	43.5	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.0
Government	164.8	164.8	163.9	165.6	165.7	167.0	167.1	167.5	167.3	166.7	168.3	168.7	166.5
Federal	19.0	19	19	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.1
State	44.2	43.3	42.6	43.1	42.9	43.4	43.4	43.6	44.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	43.6
Local	101.6	102.5	102.3	103.4	103.8	104.4	104.6	104.7	103.9	103.5	105.0	105.3	103.8

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

Dec-18

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

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1346.2	1356.6	1363.7	1373.8	1382.6	1382.6	1386.1	1392.4	1400.5	1411.5	1415.2	1418.4	1385.8
Goods Producing	150.5	151.4	154.3	155.7	161.5	161.5	163.4	164.3	165.0	167.5	167.2	170.0	161.0
Natural Resources & Mining	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5
Metal Ore Mining	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.2
Construction	85.7	85.8	87.8	88.7	92.4	92.4	93.6	94.2	94.2	95.8	95.3	97.6	92.0
Construction of Buildings	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	15.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	63.7	63.9	65.4	65.7	68.7	68.7	69.7	69.9	69.7	69.5	68.1	71.2	67.9
Manufacturing	50.7	51.4	52.2	52.7	54.3	54.3	55.0	55.3	56.2	57.2	57.4	58.1	54.6
Durable Goods	32.8	33.4	34.1	34.6	36.0	36.0	36.6	36.9	37.7	38.5	38.7	39.2	36.2
Computer & Electronic Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	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	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
Non-durable Goods	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.769	18.9	18.4
Service Providing	1195.7	1205.2	1209.4	1218.1	1221.1	1221.1	1222.7	1228.1	1235.5	1244.0	1247.9	1248.4	1224.8
Private Service Providing	1032.7	1037.9	1042.0	1050.6	1058.0	1058.0	1063.9	1067.4	1066.3	1074.7	1077.0	1076.0	1058.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	251.4	249.1	249.6	250.1	252.2	252.2	253.7	254.4	253.7	256.4	262.3	266.1	254.3
Wholesale	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.6	34.9	34.9	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.5	35.1	36.0	35.5
Retail	146.5	143.5	144.8	145.3	147.0	147.0	147.3	147.8	147.1	148.5	152.5	154.4	147.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.2	69.9	69.4	69.2	70.3	70.3	70.6	70.7	70.9	72.4	74.6	75.8	71.1
Utilities	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	65.1	65.9	65.4	65.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9	68.4	70.6	71.8	67.1
Air Transportation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.9
Taxi and Limousine Service	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.4
Information	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.5
Telecommunications	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Financial Activities	64.7	65.9	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.3	66.5	65.9	65.5	65.7	66.5	67.3	66.0
Finance and Insurance	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.8	36.2
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.0	19.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.7	29.5	29.4	29.4	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.9	29.7	30.0	30.3	30.5	29.8
Professional & Business Services	181.4	181.6	181.9	184.4	185.4	185.4	185.5	189.8	189.2	194.8	194.7	191.8	187.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.5	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.7	58.7	59.4	59.5	60.4	60.3	60.2	59.4	59.1
Management of Companies	26.0	26.3	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.0	27.2	26.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.9	97.0	97.4	98.8	100.2	100.2	99.3	103.2	101.7	107.3	107.5	105.2	101.4
Administrative & Support Services	95.3	93.4	93.9	95.3	96.5	96.5	95.6	99.5	98.0	103.7	103.9	101.7	97.8
Employment Services	21.3	20.0	20.4	21.0	21.7	21.7	21.3	22.8	22.5	24.8	25.6	25.3	22.4
Education and Health Services	135.9	138.2	137.5	137.8	139.2	139.2	139.6	141.1	141.6	141.6	141.1	141.5	139.5
Educational Services	13.8	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.6	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	14.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	122.1	123.8	123.0	123.6	124.9	124.9	126.0	126.6	126.8	126.1	125.6	126.1	125.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.4	54.9	54.5	55.2	55.6	55.6	56.9	57.6	58.2	58.3	57.9	58.7	56.5
Hospitals	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.3	31.4	31.2
Leisure and Hospitality	343.9	347.4	351.0	355.5	356.4	356.4	360.0	358.0	358.0	357.7	354.2	351.5	354.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	30.7	31.6	32.0	32.8	32.8	33.3	33.0	32.3	31.7	30.8	31.1	31.9
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.7	23.9	24.5	24.7	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.4	24.8	24.6	24.0	24.1	24.7
Accommodation and Food Service	313.6	316.7	319.4	323.5	323.6	323.6	326.7	325.0	325.7	326.0	323.3	320.4	322.3
Accommodation	188.7	189.9	191.9	192.4	192.2	192.2	192.7	192.1	192.3	191.7	190.5	187.7	191.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	181.0	182.3	184.0	183.8	184.0	184.0	184.3	183.3	183.5	182.8	181.9	179.6	182.9
Casino Hotels	171.4	172.6	174.3	174.2	174.3	174.3	174.6	173.6	173.8	173.1	172.4	170.0	173.2
Gaming Industries	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.9	126.8	127.5	131.1	131.4	131.4	134.0	132.9	133.4	134.3	132.8	132.7	131.1
Full-Service Restaurants	59.5	60.4	60.3	62.4	62.2	62.2	63.9	63.2	63.8	64.4	63.6	63.0	62.4
Limited-Service Restaurants	50.9	51.9	52.7	54.1	54.5	54.5	55.2	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.6	54.4	53.9
Other Services	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.6	43.6	43.6	43.9	43.7	43.9	44.0	43.5	43.1	43.1
Government	163.0	167.3	167.4	167.5	163.1	163.1	158.8	160.7	169.2	169.3	171.0	172.4	166.1
Federal	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.2
State	41.4	44.5	44.4	44.6	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.8	44.6	45.6	45.6	45.9	43.3
Local	102.9	104.1	104.3	104.0	102.9	102.9	98.9	100.5	105.3	104.5	106.2	106.9	103.6

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
NEVADA SA*													
LABOR FORCE	1476.4	1480.4	1484.9	1488.9	1492.3	1495.0	1498.4	1502.2	1506.5	1512.3	1518.8	1524.8	1498.4
EMPLOYMENT	1404.2	1407.9	1411.9	1415.8	1420.5	1425.0	1429.9	1434.2	1439.1	1445.1	1451.7	1457.4	1428.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.1	72.5	73.0	73.1	71.8	70.1	68.4	68.0	67.5	67.1	67.1	67.5	69.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%
NEVADA NSA**													
LABOR FORCE	1475.7	1491.9	1494.4	1494.0	1496.1	1499.8	1512.0	1512.0	1519.2	1527.3	1533.7	1531.4	1507.3
EMPLOYMENT	1398.3	1416.9	1420.2	1422.3	1433.4	1432.8	1444.1	1441.7	1452.1	1463.5	1470.0	1465.5	1438.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	77.4	75.0	74.2	71.7	62.7	67.0	67.9	70.4	67.2	63.7	63.7	65.9	68.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Dec-18

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

*Seasonally Adjusted

**Non-Seasonally Adjusted