

# **Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation Research and Analysis Bureau**

## **Annual Performance Report Workforce Information Grants to States Program Year 2025 (July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026)**

### **Introduction**

Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation was awarded a Department of Labor-Employment and Training Administration grant to support the labor market information work of the Research and Analysis Bureau. The grant covers the 2025 program year from July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026.

Grant recipients are required to submit an annual performance report summarizing a variety of activities funded via the grant. This report satisfies this requirement for the Research and Analysis Bureau and consists of two sections:

- I. A summary of the Research and Analysis Bureau's accomplishments and activities related to the WIGS program, and
- II. Recommendations to ETA for changes and improvements to the WIGS program

### **I. Activities, Publications and Accomplishments**

- a. **New Accomplishments**
- b. **Highlights of Customer Consultations**
- c. **Partnerships and Collaborative Efforts**
- d. **Workforce Information Database (WID)**
- e. **Industry and Occupational Employment Projections**
- f. **LMI Training and Service Delivery**
- g. **Economic Analysis and Other Reports**

## a. New Accomplishments

The Research & Analysis Bureau has been an early adopter of R as a tool for data analysis and publication among state LMI offices. This work began in 2018 with limited-scope projects and one-off reports, expanded in 2020 as we moved our monthly release of employment and unemployment data into an R-based workflow to reduce errors in drafting, and has gained traction in other states. Nevada has helped lead a peer-driven R user group through the Workforce and Labor Market Information Committee at the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA) since 2023.

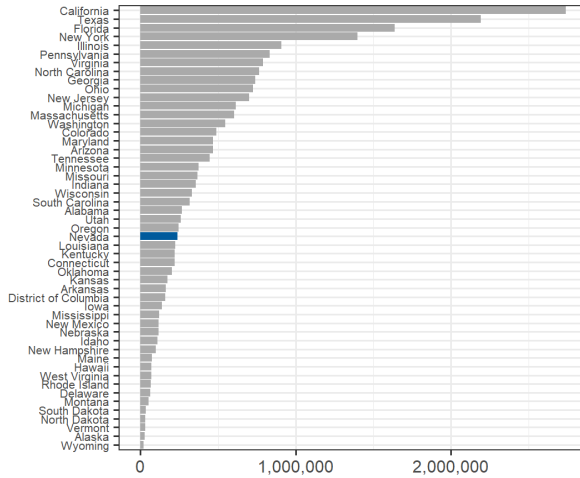
These efforts reached an important milestone during PY 2025 with the development and deployment of **BLSloadR**, an open-source R package to streamline access to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This package utilizes public “flat files” produced by the BLS as well as other data on the BLS website which is public but may be hard to find. The package streamlines access to that data as well as bringing the data into R in a way that makes it useful for data analysis without manually downloading and joining a series of files every time data analysis is needed. This package is available through two public sources: a public Github repository located at <https://github.com/schmidtDETR/BLSloadR> (with in-development work as well as documentation on how to use the package), and inclusion in the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN), a public repository that includes additional standardization and quality controls on all submitted packages, available at <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/BLSloadR/index.html>. Inclusion in CRAN is important because this makes the package more visible and more useful to the public in general.

Nevada’s prior experience has been common to other states – in working with the BLS on its cooperative Agreement programs, and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) in particular, states have access to pre-release data for their own state as well as already-published data for other states. This naturally makes comparisons between the state and the United States a typical default, but obscures natural differences in the experience of smaller states (with higher variability in their economies) and the larger, smoother experience of the national totals. Incorporating data from BLSloadR allows more nuanced comparisons between states instead of simply state-to-nation such as state or metro-area rankings, percentile bands for state experiences, diffusion patterns for growth, and more.

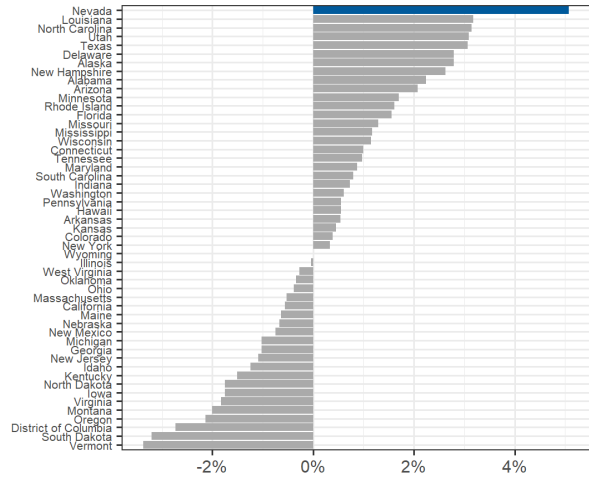
Before **BLSloadR**, access to the BLS flat files in R was a tedious manual process, and the BLS firewall would unexpectedly cause access failures when attempting to download the data. This package allows more control, navigates HTTP header requests, automates joins, converts data to standard formats, and rolls access to the data into a series of intuitive functions such as `get_ces`, `get_laue`, `get_qcew`, and `get_oews`, and because it is open and public, it is available not only to state LMI shops but to all data users including students, reporters, the private sector, and anyone else willing to use R.

This additional context for the data has proven invaluable to Nevada, and we have been pleased to make the data available to other states and users of the data. Below are a selection of charts created using data we have accessed using **BLSloadR**.

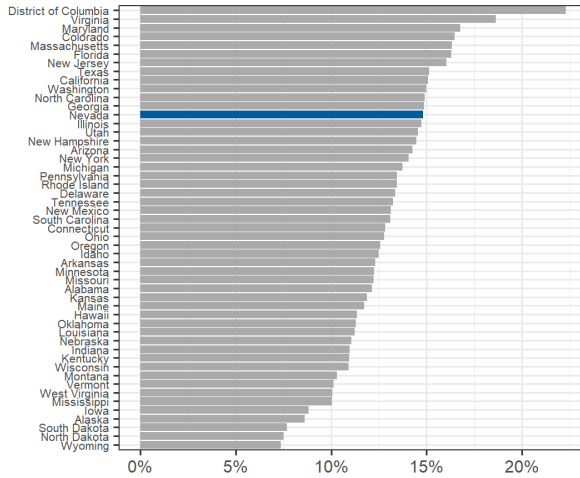
**Professional and Business Services Empl**  
Nevada is 240,100 and ranks 27th



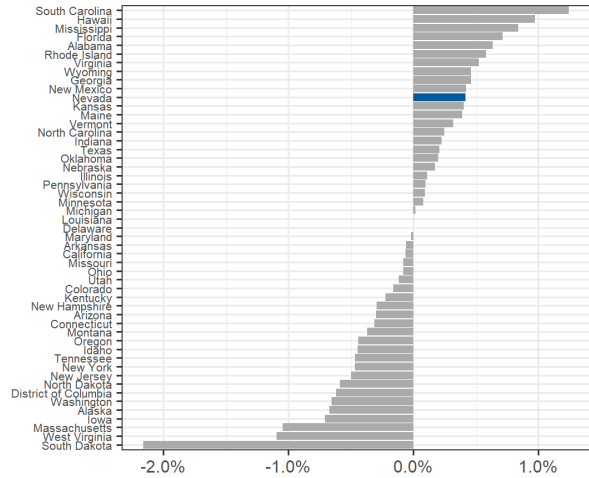
**Annual Employment Change**  
Nevada is 5.1% and ranks 1st



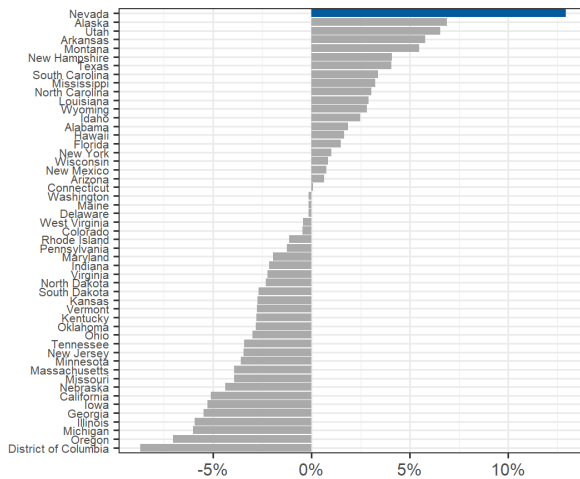
**Share of Total Employment**  
Nevada is 14.8% and ranks 13th



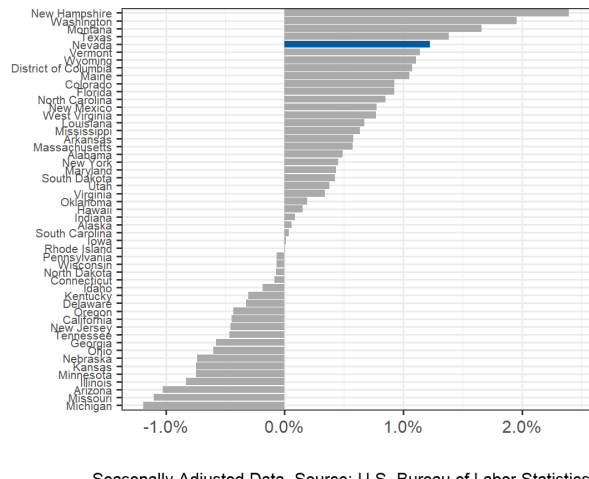
**Monthly Employment Change**  
Nevada is 0.4% and ranks 11th



**Change Since December 2022**  
Nevada is 12.9% and ranks 1st



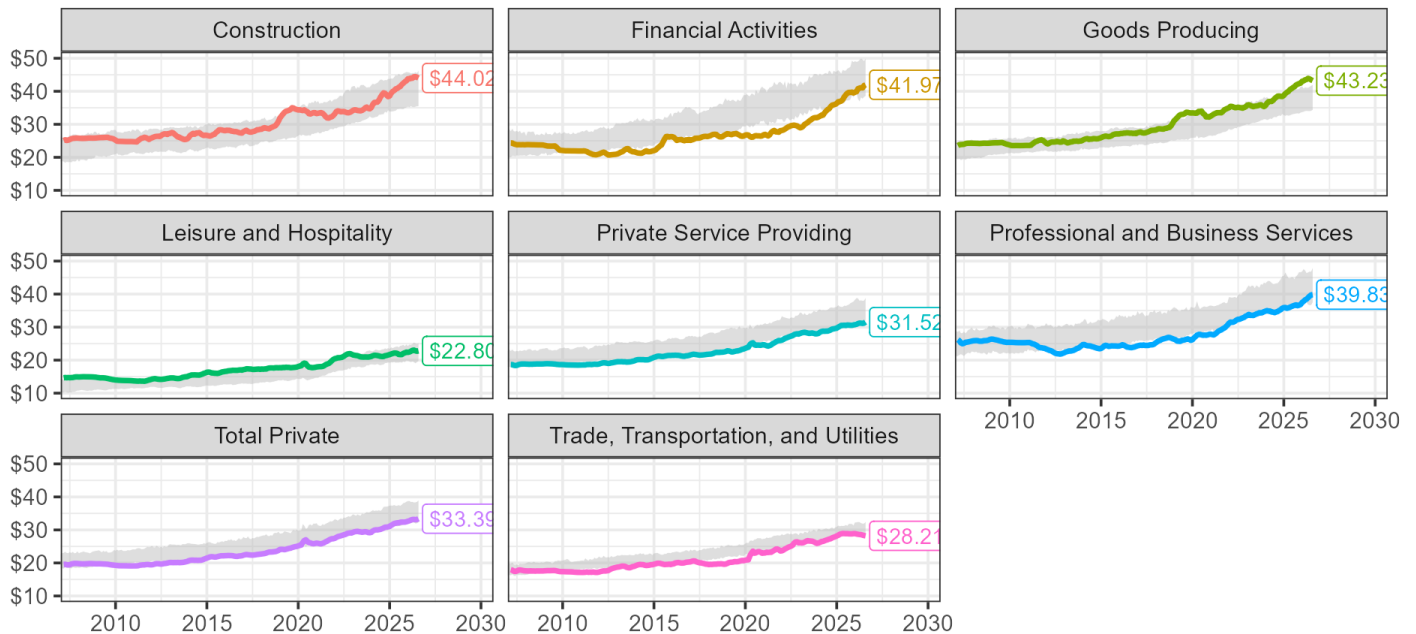
**10-Year Industry Share Change**  
Nevada is 1.2% and ranks 5th



Seasonally Adjusted Data, Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Professional and Business Services Industry

### 3-month Average Hourly Wage in Nevada and All States

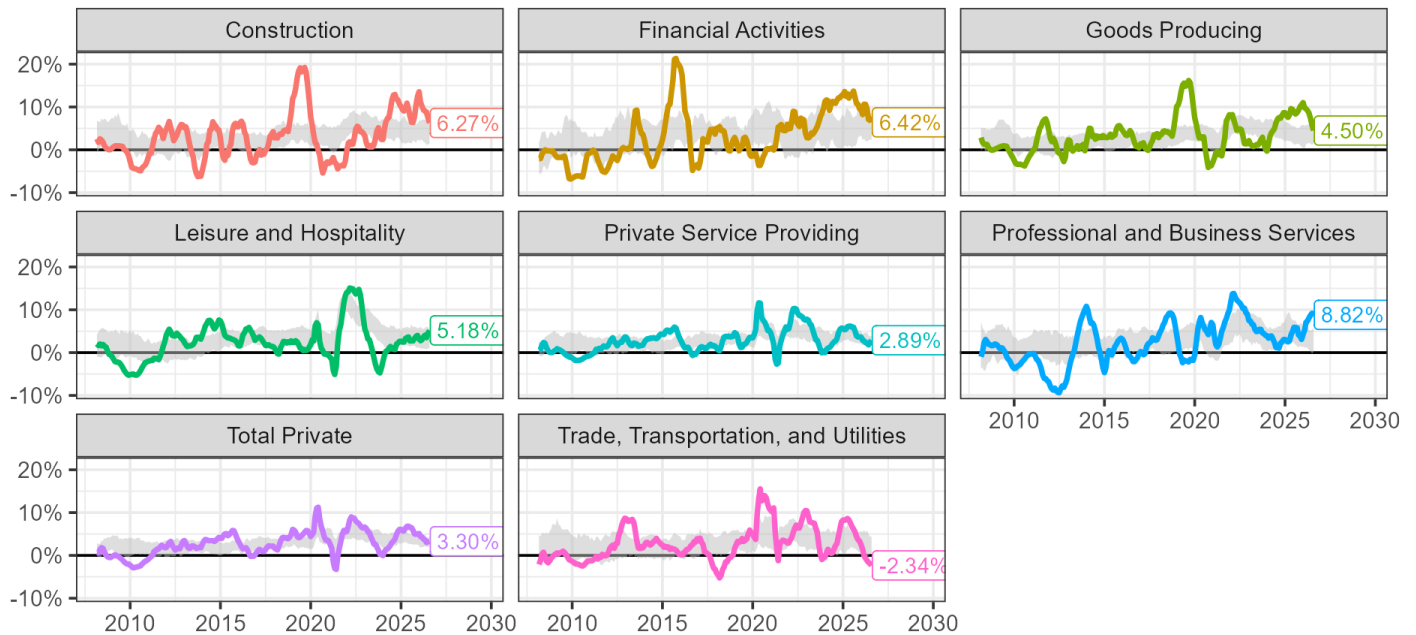
Grey area represents 20th to 80th percentile for all states, data for August 2026



Data from Current Employment Statistics, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Change in 3-month Average Hourly Wage in Nevada and All States

Grey area represents 20th to 80th percentile for all states, data for August 2026



Data from Current Employment Statistics, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

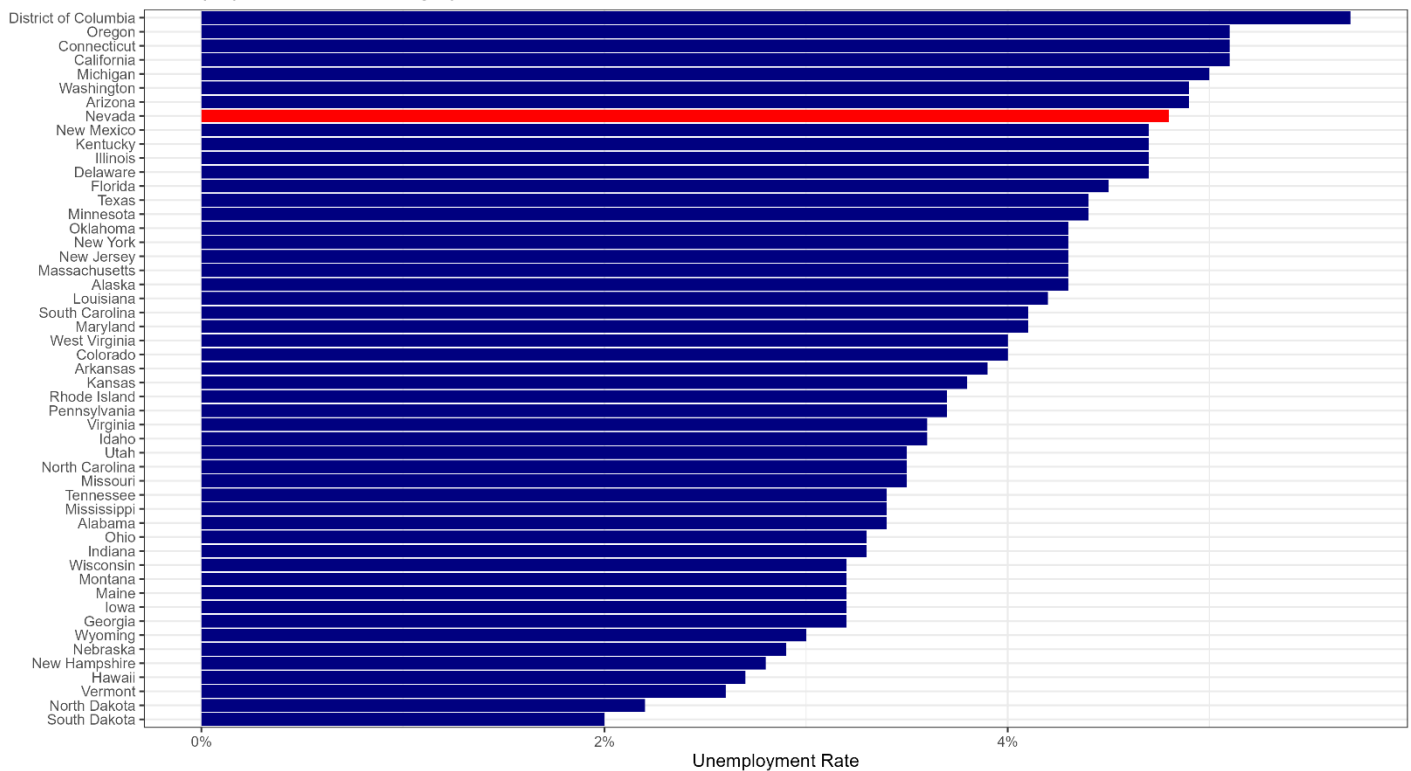
## Percent Change in Real Average Annual Wage in Nevada vs. All States

Rolling 3-month average, adjusted for CPI by region, grey areas 20-80 percentile



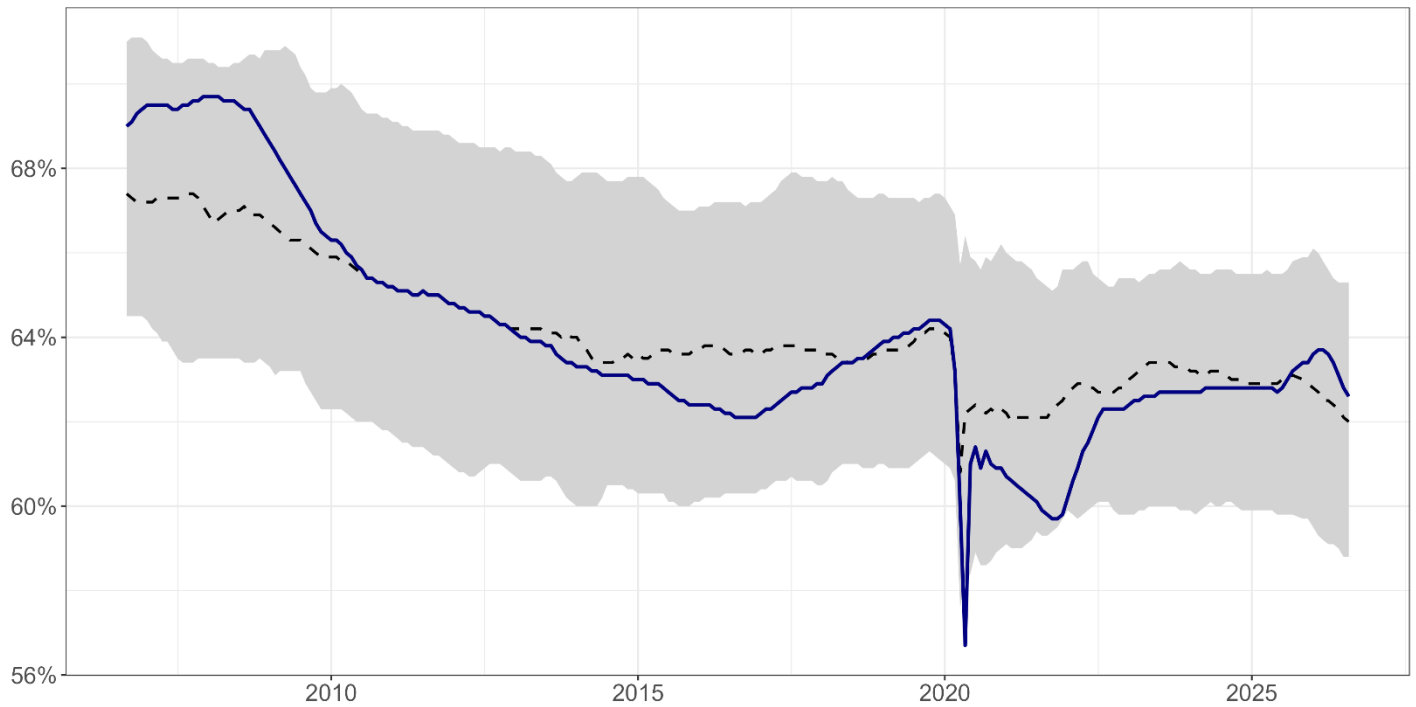
Data pulled from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics using BLSloadR

## Unemployment Rate Ranking by State



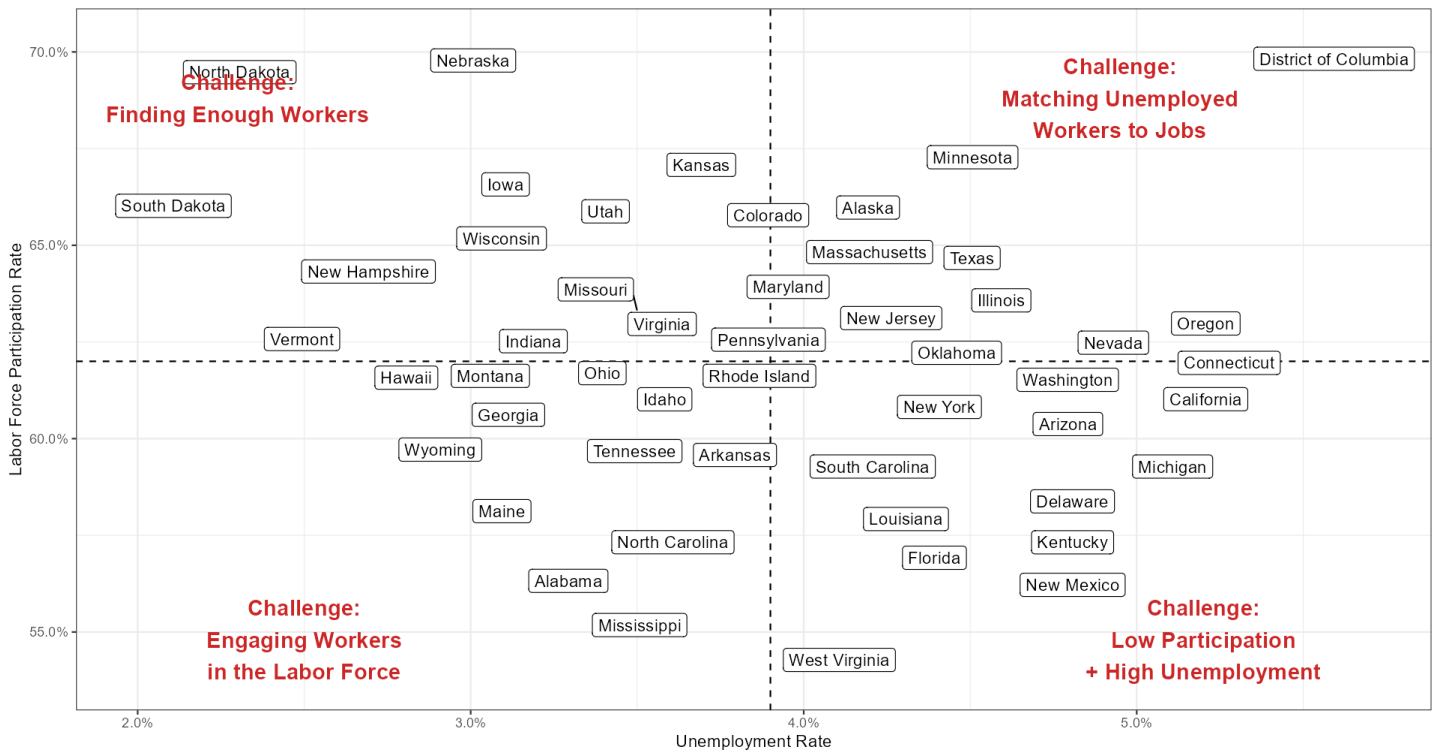
## Labor Force Participation Rate for Nevada and Other States, Last 20 Years

Grey area represents 20th to 80th percentile for all states



## August 2026 Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation Rate

Dashed lines represent national median



|                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                           |                                                                                          |                                                                                               |                                                                                                      |                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Offices of dentists<br>\$1,278 per week (-\$15)<br>8,140 workers (+239)                                     | Offices of physical, occupational and speech therapists, and audiologists<br>\$1,044 per week (-\$1)<br>4,082 workers (+322) | Offices of mental health practitioners (except physicians)<br>\$890 per week (-\$25)<br>2,562 workers (+490)                         | Residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities<br>\$800 per week (+\$30)<br>1,405 workers (+10) | Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals<br>\$1,082 per week (+\$70)<br>1,138 workers (+88)              | Outpatient mental health centers<br>\$1,036 per week (+\$11)<br>6,000 workers (+10)      | Community housing services<br>\$1,063 per week (+\$65)<br>763 workers (+124)                  | Other residential care facilities<br>\$880 per week (-\$21)<br>385 workers (-13)                     | Professional and management development training<br>\$3,338 per week (-\$188)<br>713 workers (-148) |
| Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities<br>\$438 per week (-\$17)<br>15,005 workers (+2,130) | Medical and diagnostic laboratories<br>\$1,477 per week (+\$38)<br>4,085 workers (+188)                                      | Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly<br>\$743 per week (\$0)<br>2,976 workers (+39) | All other ambulatory health care services<br>\$1,293 per week (+\$43)<br>1,702 workers (+110)                     | Residential mental health and substance abuse facilities<br>\$1,008 per week (+\$25)<br>1,217 workers (0) | Other individual and family services<br>\$1,106 per week (+\$71)<br>1,405 workers (-225) | Vocational rehabilitation services<br>\$786 per week (+\$15)<br>1,128 workers (+5)            | Offices of chiropractors<br>\$1,004 per week (+\$78)<br>1,092 workers (-15)                          | All other schools and instruction<br>\$698 per week (+\$117)<br>916 workers (-27)                   |
|                                                                                                             | Home health care services<br>\$985 per week (-\$50)<br>7,322 workers (+994)                                                  | Child care services<br>\$603 per week (-\$14)<br>3,456 workers (-252)                                                                | Specialty (except psychiatric and substance abuse) hospitals<br>\$1,325 per week (-\$4)<br>2,126 workers (+134)   |                                                                                                           | Child and youth services<br>\$791 per week (+\$34)<br>1,818 workers (+8)                 | Offices of all other health practitioners<br>\$1,353 per week (+\$36)<br>1,808 workers (+481) | Sports and recreation instruction<br>\$507 per week (-\$10)<br>1,009 workers (+80)                   | Educational support services<br>\$471 per week (-\$123)<br>1,725 workers (+22)                      |
| General medical and surgical hospitals<br>\$1,735 per week (+\$22)<br>22,010 workers (+598)                 |                                                                                                                              | Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)<br>\$1,011 per week (-\$5)<br>6,289 workers (+505)                              |                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                           | Other outpatient care centers<br>\$1,397 per week (-\$10)<br>5,849 workers (+320)        |                                                                                               | Colleges, universities, and professional schools<br>\$1,310 per week (+\$50)<br>2,062 workers (+131) | Technical and trade schools<br>\$1,400 per week (-\$39)<br>2,262 workers (+108)                     |
|                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                              | Offices of physicians<br>\$2,119 per week (+\$41)<br>21,139 workers (+783)                                                           |                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                           |                                                                                          |                                                                                               | Elementary and secondary schools<br>\$1,261 per week (+\$60)<br>2,985 workers (+78)                  |                                                                                                     |

Data for Private Ownership

Building on this work, and in collaboration with other members of the NASWA R User Group, similar efforts are underway to build R packages to streamline access to other sources of public labor market information to help increase access to both LMI offices and LMI consumers, including data from the Census Bureau's LEHD and American Community Survey programs. Additional efforts are underway in Nevada to build a visualization and reporting package built on **BLSloadR** to further increase access.

## b. Workforce Information Database (WID)

Implementation for WID 3.0 proved to be a more challenging task than originally expected due to the scope of changes and delays in getting data in the WID 3.0 standard from outside sources. Nevada participates in the Workforce Informer Consortium, and upgrades to the database to support the transition to WID 3.0 cost the state an additional \$10,000 in addition to the normal monthly fees to host the website. Additional work was undertaken by Nevada to build scripted processes in R to facilitate the transition of data locally from a WID 2.8 standard to a WID 3.0 standard. Presently, those tables exist in parallel internally while the transition work is ongoing.

Nevada also participates in ARC discussions about the future of the WID, including discussions about the value proposition and use cases for a potential cloud version of the WID. While the specifics are still being discussed, it is our position that a cloud-based host that could enable data visualizations of public data through API support would help deduplicate such efforts in individual states.

## Website

Usage of the Bureau's web site ([www.nevadaworkforce.com](http://www.nevadaworkforce.com)), which provides public access to the workforce information database and other publications, had approximately 3,000 unique "sessions" during the year with approximately 20,000 "events" of individual engagement. Of these, the most popular pages visited were our

LAUS summary, a map of the unemployment rate by county, our Area Profiles, and our CES Industry Summary dashboard.

### **c. Projections**

Nevada has produced and disseminated our 10-year industry and occupational employment projections. In keeping with prior practice and due to the relative geographical simplicity of the state, we produced industry and occupational projections for both the state and substate areas during this cycle. The Research and Analysis Bureau satisfied all requirements associated with this work deliverable. Methodologies, software tools, and guidelines developed by the Projections Workgroup and the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP) were utilized. Projections staff received required training via both in-person and webinar-based environments, as well as by participating in the PMP. Nevada continued to refine its internal projections processes for cleaning and preparing the data, utilizing R to help with the refinement of QCEW series history to be able to provide more reliable inputs to the projections process at the beginning of each projections cycle.

State projections can be accessed through our data search tool/WID database here

<https://nevadaworkforce.com/Home/DS-Results-Projections2>

### **d. Staff Training Provided**

The Chief Economist held meetings with WIOA staff during the program year to help build awareness of the labor market information offered by the state and how it can be applied to their work. The Bureau is also engaged in facilitating providing LMI data to the vendor for the state's workforce system, EmployNV, ensuring that the labor market information provided to users of that system is accurate and consistent. Based on feedback received from front-line staff, the Bureau also refined its reporting of in-demand occupational data, building tools hosted both on its own website as well as the state's Office of Workforce Innovation, linked below, including dynamic links to current job openings in the identified occupations:

- <https://owinn.nv.gov/in-demand-occupations/>
- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/occupations-with-highest-job-growth>

### **Trainings/Meetings Attended**

The Bureau is engaged in significant public outreach, and is working to expand its participation in local outreach. During the program year, briefings were held for state leadership, the Nevada Economic Forum, the U.S. Census Bureau's LED Conference, for other states using R to build Areas of Substantial Unemployment, with the Industries of Ideas Advisory board, and the Association of Government Accountants. The Bureau also engaged regularly with the media from across Nevada to help answer questions about employment and unemployment in the state throughout the course of the year.

The Bureau is highly engaged with the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA), working with the WLMI Committee, engaged in presenting to the Winter Policy Forum and Summit, and leading a R User Group through NASWA to help train other states in the opportunities to leverage R and RStudio to improve the quantity, quality, and accessibility of labor market information. This Chief Economist has also

joined the board of directors for the LMI Institute, and presented a session at the C2ER annual conference in Sacramento on how to use R to streamline the production of labor market information.

Bureau staff are engaged with the state workforce development board, including participation on board subcommittees to provide labor market information to the strategic planning subcommittee, barriers and underserved populations subcommittee, childcare subcommittee, and employer engagement and economic development subcommittee. A report developed by the Bureau pursuant to a legislative mandate continues to be a useful tool connecting unemployment and demographic data at a local level to help drive decisions about areas of priority for the workforce board, state plan, and delivery of workforce services.

Various meetings and trainings were attended to ensure staff are up to date on local and national economic trends. Some of the various meetings and trainings attended include the Nevada Perspective outlook conference, CEBR Economic Outlook conference, regional economic development conferences, meetings with economic staff from across state agencies, research and training webinars from various groups such as Lightcast, EMSI, Tableau and others. We participate in trips to visit rural offices in the state and to help meet and provide economic data and analysis for local government officials across the state including the most recent visit in June 2025. Virtual meetings continue to be a significant help for a geographically large state with a number of virtual meetings have been attended, including western states LMI directors' meetings.

#### **e. Economic Analysis and Reports**

The Research and Analysis Bureau provides a variety of reports. Our most visible publications are our monthly state/sub-state economic overviews. These provide a regular comprehensive overview of economic conditions throughout the State of Nevada, including sub-state regions. In addition to Bureau of Labor Statistics information from the various Federal-State cooperative programs, these analyses also include:

- unemployment insurance (claims, duration, and exhaustions) information from the State of Nevada Employment Security Division
- labor market/demographic information from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and Local Employment Dynamics Program and American Community Survey
- analysis of microdata from the CPS Basic monthly survey and ACS microdata
- taxable sales information from the Nevada Department of Taxation
- Las Vegas and Reno visitor volume information from the northern and southern visitors' authorities
- Nevada gaming win from the Nevada Gaming Control Board
- personal income data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis
- business license information from the Secretary of State's Office
- residential housing permit information from the Census Bureau
- economic data from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Economic Database (FRED)

Targeted audiences include the business community, Nevada residents (especially the unemployed searching for work/growth opportunities), policymakers (including the State and local workforce development boards), researchers, etc. The monthly reports are published solely with WIG resources, are posted on our website and disseminated via our e-mail subscription list (approximately 250).

Beginning in January 2020, the Research & Analysis Bureau began to shift the means and mode of publication to incorporate more automation of routine processes, incorporating the WID database structure and publicly-available information to allow more staff time to be used for analysis of economic data, and less time generating publications. This has resulted in a temporary decrease in the number of raw publications, but is expected to increase the number, quality, and sustainability of reports in the long term while allowing staff to focus more on additional research and analysis and less time on the maintenance of existing reports as sufficient skills are developed.

These activities continued in PY 2025 with staff becoming more proficient in the use of R and R Markdown to produce automated, sustainable reports, and state staff have become involved in training other state agencies in these techniques through the NASWA R User Group. In the next program year, we hope to build on these successes to begin developing common tools for use in accessing, analyzing, and publishing LMI data.

## Monthly LMI Reports

### State Labor Market Overview

[https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Labor-Market-Overview/Current\\_Release.pdf](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Labor-Market-Overview/Current_Release.pdf)

### Sub-State Labor Market Overview

[https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Labor-Market-Overview/Current\\_Sub-State\\_Release.pdf](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Labor-Market-Overview/Current_Sub-State_Release.pdf)

Old versions are available by request but not published to ensure that preliminary data is not used in place of more current or revised data.

## Dashboards

### Current Employment Statistics

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Dashboards/CES-Dashboard>
- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Dashboards/CES-Industry-Dashboard>

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Dashboards/LAUS-Dashboard>

### Area Profiles

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles>
- State of Nevada: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Nevada>
- Las Vegas MSA: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Las-Vegas-Paradise-MSA>
- Reno-Sparks MSA: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Reno-Sparks-MSA>
- Carson City MSA: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Carson-City-MSA>
- Carson City: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Carson-City>
- Churchill County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Churchill-County>
- Clark County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Clark-County>
- Douglas County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Douglas-County>
- Elko County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Elko-County>
- Esmeralda County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Esmeralda-County>

- Eureka County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Eureka-County>
- Humboldt County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Humboldt-County>
- Lander County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Lander-County>
- Lincoln County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Lincoln-County>
- Lyon County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Lyon-County>
- Mineral County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Mineral-County>
- Nye County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Nye-County>
- Pershing County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Pershing-County>
- Storey County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Storey-County>
- Washoe County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/Washoe-County>
- White Pine County: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Area-Profiles/White-Pine-County>

## Legislative District Profiles

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/Legislative-Districts>
- Example report for State Assembly District 1:  
[https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Legislative-Districts/Assembly\\_Districts/Report-for-State-Assembly-District-1](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Legislative-Districts/Assembly_Districts/Report-for-State-Assembly-District-1)
- Example report for State Senate District 1:  
[https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Legislative-Districts/Senate\\_Districts/Report-for-State-Senate-District-1](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Legislative-Districts/Senate_Districts/Report-for-State-Senate-District-1)

## Activity at Abated Companies by Legislative District

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Other-Publications/Employment-at-Abated-Companies>

## Federal Activity Fact Sheet

- <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Other-Publications/Current-Fact-Sheet/Federal-Activity-Fact-Sheet>

## Demographics Reports

Pursuant to state law requiring reports on demographic groups meeting certain thresholds of high unemployment in their individual counties, Nevada produces a quarterly report on unemployment demographics, posted on its website:

[https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Other-Publications/Demographics-Report/Current\\_Release.pdf](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Other-Publications/Demographics-Report/Current_Release.pdf)

Building on the foundation provided by this report, the same data from the ACS is provided to other entities in the state looking to get a profile of detailed areas within the state where they are looking to provide education or training services. Further, this analysis has been shared with other states so they can replicate the work using ACS data in their own regions.

## Top Employers Reports

<https://nevadaworkforce.com/CAFR>

State of Nevada: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Statewide-release-262>

- Carson City: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Carson-City](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Carson-City)
- Churchill County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Churchill-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Churchill-County)
- Clark County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Clark-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Clark-County)
- Douglas County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Douglas-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Douglas-County)
- Elko County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Elko-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Elko-County)
- Esmeralda County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Esmeralda-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Esmeralda-County)
- Eureka County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Eureka-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Eureka-County)
- Humboldt County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Humboldt-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Humboldt-County)
- Lander County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lander-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lander-County)
- Lincoln County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lincoln-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lincoln-County)
- Lyon County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lyon-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Lyon-County)
- Mineral County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Mineral-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Mineral-County)
- Nye County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Nye-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Nye-County)
- Pershing County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Pershing-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Pershing-County)
- Storey County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Storey-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Storey-County)
- Washoe County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Washoe-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-Washoe-County)
- White Pine County: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-White-Pine-County](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/262-Counties/Top-Employers-in-White-Pine-County)
- Boulder City: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Boulder-City-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Boulder-City-release-262)
- Dayton: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Dayton-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Dayton-release-262)
- Elko: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Elko-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Elko-release-262)
- Fernley: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Fernley-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Fernley-release-262)
- Gardnerville: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Gardnerville-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Gardnerville-release-262)
- Henderson: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Henderson-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Henderson-release-262)
- Incline Village: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/\\_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Incline-Village-release-262](https://nevadaworkforce.com/_docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Incline-Village-release-262)

- Las Vegas: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Las-Vegas-release-262>
- Mesquite: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Mesquite-release-262>
- Minden: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Minden-release-262>
- North Las Vegas: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-North-Las-Vegas-release-262>
- Reno: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Reno-release-262>
- Sparks: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Sparks-release-262>
- Stateline: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Top-Employers/2026-2-Cities/Top-20-Employers-in-Stateline-release-262>

## Other Reports

- Employer Size Class Report: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Other-Publications/Size-Class/sizeclassreport202504web.xlsx>
- Labor Force by Educational Attainment: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/September-2025-AD-compliance-CPS-LFPR-by-Education.pdf>
- Veteran Statistics: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/Veteran%20Statistics%202025.pdf>
- Homeownership Affordability in Nevada: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/Homeownership-Affordability-in-Nevada.pdf>
- Homeownership Affordability Across Counties: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/Homeownership-Affordability-Across-Counties-in-Nevada.pdf>
- Nevada Statewide Quarterly Workforce Indicators: <https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/ADA-Nevada-QWI-by-Age-groups-2019-2024.pdf>
- Nevada Rental Housing Report: [https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/Nevada\\_Rental\\_Housing\\_Report\\_October\\_2025.pdf](https://nevadaworkforce.com/docs/Research-Notes/2025/Nevada_Rental_Housing_Report_October_2025.pdf)

## WIG Partners

Our office strives to nurture partnerships throughout our community and to foster the knowledge and use of labor market data. These partnerships come from a variety of backgrounds and serve a diverse array of people.

In 2021, the state's Chief Economist joined the Workforce Information Advisory Council (WIAC) to help support the federal workforce information system, and in 2022 has served as chair for a subcommittee exploring recommendations related to worker experiences and skill needs. Though the WIAC did not meet in PY25, collaborations that began on the WIAC continued between members such as on the Industries of Ideas project continued, and Nevada has been an active participant to help develop novel sources and uses of administrative data to produce labor market information.

We work with our Workforce Investment boards, American Job Centers, and their training partners to provide staff and their customers with data as they assist job seekers in finding work.

We participate with the NASWA Workforce and Labor Market Information Committee, and regularly present at both WLMI committee meetings and in panel discussions at NASWA events to share our efforts to automate and streamline some of our publications and analysis in order to share our successes, our experience, and our code with other states so that we can provide mutual support and peer learning. In PY25, an analyst from our office presented to the NASWA Winter Policy Forum WLMI Committee meeting about uses of AI, including methods for ing AI agents in combination with R packages to enable natural language exploration of public use CPS microdata.

We work frequently with our state and local economic development authorities providing data support and assisting in grant applications, training, and collaboration. We partner with our state Treasurer's Office on a variety of projects including economic analysis and presentations for various financial bonds.

We serve on a variety of boards and committees such as the BLS OEWS Policy Council, the Analyst Resource Center (which maintains the Workforce Information Database and other support services), the Projections Managing Partnership, the University Center for Economic Development and a state economic advisory group, a group of economists from a variety of government agencies ranging from the Department of Health, taxation, tourism boards, universities, to the Department of Employment.

Other partners we have assisted include SNAPPE, Nevada System of Higher Education, Nevada Department of Transportation, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Department of Business and Industry, the Small Business Development Center, the Economic Forum and Technical Advisory Council, Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Governor's Office of Workforce Innovation.

Looking ahead to PY2026, the Chief Economist will be serving as the Chair of the NASWA WLMI Committee, the Vice Chair of the LMI Institute Board of Directors, the State Co-chair for the OEWS Policy Council, and as one of four co-leads for the NASWA R User Group.

## II. Recommendations to ETA for Changes and Improvements

The Research and Analysis Bureau will continue to strive to meet the needs of our customers. Our priorities will remain supporting the Workforce Development Board community, economic development entities, employers, job seekers, and public policymakers.

As for suggested improvements, we stress the importance of financial support for the overall labor market information infrastructure. Tools such as the Local Employment and Wage Information System (LEWIS) and the work of the Analyst Resource Center (ARC) and the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP) are critical to the overall LMI infrastructure. Going forward, solid funding for these, and other, tools/activities is critical.

We would like to thank ETA for its ongoing efforts to match the WIGS grant deliverables to the level of funding available to the states, keeping a focus on critical deliverables within the WIOA system.

Specific suggestions and areas for potential change are itemized below:

- **Make participating in the Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics Program be specifically mentioned as an "allowable" or "encouraged" activity under the Grant.** This is particularly important because support from the Department of Labor may assist states in justifying supplying data under state law to a federal agency not charged with the administration of the unemployment insurance program. While Nevada has amended its laws to remove this restriction, other states may benefit from enhanced justification for the data sharing of critical administrative data.
- **Consider updates to how Areas of Substantial Unemployment are designated.** With Nevada's high engagement with other states in helping build tools to efficiently develop Areas of Substantial Unemployment – innovations that help to define and target workforce system funding more optimally across state, it is apparent that there are inefficiencies within the current system. For example, in our synthetic test data (which, unlike the BLS data provided to states to build ASUs is pulled entirely from already-public data), South Dakota does not have any regions that qualify as an ASU with a minimum population of 10,000 and an unemployment rate of 6.5% while being geographically contiguous. However, this is in part because of the definition of ASUs. Because we have built a replicable data set, we have also been able to use our tools to build an ASU from the whole United States, and such a solution would include parts of South Dakota. Pushing ASU creation to the states with no federal support makes this process longer, less efficient, and less focused on the high unemployment populations in the country. Within the statutory limits of WIOA, we encourage creative thinking about how ASUs can be defined to help better match WIOA funding to populations of high unemployment across the country.
- **Support coordination across ETA, DOL, and other federal agencies to streamline access to data in uniform, accessible, machine-readable, API-driven data sets.** With diminishing resources, it is essential that states have reliable access to data both within and outside the Department of Labor. Structuring federal data to allow for analysis of economic activity would aid the development of reports that could be shared across states. Data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Transportation, and more could help to enhance the capabilities of state labor market information offices.
- **Provide direct support for additional Current Population Survey Funding.** Data about labor force participation is a critical need in the current environment, specifically being able to determine when individuals are facing barriers that keep them from participating in the workforce, compared to those

individuals truly disengaged from the labor market. Given limited funding, the CPS data and survey structure is insufficient to meet the task at hand, and WIGS resources are not sufficient to allow local surveys to try to capture this data. Additional investment in the foundation of labor market information is critical as the administration works to build out the nation's infrastructure, but investment without information is ineffective. Labor market information is critical to the success of such initiatives.

- **Reconsider the purpose of a WID format.** The transition to WID 3.0 was rough and continues to be slow. The value of a WID is in having a consistent data structure across states onto which tools can be built and shared in a common format. But this makes significant database schema changes increasingly costly. Instead of requiring this activity, perhaps efforts should be focused on either (1) deploying a cloud-based WID that functions as a central repository for LMI data that dynamic data visualizations could use without needing individual servers (e.g. for Tableau, Power BI, R Shiny, or other visualization tools) or by ensuring that federal data, including from BLS, is available via API. There appears to be a framework to share data at [dataportal.dol.gov](https://dataportal.dol.gov), but it is incredibly limited with nothing from BLS, and only state and national weekly claims data<sup>1</sup> when there are vast resources (all UI reports, PIRL data, BLS data, and more) within DOL. Investing in open, documented, public data is the foundation for enabling states, partners, and the public to interact with that data directly.
- **Make Data Literacy Training Public.** There are tools and resources for Program operations on WorkforceGPS, but much of what happens in Labor Market Information can and should be public. Public resources have value both within the LMI community and outside it. Within the community, LMI offices may not be frequently engaged with WorkforceGPS, making regular account recovery, password resets, and other efforts just to gain access a barrier to usage. And developing literacy about how to access, clean, and use labor market information is itself a public good. Our vision for **BLSloadR**, even though it began as a tool for use by state LMI offices, is that anyone in the public can use it – reporters, students, teachers, businesses, state and local government – all have need for the data, and **BLSloadR** can help them get to it.
- **Consider how to reframe the goal of WIGS from just providing summarized labor market data for consumption to becoming a guide to others who want to work with the data themselves.** We know our reach is limited. We prepare reports, maintain websites, and brief small audiences. We need to think creatively about becoming not just the drivers who provide a guided tour to the world of labor market information, but instructors who teach others to navigate that world themselves.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.dataportal.dol.gov/datasets?filterBy=category&name=Workforce#mainTitle>