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## NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW June 2020

Published on July 15, 2020

In this release, we provide updates on our primary employment, unemployment, and unemployment insurance programs. This month's report continues our examination of the impact of COVID-19 on Nevada's labor market. This data reflects the employment status of individuals as of the week of June 12-19.

Information on how to file an unemployment insurance or pandemic unemployment assistance claim, where to get updates from DETR, or what other services are available from the department can be found at the end of this write-up. Additional labor market information can be found on our website [www.nevadaworkforce.com](http://www.nevadaworkforce.com).

### Employment

As Nevada continues its recovery in June, employment levels in the state improved by 98,900 jobs (8.5 percent) over the month. Gains were seen across nearly every industry with the strongest gains in arts, entertainment, and recreation which was up 13,100 jobs (42 percent) and accommodation and food services which was up 59,600 jobs over the month (31 percent). These industries were some of the later ones to re-open in the state, specifically casino ho-

Nevada June Seasonally Adjusted LAUS Data				
labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate	Y-O-Y Change
1,498,372	1,273,699	224,673	15.0%	11.0%
Nevada June Seasonally Adjusted Employment (CES)				
Total Non-farm	M-O-M Change	M-O-M % Change	Y-O-Y Change	Y-O-Y % Change
1,266,400	98,900	8.5%	(149,100)	-10.50%

tels which did not begin until after June 4th. (Refer to Figures: 1, 2, & 3)

Seasonally adjusted losses were seen in a few industries, most notably construction which was down by 3,500 (-3.5 percent), educational services which was down by 400 (-3.4 percent), and local government which was down by 2,000 (-2.1 percent). The decline in construction is likely attributable to large projects wrapping up in the state such as the Raider's Stadium in Las Vegas which was over 98 percent complete at the start of July.

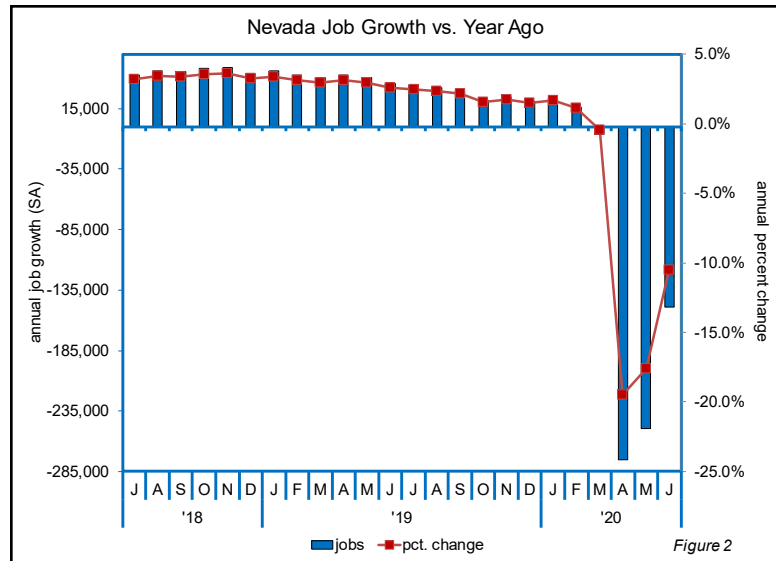
As more businesses reopen under the conditions in "phase two" of Nevada's recovery plan and as the inactive members of our labor force begin to return to work, jobs are continuing to be added back rapidly. Of the 287,300 jobs lost since the start of the pandemic 127,400 or 44 percent have been

recovered over the last two months from April through June.

Moving forward, we expect to see these trends continuing into July as more businesses in the state reopen, however there will be a negative impact on employment from the recent re-closure of some businesses due to a new spike in virus cases. Additionally, the State's rate of recovery growth is likely to slow as businesses hit a wall created by the COVID-19 social distancing restrictions, and as the economic impact of revenue losses over the last few months start to be incorporated into the medium term operations of companies. We anticipate significant challenges in the months ahead as we continue to battle the COVID-19 pandemic and work through the economic impacts of the situation.

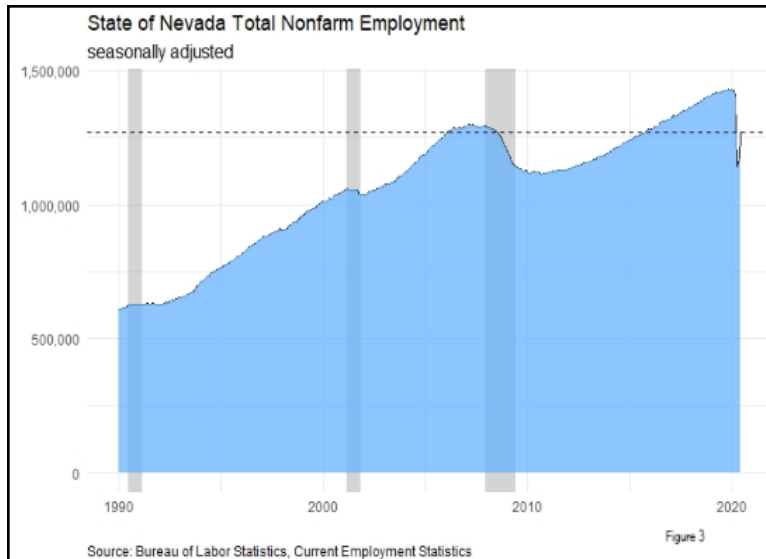
Although this month's numbers were a significant improvement, Nevada is currently experiencing one of the greatest economic shocks in history. In April, employment levels dropped to 2012 levels, and our unemployment rate reached 30.1 percent, the highest level of any state in any period for which we have consistent data (starting in 1976).

Prior to the pandemic, the State realized 107 consecutive months (almost nine years) of employment growth. In March 2020, this growth came to a halt as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic started to set in around the US. States throughout the country responded to the pandemic with many, including Nevada, taking the step of shutting down non-essential business and requiring social dis-



tancing measures. These shutdowns resulted in nearly a third of Nevada's labor force falling inactive and making Nevada the hardest his state in terms of labor force impacts.

Nevada's unique industry composition has contributed to the magnitude of the impacts the State is experiencing, particularly due to our exposure to service-based industries such as leisure and hospitality. By April, Nevada had lost 287,300 jobs since the start of the pandemic (comparing February to April) or 21.1 percent. These impacts were felt through the economy resulting in nearly all industries in the State seeing job losses. However, the magnitude of those declines varied across industries. Service providing industries were hit hardest with losses of 22 percent, while goods producing industries experienced a decline of four percent. Service providing industries that saw the largest declines from February to April were accommodation and food services (-45 percent), management of companies (-30 percent), administrative and support services (-29 percent) and other services (-26 percent).



With nearly 85 percent of Nevada's employment residing in service-providing industries, the large job gains seen of the past two months did not come as a surprise. With the re-opening of several business in the service industry prior to the CES survey reference period of June 12th this month, most of early phase two's recovery was captured. Despite the job recovery over the past two months, both Nevada and in the nation are still down 10.5 percent and 8.6 percent over the year in June, respectively.

Recovery phase two in Nevada started on Friday, May 29th. Multiple service-based entities were allowed to re-open and return to business in phase two. Businesses allowed to open in phase two include: gyms, fitness facilities and studios, bars and taverns, salons, aesthetic services, skin services, spas, massage services, body art and piercing establishments, aquatic facilities, swimming pools, water parks, museums, art galleries, zoos, aquariums, movie theaters, bowling alleys, mini golf, amusement parks and indoor malls, youth sports facilities, and recreation centers.

Additionally, hotel casinos were allowed to re-open on June 4th in phase two. It should be noted that restrictive guidelines are required in many of the businesses aloud to reopen and most are required to operate at partial capacity as we navigate the pandemic and begin our economic recovery. However, as the state experiences new increases in hospitalizations, additional policy measures may be necessary. The service industries are particularly vulnerable to these restrictions and are likely to be the most impacted by them going forward.

Many of the State's industries that were classified non-essential continue to be the most affected despite adding jobs over the month. The most impacted industries are accommodation and food services (-22.4 percent), professional and business services (-14.7 percent) and other services (-15.1 percent). Industries that are up over the year are mining & logging (4.8 percent), Federal government (4.6 percent), and State government (9.2 percent), many of which were deemed essential. (For a snapshot of all of Nevada's industries refer to Figures 4 & 5)

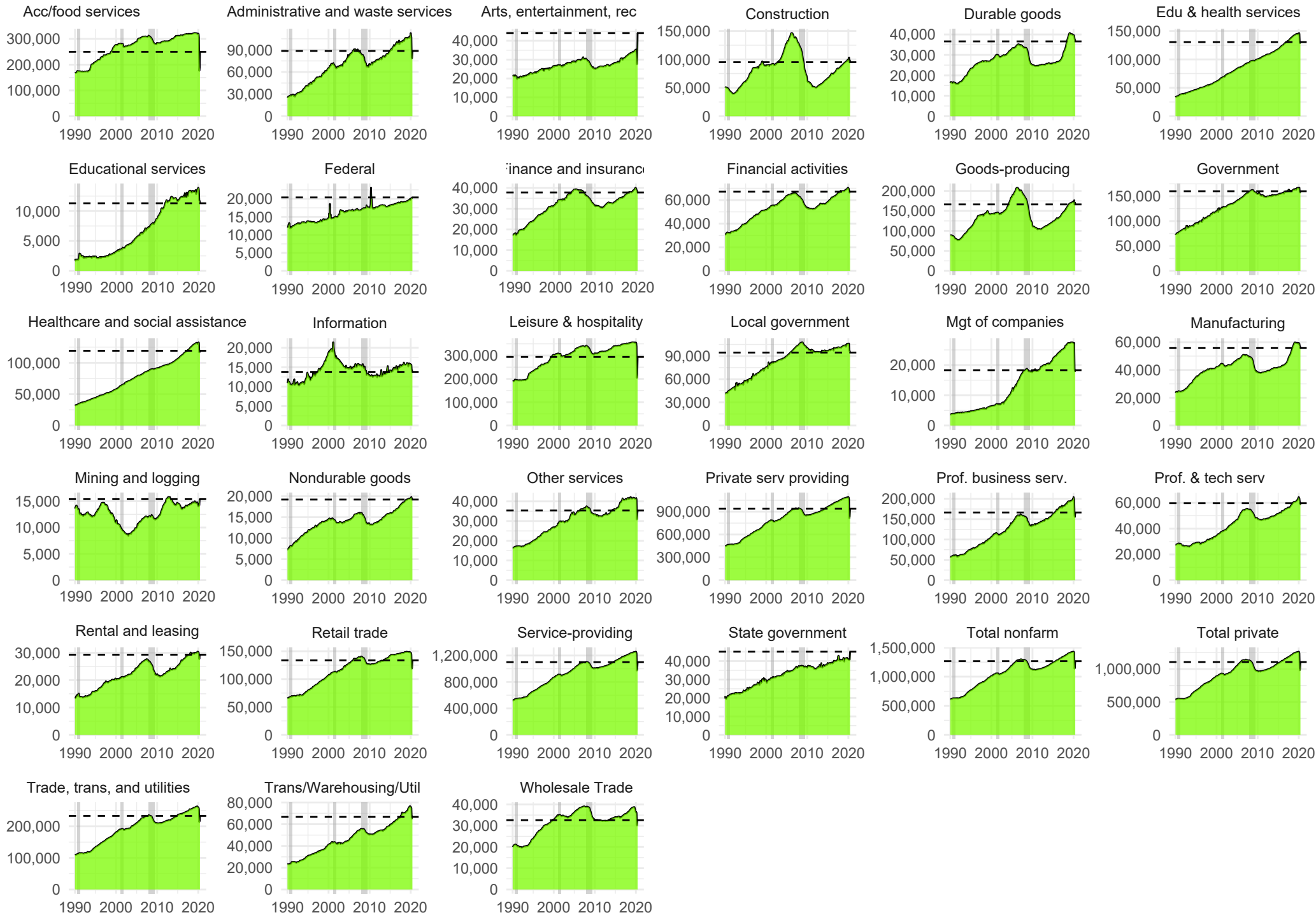
### Recessions- Shape, Initial Shocks, and Economic Fundamentals

Although every recession is unique, they all share some common elements. An Economic Shock is an event or change in economic fundamentals/measures that has a significant impact on economic outcomes.

There are several different kinds of eco-

# State of Nevada Industry Employment June 2020

## seasonally adjusted



Nevada Industry Employment								
Sector	Current Month	Last Month	Monthly Change	Monthly Growth Rate	Last Year	Annual Change	Annual Growth Rate	Percent of Area Total
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	1,266,400	1,167,500	98900	8.50%	1,415,500	-149100	-10.50%	100.00%
<b>Goods-producing</b>	166,300	170,700	-4400	-2.60%	170,000	-3700	-2.20%	13.10%
<b>Service-providing</b>	1,100,100	996,800	103300	10.40%	1,245,500	-145400	-11.70%	86.90%
<b>Mining and logging</b>	15,400	15,300	100	0.70%	14,700	700	4.80%	1.20%
<b>Construction</b>	95,100	98,600	-3500	-3.50%	95,900	-800	-0.80%	7.50%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	55,800	56,800	-1000	-1.80%	59,400	-3600	-6.10%	4.40%
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>	233,000	219,000	14000	6.40%	261,500	-28500	-10.90%	18.40%
<b>Information</b>	13,800	14,100	-300	-2.10%	15,200	-1400	-9.20%	1.10%
<b>Financial activities</b>	67,100	67,300	-200	-0.30%	68,800	-1700	-2.50%	5.30%
<b>Professional and business services</b>	166,500	155,500	11000	7.10%	195,200	-28700	-14.70%	13.10%
<b>Education and health services</b>	130,500	129,000	1500	1.20%	144,300	-13800	-9.60%	10.30%
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	293,800	221,100	72700	32.90%	356,000	-62200	-17.50%	23.20%
<b>Other services</b>	35,400	33,200	2200	6.60%	41,700	-6300	-15.10%	2.80%
<b>Government</b>	160,000	157,600	2400	1.50%	162,800	-2800	-1.70%	12.60%

Figure 5

conomic shocks. First, a “supply shock” is defined as a constraint that diminishes the ability to produce a good/service at a given price. Supply shocks often happen when accidents or disasters occur. Second, a “demand shock” is a sudden change in private expenditure, especially of consumption spending by consumers or of investment spending by businesses. Finally, a “technology shock” is the kind resulting from a technological development that affects productivity.

The COVID-19 pandemic is an example of a mixed shock recession, impacting both supply and demand. As businesses were closed and workers had to stay home, this reduced the economy’s capacity for production producing a supply shock. At the same time, individual spending habits have changed as people experience uncertainty, reducing purchases, avoiding public settings like restaurants etc, leading to a demand shock.

One specific example is the shock to the

demand of leisure and hospitality industry in the State. As concerns of the virus emerged and business shutdowns occurred, a demand shock to leisure and hospitality in the State happened as well. While Nevada’s constituents and visitors were mandated to avoid hotel casino’s and shelter in place, consumer behavior was changed during this time. Money that would have typically been spent on restaurants, bars, gaming, and clubs shifted and was likely spent on groceries and other household items to help weather the pandemic.

According to the most current data from the Nevada Gaming Control Board, May’s 2020 casino win of \$5.8 million, down 99.4 percent from May 2019. Because hotel casinos were required to shut down during this time the only revenue generated from May’s win was the result of online sports book apps that continued to operate. Employment in leisure and hospitality also reduced significantly from February to April (43 percent) due to

the loss in consumer demand and policy restrictions. Although hotel casinos are currently allowed to operate under phase two of Nevada's recover plan, the overall demand for leisure and hospitality has shifted and is reflected in a reduced employment in the industry, reduced visitor volume, a reduced occupancy rate, and lower tax collections.

Additionally, overall, consumer spending has likely decreased in this industry due lost wages or lost wealth after a global economic decline. Because demand also is influenced by a consumer's future income and ability to earn and spend, lost income would lower aggregate demand in consumer behaviors which can help explain downward pressure on demand in the leisure and hospitality industry.

While a "typical" recession is difficult to quantify, the academic term for a recession is defined as two or more consecutive quarters of a negative growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP)—which is the total value of everything that the country produces. However, recessions are usually the result of significant declines in economic activity spread across multiple factors such as GDP, real income, employment, production and retail sales in the economy, lasting more than a few months. The length of a recession can range over a short-mild period to a long and more severe period, like the Great Recession of 2007, or even catastrophic, like the Great Depression of 1929.

The Great Recession of 2007 was the result of many years of slow growth among multiple economic factors. In Nevada, almost 185,000 jobs were lost Statewide

from 2007 to 2010. Over the course of six years, all jobs lost were recovered. In the case of our current recession, the reduction in employment was a result of a response to a public health emergency and policy taken to protect the health of citizens in the State. Shelter-in-place orders and mandatory business closures were enacted across the State to slow the spread of the virus.

These necessary precautions had negative economic consequences and nearly 290,000 jobs were lost in only a matter of two months. As this recession is primarily the result of a policy driven decision and not the result of an underlining declining trend in economic activity, job losses have occurred far more rapidly than in previous recessions. This also means that a good portion of the job losses are likely to be short term, with many people returning to work as the State can start reopen again. With the data covering the week of June 8th -12th, this report reflects the second month of the reopening and recovery which started in phase one on May 9th.

There has recently been a lot of conversation on the topic of recovery shapes. Economic data tends to make a shape of a letter in graphs during recessions. The most commonly known recession shapes are V-shaped, U-shaped, W-shaped, and L-shaped recessions. V shaped recessions are characterized by a sharp drop, followed immediately by a fast/steep recovery. U shaped events are similar to a V shaped recession, except the economy stay at the bottom a bit longer before eventually entering a strong recovery phase. A W shaped recession is charac-

terized by a partial recovery followed by a second trough before finally returning to normal. L shaped recessions are characterized by a steep decline with a long slow recovery.

Based on what we have seen so far, and the unique nature of this recession (part policy response and part economic impact driven), it is likely that our recovery will begin as a partial “U” shaped trend as businesses are allowed to reopen over the first few months, followed by a more gradual “L” shaped tail to the recovery that could take years to achieve. With the potential of a second round of business closures though, leading to a “W” are a possibility.

### *What to Expect as we Move Forward?*

There is still significant uncertainty right now. What will happen as businesses begin to reopen? Will there be a significant surge in cases leading to more closures? Will people be afraid to go out and spend? Will temporary job losses turn permanent? How much demand is there currently? All these questions affect what the future recovery will look like.

We currently have some businesses closed and others experiencing additional modifications/restrictions in their operations as we adjust to the new influx in cases in late June/early July. Concerns over personal health, or over financial situation could prevent people from engaging with the economy.

Significant potential weaknesses in economy include the possibility of new/ongoing closures and restrictions due

to resurgence of the virus, as well as a general decline in consumer confidence, business spending, budget cuts, and the end of some stimulus programs.

The temporary shelter-in-place policies and shutdown of non-essential businesses have impacted many Nevadans. While Nevada has started a phased re-opening of businesses over the past two months, the number of positive cases in the State are trending upwards again. In fact, Nevada currently has the highest rate of coronavirus transmission in the country according to [rt.live](https://rt.live) which is a website tracking the virus and calculates that each case of COVID-19 in Nevada is resulting in 1.56 new infections. If the rate of transmission is above 1, then “the virus will spread quickly,” according to the website. An upward trend in COVID-19 cases is concerning and provides economic uncertainty as we move forward.

Because the re-opening of the economy is primarily a policy driven decision, a lot depends on the future spread of the virus and potential further policies put in place to address public safety. If further policy is imposed to prevent the spread of the virus, Nevada’s economy would realize further negative impacts. However, if the spread of the virus declines or a vaccine becomes available a quick economic recovery will likely be in store, as the past two months of phased re-openings have demonstrated Nevada’s strong underlying economy. For data on COVID-19 trends visit: <https://nvhealthresponse.nv.gov/>.

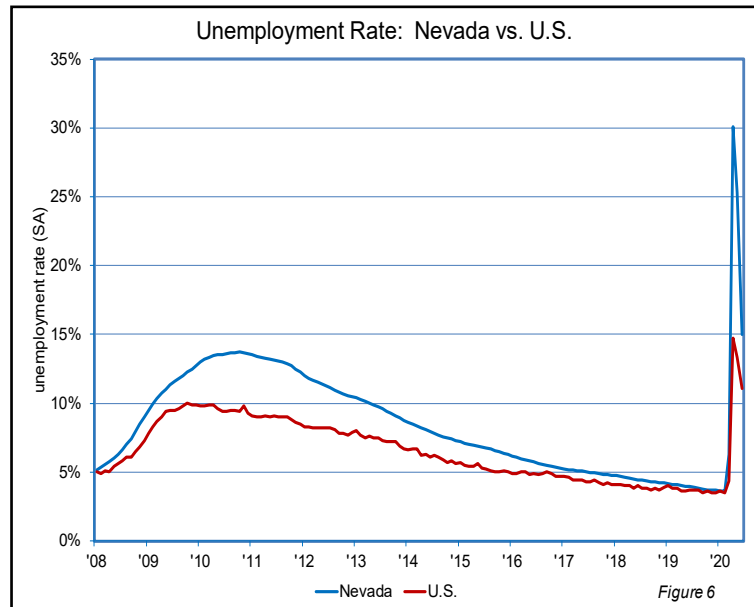
For more information on CES estimates in Nevada visit our CES page, <http://ne->

## Unemployment

Turning our attention to unemployment, the State's unemployment rate declined from 25.3 percent in May 2020 to 15 percent in June, down 10.3 percentage points from May and up 11.0 percentage points when compared to last June. The number of unemployed in the State decreased by nearly 124,872 this month declining from 349,545 in May to 224,673 in June. Of the 429,746 number of unemployed since the start of the pandemic 205,073 or 48 percent have regained employment over the two-month period from April through June. Currently, the most recent unemployment data available is through the reference period of June 8-12. (Refer to Figure: 6)

While Nevada lost employment at a much faster rate than the nation, it is all adding them back faster. Since the start of the recovery Nevada's unemployment rate has improved by 15.1 percentage point compared to the Nation's improvement of 3.6 percentage point. The gap between Nevada's unemployment rate and the nation's decreased from being 12.0 percent in May to 3.9 percent in June.

Aside from the last two month, the next highest unemployment rate on record was in November 2010 when the State reached 13.7 percent during the Great Recession. Nationally, the unemployment rate is much lower than the rate in Nevada still at 11.1 percent, down 2.2 percentage points from May and up 7.4 percentage point when compared to last



June.

At the peak of the current recession, Nevada reached a rate of 30.1 percent. This was the highest rate for any state in U.S. history with data going back to 1976. Additionally, in April 2020, unemployment rates in 43 states were at their highest levels since the state unemployment data began in January 1976.

### Federal Policy Response

In response to the economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the rising number of unemployed across the nation, the federal government passed monetary policy to alleviate the negative effects of the pandemic. One example of this is the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which was passed by Congress on March 27th, 2020. The CARES Act consisted of a \$2 trillion economic relief package that is intended to provide fast and direct economic assistance for American workers, families, and small businesses and preserve jobs while the shock impacts the



economy. This money was distributed through stimulus checks to the public, forgivable business loans and an expansion of UI benefits so consumers in our economy could continue paying for their living expenses while being out of work temporary or indefinitely. While this policy has successfully accomplished some of its intentions it has also increased the federal deficit which could pose a threat to the economy in years to come.

Another example of a policy initiated by the federal government to help mitigate the effects of the pandemic was dropping interest rates. On March 15, 2020 the Federal Reserve dropped interest rates to zero and bought over \$700 billion in government and mortgage-related bonds as part of a wide-ranging emergency action to protect the economy by encouraging consumers to continue to spend. When rates go down, borrowing becomes cheaper, making large purchases on credit more affordable, such as home mortgages, auto loans, and credit

card expenses. Theoretically, this policy should also help the economy weather the impacts of the virus. Conversely, lowering interest rates could spur excessive growth and subsequent inflation, undermine the sustainability of the economic expansion after the pandemic. This could result in a “W” shaped recession where the economy declines, followed by quick recovery, accompanied by another decline and recover forming a “W” shape in economic data.

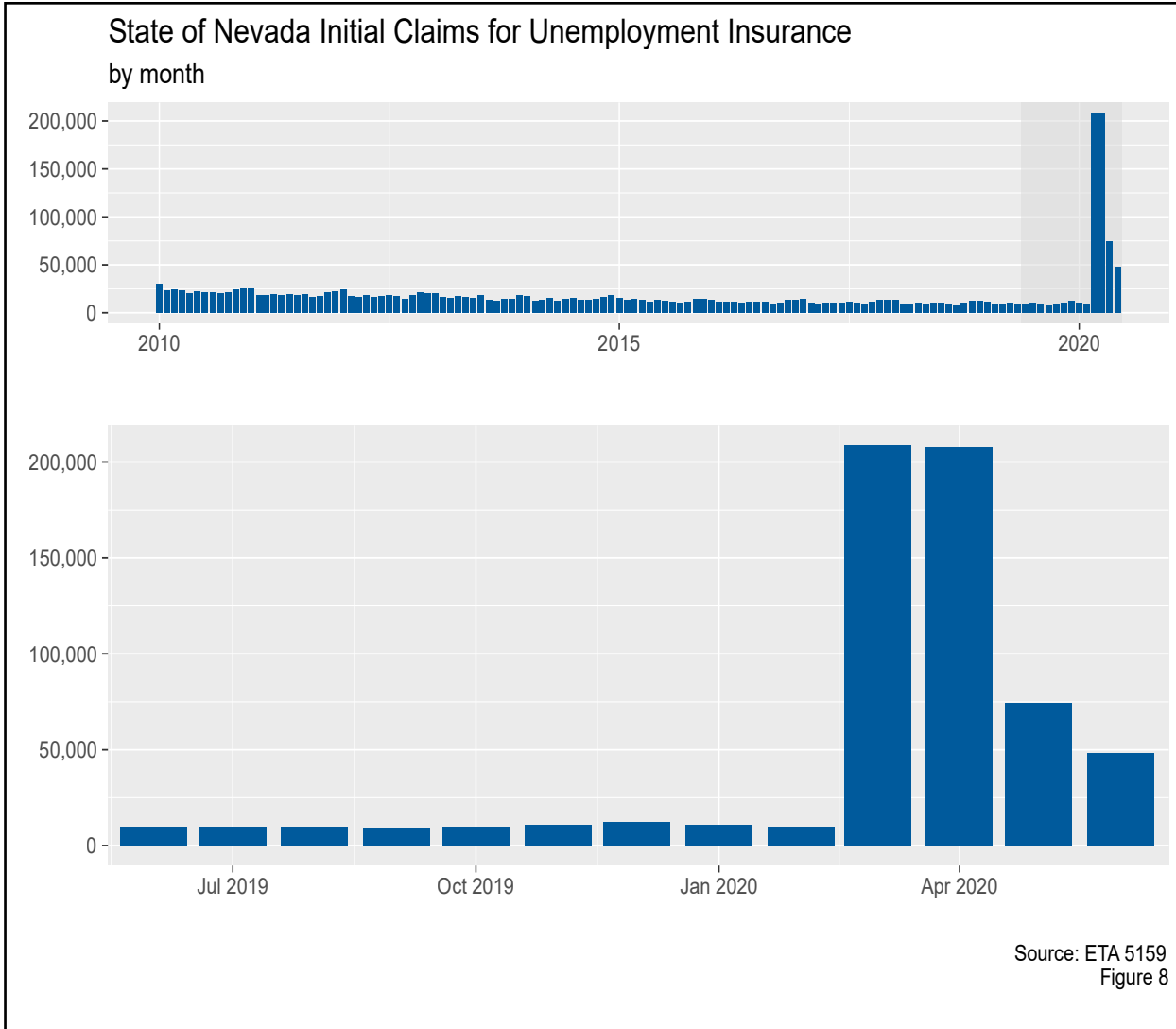
Figures for our unemployment estimates come from the LAUS program. This program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for census regions, states, counties, metropolitan areas, and many large cities, based on place of residence. For more LAUS estimates in Nevada visit our LAUS page, <http://nevadaworkforce.com/LAUS>.

## Unemployment Insurance

June 2020 Unemployment Insurance Activity						
Measure	Jun-20	Jun-19	% change	May-20	% change	12 month average
Initial Claims	47,859	9,456	406.12%	74,469	-35.73%	51,575
Weeks Claimed	1,218,214	73,957	1547.19%	1,571,599	-22.49%	380,587
Weeks Compensated	1,306,150	57,853	2157.70%	1,436,268	-9.06%	355,150
Amount Compensated	\$438,356,270	\$20,024,521	2089.10%	\$497,384,019	-11.87%	\$122,703,149
Weeks Compensated Total Unemployment	1,156,671	53,040	2080.75%	1,356,445	-14.73%	326,435
Amount Compensated Total Unemployment	\$409,065,306	\$18,945,958	2059.12%	\$481,125,469	-14.98%	\$116,725,443
First Payments	39,298	3,846	921.79%	75,542	-47.98%	32,261
Final Payments (Exhaustions)	5,481	1,367	300.95%	3,037	80.47%	2,054
Average Weekly Benefit	\$353.66	\$357.20	-0.99%	\$354.70	-0.29%	\$366.02
Average Duration (in weeks)	10.12	13.19	-23.31%	8	26.48%	11.36
Exhaustion Rate	45.57%	32.82%	38.83%	38.16%	19.41%	34.80%

Source: ETA 5159

Figure 7

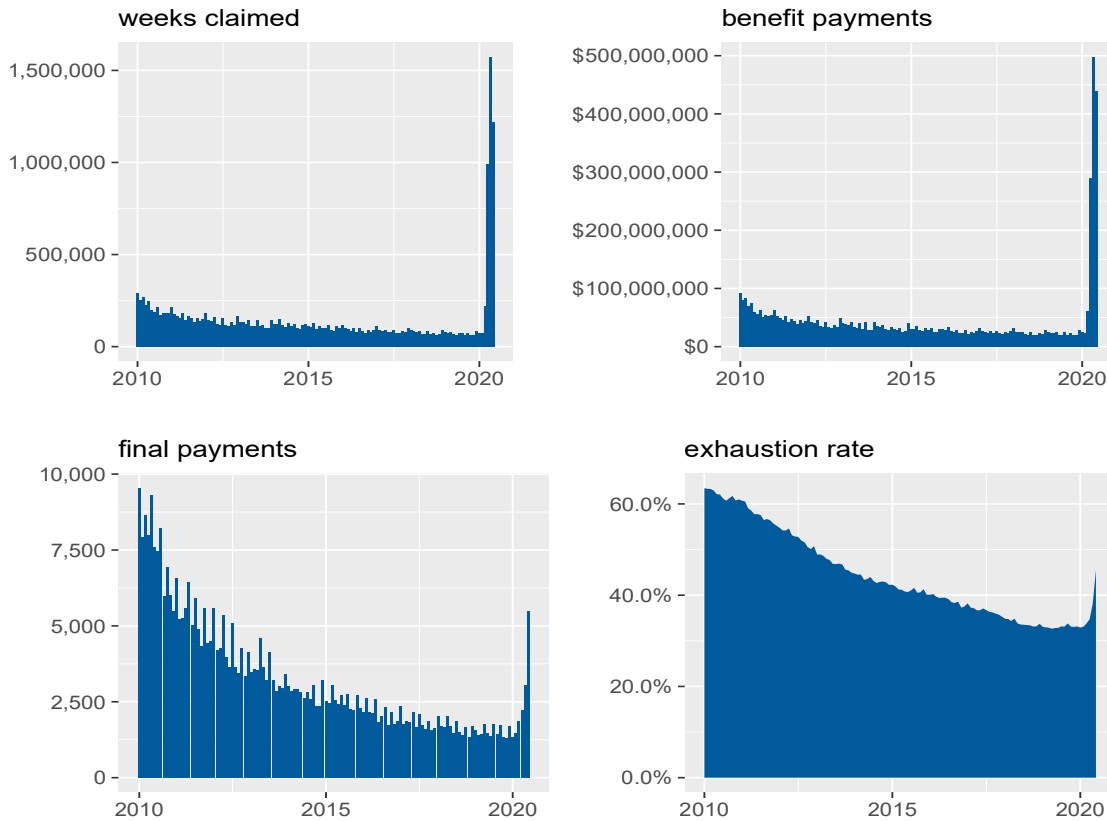


In June, a total of 47,859 initial claims for regular unemployment insurance (UI) were filed, down 26,610, or 35.7 percent, from a month ago. While this indicates a significant reduction in the number of job dislocations across the state as compared to the previous three months, June’s claims total is the fourth most in state history and five times higher than prior to the pandemic. Through the first half of 2020, 558,686 regular initial claims have been filed in the Nevada, exceeding the highest number of claims in any full calendar year (2009) by 218,870.

(Refer to Figures: 7 & 8)

Some areas of claims activity showed some indication of improvement following the reopening of businesses across the state, with the number of weeks claimed falling by over 350,000 in the month as compared to May. The decline in claims resulted in a \$59 million decline in benefit payments, with a total of \$438.4 million paid in the month, the second most in state history. This amount does not include Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) payments which add \$600 to each claimant’s weekly pay-

## State of Nevada Unemployment Insurance Activity by month



Source: ETA 5159  
Figure 9

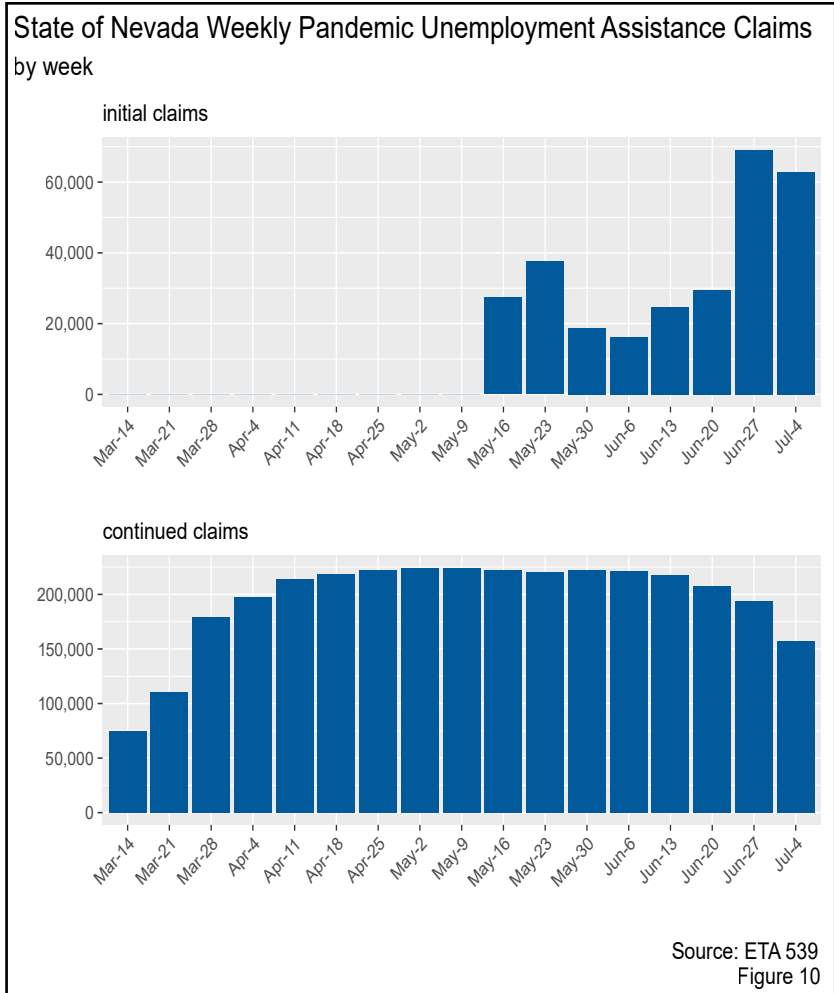
ment. Through the week ending July 4, over \$2 billion in FPUC payments have been made in Nevada. (Refer to Figure: 9)

Unemployment insurance measures that will be closely monitored in the coming months, the exhaustion rate and the number of final payments. Both saw sizable increases in the month, with the exhaustion rate rising to 45.6 percent and final payments increasing to 5,481. Further increases are expected in the coming months. As UI claimants exhaust their regular benefits, they become eligible for benefit extension programs, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensa-

tion (PEUC) and state extended benefits (SEB), which, together, allow for as many as 26 more weeks of eligibility.

### Pandemic Unemployment Assistance

In mid-May, the State of Nevada implemented and launched a new filing system for Nevada residents who have been affected by the pandemic. This program, known as the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program, is intended for Nevadans who are self-employed, 1099 contract workers, gig workers, or employee's ineligible for regular unemployment insurance (visit [https://detr.nv.gov/Page/Pandemic\\_Unemploy-](https://detr.nv.gov/Page/Pandemic_Unemploy-)



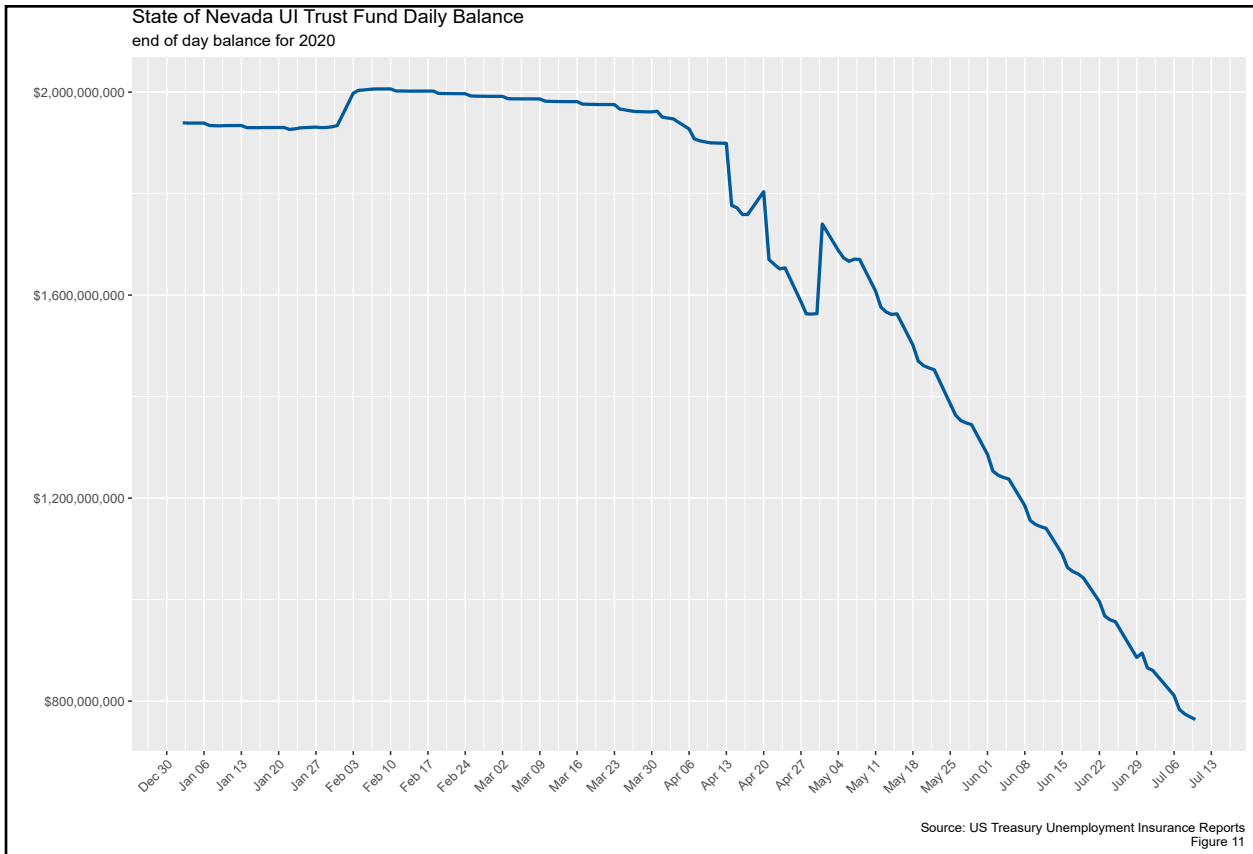
ment\_Assistance(PUA) for more details on eligibility). Through the week ending July 4, a total of 285,980 initial claims have been filed for the PUA program. With the PUA system not available until May, many filers are eligible for backdated weeks on their claim. Through the week ending July 4, as many as 224,224 claims have been filed in a week, with the most recent week totaling 157,196 claims. These weekly totals are likely to increase as more claimants file for PUA. Through the week ending July 4, \$327.5 million PUA program payments have been made to claimants. Additionally, \$586 million in FPUC payments have been made to PUA claimants. (Refer to Figure: 10)

### UI Trust Fund

Prior to the pandemic response, Nevada’s UI trust fund held its healthiest balance on record of just over two billion dollars in February 2020. All told, since the worst point of the previous recession, when the State had borrowed nearly \$800 million, the trust fund has grown by \$2.8 billion in eight years. During that same time, Nevada paid off the nearly \$600 million bond that it issued to regain solvency in late 2013. All that is to say that the UI trust fund was very well-positioned at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic response. With data through July 10th, the UI trust fund balance has fallen to just over \$760 million, down \$1.24 billion dollars in just five months. That decline was precipitated primarily in the second quarter of the year, when \$1.22 billion in UI benefit compensation was paid out. (Refer to Figures: 11 & 12)

## **Nevada Unemployment Services Available**

DETR serves all Nevada citizens by being the State’s lead workforce development agency. DETR consists of divisions that offer workforce related services, job placement and training, services for people with disabilities, investigation of claims of discrimination, unemployment



insurance benefits, and labor market data.

For current updates from the department and to find resources available, please visit:

<https://detr.nv.gov/coronavirus>.

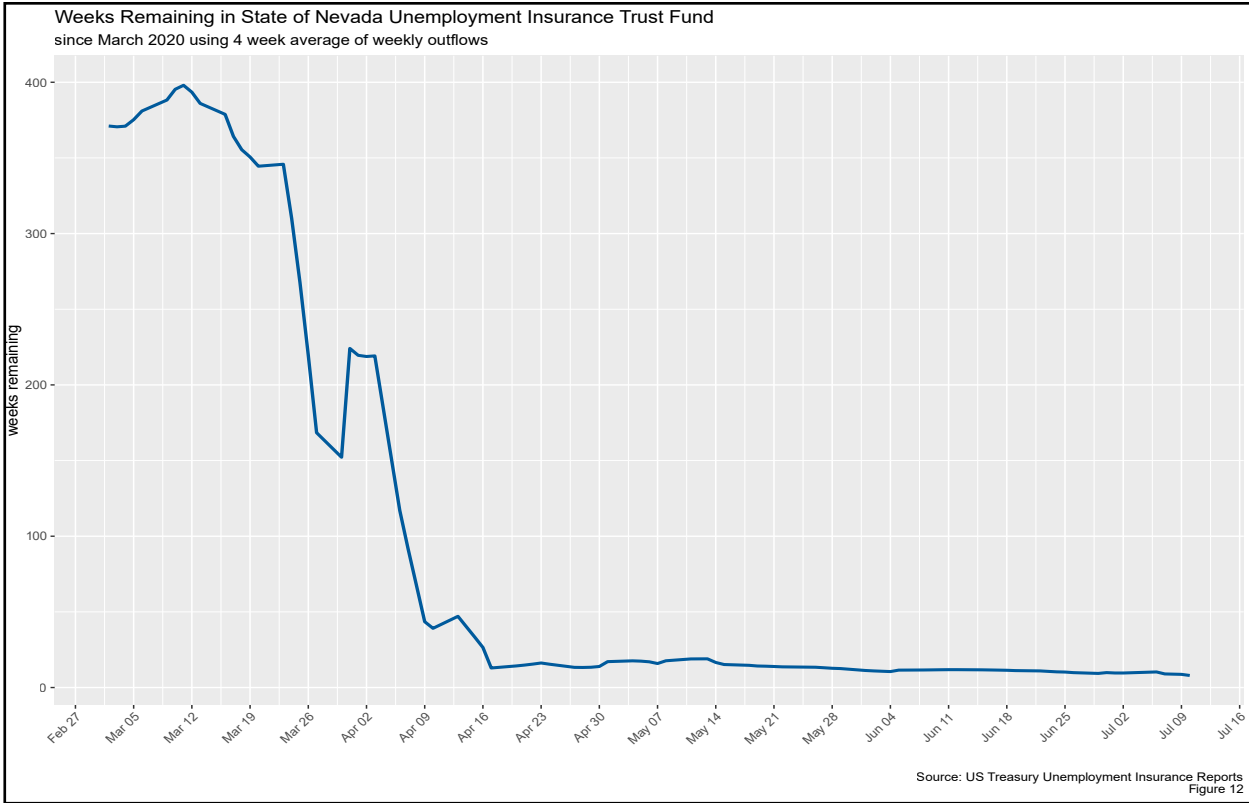
To file an unemployment insurance claim or for additional information, please visit

<http://ui.nv.gov/>

To file a claim for PUA or for more information, please visit:

<https://detr.nv.gov/pua>

Additionally, a document that summarizes of all DETR services has been added to our website at <http://nevadaworkforce.com/>.



**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

*This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.*



# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

6/1/2020

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	98.9	-149.1	-10.5%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	100.0	-144.8	-10.2%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	4,800	-12,957	-8.6%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	15.0%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	15.2%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	11.1%

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)

	Jun-20	Jun-19	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-20
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1498.4	1542.0	-43.6	-2.8%	1382.8
EMPLOYMENT	1273.7	1481.1	-207.4	-14.0%	1033.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	224.7	60.9	163.8	268.9%	349.5
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	-----	-----	<b>25.3%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1500.3	1543.7	-43.4	-2.8%	1382.2
EMPLOYMENT	1272.7	1479.9	-207.2	-14.0%	1035.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	227.6	63.7	163.8	257.0%	347.1
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	-----	-----	<b>25.1%</b>

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)					
	Jun-20	Jun-19	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-20
<b>Total All Industries</b>	1266.4	1415.5	-149.1	-10.5%	1167.5
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	15.4	14.7	0.7	4.8%	15.3
<i>Construction</i>	95.1	95.9	-0.8	-0.8%	98.6
<i>Manufacturing</i>	55.8	59.4	-3.6	-6.1%	56.8
Durable Goods	36.6	40.1	-3.5	-8.7%	37.4
Non-durable Goods	19.2	19.3	-0.1	-0.5%	19.4
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	233.0	261.5	-28.5	-10.9%	219.0
Wholesale	32.6	38.7	-6.1	-15.8%	32.0
Retail Trade	133.7	148.4	-14.7	-9.9%	119.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66.7	74.4	-7.7	-10.3%	67.2
<i>Information</i>	13.8	15.2	-1.4	-9.2%	14.1
<i>Financial Activities</i>	67.1	68.8	-1.7	-2.5%	67.3
Finance and Insurance	37.8	38.8	-1.7	-2.5%	38.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.3	30.0	-0.7	-2.3%	28.9
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	166.5	195.2	-28.7	-14.7%	155.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.7	61.3	-1.6	-2.6%	58.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.3	27.5	-9.2	-33.5%	17.9
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	88.5	106.4	-17.9	-16.8%	78.8
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	130.5	144.3	-13.8	-9.6%	129.0
Educational Services	11.3	13.2	-1.9	-14.4%	11.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	119.2	131.1	-11.9	-9.1%	117.3
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	293.8	356.0	-62.2	-17.5%	221.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	44.1	34.1	10.0	29.3%	31.0
Accommodation and Food Service	249.7	321.9	-72.2	-22.4%	190.1
<i>Other Services</i>	35.4	41.7	-6.3	-15.1%	33.2
<i>Government</i>	160.0	162.8	-2.8	-1.7%	157.6
Federal	20.4	19.5	0.9	4.6%	20.3
State	45.1	41.3	3.8	9.2%	40.8
Local	94.5	102.0	-7.5	-7.4%	96.5

# Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun-20	Jun-19	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-20
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1269.7</b>	<b>1414.5</b>	<b>-144.8</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>1169.7</b>
<b><u>Goods Producing</u></b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>169.8</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	15.7	14.8	0.9	6.1%	15.3
Metal Ore Mining	12.1	11.2	0.9	8.0%	12.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	17.2	17.9	-0.7	-3.9%	17.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	70.9	70.3	0.6	0.9%	71.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>56.6</b>
Durable Goods	37.0	40.2	-3.2	-8.0%	37.2
Non-durable Goods	19.2	19.4	-0.2	-1.0%	19.4
<b><u>Service Providing</u></b>	<b>1101.7</b>	<b>1243.4</b>	<b>-141.7</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>	<b>999.9</b>
<b><u>Private Service Providing</u></b>	<b>945.0</b>	<b>1084.5</b>	<b>-139.5</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>840.2</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>217.0</b>
Wholesale	32.5	38.9	-6.4	-16.5%	31.9
Retail Trade	133.0	147.0	-14.0	-9.5%	118.6
Food & Beverage Stores	25.1	24.8	0.3	1.2%	23.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	8.3	9.1	-0.8	-8.8%	8.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66.3	74.2	-7.9	-10.6%	66.5
Utilities	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	62.2	70.1	-7.9	-11.3%	62.4
Transit and Ground Passenger	6.7	10.7	-4.0	-37.4%	6.7
Taxi and Limousine Service	3.4	6.2	-2.8	-45.2%	3.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Telecommunications	3.6	4.0	-0.4	-10.0%	3.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Finance and Insurance	37.9	38.6	-0.7	-1.8%	38.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0%	19.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	29.7	30.3	-0.6	-2.0%	29.1
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>155.4</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	59.3	60.9	-1.6	-2.6%	58.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.3	27.5	-9.2	-33.5%	17.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	89.0	105.9	-16.9	-16.0%	78.8
Administrative & Support Services	86.0	101.7	-15.7	-15.4%	75.7
Employment Services	18.9	23.2	-4.3	-18.5%	16.4
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>129.0</b>
Educational Services	11.2	12.8	-1.6	-12.5%	11.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	120.0	130.9	-10.9	-8.3%	117.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.7	58.1	-3.4	-5.9%	50.3
Hospitals	33.1	33.0	0.1	0.3%	33.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>297.9</b>	<b>359.6</b>	<b>-61.7</b>	<b>-17.2%</b>	<b>223.8</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	45.8	35.2	10.6	30.1%	31.9
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	34.5	27.2	7.3	26.8%	24.0
Accommodation and Food Service	252.1	324.4	-72.3	-22.3%	191.9
Accommodation	142.1	191.2	-49.1	-25.7%	119.6
Casino Hotels	134.3	173.4	-39.1	-22.5%	108.1
Gaming Industries	12.0	10.1	1.9	18.8%	7.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	110.0	133.2	-23.2	-17.4%	72.3
Full-Service Restaurants	56.6	64.0	-7.4	-11.6%	29.3
Limited-Service Restaurants	54.9	54.9	0.0	0.0%	37.9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-15.0%</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>159.7</b>
Federal	20.6	19.6	1.0	5.1%	20.3
State	42.5	38.6	3.9	10.1%	41.7
State Government Educational Services	20.9	18.6	2.3	12.4%	21.5
State Government Excluding Education	21.6	20.0	1.6	8.0%	20.2
Local	93.6	100.7	-7.1	-7.1%	97.7
Local Government Educational Services	47.9	51.5	-3.6	-7.0%	53.1
Local Government excluding Educational Services	45.7	49.2	-3.5	-7.1%	44.6

2019 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,419.8</b>	<b>1,423.4</b>	<b>1,424.5</b>	<b>1,422.5</b>	<b>1,427.3</b>	<b>1,425.2</b>	<b>1,429.6</b>	<b>1,426.3</b>	<b>1,404.6</b>	<b>1,139.0</b>	<b>1,167.5</b>	<b>1,266.4</b>	<b>1,364.7</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.2	15.3	15.4	14.6
<b>Construction</b>	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.4	97.7	99.6	97.9	98.0	99.4	103.3	94.7	98.6	95.1	97.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.4	59.2	59.0	59.3	59.1	59.3	58.9	57.3	56.8	55.8	58.6
Durable Goods	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.1	37.9	37.4	36.6	39.2
Non-durable Goods	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.5
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	261.5	261.9	262.3	262.4	263.2	262.0	260.8	259.4	258.6	254.6	213.9	219.0	233.0	250.9
Wholesale	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38	37.5	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.0	30.1	32.0	32.6	36.0
Retail Trade	148.4	148.3	148.2	148.0	148.8	148.3	147.7	147.5	146.6	143.8	118.7	119.8	133.7	141.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	74.4	74.9	75.5	75.7	76.4	76.2	76.4	75.7	75.6	74.8	65.1	67.2	66.7	73.4
<b>Information</b>	15.2	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	14.1	14.1	13.8	15.3
<b>Financial Activities</b>	68.8	68.8	69.2	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.2	69.7	68.4	66.3	67.3	67.1	68.9
Finance and Insurance	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.8	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.0	38.6	38.4	37.8	39.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.0	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.1	29.4	27.7	28.9	29.3	29.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	195.2	195.5	195.9	196.8	196.3	199.4	199.1	204.5	200.0	197.8	157.9	155.5	166.5	188.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical	61.3	61.5	62	61.8	62.6	63.3	63.3	64.5	63.4	63.4	60.9	58.8	59.7	62.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.3	18.9	17.9	18.3	25.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	106.4	106.5	106.5	107.5	106.30	108.7	108.4	112.8	109.6	107.1	78.1	78.8	88.5	101.6
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	144.3	144.4	145.1	144.8	144	144.8	144.1	145.9	146.4	145.0	128.5	129.0	130.5	141.0
Educational Services	13.2	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.4	11.8	11.7	11.3	13.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	131.1	131.6	131.9	131.7	130.4	131.2	130.4	132.0	132.6	131.6	116.7	117.3	119.2	128.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	356.0	356.1	355.8	356.1	353.7	353.7	355.4	355.4	354.4	338.5	203.6	221.1	293.8	324.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.7	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.3	32.9	27.5	31.0	44.1	34.5
Accommodation and Food Service	321.9	322.0	321.5	321.4	318.9	318.7	320.2	320.1	319.1	305.6	176.1	190.1	249.7	290.3
<b>Other Services</b>	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.5	41.7	40.9	30.8	33.2	35.4	39.4
<b>Government</b>	162.8	165.2	166.6	166	166.8	166.9	166.9	165.9	166.8	167.1	157.7	157.6	160.0	164.5
Federal	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.0
State	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.8	45.1	41.4
Local	102.0	104.1	105.5	104.5	105.8	105.7	106.2	105.2	105.9	106.2	96.8	96.5	94.5	103.1

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.

Jun-20

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

2019 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1414.5</b>	<b>1412.5</b>	<b>1421.1</b>	<b>1428.2</b>	<b>1431.7</b>	<b>1438.1</b>	<b>1432.3</b>	<b>1411.3</b>	<b>1417.7</b>	<b>1396.8</b>	<b>1138.1</b>	<b>1169.7</b>	<b>1269.7</b>	<b>1363.9</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>174.3</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.0	12.1	11.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.2	17.4	17.5	17.6	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	70.3	70.9	71.2	71.7	72.7	73.6	72.0	70.5	70.8	75.2	70.3	71.9	70.9	71.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>58.6</b>
Durable Goods	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.5	39.8	39.3	39.4	38.8	37.7	37.2	37.0	39.1
Non-durable Goods	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.5
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1243.4</b>	<b>1240.4</b>	<b>1248.3</b>	<b>1255.5</b>	<b>1257.8</b>	<b>1264.3</b>	<b>1260.4</b>	<b>1242.8</b>	<b>1247.9</b>	<b>1222.5</b>	<b>973.2</b>	<b>999.9</b>	<b>1101.7</b>	<b>1192.9</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1084.5</b>	<b>1084.4</b>	<b>1088.9</b>	<b>1086.7</b>	<b>1087.9</b>	<b>1094.1</b>	<b>1089.6</b>	<b>1079.6</b>	<b>1078.5</b>	<b>1052.3</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>840.2</b>	<b>945.0</b>	<b>1028.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>261.6</b>	<b>264.1</b>	<b>270.2</b>	<b>270.0</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>256.6</b>	<b>250.9</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>251.1</b>
Wholesale	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.6	38.2	37.7	36.9	36.3	36.3	35.8	29.9	31.9	32.5	36.0
Retail Trade	147	146.9	147.5	147.2	149.4	154.4	153.7	146.4	145.4	141.2	116.9	118.6	133.0	141.7
Food & Beverage Stores	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.1	24.7	24.8	24.7	23.3	23.4	25.1	24.6
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	74.2	74.4	75.3	75.8	76.5	78.1	79.4	75.6	74.9	73.9	64.3	66.5	66.3	73.4
Utilities	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	70.1	70.3	71.2	71.8	72.5	74.1	75.3	71.5	70.8	69.8	60.2	62.4	62.2	69.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	9.5
Taxi and Limousine Service	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.3
<b>Information</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Telecommunications	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Finance and Insurance	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.6	40.1	40.4	40.3	39.6	39.1	38.4	38.2	37.9	39.2
Credit Intermediation & Related	20	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	30.3	30.1	30.3	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.5	29.6	29.9	29.2	27.7	29.1	29.7	29.8
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>188.7</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	60.9	61.6	62.0	61.5	63.1	64.1	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.4	61.4	58.8	59.3	62.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.4	27.5	26.9	26.7	27.1	18.7	17.8	18.3	25.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt. Services	105.9	105.2	107.1	107.6	107.8	109.7	106.5	112.8	109.3	105.6	77.6	78.8	89.0	101.4
Administrative & Support Services	101.7	101.0	102.9	103.4	103.6	104.7	101.2	107.7	104.1	100.5	74.3	75.7	86.0	97.1
Employment Services	23.2	23.2	24.0	24.3	25.2	26.5	26.1	26.1	25.0	24.1	15.8	16.4	18.9	23.0
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>141.0</b>
Educational Services	12.8	11.5	12.9	13.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.1	13.7	12.1	11.8	11.2	13.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	130.9	131.4	132.3	131.4	130.5	131.7	130.9	130.8	132.1	130.6	116.3	117.2	120.0	127.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	58.1	58.4	58.9	58.6	58.0	58.1	58.2	58.3	59.0	57.8	48.4	50.3	54.7	56.6
Hospitals	33	33.6	33.7	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.1	33.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>359.6</b>	<b>360.3</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>357.1</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>349.1</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>347.0</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>336.8</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>297.9</b>	<b>324.0</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	35.2	35.3	35.5	35.1	34.4	33.7	34.2	33.6	34.1	32.5	27.7	31.9	45.8	34.5
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	27.2	27.2	26.8	26.4	25.9	25.4	25.8	25.5	25.9	24.6	21.3	24.0	34.5	26.1
Accommodation and Food Service	324.4	325.0	322.8	322.0	319.3	315.4	315.6	313.4	315.7	304.3	177.0	191.9	252.1	289.5
Accommodation	191.2	191.9	189.4	188.9	187.9	185.0	184.7	183.4	182.8	177.6	120.3	119.6	142.1	171.1
Casino Hotels	173.4	174.0	171.5	171.0	169.9	167.6	167.4	166.6	166.3	161.2	110.7	108.1	134.3	155.7
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.7	7.0	7.7	12.0	9.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	133.2	133.1	133.4	133.1	131.4	130.4	130.9	130.0	132.9	126.7	56.7	72.3	110.0	118.4
Full-Service Restaurants	64	63.9	63.6	63.7	63.1	63.0	62.4	62.7	64.1	60.6	17.7	29.3	56.6	55.9
Limited-Service Restaurants	54.9	54.9	55.1	54.6	53.8	54.4	54.2	53.2	54.2	53.7	34.0	37.9	54.9	51.2
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>164.5</b>
Federal	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.0
State	38.6	37.3	37.4	43.2	43.7	43.1	42.7	37.8	42.3	42.4	42.1	41.7	42.5	41.4
State Government Educational Services	18.6	17.4	17.5	23.4	23.7	23.1	22.7	17.8	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.5	20.9	21.2
State Government Excluding Education	20	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.2	21.0	20.1
Local	100.7	98.9	102.1	105.7	106.4	107.1	108.2	105.6	107.3	107.9	98.1	97.7	93.6	103.2
Local Government Educational Services	51.5	49.5	53.0	57.1	58.1	58.8	59.8	57	58.6	59.3	53.5	53.1	47.9	55.5
Local Government excluding Educational Services	49.2	49.4	49.1	48.6	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.6	48.7	48.6	44.6	44.6	45.7	47.7

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

2019 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA (Estimates In Thousands)

**Nevada Statewide**

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	12m Avg
<b>NEVADA SA*</b>														
LABOR FORCE	1542.0	1545.4	1548.3	1550.5	1551.9	1551.7	1551.4	1555.3	1559.5	1566.2	1429.1	1382.8	1498.4	1524.2
EMPLOYMENT	1481.1	1485.2	1489.1	1492.4	1494.7	1494.7	1494.3	1499.0	1503.3	1458.5	999.3	1033.3	1273.7	1393.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	60.9	60.2	59.2	58.1	57.2	57.0	57.1	56.3	56.2	107.8	429.7	349.5	224.7	131.1
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<b>NEVADA NSA**</b>														
LABOR FORCE	1543.7	1550.6	1548.2	1552.4	1555.2	1554.6	1550.1	1560.9	1573.0	1561.5	1425.5	1382.2	1500.3	1526.2
EMPLOYMENT	1479.9	1487.4	1488.4	1494.7	1499.7	1501.6	1497.9	1501.0	1513.5	1454.2	999.8	1035.1	1272.7	1395.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	63.7	63.2	59.7	57.7	55.5	53.0	52.3	59.9	59.5	107.3	428.7	347.1	227.6	131.0
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

\*Seasonally Adjusted

\*\*Non-Seasonally Adjusted

Jun-20