

MINUTES OF THE  
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE  
ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION  
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE  
APRIL 1, 1981

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor was called to order by Chairman Thomas R. C. Wilson, at 1:38 p.m., on Wednesday, April 1, 1981, in Room 213, of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson, Chairman  
Senator Richard Blakemore, Vice Chairman  
Senator Don Ashworth  
Senator Melvin Close  
Senator William Hernstadt  
Senator William Raggio  
Senator Clifford McCorkle

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Joe Neal  
Assemblyman James Banner

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel, Legislative Counsel Bureau  
Will Crockett, acting Senate Bill Drafting Adviser, LCB  
Frances Kindred, Committee Secretary

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28--Memorializes Congress to repeal legislation setting wages for workers on federal public works.

Mr. Bob Warren, executive secretary to the Nevada Mining Association, opened the testimony on S.J.R. No. 28. He stated this legislation, if successful in Congress, would possibly give relief to those persons and businesses threatened by the MX missile project. It is felt the MX project will cause an increase in wage and salary levels in rural Nevada which the ranching and mining interests will have great difficulty matching. Mr. Warren urged the committee to process this legislation urging Congress to consider an amendment to or suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, at least with respect to the MX missile project. He stated the project managers have been trying to find innovative and creative ways to reduce the impact of the project on the labor market in rural Nevada; but are not too optimistic about their ability to do so, without tackling the labor unions, which they much prefer not do do.

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Senator Wilson asked if Mr. Warren knew whether the Air Force intended hiring for MX construction at sites other than within the State of Nevada. Mr. Warren replied they will be hiring out of the union hiring halls of Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the rates paid there will prevail for the Nevada project. This will be an inflationary impact on Nevada mining and ranching interests. However, the Air Force is considering the establishment of work camps for out-of-state workers which will encourage them not to bring their families with them.

Senator Hernstadt asked Mr. Warren if S.J.R. No. 28 was to be limited only to the MX project or was to cover all federal projects in the country. Mr. Warren indicated for the purposes of the mining industry he felt this is all his board would recommend. Senator Blakemore inquired if this could be known as a "miner's relief act" and Mr. Warren answered there were probably others who would be relieved at its passage also, if Congress grants the suspension.

Mr. Stan Jones, business representative for the Northern Nevada Central Labor Council, speaking in behalf of the Nevada State AFL-CIO and each of its affiliated local unions, as well as the Teamsters' local unions in the State of Nevada, read his prepared testimony in opposition to S.J.R. No. 28. (See Exhibit C.)

Senator Close asked if Mr. Jones was referring to state construction or federal construction. Mr. Jones replied state construction would govern the prevailing wage that would be applicable under the Davis-Bacon act. In reply to Senator Close's question Mr. Jones stated there was a state prevailing wage law. He went on to indicated this resolution is a camouflage attempt by the anti-MX people at the expense of the working people.

Senator Raggio asked if the prevailing wage would be set by the prevailing wage in Los Angeles or San Francisco, or wherever the labor force was recruited. Mr. Jones replied the Air Force or the Army Corps of Engineers looks to the geographic area where the project will be located and this provision is built right into the Davis-Bacon Act, which prescribes the solicitor of labor to determine the prevailing wage in the area where the project is to be located. Senator Close asked if a project were to be built in Las Vegas, would the solicitor just look at Clark County and Mr. Jones replied this was correct. Senator McCorkle commented he thought there were two regions in the state, northern and southern, which would cut the state in half. Mr. Jones explained the state prevailing wage law might do so, but not the federal prevailing wage law.

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Senator Hernstadt asked how much of a radius from the job site would be used to determine the prevailing wage. Mr. Jones replied wherever the job site is located and it may be done on a county basis. After a bit more discussion about determination of the wage rate, Senator Hernstadt returned to Mr. Jones' testimony referring to the resolution as a subterfuge to attack the MX project, and Mr. Jones agreed that was what he meant to imply. Senator Hernstadt remarked the Las Vegas business community was strongly supportive of the MX project and has been encouraging it but perhaps they would not be so supportive if they were aware it might mean having to pay their own help higher wages. Mr. Jones reiterated the wage level determination is based on the general geographic area of the project. Senator Raggio commented that a project being built in Nye County, for example, might have no standard for the specialized types of employment that might be required. Mr. Jones explained if the solicitor of labor has to go beyond the specific area, they might go to Tonopah, if Tonopah was the nearest town, to look at the prevailing wage for similar types of construction. Senator Raggio stated it would be helpful if the committee members could see the specific provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and Mr. Jones said he would see that each member was provided with a copy.

Senator McCorkle indicated that no matter what the law says, in a small community, it would be simple to take the union scale appropriate to that area, which is covered by the union contract. Mr. Jones explained this is not the process and suggested the film "A Day's Work for A Day's Pay" would show that less than 50 percent of the jobs predetermined under the Davis-Bacon Act are at the union wage or prevailing wage. Mr. Jones replied to Senator McCorkle's question about the percentage of deviation being around 5 percent, that the figure was probably close to being correct.

Chairman Wilson suggested they show the film as it would possibly answer some of the committee's question. The film was then shown.

Mr John Raymond, manager, Northern Nevada Chapter, National Electrical Contractors' Association, which represents 35 electrical firms performing approximately 80 percent of the electrical construction in northern Nevada, addressed the issue from the contractors' standpoint. In their view, passage of this resolution could only have a negative impact on the quality of construction, on a national basis as well as in the State of Nevada. He read from his prepared testimony, in opposition to the proposed resolution. (See Exhibit D.)

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Mr. Bill Montgomery, representing Teamsters' Local #553 of Northern Nevada, stated he was present to offer some further information, over and above what this resolution would mean to the construction industry, to the committee on the circular economics of the situation. He indicated that the majority of those who would take the remote area construction jobs would more than likely be Nevadans who own property in the state, pay their taxes here, and help maintain the state's economy. He said when the Davis-Bacon Act was formulated in 1931 it encouraged the labor unions to put people on the job, no matter where it was located, at the prevailing wage which made the remote area jobs more attractive.

With no further testimony, Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on Senate Joint Resolution No. 28.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 117--Changes various provisions on appeals and hearing officers in law concerning industrial insurance.

Mr. James D. Salo, appeals officer for the department of administration for northern Nevada, stated this bill was drafted at the department's request to clean up the "housekeeping" errors in Assembly Bill No. 84 of the 1979 session which significantly amended NRS Chapters 616 and 617, to set up the independent hearing system. He ran through the bill section by section for the committee's information. In response to Senator Raggio's request for a practical explanation of the hearing process, Mr. Salo explained a staff determination of the Nevada industrial commission is the basis for an appealable action, filed before a hearings officer who is not an attorney, with a 30 day time limit for the first appeal. Once the hearing officer's decision is issued, an appeal may be filed by any party to the transaction, within 60 days. The first review is an informal quick review. The second review before an appeals officer is in lieu of a district court trial. The appeals officer's decision is appealable to the district court under judiciary review.

The various committee members quizzed Mr. Salo on all aspects of the process, the "housekeeping" changes involved, and the procedural aspects of the hearings. He stated the same hearing procedure applied to self-insured employers as well. Mr. Salo also indicated, in reply to Senator Raggio's question, that a medical examination could be ordered any time at any level if it was felt necessary. Senator Blakemore commented they had made quite a leap in their system of operation and asked if it worked. Mr. Salo said it did, with one qualification, except for the limitation of only two appeals officers, which they hoped the presentation of Senate Bill No. 191 would alleviate.

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Mr. Salo said another appeals officer is badly needed in the southern part of the state to relieve their caseload backlog. However, with the exception of this problem, the system is a success and the industrial commission supports the system as it exists. Chairman Nusbaum supports Assembly Bill No. 117 as well as Senate Bill No. 191. Mr. Salo indicated Chairman Nusbaum authorized him to represent the commission before the Judiciary Committee this morning concerning Assembly Bill No. 345 to advise them the existing appeal system is working well and should remain intact.

Assemblyman James Banner commented he had attended the hearings on a weekly basis and is one of the few members of the legislature who had appeared before a hearings officer. He was able to handle the job himself although not an attorney. He said this two step procedure for appeals is one of the best things the legislature has ever done for the injured worker.

With no further testimony, Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on Assembly Bill No. 117.

SENATE BILL NO. 420--Provides for certification of professional nurses as advanced specialists in nursing.

Ms. Jean Peavy, executive secretary, Nevada state board of nursing, presented her written testimony to the committee. (See Exhibit E.) She stated the bill really concerned "nurse practitioners" rather than advanced specialists in nursing. Senator Wilson suggested Mr. Will Crockett, the bill drafter, be called in to explain his terminology. Senator Wilson commented that the term "nurse practitioner" does not appear in the Nursing Practice Act. Ms. Peavy agreed that it did not and this was the problem as it is used in other states. However, she stated there is one state regulation which uses the term "nurse practitioner", which went through the legislative counsel bureau.

Ms. Georganne Green, assistant executive secretary of the state board of nursing indicated that "nurse practitioner" appears in federal regulations. She said the board would like a change on page 1, line 4 from "advanced specialists" to "nurse practitioner". Senator Wilson suggested it might be necessary to go through the bill section by section. Ms. Peavy stated section 1, paragraph 1 was pulled out of the definition of professional nursing, and then moved over to this new section, using the words "advanced specialist in nursing". She indicated the wording was acceptable except that "nurse practitioner" should be in line 4 and line 13.

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Senator Wilson asked the purpose of paragraph 1, other than the change in terminology. Ms. Peavy explained it was originally to get the words nurse practitioner in the law so they could get straightened out with the pharmacy laws regarding the limits of a nurse practitioner's authority with regard to dispensing of drugs. Senator Blakemore inquired how the board of pharmacy feels about this and whether they would be comfortable with the words "nurse practitioner". Ms. Peavy replied the state board of pharmacy and board of medical examiners also approved the change and all they want is to get the correct terms into the law. In reply to Senator Wilson's questions, Ms. Peavy said it did not enlarge the statute nor change the law as most of it already exists in the present law.

With Mr. Will Crockett present, Senator Wilson asked him why the term "nurse practitioner" could not be used since it is used in the nursing profession, not only in this state but in others. Mr. Crockett explained the decision was made by the legislative counsel that the term "nurse practitioner" was not an appropriate term and "advanced specialist" was. Senator Wilson asked if the term was generic and Mr. Crockett replied it was not, according to Mr. Daykin. Mr. Daykin was sent for.

There was general discussion among the committee members and Ms. Peavy and Ms. Green about definitions, classifications, university curriculums, the removal of language from section 7 to paragraph 1, the creation of a new category of professional nurse with the requirement of a special application as well as a variety of other provisions, requirements and definitions.

Ms. Nellie Drees, a nurse practitioner, spoke to Senator Raggio's concerns about leaving the language in the bill. She stated many nurses were in situations other than those termed "nurse practitioner" who perform additional acts under special conditions. (See Exhibit F.)

Senator Wilson thought a nurse practitioner act was passed last session but Ms. Peavy said they had accomplished getting the administrative regulations approved by the board of medical examiners, through the legislative counsel bureau and finally filed with the secretary of state. But the term "nurse practitioner" was not approached in the statutes.

There was further discussion covering the sort of specialized training other categories of nurses, i.e. OB-GYN nurses, as well as nurse practitioners had to have.

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Senator Wilson commented there appeared to be two main areas of concern: whether to go to a new term, described as "advanced specialist in nursing" as opposed to "nurse practitioner"; and the Nursing Practice Act definition of a "nurse practitioner". As Mr. Daykin was present, he replied that what is wrong with "nurse practitioner" is that when one refers to any recognized dictionary it is meaningless. He said the term simply is not defined in any dictionary either as a hyphenated or single term, and as far as the elements of the term it just means practicing nurse. In reply to Senator Blakemore's question about someone going from Nevada to another state and having to reply they were not a nurse practitioner because Nevada does not recognize the term; Mr. Daykin replied the same thing happens if a nurse practitioner comes here from another state because it is not a statutorily recognized term. He said an advanced specialist in nursing might refer to any one of a number of specialties in the field of nursing but it was up to the board to define with respect to those in its regulations as to what that nurse may or may not do.

In reply to Senator Raggio's question, Ms. Peavy stated nurses are certified for different specialties and have to train well beyond the basic program for those specialities, i.e. OB-GYN, Coronary Care, Surgery, etc.

Ms. Drees stated that while Mr. Daykin was present she wanted to pursue the use of the term "nurse practitioner" as it is commonly used, on certificates from the University of California, the American Nurse's Association, as well as being cited and commonly used in dissertation abstracts and appearing in federal regulations and the Federal Registry in 1976. In answer to Senator Wilson's question as to whether the term was generic, Ms. Drees said it was and has appeared in various governmental, educational and health professional documents as well as in the Kansas Law Review in 1975.

Mr. Daykin stated the fact the term appeared in the Federal Register is a strong argument against it. However, he stated he would call it whatever the committee wished it to be called. Senator Wilson commented it was only pragmatic to stay with the term and use it. Mr. Daykin stated they were not staying with it in that it had never been legitimized in the law except in one mistake in reference. However, if the committee so orders, it will be done; but if they are going to use it, they must define it as it has no accepted meaning. Senator Wilson stated this was the next step in how to define it. Mr. Daykin felt it was very unfortunate when the legislature chooses not to use the reasonable meanings of the English language. He said when they define an artificial term, they give it legal effect.

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Senator McCorkle had some questions regarding the definition of an advanced specialist and wondered if input was missing from the board of medical examiners. Ms. Peavy explained a full definition was in the regulation jointly promulgated by the board of medical examiners and the board of nursing. Senator Wilson commented the nursing board wished to suggest new language in lieu of the bill to define "nurse practitioner" as opposed to "registered nurse" in the practice of professional nursing and Ms. Peavy agreed this was correct. After some further discussion on the subject of regulations and statutory requirements, Senator McCorkle asked why the board of medical examiners was not involved in the promulgation of all nursing regulations. Ms. Drees replied theirs was a Nursing Practice Act and was applicable to them alone. Ms. Peavy indicated the only reason the board of medical examiners had been involved in this particular regulation was that the nurse practitioners would be going to perform some medical acts. With regard to the standards for schools of nursing and the like, the board of medical examiners has no business to be involved. Senator McCorkle then wanted to know if the medical board was involved in the advanced specialist's designation and was told by Ms. Peavy they are because of the regulations. Senator Wilson stated both boards are required by statute to participate in the development of regulations for the nurse practitioner; but it is not a requirement for the other classifications of nursing, which is done by the board of nursing.

Ms. Peavy indicated that Senate Bill No. 82 had the fees set up as the nursing board wanted them but when the bill was redone they were changed and the governor has already signed Senate Bill No. 82. Senator Hernstadt commented there would be a conflict notice if Senate Bill No. 420 conflicts with Senate Bill No. 82.

Senator Wilson read the definition for nurse practitioner from the regulations and Senator Don Ashworth commented it was too general in aspect, with no definite requirements for certification. Senator Wilson remarked it might be better to go with the regulations of the two boards in their broad definition and leave the practice of professional nursing section alone on page 2 by taking out the brackets. Ms. Drees explained they could live without a definition of nurse practitioner more easily than by deleting the clause from the professional nursing act. Then Senator Wilson asked why it was so important to have the term nurse practitioner in the statute. Ms. Peavy explained it was due to the confusion with the pharmacy act with regard to possession and dispensing of medications. She stated the two groups had pretty well worked it out but the regulations were held up by the legislative counsel bureau because of no definition for "nurse practitioner".



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Senator Don Ashworth suggested that, under emergency circumstances, any normal practicing nurse could perform the duties of the nurse practitioner. Ms. Drees explained that emergency conditions are special conditions which do not apply to every day situations. Senator Ashworth commented there was nothing now in the law which specifies the difference between those conditions. He said what the committee must try to do is to define the actions and duties which can only be performed by nurse practitioners.

Senator Raggio asked why then cannot the pharmacy regulations refer to the professional nurse who has been certified pursuant to section 7. Ms. Drees replied that has been interpreted to mean any professional nurse. Senator Raggio explained he was referring to regulations which apply to a professional nurse as certified pursuant to NRS 632.010, subsection 7, which is the current law.

Ms. Lonna Bures, a nurse practitioner, stated she needs the term "nurse practitioner" in the law for her malpractice insurance. She said it is difficult to have malpractice insurance for a classification that is not statutory. She added she had graduated from the University of Colorado Medical School nurse practitioner program and the term is in practical use all across the country, because it is advanced nursing practice and does have a national label as such. Senator Don Ashworth asked if she could define how a nurse practitioner differs from an ordinary nurse. Ms. Drees commented there is difficulty in answering that question because nursing is an evolving profession. What was medical practice only ten years ago is now being done in nursing, i.e. intramuscular injections.

Senator Wilson inquired how other states defined nurse practitioner in their statutes and Ms. Peavy said they would get this information to the committee if they wanted it. In reply to Senator Don Ashworth's question as to how they differ from regular nurses, Ms. Bures replied because they perform some of the functions physicians do. Senator Don Ashworth commented this is a problem because it is a border line area where they may be practicing medicine without a license.

Senator Wilson felt a working group should be formed to define the term by regulation and suggested a subcommittee be formed for that purpose. Senator Raggio stated he would help and would work on the committee if Senator Close would also. Senator Wilson stated he would work on the committee as well.

With no further testimony, Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on Senate Bill No. 420.

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 36--Calls upon labor commissioner and state gaming control board to investigate possible discriminatory practices of gaming establishments in employment.

Mr. Bill O'Neal, Nevada resident and gaming industry employee for 22 years, was the first to testify in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36. He told the committee what had happened to him when he felt he had been unfairly dealt with in the matter of promotions and went to the Equal Rights Commission. Mr. O'Neal told the committee the various difficulties he had encountered which finally ended up in his being fired. He answered all the committee members queries and stated his belief this resolution would be more effective in helping people like him.

Senator Joe Neal, sponsor of S.C.R. No. 36, gave some background to the committee concerning the establishments they are trying to address. He mentioned the various actions taken to end discrimination in employment under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. The U.S. Justice Department was active in enforcing the hotel decree until removed from the pattern practice cases by Congress. The cases were turned back to the Equal Rights Commission, which in Nevada has not been successful in adjudicating these cases. Their review is generally only cursory and those who have filed complaints have not received satisfaction. This resolution is an attempt to bring the gaming commission in as a powerful influence. Along with the labor board, the gaming control board will have the authority to investigate these cases of discrimination and report back to the legislature in the sixty-second session.

Senator Don Ashworth stated that presently there are minority dealers in the casinos, but none in the pits or supervisory positions and Senator Neal said that was one of the areas of complaint. Senator Neal answered Senator Hernstadt's question about the Equal Rights Commission by saying the commission has not proven useful in mediating the complaints which have been brought to them. He said they were much more effective when Governor Laxalt was in office. Senator Hernstadt asked if it would not make more sense to get the existing commission to do their job right instead of setting up more boards. Senator Neal explained the gaming commission has more power than any other state agency to deal with gaming matters.

Senator McCorkle commented the problem may not be the system but be a result of personality. In the case of the Equal Rights Commission the administrator should be "thrown out" if he cannot do the job properly. Senator McCorkle questioned Senator Neal for attacking the system rather than the responsible person.

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Senator Neal replied he was not attacking the system. He was trying to utilize the system properly by bringing in an agency which has the power to get things done, and the gaming commission is such an agency.

There was discussion of the fact that the black population is about 14 percent of the Clark County population and the hotel decree of 1971 which was supposed to allow for the hiring of 12 percent blacks in each category of casino employment except management. However there are other minorities to contend with like women, Hispanics and Orientals, as well as the black population. Senator Neal indicated the Equal Rights Commission could not handle the problem, even if the hotel decree were reactivated. The backlog of cases is too great.

Senator Neal pointed out the reason for seeking the authority of the gaming commission is they can ask for information on employment of minorities and the conditions under which they are hired, promoted or fired and expect to get an answer. The Equal Rights Commission can only act after a complaint is made and can only expect information pertinent to each individual case.

The committee discussed the various points of Senator Neal's statements as well as bringing in their own ideas and experience to bear. Senator Don Ashworth was concerned about the gaming commission being brought in and the fact the Equal Rights Commission was not performing adequately. Senator Blakemore found the resolution gave authority to the Labor Commission and Gaming Commission jointly to have access to the records of the Equal Rights Commission. He said it appeared they were to conduct an investigation and report back to the sixty-second session of the legislature. Senator Don Ashworth pointed out line 7 of the resolution indicating there are indications that discrimination occurs. He said he would like to see some facts and documented cases, not just broad overall terms. Senator Neal commented the committee might force the issue to first go to the streets, create problems, with people demanding solutions, and then be willing to take a look at it. Senator Don Ashworth reiterated his desire to find the specific facts to bring before the committee and Senator Neal said that is what the resolution is trying to do.

Senator McCorkle wanted to know what was wrong with a system based on the premise a complaint had to be filed before any action is taken. Senator Neal said there was nothing wrong with it; he just felt the state has an obligation to look at the issue

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that might affect citizens of the state even if no complaint is filed. Senator McCorkle commented if discrimination exists today, there should be complaints; and he felt it a fair progression of logic that if there were no complaints there is no discrimination. Senator Neal stated that probably Senator McCorkle could not understand the black point of view because he had not ever been discriminated against. Senator Raggio remarked the establishment he mentioned earlier had a black assistant manager and felt that more had been accomplished in that direction than Senator Neal realized.

Senator Wilson stated he wanted to invited the black chairman of the Equal Rights Commission to testify on his jurisdiction, and what his statistics are with respect to complaints received pertinent to the matter of this resolution. Senator Neal asked if they could bring Lovell Gaines, chairman of NAACP also and Senator Wilson agreed. He instructed the committee secretary to contact the gentlemen to appear and testify. Senator Neal indicated another resolution of this sort had been introduced by Senator Kosinski through the Human Resources Committee.

Mr. Jack Stratton, representing the gaming control board, stated he was not present to oppose the resolution or agree with it. He merely wished to advise the committee that, at the present time, the gaming control board is not staffed to make a study of this nature. In reply to Senator Blakemore's question whether they had the authority to request information on discrimination, Mr. Stratton said he was not sure of their authority in this area.

Mr. Bill Champion, personnel director, MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas stated there had been a consent decree concerning hiring blacks in effect in Las Vegas since 1971. He said the MGM had spent a great deal of money and time endeavoring to satisfy the requirements of that decree. With regard to Senator Neal's assertion about a 14 percent black community, he said the quota for affirmative action is based on the number of blacks in the work force and that figure is 7.9 percent (see Exhibit G). He stated the hotels would respond to a complaint but not to a blanket "fishing expedition" by a state agency. He said the problem of minority hiring was further complicated by the addition of women, Hispanics, and Orientals in the work force.

Mr. Bob Ostrovsky, director of industrial relations for MGM Grand Hotel stated he represented the northern part of the state. He said, to his knowledge, none of the northern hotel-casinos have been under a consent decree. They cooperate with the Equal Rights Commission as far as possible when there are complaints filed.

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Mr. Ostrovsky stated that both Nevada law and federal law protect employees in the hiring process, promotion, transfer, demotion and termination processes. He declined to state whether the Equal Rights Commission is doing a good job and said that is for the committee to determine. He agreed with the gaming commission representative about the amount of staff it would take to analyze the hundreds of reports received in asking for employment information. He referred to the Affirmative Action Report prepared by the Nevada employment security department (see Exhibit G) which gives a detailed breakdown of employment categories by minority, groups, males and females. Senator Wilson commented that perhaps Mr. Larry McCracken, executive director of the department should be called to testify.

With no further testimony to be heard, Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36.

SENATE BILL NO. 329--Removes restrictions on locations where optometry may be practiced.

Chairman Wilson opened the hearing on Senate Bill No. 329 and asked if Senator Neal had been notified of the hearing. The committee secretary indicated Senator Neal had been notified.

Dr. William Kanellos, a practicing optometrist in Reno, was introduced, representing the Nevada State Optometric Association as well as the Nevada state board of optometry. He presented Dr. William Van Patten from Carson City, also representing the state association and Dr. Solovene from San Jose who had some experience with the practice of corporate dentistry which is the issue addressed by this bill. Dr. Kanellos stated the Nevada State Optician's Association wishes to make a brief statement also.

Dr. Van Patten, practicing optometrist from Carson City, spoke on behalf of the state optometric association and the state board. He stated this is the fifth consecutive time this type of legislation has come up in the past 10 years. He commented it has long been accepted by the legislature that practitioners of the healing arts should be free of outside control in the practice of their professions. He said Senate Bill No. 329 would legalize outside control of an optometrist by a profit-oriented corporation. He stated the chief supporter of this bill now, and in the past is the Co-National Corporation, with head offices in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Van Patten stated this is a closed circuit corporation in that they employ an optometrist to write prescriptions and also employ the dispenser who fits glasses and frames to facial measurements as well as the technician who grinds the lenses and the laboratory which furnishes the materials.

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Dr. Van Patten submitted a letter from the California attorney general's office (see Exhibit H) which supported his contentions regarding the commercialization of the dispensing of prescriptions and glasses. He also submitted a Federal Trade Commission study against such legislation (see Exhibit I). He stated the proponents of this bill have argued it would bring eye glasses and professional services to the needy people of the state of Nevada. However, the corporation outlets in Nevada refuse to fill prescriptions for Nevada welfare recipients. Dr. Van Patten detailed several other reasons the organizations he represents are against the changes Senate Bill No. 329 would make. He indicated such commercialism would destroy professionalism, ethics committees and peer reviews, and the requirements for continuing education. Dr. Van Patten cited instances from other states and the problems of dealing with legal difficulties which arose in the commercial establishments he deplores, with regard to consumer abuse.

In reply to Senator Hernstadt's query on board financing. Dr. Kanellos and Dr. Van Patten explained they did not get any money from the state. Their funding source is license renewal fees so their budget is of necessity small. Therefore they do not have the money to investigate and police commercial operations. Senator Hernstadt wanted to know why a person could not have the choice to choose a cheaper source of treatment and glasses than going to a private practitioner. Dr. Van Patten indicated the cheaper glasses would be no problem but with professional services, the consumer has no way of knowing what they are getting.

Dr. Solovene, optometrist from San Jose, explained the public expected a certain type of examination which takes anywhere between 30 and 45 minutes to perform adequately. He felt it was not proper to overlook such an important part of eye care and perhaps end up on welfare rolls because of illness. He stated he had worked 4 years in a commercial establishment before opening his own practice. He was unhappy with the attitude and business practices in such an establishment and the way the public was treated. Dr. Solovene pointed out that for optometric offices located in mercantile establishments there was no provision for emergency or after hours care of patients.

Senator Hernstadt said he had great difficulty in understanding Dr. Solovene's stance as a "prophet of doom". He stated there are 39 states which have commercial optometrist establishments including some of the largest states such as New York, California and Michigan. He said he wanted to see documentation of the

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so-called abuses referred to in the present testimony. Senator Hernstadt said there are certain basic standards of competency to achieve and certain professional standards to be upheld whether in private or a large commercial practice. He said it appeared to him to be more of an economic issue with optometrists and they do not want the competition. Dr. Kanellos explained that Nevada is one of the 39 states which do permit commercial stores such as the one in Sears in Reno and Las Vegas and also in GEMCO. Senator Hernstadt asked again where were the terrible examples Dr. Solovene, and Dr. Kanellos kept referring to. Dr. Solovene replied they did have proof but had not had time to assemble it. He stated in Santa Clara County, where he practices, they are keeping accurate records of the complaints that come in and the ratio from the commercial institutions is 5 to 6 to 1 over those for the professional optometrist.

Senator Wilson asked who had introduced this bill in the Human Resources Committee and Senator Hernstadt replied that he and Senator Neal had been promoting it for the past few sessions and Senator Neal had done so prior to that time. Senator Hernstadt submitted a memorandum, supporting Senate Bill No. 329. (See Exhibit J.)

Senator Raggio stated he remembered the bill from last session. He did not support it then and he would not support it now. He did not see why the optometrists' service was singled out.

Mr. Don Weatherhead, practicing optician, representing the state optician's association, stated the association does not support the bill and would like to see it defeated. He stated Co-National has never made a pair of glasses for the indigent and he doubted if they would.

With no further testimony on the bill, Chairman Wilson closed the hearing on Senate Bill No. 329.

Senator McCorkle asked for permission for a BDR request for marriage and family counselors to be listed as health care providers so they can be covered under health insurance. Currently people are discouraged from seeking their services because the cost is not covered.

Senator Hernstadt moved that a BDR be requested.

Senator Raggio seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR  
APRIL 1, 1981

Chairman Wilson presented the five bill drafting requests which follow below, for committee approval and introduction.

BDR 54-1456--Permits collection agency and company engaged in  
(SB 495) business of debt adjusting to pledge certain assets  
in lieu of purchasing a bond.

Senator Hernstadt moved for introduction of BDR 54-1456.

Senator McCorkle seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

BDR 55-1455--Eliminates the right to appeal to the state from  
(SB 494) decisions made by the superintendent of banks.

Senator Hernstadt moved for introduction of BDR 55-1455.

Senator Raggio seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

BDR 55-1451--Authorized the superintendent of banks to regulate  
(SB 492) bank holding companies and to approve consolidation,  
conversion or merger of a state bank and a national  
bank.

Senator Hernstadt moved for introduction of BDR 55-1451

Senator McCorkle seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

BDR 57-1369--Relates to surplus lines insurance; requiring a  
(SB 493) notice of nonguaranty of claims against an insolvent  
insurer.

Senator Hernstadt moved for introduction of BDR 57-1369.

Senator McCorkle seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously.

BDR 58-1388--Relates to public utilities; allows utilities to  
(SB 491) advance costs of insulation installed in residences  
of certain customers.



MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR  
APRIL 1, 1981

(BDR 58-1388 continued)

Senator Hernstadt moved for introduction of BDR 58-1388.

Senator McCorkle seconded the motion.

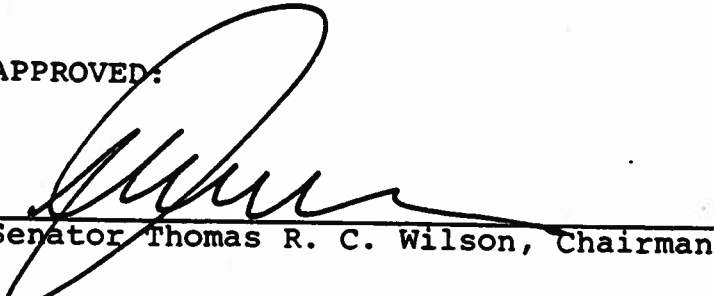
The motion passed unanimously.

With no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Frances Kindred, Committee Secretary

APPROVED:

  
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson, Chairman

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBITS - MEETING - APRIL 1, 1981

Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda.

Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

Exhibit C is verbatim testimony, Mr. Jones, in opposition to S.J.R. No. 28.

Exhibit D is verbatim testimony, Mr. Raymond, in opposition to S.J.R. No. 28.

Exhibit E is statement by Ms. Peavy, supporting S.B. No. 420.

Exhibit F is statement by Ms. Drees, supporting S.B. No. 420.

Exhibit G is copy of Nevada Affirmative Action Report, from employment security department.

Exhibit H is copies of letters from State of California Attorney Generals Office, submitted by Dr. Van Patten as part of his opposition to Senate Bill No. 329.

Exhibit I is article regarding commercial optometric establishments, submitted by Dr. Van Patten.

Exhibit J is memorandum from Senator Hernstadt, supporting Senate Bill No. 329.

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Commerce and Labor , Room 213 .

Day Wednesday , Date April 1, 1981 , Time 1:30 p.m.

S.J.R. No. 28--Memorialized Congress to repeal legislation setting wages for workers on federal public works.

A.B. No. 117--Changes various provisions on appeals and hearing officer in law concerning industrial insurance.

S.B. No. 420--Provides for certification of professional nurses as advanced specialists in nursing.

S.C.R. No. 36--Calls upon labor commissioner and state gaming control board to investigate possible discriminatory practices of gaming establishments in employment.

S.B. No. 329--Removes restrictions on locations where optometry may be practiced.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

Commerce & Labor

DATE:

4/1/80

EXHIBIT B

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME

ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

CHUCK KING CEN TEL 1110 E SAHARA 383-5501

BILL MONTGOMERY TEAMSTER LOCAL 533 3521214

John Raymond NO NEW CHAP. NECA 359-6373

Robert Noth IBPAT #567 REND 322-5855

Douglas Matyovskiy Carpenters LU. 971 323-5786

Ray C. Johnson Painters #567 382-5855

William Patten Optometrists 862 3977

Jean Peavy Exec Secretary, New St. Bd. of Nursing

GEORGANNE GREEN

DR. BILL KANELLOS OPTOMETRIST, 285 W. MOANA LN. 826-2172

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS.... MY NAME IS STAN JONES. I AM BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE NORTHERN NEVADA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL. I APPEAR BEFORE YOU ON BEHALF OF THE AFFILIATES IN OPPOSITION TO SJR 28.

AT THE OUTSET, LET ME SHARE A BIT OF CONCERN BEYOND THAT WHICH WE HAVE FOR SJR 28. RANK AND FILE MEMBERS WHO WANTED TO BE HERE TODAY, BUT WERE INTIMIDATED. I AM TOLD BY VERY RELIABLE SOURCES, THEY WOULD BE SEARCHED OUT AND FIRED IF THEY APPEARED. FOLLOWING A SIMILAR HEARING AT WHICH A GOOD MANY CONCERNED TRADE UNIONISTS DID APPEAR, WHEN THEY RETURNED TO ONE PARTICULAR JOB THE VERY NEXT DAY, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR... WHO HAPPENS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE AGC.... WHO ALSO HAPPENS TO SUPPORT THIS BILL.... THAT GENERAL CONTRACTOR, I AM ADVISED, SUGGESTED ALL WORKMEN WHO ATTENDED THAT HEARING SHOULD BE FIRED. ANOTHER CONTRACTOR THREATENED TO SUE A LOCAL UNION WHOSE MEMBERS HAD ATTENDED. FOR THOSE REASONS..... WE REFRAINED FROM CAUSING THOSE CONCERNED MEMBERS THE POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE "BLACKLISTING" OR LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT, AND THE LONG LITIGATION THAT WOULD FOLLOW SUCH ACTION IF IT WERE TAKEN.

OUR COUNCIL APPRECIATES, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE PRIVILEGE OF SHARING A FILM DEALING WITH THE DAVIS-BACON LAW WITH YOU. "A DAYS WORK.... A DAYS PAY" WILL, IN DRAMATIC FASHION, SET FORTH A NUMBER OF POINTS PERHAPS HERE-TO-FORE NOT UNDERSTOOD BY FAIR-MINDED PERSONS IN SEARCH OF FURTHER INFORMATION. PERMIT ME TO PREFACE THE FILM WITH JUST A FEW REMARKS.

WHO CALLS THE SHOTS ON DAVIS-BACON REPEAL? WHO ARE THE SPEAR-CARRIERS? IF YOU WERE TO PULL AWAY THE COVER.... WASH OFF THE COSMETICS..... YOU WOULD FIND "OPEN-SHOPPERS" WHO SHOP FOR LESS AND LESS FOR THE WORKER. THEY ARE THE ANTI-UNION..... ANTI-WORKER FORCES CONDUCTING A HOLY WAR AGAINST TRADE UNIONS.

MARCH 23, 1981

DAVIS-BACON PROVIDES A SENSE OF FAIR PLAY THEY ARE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO. IT'S THE SAME GROUP WHO HAS FOUGHT FAIR LABOR STANDARDS.... CIVIL RIGHTS..... AND ANY OTHER FORM OF PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

DAVIS-BACON SAVES THE GOVERNMENT MONEY BECAUSE IT PREVENTS EXPLOITATION OF HUMANS AT THEIR WORKPLACE. DAVIS-BACON AWARDS PUBLIC WORK TO SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS.... NOT ON CHEAP WAGES, BUT ON SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES AND SUPERIOR WORKER PRODUCTIVITY.

DAVIS-BACON IS A STANDARD OF FAIR PLAY.... WITHOUT IT, IT WOULD BE CHEAP LABOR AS JUST ANOTHER AVENUE FOR HIGHER PROFITS TO UNPRINCIPLED CONTRACTORS. WITHOUT DAVIS-BACON'S RULES TO PLAY BY, PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS WOULD BE A SHAMBLES.

IMAGINE, IF YOU CAN, 20 - 30,000 MX WORKERS COMING INTO NEVADA AT THE BEHEST OF THE LOWEST BIDDER. THAT SCENE WOULD BE FAR MORE DEVISTATING THAN THE HOARDS OF LOCUST WHO HAVE RAVAGED OUR COUNTRYSIDE. SMALL NEVADA COMMUNITIES COULD BE BANKRUPT OVERNIGHT WITH THE BOOT-LEG LABOR WORKING TODAY..... AND ON THE COUNTY DOLE TOMORROW. YOU WOULDN'T FIND THAT SCENE WITH WORKERS WHO ARE PAID A "FAIR DAYS WAGE FOR A FAIR DAYS WORK". A WAGE NOT BASED UPON GREED OF CONTRACTORS TRAVELING FROM PLACE TO PLACE RAVAGING THE COUNTRY.

NEVADA COULD BE TURNED INTO THE SAME KIND OF SICK SITUATION WE FIND OUR AMERICAN AUTO INDUSTRY IN, AS A RESULT OF CHEAP FOREIGN CARS. WITHOUT DAVIS-BACON WE WOULD ONLY BE REPLACING CHEAP FOREIGN LABOR FOR THE CARS. WE ASK YOU NOT TO PERPETRATE SUCH AN ILL-CONCEIVED SCHEME AS PROPOSED IN SJR 28.

THE FILM.... "A DAYS WORK.... A DAYS PAY" WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH THE TESTIMONY OF CONTRACTORS.... REPUTABLE CONTRACTORS, AND THE SKILLED WORKFORCE REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT A QUALITY BUILDING.

My name is John Raymond. I am Manager of the Northern Nevada Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. 253 Freeport Boulevard, Sparks, Nevada. This Association represents 35 electrical firms performing approximately 80% of electrical construction in Northern Nevada.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The issue before you is very emotional and I am going to try to take some of the emotion out of it and look at the real issues.

The real issue before this Committee deals with the future quality of Public Works construction projects in the State of Nevada. Passage of the bill before you will have a negative impact on the quality of construction in Nevada. The main argument before you is that by eliminating the requirement to pay established area wages, the state and municipalities can save money on Public Works construction. In actuality, the state and its political subdivisions will get what they pay for.

Public entities pride themselves on the thoroughness and high quality of the specifications for construction and of the materials to be used in their construction projects. I would assume that they are equally concerned with the caliber of the contractors and the work force that will transform their ideas into reality. What they are specifying in their plans is a requirement for expertise, competency, efficiency, and productivity on the part of all the contractors involved.



Perhaps the major problem that is associated with Public Works Projects is the use of unqualified contractors. This results in poor construction procedures, construction delays, disputes between the owner, architects, and general contractor, etc. All of these cost money and the public entity loses when they occur. Mr. Chairman, it is our conviction that paying substandard wages will not address any of these problems, and will in fact only make them worse.

A public entity that encourages the use of contractors paying substandard wages are shortchanging themselves and the people of Nevada. What we need is more effective utilization of construction funds, not a perpetuation of nor an increase in construction wastes. When qualified contractors pay prevailing wage rates, they insure the owner that they will provide skilled workmen. When this occurs, the owner will be assured that only competent contractors will bid the job.

When you hire an individual you pay for his/her experience and qualifications. A high degree of skills and qualifications naturally justify a higher level of pay. If the person fails to perform you have recourse to terminate him/her. On the other hand, if you offer a low rate of pay to a skilled individual, you will lose him/her to someone else who recognizes these skills and qualities - and you will have to

satisfy yourself with a less qualified individual. You get what you pay for. The paying of substandard wages can only serve to attract less skilled individuals. And as you are all aware, poorly qualified workmen cost you money.

Let's take this train of thought a little further. At present, before a Public Works project is approved, an estimate of the cost is assembled for budgetary purposes. One of the major costs, labor, is projected on the basis of local prevailing wage rates. Without this data, how does the public entity compute their estimate? And if they do go to bid, how do they discern true labor costs from excessive profits. This opens up a Pandora's Box and who could even begin to contemplate the potential problems. The argument that lower labor costs result in cost savings to the public entities is only one side of the coin. The other side of the coin is that substandard workmen earning substandard wages may end up costing the public entities more than they could imagine. And this doesn't even begin to address the issue of gross profiteering.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is the position of our Association that skilled, qualified craftsmen are due the wages they receive. We believe in paying for what we want. The highly trained journeyman electrician who goes to work for one of our contractors has perfected his skills through 4 years of on-the-job training, supplemented

with 4 years of detailed classroom training. Only the best applicants get into our training program and only the best are allowed to graduate. We then follow-up with continuing education programs to insure that our workforce is abreast of technological changes and new methods of construction. In addition, our Association sponsors formal training programs such as management productivity, crew productivity, foreman training, etc. to insure that our customers get what they pay for. When a public entity expects to pay for efficiency, expertise, competency, and productivity, we intend to give the owner what he is in fact paying for. When a workman is substandard we want him off our job. We won't pay for him and we don't expect the owner to.

As an Association, we feel that subcontractors, and the people who work for them, are skilled construction specialists and worth every penny they make. For this reason, we cannot support the bill before you which would result in paying substandard wages and encouraging substandard skill levels among the workforce. Too many skilled craftsmen have contributed too much to the growth of the State of Nevada to be treated in such a manner.

If there are any questions I will answer them to the best of our ability.

EX-1101 2  
4/1/81 315 7-20

# NEVADA STATE BOARD OF NURSING

1135 Terminal Way, Rm. 209, Reno, Nevada 89502

EXHIBIT E



## TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 420

April 1, 1981

I am Jean Peavy, Executive Secretary, Nevada State Board of Nursing.

I will present some of the history leading to the request for this bill.

1973 - There was a change in the definition of the practice of professional nursing (NRS 632.010,7). This change made it possible for the professional registered nurses with special training to perform additional acts which could be considered diagnosis and prescription. This was interpreted as allowing registered nurses with special training to practice in an "expanded role" or as nurse practitioners.

1979 - Six years later, after working with representatives of the Nevada State Medical Association and finally with the Board of Medical Examiners a regulation governing Nurse Practitioners was promulgated and adopted by the Board of Nursing. This regulation gives authority to the Board of Nursing to certify nurse practitioners.

Also in 1979 the Pharmacy Acts were changed. However, since the words nurse practitioner do not appear in the Nursing Practice Act they could not appear in the Pharmacy Acts, which has lead to some confusion. Instead of using the words "nurse practitioner" the words used in the Pharmacy Acts are "An registered nurse who holds a certificate from the state board of nursing".

1980 - Because of the confusion with the Pharmacy Acts the Board of Nursing decided to add Nurse Practitioner to the Nursing Act in the 1981 legislative session.

1981 - In a conference with Frank Daykin, Legislative Counsel, we were told we could not use "nurse practitioner" as it is not in the English language. The majority of health professionals in the United States know what a nurse practitioner is.

So to S.B. 420 in which "advanced specialist in Nursing" is used to describe the "nurse practitioner" I would like to see the bill amended using "advanced practitioner in nursing" if "nurse practitioner" cannot be used. To date the Board of Nursing has certified 54 registered nurses as nurse practitioners.



April 1, 1981

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE  
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE

TESTIMONY ON SB 420

My name is Nellie Drees, and I represent the Nevada Nurses Association, including the nurse practitioner members. I have functioned as a nurse practitioner in Nevada since 1973, and I am here today to speak in support of the intent of SB 420.

However, I would like to call your attention in line 4, page 1, that the term nurse practitioner rather than advanced specialist in nursing is the frequent and customary term used to refer to a nurse who is prepared through a formal organized educational program to perform such additional acts under the conditions prescribed by regulations adopted by the Board.

As evidence of this general usage, I would like to call your attention to its use in several documents. I am certified as a Family Nurse Practitioner by the Nevada State Board of Nursing and hold Certificate Number 25, which uses the term nurse practitioner. Certificates issued to me by the American Nurses Association as well as the University of California, San Francisco, all use the term nurse practitioner.

The term also appears in many commonly used indices such as the Index Medicus and Dissertation Abstracts. In addition, the term



# NEVADA NURSES' ASSOCIATION

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-2-

nurse practitioner, has been used in writing Federal regulations, and appeared in the Federal Register as early as 1976.

Not only has the term been used in these various governmental, educational, and health professional documents, it also has appeared in legal literature. I cite Mr. Philip Kissam's article entitled "Physician's Assistants and Nurse Practitioner Laws: A Study of Health Law Reform", which was published in the Kansas Law Review, Vol 24, 1975.

The Nevada Nurses Association believes that the term nurse practitioner will more clearly reflect the intent of SB 420.

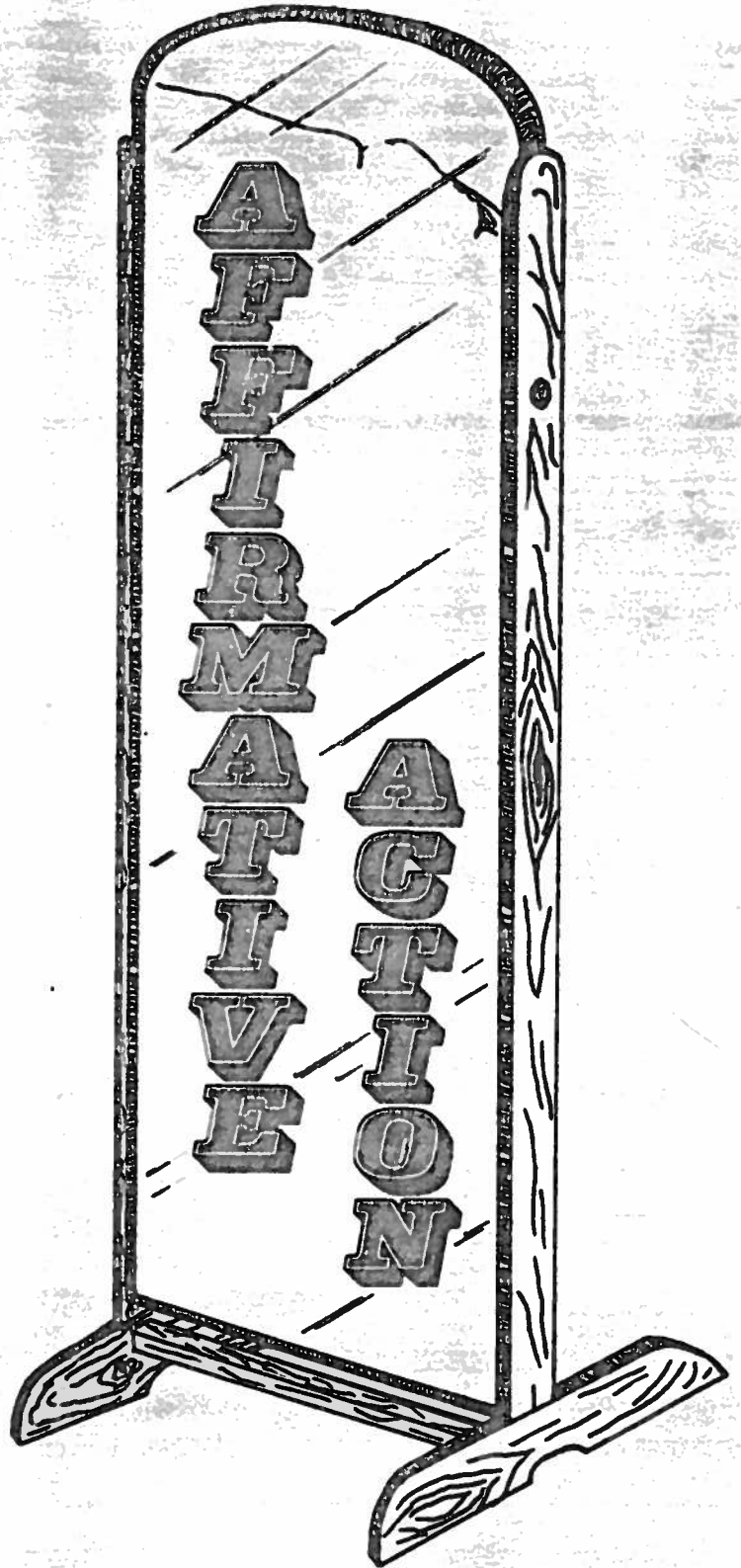
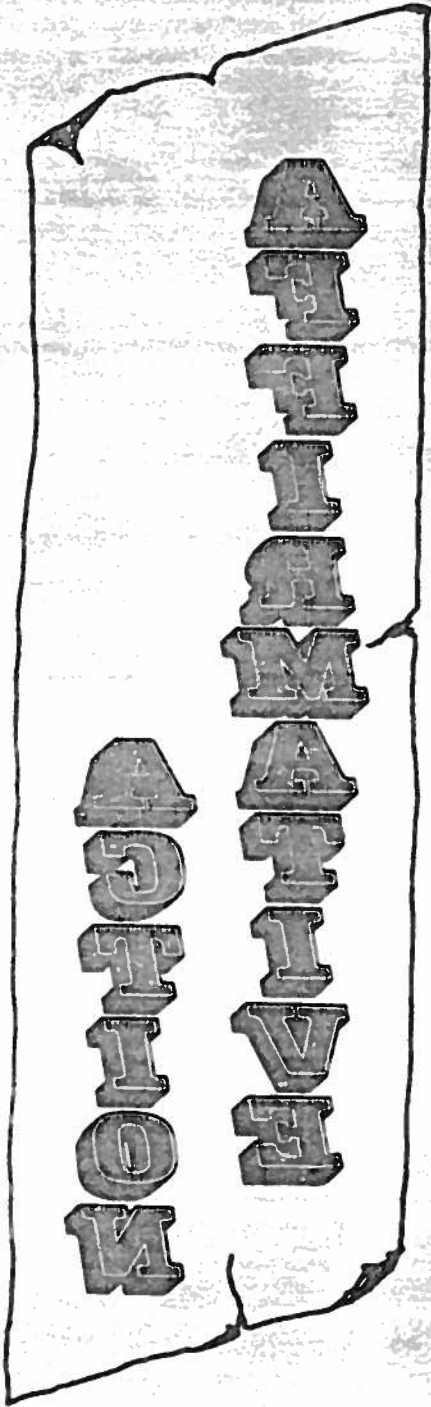
Thank you.

NELLIE S. DROES, R.N.C., M.S.

NSD:mc

# NEVADA

EXHIBIT G



1980

1293





**NEVADA AFFIRMATIVE ACTION  
STATE AND COUNTIES**

**1980**

**Prepared By  
Nevada Employment Security Department  
Employment Security Research Section  
500 East Third Street  
Carson City, Nevada 89713**

**March 1980**



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## INTRODUCTION

### Affirmative Action Data State and Counties of Nevada

The following tables were prepared by the Employment Security Research Section of the Nevada Employment Security Department for use in planning affirmative action programs. This document satisfies the requirements specified in Revised Order No. 4, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, for Federal contractors and subcontractors who have contracts amounting to \$50,000 dollars in value or greater, and who employ fifty or more persons.

Table 1, 1980 Population by Sex and Minority Status, was derived by applying 1970 census ratios to population estimates provided by the State Planning Coordinators Office. State totals may differ slightly from other publications due to rounding.

Table 2, Employment Status by Sex and Minority Characteristics also utilizes 1970 census relationships. Annual estimates of labor force characteristics are provided for calendar year 1979 and are the latest available annual statistics. Should recent monthly employment statistics be desired, they may be obtained by contacting Aileen Rossiter 385-0407 for Las Vegas data, or Dan Culbert 885-4550 for State, Reno, or rural information.

Table 3, Employed Persons 16 Years and Over by Occupation, is a percentage distribution taken directly from the 1970 Census. Total and female percentages are given by race and ethnic group. There are, however, four exceptions to this percentage distribution. In the cases of the State of Nevada, Carson City, Clark County and Washoe County, this distribution is in the form of the number of individuals employed in each category (according to 1979 totals) instead of the percentage distribution which is used with the remaining counties. Broad occupational categories are presented with a limited number of sub-categories.

Since January, 1977, labor force information has been obtained by a sample survey of the population 16 years and over conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This data may differ slightly from that presented in previous affirmative action publications due to the techniques currently in use.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gary Lungstrum in Carson City, Nevada at 702-885-4550  
or use the in-State toll free number 1-800-992-0900

or

Aileen Rossiter in Las Vegas, Nevada at 702-385-0407

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 1

STATE NEVADA

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	768,170	100.00%	380,190	100.00%
2. WHITE	706,360	91.70%	349,370	91.59%
3. BLACK	42,160	5.68%	20,930	5.74%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	11,940	1.62%	6,100	1.68%
5. ORIENTAL	4,920	.63%	2,540	.66%
6. OTHER RACES	2,780	.36%	1,260	.33%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	41,690	5.55%	20,510	5.53%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	103,460	13.85%	51,340	13.94%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE



EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	358,000	340,010	17,990	5.1%
2. WHITE	333,360	317,060	16,320	4.8%
3. BLACK	17,020	16,630	990	5.6%
4. OTHER RACES	6,970	6,300	670	9.6%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	17,220	16,200	1,020	5.9%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	41,810	39,130	2,680	6.4%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	134,450	126,310	8,140	6.0%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	37.5%	37.1%	45.2%	
9. WHITE	123,740	116,500	7,240	5.8%
10. BLACK	7,820	7,280	540	6.9%
11. OTHER RACES	2,870	2,520	350	12.1%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	5,830	5,340	490	8.4%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	16,520	15,140	1,380	8.3%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 3  
STATEWIDE

STATE OF NEVADA  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

ANNUAL AVERAGE  
CY 1979

	***** BOTH SEXES *****					***** FEMALES *****				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	340,010	317,060	16,630	6,300	16,200	126,310	116,500	7,280	2,520	5,340
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	48,280	46,930	930	610	1,540	18,950	18,170	500	280	480
ENGINEERS **	3,740	3,810	0	40	100	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	6,460	6,340	80	100	230	3,920	3,730	60	90	150
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	9,860	9,510	250	140	210	6,690	6,520	180	80	160
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	28,220	27,270	600	330	1,000	8,340	7,920	260	110	170
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	34,680	33,930	530	280	1,100	7,200	6,990	70	80	250
SALARIED **	27,540	26,950	500	180	790	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	7,140	6,980	30	110	310	0	0	0	0	0
SALES WORKERS	19,380	19,020	280	150	700	9,090	8,850	160	90	310
RETAIL STORES	11,900	11,730	200	80	450	7,450	7,220	130	60	250
OTHER SALES WORKERS	7,480	7,290	80	70	240	1,640	1,630	30	40	60
CLERICAL WORKERS	57,460	55,170	1,710	670	2,200	44,840	42,990	1,340	530	1,730
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	12,580	12,370	250	180	520	12,510	12,120	210	170	520
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	44,880	42,800	1,460	490	1,690	32,340	30,870	1,130	360	1,210
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	45,220	43,120	1,310	610	1,910	1,900	1,750	100	50	110
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	13,260	12,680	350	290	660	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	10,880	10,460	280	130	550	0	0	0	0	0
MACHINISTS & OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN **	1,360	1,590	0	30	100	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	19,720	18,390	680	160	600	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	18,360	16,490	1,180	440	1,220	4,550	3,730	610	160	240
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	3,060	2,850	70	40	210	880	820	20	20	50
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1,360	1,270	130	30	100	380	350	40	10	10
NONMANUFACTURING	13,940	12,370	980	370	910	3,280	2,560	560	150	170
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	13,260	12,370	580	150	540	510	580	20	10	20
NONFARM LABORERS	12,920	10,780	1,650	440	1,200	630	580	100	30	40
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	81,260	71,660	7,600	2,270	5,050	35,490	30,760	3,660	1,000	1,990
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	37,740	32,340	4,140	1,430	3,090	18,440	15,730	1,920	590	1,230
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	6,120	6,020	170	30	210	380	350	30	0	10
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	37,400	33,290	3,290	810	1,750	16,670	14,450	1,730	410	750
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2,720	1,900	680	250	160	2,650	1,750	660	230	140
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY & LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	6,460 56,780	5,710 47,880	170 6,570	450 2,440	580 4,830	510 22,100	350 18,410	60 2,720	40 890	30 1,450

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WORKERS.

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	38,320	100.00%	18,790	100.00%
2. WHITE	36,200	94.46%	17,920	95.37%
3. BLACK	410	1.07%	40	.21%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	1,300	3.39%	670	3.55%
5. ORIENTAL	190	.50%	90	.46%
6. OTHER RACES	220	.57%	80	.41%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,600	4.16%	630	3.36%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	3,720	9.70%	1,500	7.99%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

TABLE 3  
CARSON CITY

STATE OF NEVADA  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

ANNUAL AVERAGE  
CY 1979

	***** BOTH SEXES *****					***** FEMALES *****				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	14,740	14,100	60	590	600	6,040	5,730	20	290	170
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	3,150	2,960	60	140	30	1,110	1,010	20	70	0
ENGINEERS **	550	540	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	350	320	0	40	10	190	160	0	40	0
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	740	680	20	50	0	500	460	20	10	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	1,520	1,420	40	40	20	420	390	0	20	0
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	2,120	2,090	0	50	40	330	330	0	0	20
SALARIED **	1,730	1,710	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	400	380	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
SALES WORKERS	740	720	0	20	30	330	330	0	0	30
RETAIL STORES	460	450	0	0	30	270	270	0	0	30
OTHER SALES WORKERS	280	270	0	20	0	60	60	0	0	0
CLERICAL WORKERS	3,430	3,340	0	90	30	2,730	2,650	0	60	30
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	1,080	1,040	0	30	10	1,070	1,040	0	30	20
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	2,360	2,300	0	60	10	1,660	1,610	0	50	10
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	1,550	1,480	0	60	180	50	50	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	550	510	0	50	60	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	440	420	0	10	60	0	0	0	0	0
MACHINISTS & OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN **	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	520	510	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	520	490	0	20	80	230	210	0	20	20
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	130	130	0	0	30	90	90	0	0	20
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	30	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0
NONMANUFACTURING	350	350	0	10	50	130	120	0	10	0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	190	180	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONFARM LABORERS	350	370	0	20	10	30	30	0	0	0
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,400	2,260	0	150	150	1,090	1,000	0	90	30
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1,190	1,060	0	140	120	620	530	0	90	30
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	520	520	0	0	10	20	20	0	0	0
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	690	680	0	10	10	440	440	0	0	0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	130	110	0	20	50	140	120	0	20	50
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY & LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	150 1,760	140 1,610	0 0	0 190	0 180	10 810	10 690	0 0	0 110	0 80

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WORKERS.

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY CARSON CITY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	15,610	14,740	870	5.6%
2. WHITE	14,930	14,100	830	5.5%
3. BLACK	60	60	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	620	590	40	5.6%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	630	600	30	4.7%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,310	1,250	70	5.3%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	6,400	6,040	360	5.6%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	40.9%	40.9%	41.3%	
9. WHITE	6,060	5,730	340	5.5%
10. BLACK	20	20	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	310	290	20	7.3%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	180	170	10	7.7%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	510	480	30	5.8%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 1

COUNTY CHURCHILL

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	13,560	100.00%	6,480	100.00%
2. WHITE	12,630	93.15%	6,010	92.60%
3. BLACK	170	1.28%	70	1.03%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	540	3.99%	290	4.50%
5. ORIENTAL	160	1.19%	90	1.39%
6. OTHER RACES	50	.39%	20	.28%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	550	4.08%	250	3.90%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,480	10.93%	720	11.10%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	4,800	4,510	290	6.0%
2. WHITE	4,600	4,330	270	5.7%
3. BLACK	10	10	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	190	170	20	12.6%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	160	160	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	360	340	20	5.5%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	1,730	1,590	140	7.8%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	36.0%	35.2%	48.2%	
9. WHITE	1,610	1,490	120	7.3%
10. BLACK	10	10	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	110	90	20	16.8%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	30	30	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	150	130	20	13.3%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Table 3  
1970 Census

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALES, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

CHURCHILL  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	3324 100.0	3195 100.0	7 100.0	122 100.0	118 100.0	1173 100.0	1100 100.0	7 100.0	66 100.0	22 100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED										
ENGINEERS **	13.4	13.4	0.	13.9	6.8	17.1	17.9	0.	6.1	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	.7	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	0.	3.6	3.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4.2	4.4	0.	0.	0.	7.7	8.2	0.	0.	0.
	6.3	6.0	0.	13.9	6.8	5.9	5.9	0.	6.1	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS										
SALARIED **	9.1	9.3	0.	4.1	5.1	6.6	6.6	0.	7.6	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	5.8	5.9	0.	4.1	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	3.3	3.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS										
RETAIL STORES	6.0	6.2	0.	0.	5.9	9.9	10.5	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	4.8	5.0	0.	0.	5.9	9.2	9.8	0.	0.	0.
	1.2	1.3	0.	0.	0.	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS										
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	13.6	13.8	0.	9.0	12.7	28.6	30.1	0.	7.6	68.2
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	3.0	2.9	0.	4.1	6.8	7.9	8.0	0.	7.6	16.4
	10.6	10.9	0.	4.9	5.9	20.7	22.1	0.	0.	31.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED										
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	18.0	18.3	0.	9.0	39.8	1.3	1.4	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	7.2	7.4	0.	3.3	5.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	5.0	5.2	0.	0.	28.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	5.7	5.7	0.	5.7	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT										
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	4.9	4.6	0.	12.3	0.	2.1	1.3	0.	16.7	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.4	1.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	.1	0.	0.	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	3.4	3.2	0.	9.0	0.	2.1	1.3	0.	16.7	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES										
	3.9	3.9	0.	4.1	0.	2.8	2.6	0.	7.6	0.
NONFARM LABORERS										
	3.6	3.6	0.	4.1	9.3	.4	.6	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD										
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	13.1	12.5	100.0	23.8	0.	23.7	22.5	100.0	36.4	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	7.0	6.4	100.0	15.6	0.	14.9	13.5	100.0	28.8	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	1.7	1.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	4.4	4.3	0.	8.2	0.	8.8	8.9	0.	7.6	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS										
	1.6	1.2	0.	9.6	0.	4.3	3.5	0.	18.2	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	13.1 18.8	13.3 17.8	0. 100.0	9.8 39.3	20.3 15.3	3.1 21.8	3.3 19.8	0. 100.0	0. 47.0	31.8 31.8

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	410,820	100.00%	202,040	100.00%
2. WHITE	367,600	89.48%	180,260	89.22%
3. BLACK	37,220	9.06%	18,730	9.27%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	1,700	.41%	840	.41%
5. ORIENTAL	2,720	.66%	1,450	.72%
6. OTHER RACES	1,570	.38%	760	.38%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	22,770	5.54%	11,220	5.55%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	65,990	16.06%	32,990	16.33%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

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TABLE 3  
LAS VEGASSTATE OF NEVADA  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENTEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPANNUAL AVERAGE  
CY 1979

	***** BOTH SEXES *****					***** FEMALES *****				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	184,620	167,690	14,610	2,320	8,640	66,040	58,880	6,300	860	2,680
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	25,480	24,320	670	290	920	9,770	9,360	370	100	260
ENGINEERS **	2,030	2,010	0	40	60	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2,770	2,520	90	40	90	1,590	1,530	40	30	60
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	5,170	4,860	190	50	110	3,370	3,180	150	20	50
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	15,510	14,920	390	170	660	4,820	4,650	180	40	130
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	17,350	16,770	430	100	370	3,570	3,470	50	40	70
SALARIED **	14,400	13,920	450	50	290	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2,950	2,850	30	50	90	0	0	0	0	0
SALES WORKERS	11,260	10,900	250	80	360	5,420	5,240	150	50	160
RETAIL STORES	7,070	6,880	180	30	260	4,360	4,240	120	30	150
OTHER SALES WORKERS	4,250	4,030	70	30	100	1,060	1,000	30	30	10
CLERICAL WORKERS	30,650	28,840	1,510	280	1,250	23,380	22,020	1,180	200	900
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	6,090	5,870	220	50	230	5,940	5,770	170	50	230
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	24,550	22,970	1,290	230	1,020	17,440	16,250	1,010	160	670
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	24,190	23,140	1,100	110	900	930	820	40	10	60
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	7,200	6,710	310	50	350	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	5,170	5,040	130	10	200	0	0	0	0	0
HANDICRAFTS & OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN **	740	670	0	10	40	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	11,080	10,730	660	40	310	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	8,490	7,360	1,050	160	500	2,050	1,470	540	50	130
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1,290	1,170	60	30	100	130	120	10	10	0
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	740	670	130	10	100	130	120	40	0	10
NONMANUFACTURING	6,460	5,530	860	110	380	1,780	1,240	490	40	120
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	7,070	6,540	530	30	210	200	180	10	0	0
NONFARM LABORERS	7,570	6,040	1,480	120	540	460	350	100	30	20
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	50,400	42,430	6,900	1,080	3,300	18,890	15,250	3,280	340	1,020
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	22,520	18,110	3,830	710	2,040	10,430	8,420	1,780	240	690
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	3,690	3,690	130	0	150	260	240	30	0	0
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	24,190	20,630	2,940	370	1,120	8,190	6,600	1,470	100	0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,290	670	560	50	70	1,260	650	550	50	0
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY & LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	920	670	100	30	140	130	60	50	0	20
	32,120	25,320	5,900	900	2,770	12,220	9,480	2,430	310	780

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WORKERS.

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY CLARK

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	195,830	184,620	11,210	5.7%
2. WHITE	177,740	167,690	10,060	5.6%
3. BLACK	15,530-1.9	14,610	920	5.8%
4. OTHER RACES	2,560	2,320	240	9.2%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	9,420 u.9	8,640	780	8.2%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	27,510	25,570	1,940	7.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	71,230	66,040	5,190	7.2%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	36.3%	35.7%	46.2%	
9. WHITE	63,390	58,880	4,510	7.1%
10. BLACK	6,800	6,300	500	7.3%
11. OTHER RACES	1,040	860	180	16.9%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	3,040	2,680	360	11.8%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	10,880	9,840	1,040	9.5%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 1

COUNTY DOUGLAS

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	16,040	100.00%	7,920	100.00%
2. WHITE	15,500	96.61%	7,660	96.71%
3. BLACK		.01%		.00%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	450	2.82%	210	2.68%
5. ORIENTAL	50	.32%	30	.35%
6. OTHER RACES	40	.23%	20	.26%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	440	2.75%	230	2.91%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	980	6.13%	490	6.20%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	7,290	6,870	420	5.8%
2. WHITE	6,990	6,620	380	5.3%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	300	250	40	14.5%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	190	190	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	490	440	40	8.1%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	2,680	2,540	140	5.2%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	36.7%	36.9%	33.3%	
9. WHITE	2,560	2,430	130	5.0%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	120	110	10	7.6%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	80	80	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	200	190	10	5.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Table 3  
1970 Census

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

DOUGLAS  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	3168	3051	0	117	87	1172	1122	0	50	55
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	9.8	10.1	0.	0.	0.	8.2	8.6	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	1.0	1.1	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	.7	.6	0.	0.	0.	1.2	1.2	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	7.9	8.2	0.	0.	0.	6.0	6.2	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	14.8	15.3	0.	0.	29.9	9.0	9.4	0.	0.	37.1
SALARIED **	11.0	11.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	3.8	3.9	0.	0.	29.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	3.9	4.0	0.	0.	17.2	4.3	4.5	0.	0.	20.0
RETAIL STORES	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	17.2	3.4	3.6	0.	0.	20.0
OTHER SALES WORKERS	1.6	1.7	0.	0.	0.	.9	.9	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	16.0	16.3	0.	8.5	24.1	33.6	34.2	0.	20.0	42.9
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.7	3.7	0.	4.3	0.	10.1	10.1	0.	10.0	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	12.2	12.6	0.	4.3	24.1	23.5	24.2	0.	10.0	42.9
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	9.8	9.3	0.	24.8	0.	.4	0.	0.	10.0	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	4.8	4.5	0.	13.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	1.6	1.4	0.	7.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.4	3.4	0.	3.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3.9	4.1	0.	0.	11.5	2.6	2.7	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.3	.3	0.	0.	0.	.4	.4	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	3.6	3.8	0.	0.	11.5	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1.1	1.2	0.	0.	0.	.4	.4	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	1.4	1.0	0.	12.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	30.4	30.1	0.	37.6	11.5	36.2	35.1	0.	60.0	0.
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	10.8	10.4	0.	16.2	0.	13.9	14.1	0.	10.0	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.5	1.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	18.3	18.2	0.	21.4	11.5	22.3	21.0	0.	50.0	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2.1	2.1	0.	4.3	0.	4.4	4.2	0.	10.0	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	6.8 17.8	6.6 16.8	0. 0.	12.8 45.3	5.7 5.7	.9 18.3	.9 18.3	0. 0.	0. 20.0	0. 0.

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	18,020	100.00%	8,700	100.00%
2. WHITE	16,050	89.05%	7,730	88.90%
3. BLACK	130	.72%	50	.52%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	1,690	9.39%	860	9.91%
5. ORIENTAL	60	.32%	20	.25%
6. OTHER RACES	100	.54%	40	.42%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,330	7.40%	630	7.18%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	3,310	18.36%	1,590	18.28%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

1970 Census

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

ELKO  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
<b>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>5414</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
ENGINEERS **	1.0	1.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.0	2.0	0.	1.8	1.3	3.4	3.4	0.	4.4	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	4.1	4.1	52.9	1.8	3.1	7.7	7.5	52.9	4.4	8.3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	7.1	7.1	47.1	4.0	4.6	5.9	5.6	47.1	4.4	0.
<b>NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>5.6</b>
SALARIED **	9.6	10.0	0.	1.5	3.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	3.0	3.1	0.	0.	3.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>SALES WORKERS</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>
RETAIL STORES	2.3	2.2	0.	4.0	2.6	4.3	4.0	0.	9.6	3.5
OTHER SALES WORKERS	1.2	1.2	0.	0.	1.5	.5	.6	0.	0.	4.2
<b>CLERICAL WORKERS</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.0	3.2	0.	0.	1.8	7.9	8.5	0.	0.	4.9
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	11.4	11.8	0.	4.4	7.0	25.9	27.0	0.	10.5	10.4
<b>CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	2.9	2.9	0.	4.0	3.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	3.6	3.6	0.	0.	2.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.4	.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	5.8	5.8	0.	6.3	2.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.3	.3	0.	1.8	0.	.4	.2	0.	4.4	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.1	.1	0.	1.5	0.	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	5.6	5.7	0.	4.0	8.0	2.9	2.9	0.	3.5	4.9
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>
<b>NONFARM LABORERS</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>
<b>SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>54.9</b>
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	12.8	12.3	0.	24.3	26.0	20.7	20.0	0.	35.1	44.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.2	1.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.6	4.9	0.	0.	7.5	7.6	8.1	0.	0.	10.4
<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>FARM WORKERS 1/</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.</b>
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	23.2	21.9	0.	48.9	39.4	25.1	23.3	0.	56.8	47.9

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY ELKO

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	8,340	8,000	340	4.1%
2. WHITE	7,820	7,590	230	2.8%
3. BLACK	20	20	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	500	380	120	23.1%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	560	540	20	3.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,080	940	140	12.9%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	2,970	2,820	140	4.8%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	35.6%	35.2%	41.1%	
9. WHITE	2,740	2,640	100	3.4%
10. BLACK	20	20	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	210	160	50	23.1%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	210	200	10	2.8%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	440	380	60	13.6%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 1

COUNTY ESERALDA

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	940	100.00%	420	100.00%
2. WHITE	900	95.39%	400	95.34%
3. BLACK		.16%		.00%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	40	4.45%	20	4.66%
5. ORIENTAL		.00%		.00%
6. OTHER RACES		.00%		.00%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	20	2.54%	10	2.51%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	70	7.15%	30	7.17%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	170	160	10	4.1%
2. WHITE	170	160	10	5.3%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	0	0	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	10	10	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	10	10	0	.0%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	40	30	10	23.6%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	23.5%	18.7%	100.0%	
9. WHITE	40	30	10	23.6%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	0	0	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	0	0	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	0	0	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

Table 3

1970 Census  
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

ESMERALDA  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	B O T H S E X E S					F E M A L E S				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	209 100.0	209 100.0	0 100.0	0 100.0	9 100.0	39 100.0	39 100.0	0 100.0	0 100.0	0 100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED										
ENGINEERS **	5.3	5.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	1.9	1.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS										
SALARIED **	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	6.2	6.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	2.9	2.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS										
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	18.2	18.2	0.	0.	0.	82.1	82.1	0.	0.	0.
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	2.9	2.9	0.	0.	0.	15.4	15.4	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	15.3	15.3	0.	0.	0.	66.7	66.7	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **										
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	12.0	12.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	3.8	3.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	1.4	1.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	6.2	6.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES										
NONFARM LABORERS	15.3	15.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD										
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	18.7	18.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS										
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	14.8	14.8	0.	0.	100.0	17.9	17.9	0.	0.	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	17.9	17.9	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	7.7	7.7	0.	0.	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	3.8	3.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	22.0	22.0	0.	0.	0.	17.9	17.9	0.	0.	0.

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

COUNTY EUREKA

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	1,300	100.00%	600	100.00%
2. WHITE	1,240	95.25%	570	95.16%
3. BLACK		.00%		.00%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	60	4.64%	30	4.61%
5. ORIENTAL		.00%		.00%
6. OTHER RACES		.11%		.23%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN		.00%		.00%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	60	4.75%	30	4.84%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

ELUREKA  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	B O T H					F E M A L E S				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	444	419	0	25	0	120	106	0	14	0
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	8.8	9.3	0.	0.	0.	19.2	21.7	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	.9	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	6.3	6.7	0.	0.	0.	19.2	21.7	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	1.6	1.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	7.9	8.4	0.	0.	0.	13.3	15.1	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	2.5	2.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	5.4	5.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	8.1	7.6	0.	16.0	0.	24.2	23.6	0.	28.6	0.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	.9	0.	0.	16.0	0.	3.3	0.	0.	28.6	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	7.2	7.6	0.	0.	0.	20.8	23.6	0.	0.	0.
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	16.4	17.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	7.4	7.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	2.5	2.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	6.5	6.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10.4	9.5	0.	24.0	0.	5.0	0.	0.	42.9	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	10.4	9.5	0.	24.0	0.	5.0	0.	0.	42.9	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	4.7	5.0	0.	0.	0.	2.5	2.8	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14.2	13.4	0.	28.0	0.	32.5	36.8	0.	0.	0.
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	10.4	11.0	0.	0.	0.	28.7	30.2	0.	0.	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	3.2	1.7	0.	28.0	0.	5.8	6.6	0.	0.	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	29.5	29.4	0.	32.0	0.	3.3	0.	0.	28.6	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	32.0	32.0	0.	32.0	0.	32.5	33.0	0.	28.6	0.

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY EUREKA

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	570	560	10	2.1%
2. WHITE	540	530	10	1.8%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	30	30	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	0	0	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	30	30	0	.0%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	150	150	0	1.9%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	26.3%	26.7%	.0%	
9. WHITE	140	130	0	2.2%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	20	20	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	0	0	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	20	20	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	8,690	100.00%	4,190	100.00%
2. WHITE	7,820	89.96%	3,750	89.41%
3. BLACK	90	.97%	40	.85%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	710	8.14%	390	9.29%
5. ORIENTAL	10	.16%	10	.23%
6. OTHER RACES	70	.77%	10	.23%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	850	9.76%	380	8.99%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,720	19.80%	820	19.58%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE



NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY HUMBOLDT

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	4,000	3,840	160	4.1%
2. WHITE	3,790	3,640	160	4.1%
3. BLACK	20	20	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	160	150	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	440	430	20	4.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	640	630	20	3.1%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	1,350	1,310	50	3.3%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	33.7%	34.1%	31.2%	
9. WHITE	1,250	1,210	50	3.5%
10. BLACK	10	10	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	90	90	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	190	170	20	9.5%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	290	270	20	6.8%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

Table 3  
1970 Census  
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

HUMBOLDT  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	B O T H S E X E S					F E M A L E S				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	2663 100.0	2521 100.0	16 100.0	126 100.0	296 100.0	908 100.0	838 100.0	10 100.0	60 100.0	116 100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	12.4	13.1	0.	0.	9.8	15.0	16.2	0.	0.	24.6
ENGINEERS **	.7	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	3.4	3.6	0.	0.	7.1	5.7	6.2	0.	0.	17.8
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	3.6	3.8	0.	0.	0.	4.8	5.3	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4.7	5.0	0.	0.	2.7	4.4	4.8	0.	0.	6.8
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	10.3	10.9	0.	0.	4.1	5.6	6.0	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	5.8	6.1	0.	0.	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	4.5	4.8	0.	0.	1.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	2.9	3.0	0.	0.	0.	6.4	6.9	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	1.9	2.0	0.	0.	0.	4.6	5.0	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	1.0	1.0	0.	0.	0.	1.8	1.9	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	11.2	11.3	0.	11.1	7.8	27.3	27.9	0.	23.3	19.5
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	1.9	1.8	0.	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	0.	10.0	13.6
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	9.3	9.5	0.	6.3	2.4	21.7	22.6	0.	13.3	5.9
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	12.7	12.2	0.	25.4	4.4	1.8	0.	0.	26.7	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	5.5	5.7	0.	3.2	2.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.6	.2	0.	5.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.7	4.1	0.	16.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	8.6	8.1	0.	20.6	15.5	1.3	1.4	0.	0.	9.3
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	8.4	7.8	0.	20.6	15.5	1.3	1.4	0.	0.	9.3
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	5.7	5.8	0.	4.8	6.4	1.7	1.8	0.	0.	5.9
NONFARM LABORERS	3.2	3.3	0.	0.	3.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20.6	20.7	56.3	13.5	28.7	35.5	36.6	30.0	20.0	34.7
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	13.1	13.0	37.5	13.5	23.0	23.3	23.9	0.	20.0	34.7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.3	1.3	0.	0.	0.	1.2	1.3	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	6.2	6.4	18.7	0.	5.7	10.9	11.5	30.0	0.	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.2	.3	43.8	14.3	2.4	3.6	1.0	70.0	30.0	6.9
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	11.2 22.2	11.3 21.1	0. 81.3	10.3 35.7	17.2 44.3	2.0 27.0	2.1 24.8	0. 70.0	0. 50.0	0. 40.7

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	3,390	100.00%	1,620	100.00%
2. WHITE	3,210	94.64%	1,520	93.56%
3. BLACK		.04%		.00%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	180	5.18%	100	6.26%
5. ORIENTAL		.11%		.16%
6. OTHER RACES		.04%		.00%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	250	7.50%	140	8.63%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	440	12.87%	240	15.07%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

LANDER  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	1031	997	0	34	92	260	250	0	10	41
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	17.7	18.4	0.	0.	5.4	25.8	26.8	0.	0.	12.2
ENGINEERS **	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	5.4	5.8	6.0	0.	0.	12.2
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	4.3	4.4	0.	0.	0.	15.0	15.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	10.7	11.0	0.	0.	0.	5.0	5.2	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	8.5	8.8	0.	0.	18.3	9.6	10.0	0.	0.	36.6
SALARIED **	4.9	5.1	0.	0.	18.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	3.6	3.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	0.	5.4	5.6	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	1.8	1.9	0.	0.	0.	5.4	5.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	12.1	12.0	0.	14.7	10.9	30.4	31.6	0.	0.	9.8
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.3	3.4	0.	0.	0.	13.1	13.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	8.8	8.6	0.	14.7	10.9	17.3	18.0	0.	0.	9.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	17.0	17.0	0.	17.6	16.3	1.5	1.6	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	3.7	3.8	0.	0.	9.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	6.3	5.9	0.	17.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	7.0	7.2	0.	0.	6.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15.1	15.0	0.	17.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.9	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	14.3	14.1	0.	17.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.5	3.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	2.4	2.5	0.	0.	0.	3.1	3.2	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	10.5	9.8	0.	29.4	26.1	24.2	21.2	0.	100.0	41.5
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	7.6	7.3	0.	14.7	10.9	16.5	15.2	0.	50.0	24.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.8	.8	0.	0.	7.6	1.5	1.6	0.	0.	17.1
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	2.1	1.7	0.	14.7	7.6	6.2	4.4	0.	50.0	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	10.8	10.4	0.	20.6	25.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	17.4	16.8	0.	35.3	28.3	19.6	18.4	0.	50.0	24.4

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY LANDER

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	1,710	1,640	70	3.8%
2. WHITE	1,610	1,590	30	1.7%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	90	50	40	42.5%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	160	150	20	10.9%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	250	200	60	24.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	430	410	10	3.2%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	25.1%	25.0%	14.2%	
9. WHITE	410	400	10	3.4%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	20	20	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	80	70	20	21.6%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	100	90	20	20.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	3,090	100.00%	1,610	100.00%
2. WHITE	3,010	97.30%	1,560	96.78%
3. BLACK	10	.27%	10	.52%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	60	2.07%	40	2.25%
5. ORIENTAL		.08%		.07%
6. OTHER RACES	10	.27%	10	.37%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	100	3.06%	60	3.67%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	180	5.75%	110	6.89%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	1,350	1,330	50	3.9%
2. WHITE	1,350	1,300	50	3.7%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	30	30	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	50	50	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	60	30	0	.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	460	430	20	5.2%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	33.3%	32.3%	40.0%	
9. WHITE	450	430	20	5.2%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	0	0	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	20	20	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	20	20	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

Table 3  
1970 Census

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

LINCOLN  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	902	880	0	22	32	294	291	0	3	15
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	11.4	11.7	0.	0.	15.6	12.0	13.1	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	8.4	8.6	0.	0.	0.	11.6	11.7	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	3.0	3.1	0.	0.	15.6	1.4	1.4	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	14.1	14.0	0.	16.2	16.7	11.9	12.0	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	9.1	8.9	0.	16.2	16.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	5.0	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	3.9	4.0	0.	0.	0.	7.5	7.6	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	1.4	1.5	0.	0.	0.	4.4	4.8	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2.4	2.5	0.	0.	0.	3.1	3.1	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	10.2	10.5	0.	0.	15.6	24.5	24.7	0.	0.	33.3
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	.4	.5	0.	0.	15.6	1.4	1.4	0.	0.	33.3
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	9.8	10.0	0.	0.	0.	23.1	23.4	0.	0.	0.
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	16.6	17.0	0.	0.	0.	4.4	4.6	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	6.4	6.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	7.9	8.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5.9	5.7	0.	13.6	0.	1.0	0.	0.	100.0	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	5.2	5.0	0.	13.6	0.	1.0	0.	0.	100.0	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	6.8	5.2	0.	66.2	0.	1.4	1.4	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20.3	20.8	0.	0.	31.3	36.4	36.8	0.	0.	66.7
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	12.4	12.7	0.	0.	0.	22.8	23.0	0.	0.	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	2.2	2.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	5.7	5.8	0.	0.	31.3	13.6	13.7	0.	0.	66.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	8.5	8.7	0.	0.	18.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	22.1	20.9	0.	66.2	18.7	24.1	24.4	0.	0.	0.

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.



POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1960

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	7,960	100.00%	3,870	100.00%
2. WHITE	7,460	93.52%	3,610	93.37%
3. BLACK	10	.07%		.03%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	490	6.19%	250	6.38%
5. ORIENTAL		.02%		.03%
6. OTHER RACES	20	.19%	10	.20%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	410	5.11%	170	4.50%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	930	11.59%	430	11.13%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

LION  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

1334

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	B O T H					F E M A L E S				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER	3015	2914	0	101	168	861	829	0	32	34
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	12.0	12.4	0.	0.	3.6	20.0	20.7	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.2	2.2	0.	0.	0.	5.1	5.3	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	4.4	4.6	0.	0.	0.	9.4	9.8	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	5.2	5.4	0.	0.	3.6	5.5	5.7	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	8.6	8.9	0.	0.	15.5	7.8	8.1	0.	0.	18.2
SALARIED **	5.3	5.5	0.	0.	11.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	3.3	3.4	0.	0.	3.6	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	1.4	1.5	0.	0.	0.	3.6	3.7	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	1.3	1.3	0.	0.	0.	3.6	3.7	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	8.9	9.1	0.	3.0	4.2	25.7	26.3	0.	9.4	20.6
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	2.3	2.3	0.	0.	0.	7.9	8.2	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	6.6	6.7	0.	3.0	4.2	17.8	18.1	0.	9.4	20.6
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	16.2	16.6	0.	4.0	4.2	.6	.6	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	6.0	6.0	0.	4.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	5.6	5.8	0.	0.	4.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.3	.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.3	4.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	11.2	11.2	0.	10.9	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.2	1.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.1	.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	9.8	9.8	0.	10.9	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	7.5	7.4	0.	10.9	3.6	.8	.8	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	5.5	5.5	0.	5.0	19.6	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14.5	14.7	0.	8.9	13.7	28.0	28.6	0.	12.5	41.2
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	9.1	9.1	0.	8.9	10.1	16.4	16.5	0.	12.5	23.5
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.2	1.3	0.	0.	0.	.9	1.0	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.2	4.3	0.	0.	3.6	10.7	11.1	0.	0.	17.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1.6	1.2	0.	11.9	0.	5.6	4.3	0.	37.5	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/	12.7	11.6	0.	45.5	32.1	3.9	2.5	0.	40.6	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	20.8	19.1	0.	71.3	35.1	27.1	24.6	0.	90.6	23.5

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

COUNTY LYON

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	3,640	3,390	250	7.0%
2. WHITE	3,510	3,280	230	6.6%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	130	110	20	11.7%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	200	190	10	6.4%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	330	300	30	9.0%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	1,130	970	160	14.0%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	31.0%	28.6%	64.0%	
9. WHITE	1,050	930	140	13.3%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	50	40	20	30.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	50	40	10	25.4%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	100	80	30	30.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	7,060	100.00%	3,440	100.00%
2. WHITE	5,940	84.14%	2,880	83.68%
3. BLACK	470	6.71%	240	6.95%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	580	8.25%	290	8.52%
5. ORIENTAL	20	.33%	10	.41%
6. OTHER RACES	40	.57%	20	.44%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	440	6.25%	230	6.75%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,560	22.14%	790	23.07%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	2,510	2,410	100	4.1%
2. WHITE	2,260	2,180	80	3.4%
3. BLACK	120	120	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	130	110	20	14.8%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	110	110	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	390	340	20	5.5%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	1,000	940	60	5.9%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	39.8%	39.0%	60.0%	
9. WHITE	890	840	50	5.1%
10. BLACK	50	50	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	60	40	10	23.2%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	10	10	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	120	100	10	8.3%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

Table 3  
1970 Census

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALES, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

MINERAL  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
<b>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER</b>	2823	2555	140	128	128	1101	987	63	51	17
<b>PERCENT</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED</b>	11.1	12.1	0.	3.9	4.8	14.6	15.8	0.	9.8	35.3
ENGINEERS **	1.1	1.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2.2	2.4	0.	0.	0.	4.6	5.2	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	3.5	3.7	0.	3.9	4.8	6.4	6.6	0.	9.8	35.3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4.4	4.9	0.	0.	0.	3.6	4.1	0.	0.	0.
<b>NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS</b>	8.2	9.0	2.1	0.	9.5	6.3	5.9	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	5.3	5.8	2.1	0.	9.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2.9	3.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>SALES WORKERS</b>	3.0	3.3	0.	0.	5.6	5.3	5.9	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	2.4	2.6	0.	0.	5.6	4.8	5.4	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.6	.7	0.	0.	0.	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.
<b>CLERICAL WORKERS</b>	13.5	14.5	2.1	6.3	0.	26.6	28.9	0.	15.7	0.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.1	3.1	0.	6.3	0.	7.9	8.0	0.	15.7	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	10.4	11.4	2.1	0.	0.	18.7	20.9	0.	0.	0.
<b>CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED</b>	30.1	28.8	52.1	32.0	49.2	14.6	13.0	46.0	7.8	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	3.0	3.0	0.	7.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	18.6	17.1	45.7	20.3	44.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.9	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	7.6	7.8	6.4	3.9	4.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT</b>	9.0	9.0	12.9	3.9	4.8	6.8	6.2	22.2	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1.8	1.7	4.3	0.	4.8	1.2	.7	9.5	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.3	.3	0.	0.	0.	.4	.4	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	6.9	7.0	8.6	3.9	0.	5.3	5.1	12.7	0.	0.
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES</b>	5.2	5.0	9.3	3.9	5.6	2.2	2.4	0.	0.	0.
<b>NONFARM LABORERS</b>	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.7	11.9	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.
<b>SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	13.4	12.0	14.3	41.4	8.7	20.6	17.8	27.0	66.7	64.7
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	5.8	5.1	7.9	18.0	8.7	8.3	7.5	12.7	17.6	64.7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.6	1.5	0.	3.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	6.0	5.3	6.4	19.5	0.	12.4	10.3	14.3	49.0	0.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS</b>	.8	.9	0.	0.	0.	2.0	2.2	0.	0.	0.
<b>FARM WORKERS 1/</b>	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.9	0.	1.5	1.4	4.8	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	11.2	10.5	12.9	22.7	20.6	10.7	10.2	12.7	17.6	64.7

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	6,240	100.00%	4,650	100.00%
2. WHITE	7,600	94.61%	4,400	94.63%
3. BLACK	60	.73%	20	.33%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	330	4.05%	210	4.47%
5. ORIENTAL	20	.29%	20	.33%
6. OTHER RACES	30	.32%	10	.25%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	440	5.32%	280	6.06%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	880	10.72%	530	11.43%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATIONTable 3  
1970 CensusEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALES, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)MYR  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	2397 100.0	2345 100.0	10 100.0	42 100.0	118 100.0	817 100.0	602 100.0	5 100.0	10 100.0	20 100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	15.3	15.6	0.	0.	12.7	17.2	17.6	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	2.4	2.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.2	1.2	0.	0.	5.9	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	4.0	4.1	0.	0.	0.	11.3	11.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	7.6	7.8	0.	0.	6.8	3.7	3.8	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	6.2	6.1	0.	11.9	5.9	7.8	7.1	0.	50.0	0.
SALARIED **	5.0	4.9	0.	11.9	5.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	3.2	3.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	0.
RETAIL STORES	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	2.1	2.2	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CLERICAL WORKERS	11.6	11.9	0.	0.	21.2	32.3	33.1	0.	0.	75.0
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	2.0	2.0	0.	0.	7.6	7.8	8.0	0.	0.	45.0
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	9.6	9.9	0.	0.	13.6	24.5	25.1	0.	0.	30.0
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	21.2	21.5	0.	11.9	5.1	1.0	1.0	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	8.0	8.0	0.	11.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	6.0	6.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	.2	.2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	7.1	7.2	0.	0.	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	13.9	13.9	0.	14.3	16.1	2.4	2.5	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.7	.7	0.	0.	0.	.8	.8	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	13.2	13.2	0.	14.3	16.1	1.6	1.7	0.	0.	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3.3	2.9	0.	23.8	5.9	.6	.7	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	3.6	3.4	0.	14.3	5.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	16.4	15.9	100.0	23.8	16.9	31.6	30.7	100.0	50.0	25.0
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	11.5	11.1	100.0	11.9	10.2	25.3	25.1	100.0	0.	25.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	6.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	1.6	1.4	0.	11.9	0.	6.3	5.6	0.	50.0	0.
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.9	.9	0.	0.	0.	3.6	3.7	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	4.9 16.7	5.0 16.2	0. 100.0	0. 26.2	11.0 20.3	1.5 29.7	1.5 29.6	0. 100.0	0. 0.	0. 25.0

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.



NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY NYE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	1,950	1,890	60	3.1%
2. WHITE	1,900	1,850	50	2.8%
3. BLACK	10	10	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	40	30	10	13.1%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	100	90	10	6.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	150	130	20	13.3%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	510	490	20	4.1%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	26.1%	25.9%	33.3%	
9. WHITE	500	470	20	4.2%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	10	10	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	20	20	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	30	30	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	3,110	100.00%	1,530	100.00%
2. WHITE	2,930	94.12%	1,430	93.35%
3. BLACK	10	.15%		.23%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	150	4.72%	60	5.35%
5. ORIENTAL	20	.71%	10	.69%
6. OTHER RACES	10	.30%	10	.36%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	340	10.86%	220	14.13%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	520	16.74%	320	20.78%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>				
1. TOTAL	1,300	1,250	50	4.1%
2. WHITE	1,210	1,160	40	3.1%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	90	70	10	12.9%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	70	70	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	160	140	10	6.2%
<b>FEMALE</b>				
7. TOTAL	430	400	30	5.8%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	33.0%	32.0%	60.0%	
9. WHITE	400	380	20	4.7%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	20	20	10	21.7%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	30	30	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	50	50	10	20.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Table 3  
1970 Census

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

PERMINGO  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	B O T H S E X E S					F E M A L E S				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT	1060 100.0	997 100.0	0 100.0	63 100.0	57 100.0	341 100.0	326 100.0	0 100.0	15 100.0	27 100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	9.6	10.2	0.	0.	10.5	12.3	12.9	0.	0.	24.2
ENGINEERS **	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.5	1.6	0.	0.	0.	2.3	2.9	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.3	2.4	0.	0.	10.5	5.9	6.2	0.	0.	22.2
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	5.4	5.7	0.	0.	0.	4.1	4.3	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	14.2	15.1	0.	0.	8.8	12.3	12.9	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	5.7	6.0	0.	0.	8.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	8.6	9.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SALES WORKERS	2.9	3.1	0.	0.	14.0	7.9	8.3	0.	0.	29.6
RETAIL STORES	2.0	2.1	0.	0.	0.	5.0	5.2	0.	0.	0.
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.9	1.0	0.	0.	14.0	2.9	3.1	0.	0.	29.6
CLERICAL WORKERS	12.6	12.4	0.	15.9	0.	29.6	29.5	0.	31.3	0.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	1.4	1.5	0.	0.	0.	4.4	4.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	11.2	10.9	0.	15.9	0.	25.2	24.9	0.	31.3	0.
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	9.3	9.0	0.	14.3	0.	3.6	3.7	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	1.3	1.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	3.4	2.7	0.	14.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	4.6	4.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	12.8	13.1	0.	7.9	12.3	1.5	0.	0.	31.3	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.5	.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	11.9	12.1	0.	7.9	12.3	1.5	0.	0.	31.3	0.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	5.8	6.2	0.	0.	21.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONFARM LABORERS	2.9	2.4	0.	11.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12.6	11.9	0.	23.8	22.8	30.2	29.8	0.	37.5	46.1
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	8.9	8.5	0.	14.3	10.5	22.3	23.4	0.	0.	22.2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	.8	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	3.0	2.6	0.	9.5	12.3	7.9	6.5	0.	37.5	25.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.4	.4	0.	0.	0.	1.2	1.2	0.	0.	0.
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	16.6 19.6	15.9 18.2	0. 0.	27.0 42.9	10.5 21.1	1.5 23.5	1.5 24.6	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 22.2

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	1,270	100.00%	650	100.00%
2. WHITE	1,240	97.41%	630	96.59%
3. BLACK	20	1.15%	20	2.27%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	20	1.30%	10	1.14%
5. ORIENTAL		.14%		.00%
6. OTHER RACES		.00%		.00%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	30	2.01%	10	1.42%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	60	4.60%	30	4.55%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

Table 3  
1970 Census

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

STOREY  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

1346

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
<b>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT</b>	369 100.0	364 100.0	0 100.0	5 100.0	9 100.0	183 100.0	183 100.0	0 100.0	0 100.0	5 100.0
<b>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED</b>	19.5	19.8	0.	0.	0.	26.8	26.8	0.	0.	0.
ENGINEERS **	1.9	1.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	5.1	5.2	0.	0.	0.	10.4	10.4	0.	0.	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	2.4	2.5	0.	0.	0.	4.9	4.9	0.	0.	0.
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	10.0	10.2	0.	0.	0.	11.5	11.5	0.	0.	0.
<b>NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS</b>	12.5	12.6	0.	0.	44.4	3.8	3.8	0.	0.	0.
SALARIED **	4.1	4.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	8.4	8.5	0.	0.	44.4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>SALES WORKERS</b>	6.9	9.1	0.	0.	55.6	10.4	10.4	0.	0.	100.0
RETAIL STORES	8.9	9.1	0.	0.	55.6	10.4	10.4	0.	0.	100.0
OTHER SALES WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>CLERICAL WORKERS</b>	9.2	9.3	0.	0.	0.	18.6	18.6	0.	0.	0.
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.3	3.3	0.	0.	0.	6.6	6.6	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	6.0	6.0	0.	0.	0.	12.0	12.0	0.	0.	0.
<b>CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED</b>	11.1	11.3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	8.4	8.5	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	2.7	2.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT</b>	4.9	4.9	0.	0.	0.	2.7	2.7	0.	0.	0.
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	4.9	4.9	0.	0.	0.	2.7	2.7	0.	0.	0.
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES</b>	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>NONFARM LABORERS</b>	2.4	1.1	0.	100.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	31.4	31.9	0.	0.	0.	37.7	37.7	0.	0.	0.
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	13.0	13.2	0.	0.	0.	13.1	13.1	0.	0.	0.
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	18.4	18.7	0.	0.	0.	24.6	24.6	0.	0.	0.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS</b>	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
<b>FARM WORKERS 1/</b>	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	15.4	14.3	0.	100.0	0.	13.1	13.1	0.	0.	0.

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	820	800	20	2.1%
2. WHITE	810	790	20	2.4%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	10	10	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	20	20	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	30	30	0	.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	420	400	20	4.8%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	51.2%	50.0%	100.0%	
9. WHITE	420	400	20	4.8%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	0	0	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	10	10	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	10	10	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	216,990	100.00%	109,060	100.00%
2. WHITE	207,770	95.75%	104,550	95.86%
3. BLACK	3,560	1.64%	1,730	1.58%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	3,450	1.59%	1,730	1.58%
5. ORIENTAL	1,010	.74%	790	.73%
6. OTHER RACES	600	.28%	270	.25%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	11,060	5.10%	5,560	5.10%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	20,250	9.35%	10,080	9.24%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE



NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH  
 TABLE 2

COUNTY WASHOE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	104,970	101,220	3,750	3.6%
2. WHITE	101,000	97,530	3,560	3.5%
3. BLACK	1,830 <sup>1.7</sup>	1,780	70	3.8%
4. OTHER RACES	2,030	1,910	120	6.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	4,750 <sup>4.5</sup>	4,610	140	2.9%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	8,000	8,300	330	3.8%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	42,370	41,020	1,350	3.6%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	40.5%	40.5%	41.3%	
9. WHITE	40,800	39,390	1,470	3.6%
10. BLACK	850	650	40	4.1%
11. OTHER RACES	320	760	50	5.7%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	1,790	1,720	70	3.6%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	3,500	3,350	100	4.5%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

TABLE 3

RENO

STATE OF NEVADA  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENTEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPANNUAL AVERAGE  
CY 1979

	***** BOTH SEXES *****					***** FEMALES *****				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	101,220	97,530	1,780	1,910	4,610	41,020	39,390	850	780	1,720
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED	15,280	15,020	210	170	440	5,990	5,790	90	100	120
ENGINEERS **	810	880	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	2,730	2,730	10	30	90	1,680	1,620	10	30	50
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCH.	2,630	2,630	20	40	40	1,890	1,850	10	30	30
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	9,110	8,780	180	100	270	2,420	2,320	80	40	40
NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	11,640	11,410	50	140	480	2,260	2,210	20	20	90
SALARIED **	9,520	9,270	40	90	370	0	0	0	0	0
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2,130	2,150	10	40	110	0	0	0	0	0
SALES WORKERS	6,680	6,540	20	30	210	2,580	2,520	10	20	80
RETAIL STORES	3,750	3,710	20	10	90	2,090	2,050	10	10	50
OTHER SALES WORKERS	2,940	2,830	0	30	120	490	470	0	10	30
CLERICAL WORKERS	19,540	19,120	230	220	700	15,140	14,770	180	190	600
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	4,760	4,580	50	60	190	4,590	4,490	40	60	180
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	14,780	14,530	190	160	520	10,540	10,280	130	120	430
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED	11,940	11,700	80	190	600	570	590	0	0	60
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	3,440	3,320	30	120	200	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	2,830	2,730	30	30	150	0	0	0	0	0
MACHINISTS & OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN **	510	490	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	5,160	5,170	20	40	200	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5,060	4,880	110	70	260	1,890	1,770	60	60	80
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1,220	1,170	0	0	70	620	630	0	0	50
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	410	390	0	0	0	210	240	0	0	0
NONMANUFACTURING	3,440	3,320	110	70	190	1,070	910	60	60	30
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3,850	3,800	50	30	190	160	160	0	0	0
NONFARM LABORERS	3,340	3,020	180	170	400	160	200	0	0	20
SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	22,170	20,770	660	700	1,230	11,360	10,640	380	340	640
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	10,120	9,560	270	370	630	4,680	4,410	130	140	240
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1,320	1,270	30	10	10	80	80	0	0	0
PERSONAL, HEALTH & OTHER SVC. WORKERS	10,730	9,950	360	320	590	6,600	6,150	250	200	400
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	910	680	120	80	30	820	670	120	50	30
FARM WORKERS 1/ LOW PAY & LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	810 14,780	590 13,460	60 630	120 680	70 1,120	80 5,700	80 5,240	0 250	0 200	0 290

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WORKERS.

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

1980

MINORITY STATUS	TOTAL POPULATION		FEMALE POPULATION	
	NUMBER	% BY RACE	NUMBER	% FEMALE BY RACE
1. TOTAL	9,340	100.00%	4,630	100.00%
2. WHITE	9,090	97.30%	4,490	97.02%
3. BLACK	10	.10%	10	.10%
4. AMERICAN INDIAN	160	1.90%	100	2.11%
5. ORIENTAL	30	.34%	20	.36%
6. OTHER RACES	30	.36%	20	.42%
7. SPANISH-AMERICAN	1,060	11.31%	490	10.66%
8. MINORITY GROUPS *	1,310	14.01%	630	13.65%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

SOURCE: TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR CY 1980 PROVIDED BY STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

Table 3  
1970 Census

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

WHITE PINE  
COUNTY IN NEVADA

	BOTH SEXES					FEMALES				
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
<b>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS, NUMBER PERCENT</b>	<b>3821</b> 100.0	<b>3757</b> 100.0	<b>0*</b> 100.0	<b>64*</b> 100.0	<b>498</b> 100.0	<b>1005</b> 100.0	<b>985</b> 100.0	<b>0*</b> 100.0	<b>20*</b> 100.0	<b>141</b> 100.0
<b>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>7.1</b>
ENGINEERS **	1.2	1.2	0. *	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORKERS	1.6	1.6	0. *	0. *	0.	2.4	2.4	0. *	0. *	0.
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY + SECONDARY SCH.	3.4	3.5	0. *	0. *	3.2	6.4	6.5	0. *	0. *	7.1
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	6.9	7.0	0. *	0. *	3.2	4.7	4.8	0. *	0. *	0.
<b>NONFARM MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>4.</b>
SALARIED **	5.4	5.5	0. *	0. *	2.6	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
SELF-EMPLOYED **	2.0	2.0	0. *	0. *	1.2	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
<b>SALES WORKERS</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>5.7</b>
RETAIL STORES	2.9	3.0	0. *	0. *	1.6	6.3	6.4	0. *	0. *	5.7
OTHER SALES WORKERS	.6	.6	0. *	0. *	1.4	.9	.9	0. *	0. *	0.
<b>CLERICAL WORKERS</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>42.6</b>
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	3.4	3.5	0. *	0. *	5.6	12.9	13.2	0. *	0. *	19.9
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	7.8	8.0	0. *	0. *	8.8	21.5	21.9	0. *	0. *	22.7
<b>CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND RELATED</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>15.6*</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0.</b>
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN **	6.0	6.0	0. *	6.2*	7.2	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN **	4.5	4.6	0. *	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
MACHINIST AND OTHER METAL CRAFTSMEN**	3.2	3.1	0. *	9.4*	1.2	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
OTHER CRAFTSMEN **	6.7	6.8	0. *	0. *	2.4	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
<b>OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>21.9*</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>25.0*</b>	<b>0.</b>
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	5.2	5.3	0. *	0. *	2.4	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	.2	.2	0. *	0. *	0.	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
NONMANUFACTURING	10.1	9.9	0. *	21.9*	17.3	4.1	3.7	0. *	25.0*	0.
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>NONFARM LABORERS</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0.</b>
<b>SERVICE WORKERS EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>37.5*</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>35.0*</b>	<b>31.2</b>
CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	7.4	7.1	0. *	20.3*	11.4	17.9	16.3	0. *	0. *	31.2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1.4	1.3	0. *	6.2*	1.2	0.	0.	0. *	0. *	0.
PERSONAL, HEALTH + OTHER SVC. WORKERS	4.0	3.9	0. *	10.9*	0.	12.7	12.3	0. *	35.0*	0.
<b>PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>12.5*</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>40.0*</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>FARM WORKERS 1/</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>12.5*</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0.</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0. *</b>	<b>0.</b>
LOW PAY + LOW STATUS OCCUPATIONS 2/	14.9	14.3	0. *	45.3*	31.7	19.6	19.2	0. *	40.0*	36.2

\*\* NOT AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN.

1/ FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN.

2/ NONFARM LABORERS, FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN, CLEANING AND FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
 CY 1979

SEX AND MINORITY STATUS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES				
1. TOTAL	3,110	2,780	330	10.7%
2. WHITE	3,060	2,730	330	10.7%
3. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
4. OTHER RACES	40	40	0	.0%
5. SPANISH AMERICAN	360	360	0	.0%
6. MINORITY GROUPS *	400	400	0	.0%
FEMALE				
7. TOTAL	970	730	240	24.8%
8. PERCENT OF BOTH SEXES	31.1%	26.2%	72.7%	
9. WHITE	960	720	240	25.2%
10. BLACK	0	0	0	.0%
11. OTHER RACES	10	10	0	.0%
12. SPANISH AMERICAN	100	100	0	.0%
13. MINORITY GROUPS *	110	110	0	.0%

NOTES: \* SUM OF SPANISH AMERICAN AND ALL RACES EXCEPT WHITE. SOME DUPLICATION POSSIBLE SINCE SPANISH AMERICAN MAY INCLUDE NONWHITE RACES IN ADDITION TO WHITE.

SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.

PERCENTAGES COMPUTED FROM UNROUNDED FIGURES.

SOURCE: PERCENTAGE FROM 1970 CENSUS FIGURES APPLIED TO CY 1979 LABOR FORCE.

AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR LAS VEGAS SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ARCH AND ENGINEERING	87	9	78	8	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
MATH. AND PHYS SCIEN	16	5	14	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
LIFE SCIENCES.....	16	6	13	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL SCIENCES.....	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICINE & HEALTH...	22	57	19	48	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION.....	7	22	6	15	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE.	4	3	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WRITING.....	8	11	7	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
ART WORK.....	18	17	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENTERTAINMENT & REC.	21	17	18	16	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
ADMIN SPECIALTIES...	143	137	134	126	8	7	1	4	-	-	-	-
MANAGERIAL WORK,NEC.	316	103	291	95	14	4	9	4	2	-	-	-
MISC PROF,TECH,MANAG	50	36	35	19	13	14	1	2	1	1	-	-
STENO,TYPING,FILING.	42	379	30	294	11	68	1	16	-	1	-	-
COMPUTING & ACCT REC	149	761	124	622	15	107	7	28	3	4	-	-
MATERIAL & PROD RECO	96	33	81	27	10	5	5	1	-	-	-	-
INFORM-MESSAGE DISTR	23	295	20	237	3	42	-	13	-	3	-	-

## Active Applicants

On File January, 1980

The following tables show a listing of available jobseekers by race and occupation which were on file for the Las Vegas and Reno local offices during January, 1980. The numbers shown do not reflect respective SMSA totals.

This information changes rapidly, but should prove beneficial to affirmative action employers. Similar tables for other local office jurisdictions can be provided upon request at any time during the year.

The listed occupations are broad categories of occupational divisions. These include several sub-categories which are not shown. For example, the first title of architectural and engineering includes all types of architects as well as all of the various engineering titles. The occupations in math and physical sciences include many varieties of occupations such as actuaries, mathematicians, statisticians, chemists, geologists, astronomers, physicists, etc. When referring to one specific job classification, the numbers shown should be used with this understanding.

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AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR LAS VEGAS SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ORE REFINING & FOUND	4	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
PROC., FOOD & RELATED	7	3	6	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PROC., CHEMICALS & RE	5	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROC., NONMETALLIC MI	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PROC., LEATHER & TEXTI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROC., N.E.C.....	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METAL MACHINING.....	29	4	26	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
METALWORKING N.E.C..	13	4	11	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS & REPAIRMA	161	3	150	3	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
MECHANICAL REPAIRING	112	3	106	2	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
PRINTING.....	17	3	15	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD MACHINING	17	3	16	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MACHINE WORK N.E.C..	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABRICATION, ASSEMBLY	9	8	9	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABR-REPAIR OF SCIEN	13	4	13	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSEMBLY & REPAIR EL	34	24	26	20	3	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
FAB.-REPAIR ASSORT M	2	5	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-



AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
 JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR LAS VEGAS SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
MISC CLERICAL WORK..	16	52	11	38	5	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
SALESWORK SERVICES..	19	13	18	12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SALESWORK, COMMODITI	193	225	167	201	20	17	4	7	2	-	-	-
MISC MERCHANDISING..	67	79	56	68	8	10	3	1	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC SERVICES...	2	24	1	8	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD & BEVERAGE PREP	504	460	373	367	95	75	32	17	4	1	-	-
LODGING & RELATED SE	46	340	33	161	8	159	5	19	-	1	-	-
BARBERING, COMETOLOGY	5	12	4	10	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
AMUSEMENT & RECREATI	483	302	420	254	39	31	23	16	1	1	-	-
MISC PERSONAL SERVIC	22	121	18	66	4	49	-	5	-	1	-	-
APPAREL & FURNISHING	20	50	10	23	10	22	-	4	-	1	-	-
PROTECTIVE SERVICES.	212	18	176	17	31	1	3	-	1	-	1	-
BUILDING-RELATED SER	257	40	131	22	101	13	23	5	2	-	-	1
PLANT FARMING.....	98	6	77	6	10	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
ANIMAL FARMING.....	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTING, TRAPPING, &	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METAL PROCESSING....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR LAS VEGAS SHSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION	4	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAPHIC ART WORK....	31	12	26	10	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	16	31	12	12	1	18	2	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	5,682	3,872	4,759	2,972	615	711	273	175	33	14	2	-

AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR LAS VEGAS SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PAINTING, DECORATING	15	1	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR PLASTICS	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR WOOD...	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR SAND, ST	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR TEXTILE	19	39	14	21	1	7	4	11	-	-	-	-
METAL FABRICATING N.	75	2	65	1	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
WELDING, FLAME CUTTING	76	1	65	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLY	85	8	73	7	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
PAINTING, PLASTERING	96	5	82	5	8	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
EXCAVATING, GRADING, P	25	-	23	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION WORK	1,088	22	957	17	61	4	65	1	-	-	-	-
STRUCTURAL WORK N.E.	88	1	77	1	6	-	5	-	4	-	1	-
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSP	254	5	217	5	25	-	10	-	2	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION WORK.	149	8	128	6	15	2	5	-	1	-	-	-
PACKAGING & MATERIAL	206	29	170	28	24	1	9	-	3	-	-	-
EXTRACTION OF MINERAL	10	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PROD. & DISTRIBUTION	25	2	21	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR RENO SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
INFORM-MESSAGE DISTR	17	63	15	54	-	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
MISC CLERICAL WORK..	6	16	4	14	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
SALESWORK SERVICES..	10	3	7	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SALESWORK, COMMODITI	60	43	55	40	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
MISC MERCHANDISING..	42	32	41	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC SERVICES...	15	6	11	5	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
FOOD & BEVERAGE PREP	415	227	373	213	23	6	14	5	5	2	-	1
LODGING & RELATED SE	39	70	33	60	-	2	5	4	1	4	-	-
BARBERING, COMETOLOGY	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
AMUSEMENT & RECREATI	148	166	140	161	7	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
MISC PERSONAL SERVIC	10	32	7	28	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
APPAREL & FURNISHING	17	17	16	13	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
PROTECTIVE SERVICES.	80	10	73	8	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
BUILDING-RELATED SER	134	18	95	13	30	2	3	1	6	2	-	-
PLANT FARMING.....	53	1	47	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
ANIMAL FARMING.....	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MISC FARMING & RELAT	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

64

AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
 JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR RENO SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ARCH AND ENGINEERING	33	5	32	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MATH. AND PHYS SCIEN	9	2	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIFE SCIENCES.....	8	8	7	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SOCIAL SCIENCES.....	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICINE & HEALTH...	6	22	5	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION.....	5	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MUSEUM, LIB, & ARCH SCI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WRITING.....	2	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART WORK.....	2	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENTERTAINMENT & REC.	10	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMIN SPECIALTIES...	40	51	37	50	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
MANAGERIAL WORK, NEC.	141	39	132	36	5	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
MISC PROF, TECH, MANAG	12	7	10	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
STENO, TYPING, FILING.	13	133	11	115	2	9	-	6	-	3	-	-
COMPUTING & ACCT REC	103	330	91	308	7	9	3	9	2	4	-	-
MATERIAL & PROD RECO	52	17	46	17	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

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AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR RENO SHSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
MACHINE WORK N.E.C..	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABRICATION,ASSEMBLY	16	17	16	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
FABR-REPAIR OF SCIEN	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSEMBLY & REPAIR EL	17	15	15	14	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
FAB.-REPAIR ASSORT M	3	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAINTING,DECORATING	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FABR-REPAIR PLASTICS	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR WOOD...	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABR.-REPAIR TEXTILE	7	24	6	20	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-
METAL FABRICATING N.	38	-	35	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WELDING,FLAME CUTTIN	18	3	15	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIN	41	1	35	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
PAINTING,PLASTERING	52	1	46	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EXCAVATING,GRADING,P	27	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION WORK	701	7	629	6	24	-	24	1	23	-	1	-
STRUCTURAL WORK N.E.	47	-	42	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSP	202	4	190	3	4	1	7	-	1	-	-	-

AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
 JANUARY 1980

APPLICANT FOR RENO SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
HUNTING, TRAPPING, & METAL PROCESSING.....	8	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ORE REFINING & FOUNDRY PROC., FOOD & RELATED PROC., PETROLEUM & RE PROC., CHEMICALS & RE PROC., NONMETALLIC MI PROC., LEATHER & TEXTILE PROC., N.E.C.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METAL MACHINING.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
METALWORKING N.E.C..	4	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS & REPAIRMAN	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICAL REPAIRING	8	7	8	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PAPERWORKING.....	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRINTING.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD MACHINING	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILE MACHINE WORK	38	1	35	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	15	2	12	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	87	1	84	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	78	6	75	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	4	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AVAILABLE APPLICANTS BY JOB TITLE  
 JANUARY 1981

APPLICANT FOR RENO SMSA

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		SPANISH AMERICAN		AMERICAN INDIAN		OTHER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TRANSPORTATION WORK.	76	2	68	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
PACKAGING & MATERIAL	307	62	277	53	14	3	9	2	7	4	-	-
EXTRACTION OF MINERA	7	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PROD. & DISTRIBUTION	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAPHIC ART WORK....	21	16	19	15	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	16	3	15	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	3,402	1,533	3,061	1,396	167	54	107	51	66	31	1	1





Ex. P.

3327

4/1/81

State of California

EXHIBIT H

Office of the Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
3580 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, California 90010

July 8, 1975

Senator James R. Mills  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: Senate Bill 775

Dear Senator Mills:

This office has reviewed Senate Bill 775 relating to the healing arts (and more particularly to registered dispensing opticians and optometrists) introduced by yourself on April 8, 1975, and amended in the Senate on May 12, 1975.

In October 1974, our office announced a program designed to determine whether existing laws of the State might be changed so as to cause a reduction of prices paid by consumers for a variety of professional items. Pursuant thereto I appointed an investigating task force to concentrate on present laws affecting prescription drugs, eyeglasses, hearing aids, milk and dairy products and retail price maintenance agreements. Thirteen days of public hearing were held in December 1974 and January 1975, at which time over 100 witnesses presented their views. In March 1975, the investigating task force presented the results of their endeavors in a detailed and well reasoned report entitled Report and Recommendations of the California Attorney general's Inflation Committee.

SB 775 would have several deleterious consequences which would be detrimental to California patients and which are directly at variance with the findings and recommendations contained in the Report of the Inflation Committee Task Force. As such this office must oppose SB 775. We will proceed to discuss why we must oppose each specific section in turn.

Section 1. Under present law (Bus. & Prof. Code & 651), registered dispensing opticians, as other licensees of the healing arts professions (with the exception of hearing aid dispensers), are prohibited from offering for sale or selling any commodity and from offering to render or rendering any service on the representation that the price or fee therefor is at a discount (or a percentage less than the average fee). Section 1 of SB 775 would remove registered dispensing opticians from that prohibition.

This office could support this change, if additional protections would accompany it, such as those which are included in AB 2020.

Section 2. Under present law (Bus. & Prof. Code & 2555), optometrists are prohibited from having, inter alia, a landlord-tenant relationship with a registered dispensing optician to whom he refers patients, clients or customers, or from whom he accepts such referrals, or with a person engaged in the manufacture, sales or distribution of ophthalmic supplies. Section 2 of SB 775 would remove this prohibition

The Task Force Committee dealing with eyeglasses found that evidence received at its hearing indicated a need to strengthen the statutes designed to guarantee the total separation and independence between registered dispensing opticians and optometrists, and found that the potential harm to the consumer inherent in any relationship between optician and optometrist, is great. Toward strengthening the statutes dealing with the registered dispensing optician-optometrist relationship, the Committee recommended the elimination of the "referral" requirement of section 655(a) of the Business and Professions Code.

Section 2 of SB 775 however, would weaken rather than strengthen the restrictions on the relationship between registered dispensing opticians and optometrists by permitting a landlord-tenant relationship to be formed between them. This is inimical to the consumer interest. The tenant professional who refers and accepts patient referrals with his landlord would in reality be a "captive" of the landlord professional. Neither the registered dispensing optician nor the optometrist, as a tenant, would continue to have the independence necessary to make a judgment based solely on professional considerations because of the pressure or indirect obligation to write prescriptions for his landlord or to fill prescriptions that his landlord writes, as the case may be.

Section 3. Under present law (Bus. & Prof. Code & 2556), it is unlawful for a registered dispensing optician to advertise the furnishing of or to furnish the services of a refractionist, an optometrist, or a physician and surgeon, or to employ or maintain on or near the premises used for optical dispensing a refractionist, an optometrist or a physician and surgeon. Section 3 of SB 775 would amend section 2556 of the Business and Professions Code to remove the prohibition of these relationships between the registered dispensing optician and the refractionist/optometrist.

The dangers inherent in weakening the prohibition on furnishing of the services of an optometrist by an optician or directly employing an optometrist by a registered dispensing optician are fraught with more potential danger than the weakening of the prohibition of their having a landlord-tenant relationship, mentioned above. Here the connection between the registered dispensing optician and the optometrist would become immediate and in a matter directly related to their profession. Worse yet, the removal of the prohibition of a registered dispensing optician from employing an optometrist or furnishing his services, would completely erode the separate relationship between them. Their relationship would not even be hidden since they would

maintain the same office. Again as noted above, our Task Force Committee concluded that evidence received at its hearings indicated a definite need to strengthen the statutes intended to guarantee the total separation and independence between the registered dispensing optician and optometrist. Section 2 and 3 of SB 775 would have the opposite effect, section 3 going so far as to remove the last vestige of separation and consequent independence. Parenthetically we would observe that the Bill itself in fact seems to recognize this deleterious result: section 5 of SB 775 would add "the excessive prescribing of prescription lenses, eyeglasses or contact lenses" to those acts which constitute unprofessional conduct by an optometrist. While the additional indicia of unprofessional conduct provided by section 5 of SB 775 would be welcomed if standing alone, it does not, but rather appears as a remedy for an unhappy result which the Bill itself would create. As such it is not unlike trying to catch the horse after it is out of the barn door. The legislation should more properly be directed to the primary evil with which we are concerned - the potential danger inherent in a close relationship between the optician and optometrist. The separation of that relationship should be maintained, if not strengthened, rather than legislatively weakened and the results of that weakening hopefully repaired post facto.

Section 4. Under present law (Bus. & Prof. Code & 3103), it is deemed unprofessional conduct and therefore prohibited, for an optometrist to directly or indirectly accept employment to practice optometry from any person not having a valid license or certificate of registration, or from any company or corporation. Section 4 of SB 775 would remove this prohibition. We are strongly opposed to permitting the corporate direction of the practice of optometry which section 4 of SB 775 would permit.

It has been the policy and law of this State for at least 30 years, to prohibit the corporate practice of optometry or the practice of optometry for an optometrist as an employee of a company or corporation. This basis for this policy is apparent since optometrists, as do other professionals, have to make professional judgments, and to do so they must be free from nonprofessional considerations and influences aliunde optometrical ones. The professional judgments and decisions attending the practice of optometry should be based solely on what is best for the patient. The optometrist, as any man, cannot serve two masters - his unlicensed corporate employer and his professional responsibility.

As the California Supreme Court observed in commenting on the cognate situation involving employment of a dentist by a corporation:

". . . It may be conceded that a licensed dentist would have the right to employ unlicensed persons to perform various kinds of services. In such cases the employer is responsible to and for the

acts of his employees. But the converse of the proposition is not always true. . . . If the employment is bona fide, . . . the corporations which are purely commercial enterprises, none of whose directors need be licensed dentists, are the masters of the situation, and may with or against the wish of Painless Parker, the dentist, employ such licensed persons as may be to their commercial advantage, having less regard for the skill or fitness of the persons so employed than would a licensed proprietor who is solemnly charged by the obligation he assumes to the state to respect the salutary enactments passed in the exercise of the police power for the safety, health and welfare of the public." Painless Parker v. Board of Dental Exam., 216 Cal. 285, 297.

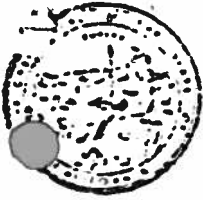
The California Legislature should not now remove the prohibition on corporate employment of professionals, specifically optometrists, the wisdom of which prohibition has been proven by at least 30 years of practice, and which has been blessed by the highest court of this State.

Section 5. Section 3108 of the Business and Professions Code currently provides that "clearly excessive prescribing or administering of drugs or treatment, use of diagnostic procedures or use of drugs or treatment facilities which are detrimental to the patient" constitutes unprofessional conduct by an optometrist. Section 5 of SB 775 will add to the activities constituting unprofessional conduct by optometrists, the "excessive prescribing of prescription lenses, eyeglasses and contact lenses." Standing by itself the section 5 addition to section 3108 of the Business and Professions Code might be welcomed. We feel, however, that in addition to our reservations expressed above, the addition is unnecessary since the conduct it would prohibit is already presently prohibited by section 3108 as it reads now. We would also note that the amendment as drafted is ambiguous and can be construed to have any "prescribing or administering drugs or treatment" constitute unprofessional conduct. This surely is not the result intended.

In conclusion then, SB 775 would remove several statutory safeguards that have protected California consumer-patients for a long period of time, and which a recent study by this office has found effective and necessary for their continued protection. Accordingly, this office must oppose Senate Bill 775.

Very truly yours,

EVELLE J. YOUNGER  
Attorney General



State of California  
Department of Justice  
George Deukmejian  
(Pronounced DURE-MAY-GEE)  
Attorney General

888 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 350  
SACRAMENTO 95814  
(916) 448-9333

April 23, 1979

Honorable Tom Bane  
Assemblyman, 40th District  
State Capitol, Room 3132  
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: Assembly Bill 1125 - Healing Arts

Dear Mr. Bane:

This is to advise you that this office has reviewed your Assembly Bill 1125 which prohibits side-by-side operations in certain financial and proprietary relationships between optometrists and opticians.

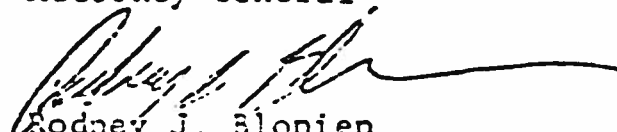
As you know, the Attorney General's Task Force on the Inflationary Effects on Eye Services, issued a report in 1975 which basically stated that all relationships between optometrists and opticians should be precluded. Also, in the last legislative session this office supported your Assembly Bill 257 relating to this subject matter.

After a very careful and thorough study of this matter, it has been determined that this office should again support your effort to correct existing problems in this area. Therefore, we are pleased to inform you that the Office of the Attorney General supports your Assembly Bill 1125.

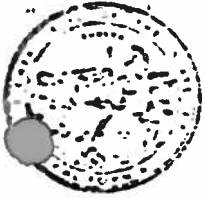
Should you have any questions concerning our position relative to your bill, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

George Deukmejian  
Attorney General

  
Rodney J. Blonien  
Assistant Attorney General

RB:lp



State of California  
Department of Justice  
George Deukmejian  
(PRONOUNCED DUJEE-MAH-JIAN)  
Attorney General  
August 3, 1979

888 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 330  
SACRAMENTO 95814  
(916) 445-9333

Ms. Kathryn C. Rees, Director  
Legislative Affairs  
California Optometric Association  
921 11th Street  
Sacramento, California 95812

Dear Ms. Rees:


I am writing to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 25, in which you solicited our continued support for A.B. 1125 (Bane) which prohibits certain proprietary and financial arrangements between optometrists and opticians.

Please be assured that we will continue to assist you in this effort by again writing to the members of the Senate Business and Professions Committee and by testifying at the hearing on August 22.

Please keep us advised of any developments or additional information on this issue.

Very truly yours,

George Deukmejian  
Attorney General



Rodney J. Blonien  
Assistant Attorney General

RJB:jk



# FTC Funded Consumer Group Study Against Proposed Rule

A Federal Trade Commission funded study has recommended that the FTC's proposed trade regulation rule pertaining to price advertising of ophthalmic goods and services "not be promulgated in its present form."

The study, "There's More Than Meets The Eye," to be presented at the final FTC hearing on the matter Sept. 8 in Washington, DC, was done by San Francisco Consumer Action which earlier this year published a study entitled "Optical Illusion."

The group's first study involved investigation of the ophthalmic community in California where price advertising is prohibited. In coming to its conclusions in "There's More Than Meets The Eye," the group compared its research on price advertising in Arizona where price advertising is allowed, with that of its earlier study of California.

In that earlier study the consumer group concluded by supporting the repeal of laws which impose price advertising restraints.

In "There's More Than Meets The Eye" the group writes: "It would seem that measuring the economic and social disutility of price advertising prohibitions requires showing that there is to be some real economic and social gain from permitting or lifting the bans against such advertising."

That being the group's premise, they concluded that "the evidence presented in the previous chapters suggests that these predicted gains may be more theoretical than real."

The study's investigation revealed that among other things:

• "There has not been any apparent increase in price competition or a disappearance of price dispersion where price advertising is permitted."

• "There has been no necessary reduction in eye care costs relative to median incomes or other consumer or wholesale costs in the price advertising area of Arizona as compared to eye care costs in California where such advertising is prohibited."

• "Where price advertising is permitted, as in Arizona, almost none exists. From our interviews with those in the field, this absence of price advertising appears to be due not only to a) the inherent restraints provided by the 'professional culture' but b) to the reluctance on the part of corporations to engage in

"price wars" that would lower their prices."

"Those who have been identified as having the most to gain by permitting price advertising, namely, the poor, have been deemed by most marketing experts as the 'least profitable market to cultivate. Thus, whatever advertising that can be expected to exist will not be designed for the purpose of attracting those who are most likely to be price conscious. It therefore will most likely not stress or even mention price."

• "Corporations that do or might be the most likely to price advertise incur other economic and noneconomic costs which offset any 'economies of scale' or lowered prices they might otherwise offer."

The concluding chapter of the 292 page report went on:

"In sum, while we may agree with the concept of permitting price advertising in the abstract, our investigation of social and economic realities does not offer us any support for the theoretical benefits we had presumed it promised."

"Thus, we conclude from this comparative study that the net gain or social utility of lifting the bans against price advertising has not clearly been established. On these grounds we question whether the Trade Regulation Rule should issue in its present form."

The report stated that "In view of the attitudes we found expressed on the part of professionals and the priorities indicated by the commercial corporations, it seems highly unlikely that any meaningful advertising will take place just because formal restrictions are removed."

Although the group maintained its earlier position that there are no valid justifications for artificial restrictions on the consumer's right to meaningful information, it stated "that we nevertheless question whether the consumer is really served by confusion of this all-important right to have material decision-making information with a simpler right to hear commercial advertising."

"We therefore conclude that promulgating a rule which is likely to have little practical benefit may be worse than doing nothing. It would give the illusion of action while leaving the real operative factors and the

real problems in the eye care field untouched." **EXHIBIT I**

The group said that more direct and comprehensive rule-making directly to the problems of consumers will be necessary to control the anti-competitive and collective activities of the organized professions and the anti-consumer practices of the commercial firms if any real consumer benefit is to be achieved."

"We therefore recommend that the Trade Regulation Rule not be promulgated in its present form, that the FTC investigation continue and that the rule be revised or a new rule proposed which will effectively speak to the specific problems in the eye care field."

The FTC's funding of the consumer group study was done so under the provisions of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty FTC Improvement Act which provides federal funds for consumer groups.

*Handwritten notes:*  
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See  
Cole  
P. 10-10-76

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SUPREME COURT RULES

Rule 165.1

**Rule 165. Employment of persons to solicit, obtain professional employment; sharing of compensation with unlicensed persons; other prohibited practices.**

1. A member of the state bar shall not:

(a) Employ another to solicit or obtain, or remunerate another for soliciting or obtaining, professional employment for him.

(b) Directly or indirectly share with an unlicensed person compensation arising out of or incidental to professional employment.

(c) Directly or indirectly aid or abet an unlicensed person to practice law or to receive compensation therefrom.

(d) Knowingly accept professional employment on behalf of a claimant in a personal injury or death case offered to him as a result of or as an incident to the activities of an unlicensed person that for compensation controls, directs or influences such employment.

2. No division of fees for legal services is proper, except with another lawyer, based upon a division of services or responsibility.

165.1. Legal services activities. A lawyer shall not, through the use of legal services to practice the use of his services, directly or indirectly, partner or associates. However, he may cooperate in a dignified manner with the legal service activities of any of the following, provided that his independent professional judgment is exercised in behalf of his client without interference or control by any organization or other person.

1. A legal aid office or public defender office;

(a) Operated or sponsored by a duly accredited law school.

(b) Operated or sponsored by a bona fide nonprofit community organization.

(c) Operated or sponsored by a governmental agency.

(d) Operated, sponsored, or approved by a bar association representative of the general bar of the geographical area in which the association exists.

2. A military legal assistance office.

3. A lawyer referral service operated, sponsored, or approved by a bar association representative of the general bar of the geographical area in which the association exists.

4. A bar association representative of the general bar of the geographical area in which the association exists.

5. Any other organization that recommends, furnishes, or pays for legal services to its members or beneficiaries, but only when and if the following conditions are met:

(a) The lawyer shall not have solicited the use of his services by the organization or its members in violation of any disciplinary rule in the Code of Professional Responsibility.

(b) The organization shall not derive any financial or commercial benefit from the rendition of legal services by the lawyer.

(c) A written agreement between the lawyer and the organization is in force containing provisions insuring that:

BILL HERNSTADT  
SENATOR  
CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT 3  
HOME: 3111 BEL AIR DRIVE, APT. 25G  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109  
732-2100  
OFFICE: 401 S. CARSON STREET  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710  
885-5829  
1-800-992-0973



COMMITTEES  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
TRANSPORTATION  
MEMBER  
COMMERCE  
JUDICIARY

EXHIBIT J

# Nevada Legislature

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION

March 18, 1981

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor  
FROM: Senator William Hernstadt  
SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 329

The purpose of S.B. No. 329 is to revise the Nevada Revised Statutes so that optometrists may practice on commercial premises. Currently only opticians are allowed to do so. It is my contention that this provision will benefit the consumer.

First, in Nevada the price of glasses exceeds that which is charged by the surrounding states. . Because there is no commercial practice allowed, there is less opportunity for price competition. Secondly, with transportation costs at such high levels, consumer convenience is a major consideration. Lastly, we might consider the consumer's right to service. Is there really concrete rationale for allowing opticians to dispense in commercial establishments without allowing consumers to be examined by optometrists in such establishments?

It has been brought to my attention that there are those concerned that this legislation will reduce the quality of service to the consumer. Presently 23 states allow optometrists to practice in department stores. In those states there is no evidence to indicate that more complaints are received because of optometrists practicing on commercial premises than those practicing elsewhere.

The intent of this legislation, in my opinion, is to give the consumer a wider variety of options when seeking optometric services. More competition within the profession will result in lower costs for the consumer. This restriction has outlived itself and should be repealed by passage of S.B. No. 329.