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PRESS RELEASE

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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Down in September to 5.8 Percent

CARSON CITY, NV — The unemployment rate in September fell to a seasonally-adjusted 5.8 percent, down 0.5 of a percentage point from August.

“Following nearly six years of consistent job growth, I’m extremely encouraged by the fact that the Silver State has regained the 186,000 jobs lost during the recession,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “Looking forward, I’m equally encouraged by our thriving existing community and continued economic development success. Projects such as the expansion of the convention center, Tesla, and Faraday Future will generate exciting job opportunities for all Nevadans and pave the way for continued long-term growth in our economy.”

While the Silver State experienced a seasonally adjusted decline of 1,500 jobs in September, there are still 2,000 more jobs than there were at the pre-recessionary high, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

“Year-over-year, Nevada added a seasonally adjusted 34,300 jobs over September last year, for a growth rate of 2.7 percent,” Anderson said. “Notably, the state has exceeded national job gains for 50 consecutive months. The September decline in jobs is not cause for concern, as underlying trends suggest the Silver State has consistently been on the mend since the 2010 trough.”

Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial super sectors in terms of percentage growth, up 9.5 percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 6,500 jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first nine months of 2016, up 9,200 jobs, an increase of 3.9 percent relative to last year.

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DETR is comprised of the Employment Security Division, Equal Rights Commission, Rehabilitation Division, the Information Development and Processing Division and the Research and Analysis Bureau. DETR works in partnership with the Nevada JobConnect System to provide training and job placement services to job seekers and to assist employers in hiring practices.

NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

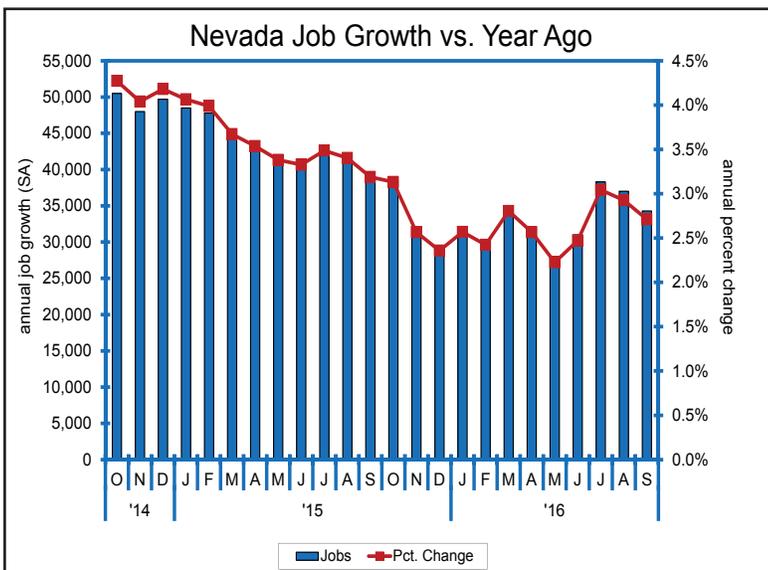
September 2016

Prior to the mid-2000s, Nevada was one of the fastest growing states in the nation. By May 2007, Nevada attained record-level employment, with 1,297,600 jobs. Unfortunately, the Silver State was also one of the hardest-hit states as the economy began to tumble – over the course of the recession, the State lost 186,400 jobs, bottoming out at 1.1 million jobs in September 2010. The State’s labor market has been consistently on the mend ever since the 2010 trough. Jobs have grown every month in the Silver State since January 2011, measured on a year-over-year basis. That’s 69 consecutive months of growth.

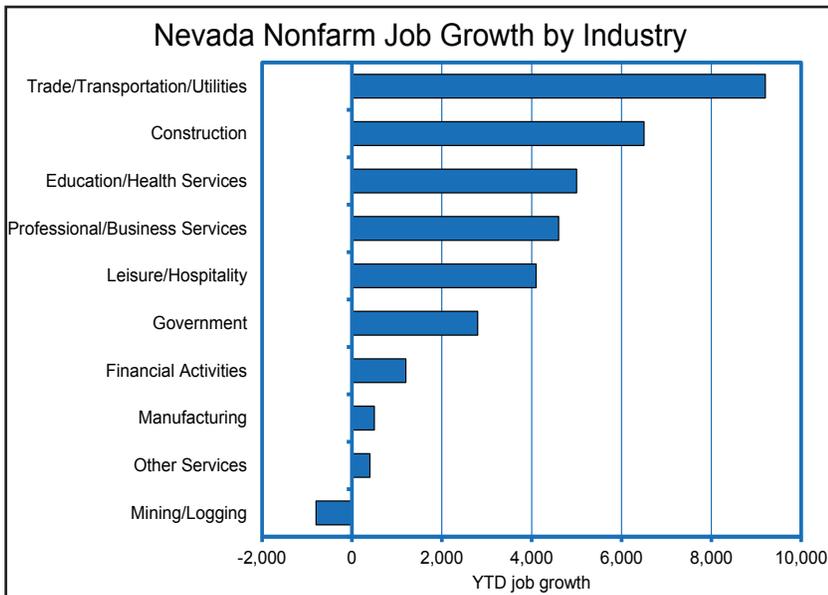
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: August - September Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,500	7,000	-1,500
Private Sector	-3,100	-700	-2,400
Public Sector	8,600	7,700	900

In fact, job counts in August showed that Nevada had re-gained all of the jobs lost during the recession, and a new record-high level of employment was attained. While jobs ticked down ever so slightly in September (from August’s record-high), employment counts still stand higher than the pre-recessionary peak.



Over-the-month, the Silver State lost 1,500 jobs, seasonally adjusted, relative to August. Although payrolls were expected to increase by 7,000 (not seasonally adjusted), a gain of 5,500 actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted decline. Despite the slight contraction this month, employment in Nevada still sits 2,000 jobs above the pre-recessionary high. Year-over-year, Nevada added a seasonally adjusted 34,300 jobs over September last year, for a growth rate of 2.7 percent. Notably, the State has exceeded national job gains for 50 consecutive months.



Job losses during the recession were disproportionately concentrated in a few industries. Just two industries, construction (-75,400 jobs over the 2007-2010 period) and leisure/hospitality (-30,100 jobs over the same period), accounted for the bulk of job losses. Employment growth since the recovery began has been relatively broad-based. While we are seeing solid contributions from the State's historical drivers, leisure/hospitality and construction, job growth in a number of other industries during the recovery has been especially strong since 2010. Trade/transportation/utilities (+36,900 jobs), professional & business services (+34,300), education/health services (+25,000) have all markedly gained employment over the first nine months of 2016, as compared to the same period in 2010. Looked at another way, the Silver State has established a new record level of employment with 60,000 fewer construction jobs than pre-recession. The broad-based growth across nearly all industries will hopefully lead to a more stable economy going forward.

Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in terms of percentage growth, up 9.5 percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 6,500 jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first nine months of

2016, up 9,200 jobs, an increase of 3.9 percent relative to last year. The only supersector to contract, mining and logging, continues to consistently lose employment over the course of the year – down 800 jobs, or -5.7 percent. Losses in the mining sector can be largely attributed to the weakened gold prices over the last five years.

In recognition of October's designation as "Manufacturing Month", this month we highlight labor market information related to the manufacturing industry. At its pre-recessionary peak in 2007, manufacturing accounted for 50,300 jobs in Nevada. This industry lost a significant amount of employment over the course of the economic downturn, down 12,100 jobs by 2011. Since that time, manufacturing payrolls increased by approximately 4,600 jobs, leading to employment totaling 42,800 in 2016.

Manufacturing sub-sector gains have been widespread – each of the ten fastest growing industries increased payrolls by at least 200 jobs since 2011. The three industries which experienced the largest gains in employment are: architectural/structural metals manufacturing (+820 jobs), printing/related support activities (+470), and food manufacturing (+430). All told, of the 77 manufacturing industries for which employment estimates are available, all but 24 have increased since the recessionary lows. The miscellaneous manufacturing industry (jewelry/silverware, games, sporting goods, office supplies, sign manufacturing, etc.) is home to the largest job decline over the period, down 1,100 jobs from 2011.

The Research and Analysis Bureau produces ten-year industry employment projections for the State and sub-State areas on a biennial basis. Projections are based on a variety of modeling techniques. They are focused on long-term structural trends in the economy and do not try to anticipate future business cycle activity. Nevada's total manufacturing employment is ex-

pected to increase by 21,800 jobs from 2014 to 2024, a 52.9 percent increase over the period. Specifically, our projections estimate that manufacturing employment will total 63,000 jobs by the end of the forecast period. Several manufacturing industries are expected to gain significant employment by 2024. Largely driven by the Tesla project, the electrical equipment industry is estimated to experience the largest increase in employment, up 6,700 jobs by 2024. Transportation equipment is estimated to realize the second largest gain, up 5,100 jobs, mainly due to the Faraday project. Finally, medical equipment is expected to gain 3,600 jobs. All told, each of the 18 manufacturing industries for which information is available is estimated to grow through 2024.

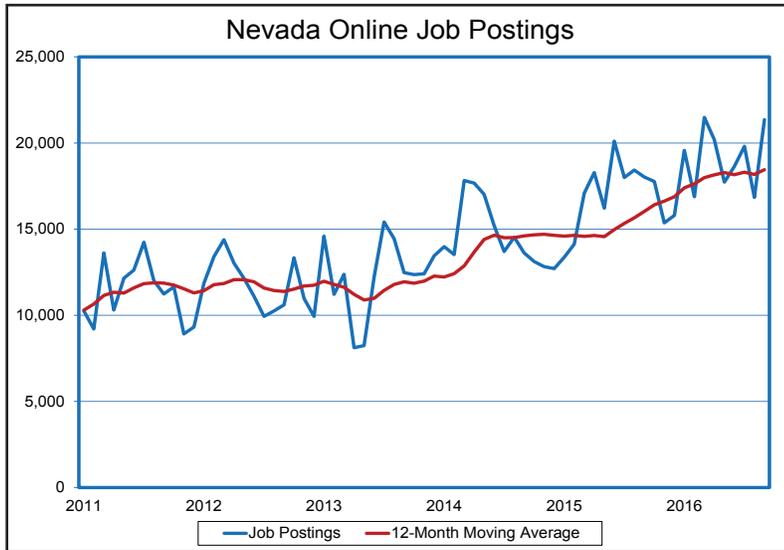
Last month we used a ratio of the 90th percentile wage to the 10th percentile, also called the “90-10 ratio”, to find wage disparities in the 22 occupational groups under the Occupational Employment Statistics Program. This month, using 90-10 ratios, we narrow in on production occupations. These occupations as a group have a 90-10 ratio of 3, meaning that top earners take home wages three times higher than the lowest earners. The largest 15 production occupations have ratios which range from 1.5 (laundry/dry-cleaning workers), to 3.4 (inspectors/testers/sorters/samplers/weighers). Production occupations with the smallest wage disparities have 10th percentile wages of less than \$10 per hour, and 90th percentile wages of less than \$20 per hour. In general, these occupations require no formal education and only short-term on-the-job training. On the other hand, occupations which require a high school diploma or equivalent, in addition to moderate-term on-the-job training or work experience, have the largest wage disparities – 10th percentile wages range from \$9 to \$15 per hour, while 90th percentile wages are between \$30 and \$45 per hour. These patterns suggest that as wages increase, so does the disparity between top and bottom earners in an occupation. Additionally, typical entry-level education and training requirements increase as wages (and wage disparities) rise.

The job growth figures typically reported in our Overview represent the net effect of thousands of individual labor market “transactions.” In any given quarter, in excess of 100,000 jobs may be gained and/or lost in Nevada. The Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series offers insight into these transactions and allows us to examine gross job gains and losses from a variety of different perspectives, albeit on a lagged basis, and provides insight into labor market “churn.”

This month, we use BED information to continue our discussion of the manufacturing industry. Manufacturing job gains at expanding or opening establishments totaled 2,450 in 2015:IVQ. Over the same period, manufacturing job losses at contracting or closing establishments totaled 1,680. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a “net” employment gain of 760 jobs in the manufacturing industry. This translates into the most pronounced gain since early-2006. Further, positive net job gains have been realized in 17 of the past 20 quarters.

Opening manufacturing establishments accounted for 200 new jobs in 2015:IVQ. On the other hand, job losses in closing establishments were slightly higher. As Nevada’s labor market recovery has unfolded, underlying trends suggest that job losses from closing manufacturing businesses are essentially offsetting gains from openings. Positive net job gains attributable to openings and closings in manufacturing have been realized in just eight of the past 20 quarters, going back to the beginning of the labor market recovery. These findings suggest that recent growth in manufacturing jobs in Nevada (totaling nearly 5,000 since the recovery began) is attributable to existing establishments expanding their workforce. The net contribution from opening establishments appears to be minimal.

In assessing the so-called “quality” of the new jobs being generated in Nevada, previous research has highlighted overall wage growth, the expansion of full-time employment in the Silver State, and the earnings of those jobs being



added relative to those being lost. While some have argued that Nevada’s employment growth of late has been in “dead-end”, part-time, minimum-wage type jobs, such a characterization is not supported by our previous findings nor the following data.

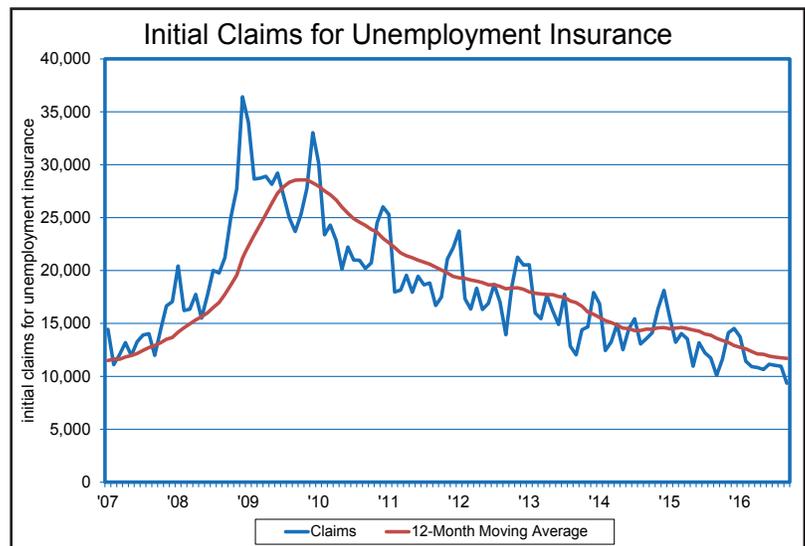
The Census Bureau’s Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program offers insight into underlying trends producing a collection of enhanced labor market statistics. Among other things, LED information allows for an analysis of new-hire wages to enhance our understanding of important labor market trends. In August, we discussed new-hire earnings compared to separation wages. This month, we compare Nevada’s earnings for new employees to new-hire earnings in other states. The latest available information from 2015:IIQ shows Nevada new-hire wages are a slightly above \$2,600 – this exceeds the average for 27 other states. New-hire earnings in Washington, DC are the highest in the nation, followed by Massachusetts and New York. States with the lowest new-hire earnings are Mississippi, Idaho, and South Dakota.

Personal income is one of the broader measures of economic activity at the state-level. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, total personal income is composed of net earnings, property income, and personal current

transfer receipts. Information through the second quarter of 2016 shows personal income in Nevada reached \$126 billion, up 4.3 percent from a year ago. In fact, personal income has increased in 24 out of the past 25 quarters, following seven straight quarters of decline during the recession. Nevada’s personal income growth has exceeded that for the U.S. in each of the past ten quarters. During 2016:IIQ, personal income in the nation as a whole grew 3.2 percent, more than a full percentage point below the Silver State’s gain.

With data generated via the Labor Insight tool offered by Burning Glass Technologies, a supplier of “real-time” labor market information, we can assess another aspect of the health of the State’s economy by looking at trends in online job ads via DETR’s Silver State Solutions initiative. Year-to-date, ending in September, there were 172,500 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 12.3 percent increase from the same time period last year. For those job ads specifying work hours, 88 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Initial claims continued to decline in September, falling a little more than seven percent from September of last year, to a little less than 9,400. This is the 18th consecutive month of year-over-



year declines. While September tends to be the low point in claims during the year, this month's total is exceptionally low – this month marks the smallest number of claims in Nevada since May of 1999. Year to date, initial claims are down nearly 13 percent from last year. As seen in prior years, beginning next month, initial claims activity is expected to seasonally rise.

The unemployment insurance exhaustion rate shows the share of UI claimants who run out of benefits prior to finding employment. The exhaustion rate tends to rise during economic downturns as it becomes more difficult for claimants to quickly find employment. During the recent recession, the share of claimants running out of benefits ballooned to 63 percent in late 2009, higher than any point in Nevada's history. As the State has recovered, so has the exhaustion rate. The rate has now fallen for 74 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, finally falling below 40 percent in March of 2016. While improved, September's rate of 38.3 percent is still elevated, relative to historical levels. During the 1990s, the exhaustion rate in Nevada ranged from 30 to 35 percent.

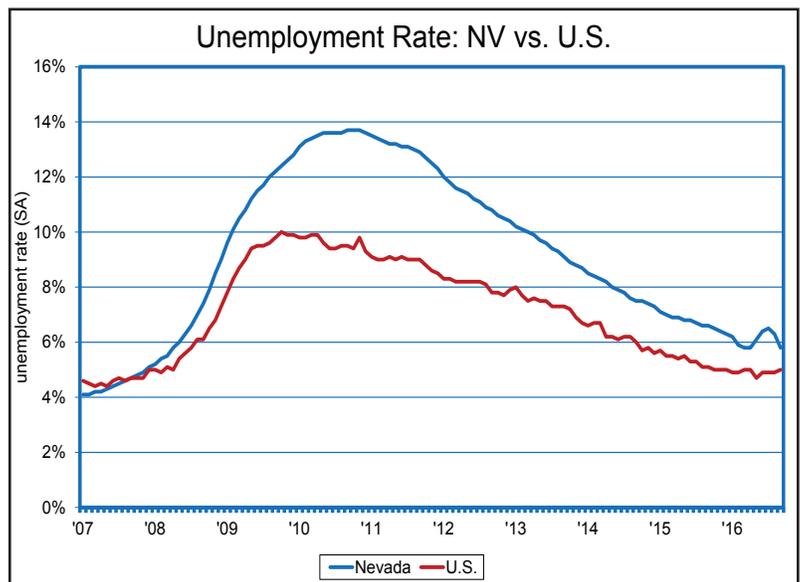
In September, the unemployment rate decreased over the month, down 0.5 percentage point from August, to a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent. Additionally, for the 67th consecutive month, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis, down 0.8 percentage point over September last year. Although the decrease in the rate is conflicting with what might be expected, considering the decline in employment this month, it may be partially explained by the historically low unemployment insurance claims. On the national level, the unemployment rate ticked up this month to a seasonally adjusted five percent, from 4.9 percent in August.

As an aside, we would like to stress the importance of keeping an eye on underlying trends rather than the month-to-month movements. This month's drop in the unemployment rate drives that point

home. We were surprised when the rate jumped from 5.8 percent to 6.1 percent in the spring and continued to increase in the early-summer. This month's return to 5.8 percent offsets that increase. If you take a step back and look at underlying trends, it looks like the unemployment is trending down, while Nevada employers are adding roughly 3,000 jobs per month (about 35,000 on an annual basis).

Those who are without a job for 27 weeks or more are known as the long-term unemployed – this month, we discuss the long-term unemployment rate. At the height of the recession, the number of long-term unemployed totaled 92,900 in Nevada. Toward the end of the recession, in late 2011, the long-term unemployment rate peaked at nearly seven percent. Since then, the rate has fallen to less than half of that. For the 12-month period ending September 2016, the long-term rate is 1.5 percent, down 5.5 percentage points from the peak. Currently, the number of long-term unemployed Nevadans stands at 21,000.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), allows for the analysis of the labor market status of the veteran population. In August we discussed Nevada's veteran unemployment rate. This month we compare the rate in the Silver State to the veteran unemployment rate in the U.S. as a whole. In January 2007,



the veteran unemployment rate was significantly less in Nevada (2.6 percent) than it was nationwide (3.7 percent). However, beginning in 2008, the jobless rate for veterans in Nevada surpassed the nation's rate, and has remained so ever since – though the gap has narrowed considerably as the recovery has unfolded. At its peak in mid-2011, the veteran unemployment rate stood at 14.7 percent. Nationwide, the veteran rate peaked in the mid-eight percent range. In other words, during the economic downturn, Nevada's rate exceeded the national average by more than six percentage points. Since 2012, Nevada has seen considerable improvement, as the veteran jobless rate has tumbled all the way to an average of 4.7 percent over the past 12 months. With the State's drop in the rate, the gap relative to the national average has been nearly eliminated. Specifically, the national rate stands at 4.2 percent over the past year, just 0.5 point lower than in Nevada.

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a simple measure: the ratio of the labor force relative to the population (16 years and older). It measures the extent to which Nevadans are participating in the workforce, either as workers or jobseekers. Movements in the LFPR can best be described as being either "structural" or "cyclical." Structural movements result from underlying changes in labor market fundamentals, such as the aging of baby boomers into retirement. Cyclical movements occur when there are changes in the labor market due to shifts in the health of the economy, from expansion to decline, and vice versa, causing Nevadans to enter/exit the labor force in response.

Nevada's LFPR peaked at 69 percent in late-2008, and has been trending down since. Part of that decline has certainly been structural in nature, attributable to retirements. There was almost certainly a cyclical component to the decline, as well, most likely as a result of the re-

cession. The same general pattern is evident in national trends. However, the decline has been more pronounced in the Silver State, as Nevada started with a slightly higher LFPR. In September 2016, Nevada's LFPR has averaged 62.6 percent (vs. 62.8 percent in the nation) over the past 12 months. This is the first time Nevada's LFPR has dipped below the national rate.



NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

September 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	-1.5	34.3	2.7%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.5	33.0	2.6%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	156	2,447	1.7%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.8%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.4%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

Labor Force estimates are produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program.

Research and Analysis Bureau, Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation
operates these programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Sep-16	Sep-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Aug-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1431.5	1429.7	1.8	0.1%	1434.6
EMPLOYMENT	1347.9	1335.9	12.0	0.9%	1344.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	83.6	93.8	-10.2	-10.9%	90.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	6.6%	-----	-----	6.3%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1428.7	1431.3	-2.6	-0.2%	1431.6
EMPLOYMENT	1352.0	1337.3	14.7	1.1%	1348.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	76.7	94.0	-17.3	-18.4%	83.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%	6.6%	-----	-----	5.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Sep-16	Sep-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Aug-16
Total All Industries	1299.6	1265.3	34.3	2.7%	1301.1
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-4.3%</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>76.8</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>42.3</i>
Durable Goods	25.9	26.1	-0.2	-0.8%	26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.0	0.4	2.5%	16.3
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>250.1</i>	<i>239.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>249.2</i>
Wholesale	36.3	34.6	1.7	4.9%	35.7
Retail	148.2	143.7	4.5	3.1%	148.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.6	61.4	4.2	6.8%	65.5
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>60.5</i>
Finance and Insurance	34.2	34.0	0.2	0.6%	33.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.3	26.0	1.3	5.0%	26.6
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>169.8</i>	<i>168.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>173.8</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.4	52.3	-0.9	-1.7%	51.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.1	93.8	1.3	1.4%	98.3
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>127.3</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>127.2</i>
Educational Services	14.2	13.4	0.8	6.0%	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	113.1	110.3	2.8	2.5%	112.8
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>349.0</i>	<i>340.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>349.8</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	29.3	1.0	3.4%	30.3
Accommodation and Food Service	318.7	311.6	7.1	2.3%	319.5
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>36.7</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>158.6</i>
Federal	18.9	18.4	0.5	2.7%	18.8
State	39.4	38.8	0.6	1.5%	39.1
Local	101.2	98.4	2.8	2.8%	100.7

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Sep-16	Sep-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Aug-16
Total All Industries	1302.8	1269.8	33.0	2.6%	1297.3
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>129.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>135.0</i>
Natural Resources & Mining	13.4	14.0	-0.6	-4.3%	13.6
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0%	11.1
Construction	80.3	73.0	7.3	10.0%	78.8
Construction of Buildings	13.0	12.0	1.0	8.3%	12.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	58.7	53.3	5.4	10.1%	57.9
Manufacturing	42.6	42.2	0.4	0.9%	42.6
Durable Goods	26.1	26.1	0.0	0.0%	26.2
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	10.0	-0.2	-2.0%	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.3	0.2	3.2%	6.4
Non-durable Goods	16.5	16.1	0.4	2.5%	16.4
<i>Service Providing</i>	<i>1166.5</i>	<i>1140.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>1162.3</i>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>1006.7</i>	<i>984.2</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>1011.1</i>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	249.1	239.1	10.0	4.2%	247.8
Wholesale	36.5	34.7	1.8	5.2%	35.8
Retail	146.8	142.8	4.0	2.8%	146.7
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.5	49.5	1.0	2.0%	50.7
Food & Beverage Stores	24.3	23.0	1.3	5.7%	24.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.6	8.7	0.9	10.3%	9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.8	61.6	4.2	6.8%	65.3
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	61.9	57.6	4.3	7.5%	61.4
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	30.5	26.9	3.6	13.4%	30.1
Air	6.8	6.6	0.2	3.0%	6.7
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.3	15.2	0.1	0.7%	15.2
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.9	11.1	-0.2	-1.8%	10.9
Information	12.2	13.5	-1.3	-9.6%	12.9
Telecommunications	3.6	3.9	-0.3	-7.7%	3.7
Financial Activities					
Finance and Insurance	34.0	33.8	0.2	0.6%	33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.3	18.0	0.3	1.7%	18.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.5	26.1	1.4	5.4%	27.0
Professional & Business Services	169.9	167.9	2.0	1.2%	173.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.8	51.9	-1.1	-2.1%	51.1
Management of Companies	23.4	22.8	0.6	2.6%	23.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.7	93.2	2.5	2.7%	98.6
Administrative & Support Services	91.9	89.5	2.4	2.7%	94.7
Employment Services	22.1	21.5	0.6	2.8%	22.5
Education and Health Services	126.7	123.6	3.1	2.5%	126.5
Educational Services	14.0	13.4	0.6	4.5%	13.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.7	110.2	2.5	2.3%	112.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	51.2	48.8	2.4	4.9%	50.3
Hospitals	29.3	27.6	1.7	6.2%	29.3
Leisure and Hospitality	349.6	343.9	5.7	1.7%	352.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.5	29.7	0.8	2.7%	30.9
Accommodation and Food Service	319.1	314.2	4.9	1.6%	321.5
Accommodation	195.0	195.2	-0.2	-0.1%	196.7
Casino Hotels and Gaming	188.5	189.3	-0.8	-0.4%	190.2
Casino Hotels	178.4	179.1	-0.7	-0.4%	180.1
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.2	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.1	119.0	5.1	4.3%	124.8
Full-Service Restaurants	60.5	58.8	1.7	2.9%	61.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	49.8	46.9	2.9	6.2%	50.1
Other Services	37.7	36.3	1.4	3.9%	37.3
Government	159.8	156.4	3.4	2.2%	151.2
Federal	19.0	18.5	0.5	2.7%	19.1
State	39.8	39.1	0.7	1.8%	37.0
Local	101.0	98.8	2.2	2.2%	95.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

2/ Data may not add due to rounding. Employment by place of work. Does not coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

2016 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1273.5	1276.7	1282.7	1282.3	1281.3	1285.4	1296.5	1301.1	1299.6				1286.6
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4				13.5
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8	75.6	75.5	75.7	76.8	77.2				75.3
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.3				42.5
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.9				26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.4				16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.8	246.8	247.2	246.7	249.7	249.2	250.1				247.3
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.9	36.1	35.7	36.3				35.5
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9	147.1	148.8	148.0	148.2				148.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.2	64.7	64.8	65.5	65.6				63.7
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.7	61.6	60.9	60.5	61.5				60.4
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.7	33.9	34.4	33.8	33.9	34.2				33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.1	26.6	27.3				26.6
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.8	169.7	166.0	168.4	171.2	173.8	169.8				169.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4				51.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	93.8	96.8	98.3	95.1				95.2
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.3	125.6	125.7	127.0	127.6	127.2	127.3				126.2
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2				14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.2	111.2	112.4	113.1	112.8	113.1				111.9
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	341.8	342.5	345.2	347.7	347.4	349.8	349.0				344.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3				29.9
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	315.4	317.4	317.1	319.5	318.7				315.0
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	35.6	35.3	36.1	36.7	37.3				36.4
Government	158.2	156.0	156.6	156.9	156.4	153.7	158.9	158.6	159.5				157.2
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9				18.7
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.4				39.6
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.1	96.5	100.6	100.7	101.2				99.0

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders
 Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

2016 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1256.2	1266.7	1277.1	1283.0	1288.6	1290.5	1291.1	1297.3	1302.8				1283.7
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	129.1	129.3	131.1	133.4	133.6	135.0	136.3				131.2
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4				13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.9				10.9
Construction	70.2	71.0	73.4	73.5	75.4	77.3	77.2	78.8	80.3				75.2
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.0				11.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.1	57.1	56.4	57.9	58.7				55.5
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6				42.4
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.1				26.0
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8				9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5				6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.5				16.5
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.0	1153.7	1157.5	1157.1	1157.5	1162.3	1166.5				1152.5
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.1	993.7	997.1	1006.0	1007.0	1011.1	1006.7				996.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.6	243.9	245.4	244.8	247.7	247.8	249.1				245.3
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.9	36.1	35.8	36.5				35.5
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6	146.0	147.2	146.7	146.8				146.5
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.2	50.5	50.7	50.6				50.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.3				23.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6				9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.7	63.9	64.4	65.3	65.8				63.4
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9				3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.7	58.8	59.9	60.5	61.4	61.9				59.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.7	29.3	30.1	30.5				28.4
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8				6.7
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3				15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9				10.8
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.9	12.2				13.1
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6				3.6
Financial Activities	58.2	59.2	60.2	60.0	60.6	61.7	61.0	60.8	61.5				60.4
Finance and Insurance	33.3												
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.3				18.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.5				26.6
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	169.4	169.4	166.0	169.7	169.7	173.4	169.9				169.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.8	51.3	51.1	51.1	50.8				51.6
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.4				23.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.4	95.2	95.2	98.6	95.7				94.7
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.7	91.4	91.5	94.7	91.9				90.9
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.5	22.1				20.7
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.9	126.1	126.5	127.3	127.2	126.5	126.7				126.0
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.8	14.0				14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.9	113.4	112.7	112.7				111.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.8	50.3	50.7	50.3	51.2				49.9
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3				28.8
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	340.3	344.4	349.2	352.8	351.6	352.4	349.6				345.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.5				30.0
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	319.0	322.0	320.6	321.5	319.1				315.6
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.4	194.8	196.5	196.5	196.7	195.0				193.9
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	188.5	190.2	190.2	190.2	188.5				187.7
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	178.5	180.1	180.1	180.1	177.4				177.7
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1				10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.2	124.2	125.5	124.1	124.8	124.1				121.7
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	61.1	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.5				60.1
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.5	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.8				48.6
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.3	37.7				36.5
Government	155.4	158.6	159.9	160.0	160.4	151.1	150.5	151.2	159.8				156.3
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0				18.7
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	36.3	36.8	37.0	39.8				39.1
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.7	95.8	94.6	95.1	101.0				98.5

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders.

2016 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA													
LABOR FORCE	1433.1	1431.3	1432.5	1433.2	1434.9	1436.2	1436.6	1434.6	1431.5				1433.8
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.7	1344.9	1343.9	1344.5	1347.9				1346.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.2	91.4	92.8	90.1	83.6				87.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5.8%				6.1%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1436.9	1440.8	1443.7	1431.6	1428.8				1433.0
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1347.4	1343.5	1350.6	1348.1	1352.0				1345.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.5	97.3	93.1	83.5	76.7				87.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.8%	6.5%	5.8%	5.4%				6.1%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

Sep-16

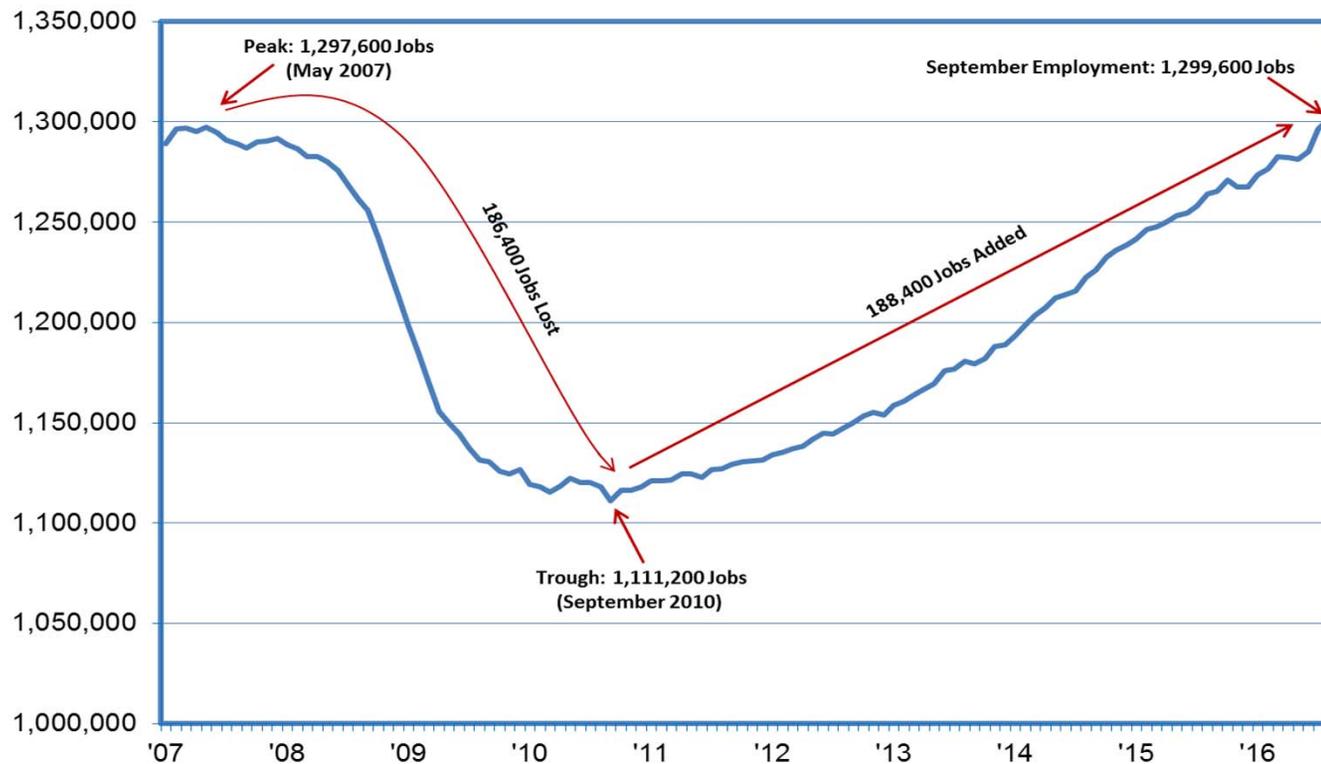
Nevada Labor Market Briefing: September 2016

Special Topics Slides



The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

Six Years Of Consistent Growth Recovers all Jobs Lost During the Recession



The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

Job Growth Widespread Across All Industry Groups During the Recovery Period

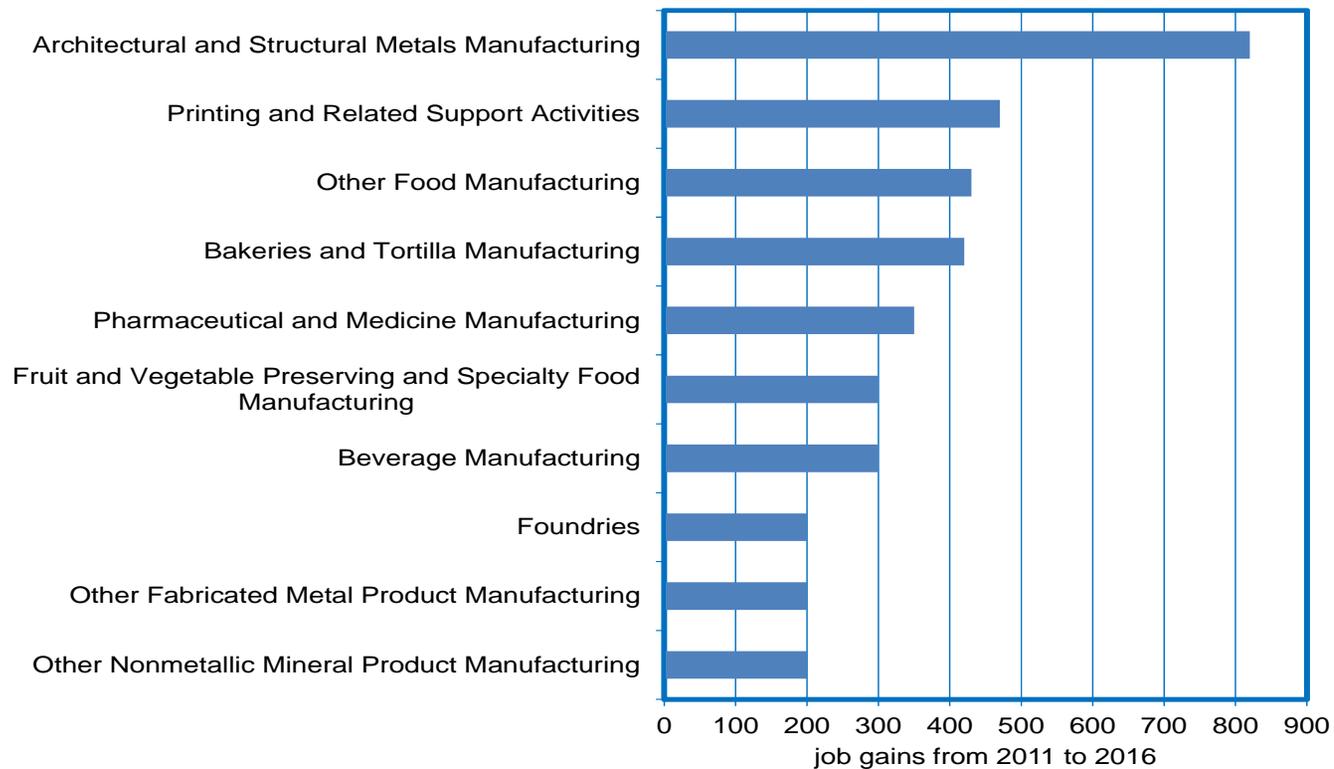
2010-2016 job growth by industry; thousands

	2010 Jan-Sep Average	2016 Jan-Sep Average	Difference
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	208.4	245.3	36.9
Leisure & Hospitality	309.3	345.6	36.3
Professional & Business Services	135.0	169.3	34.3
Education & Health Services	101.0	126.0	25.0
Construction	59.6	75.2	15.6
Financial Activities	52.8	60.4	7.5
Manufacturing	37.9	42.4	4.5
Other Services	33.0	36.5	3.5
Government	153.8	156.3	2.5
Mining & Logging	12.1	13.5	1.5

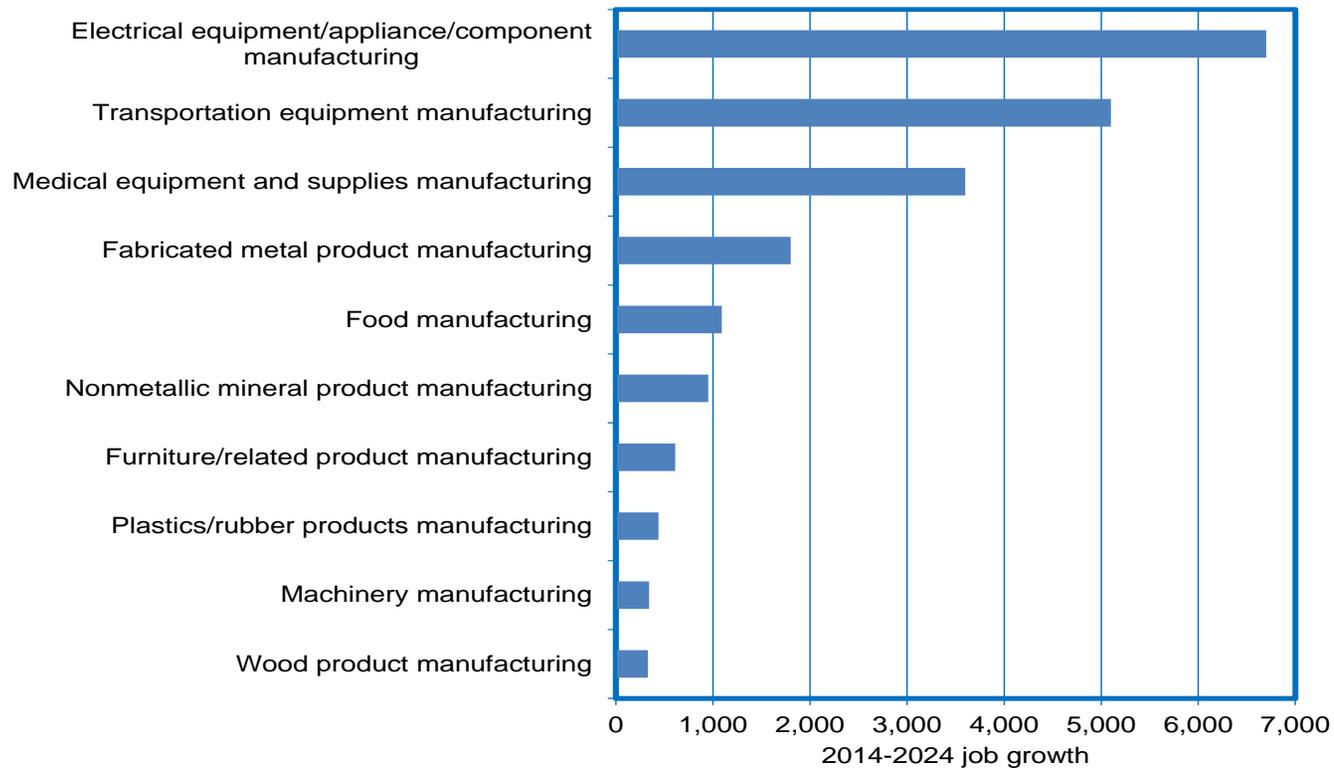


The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

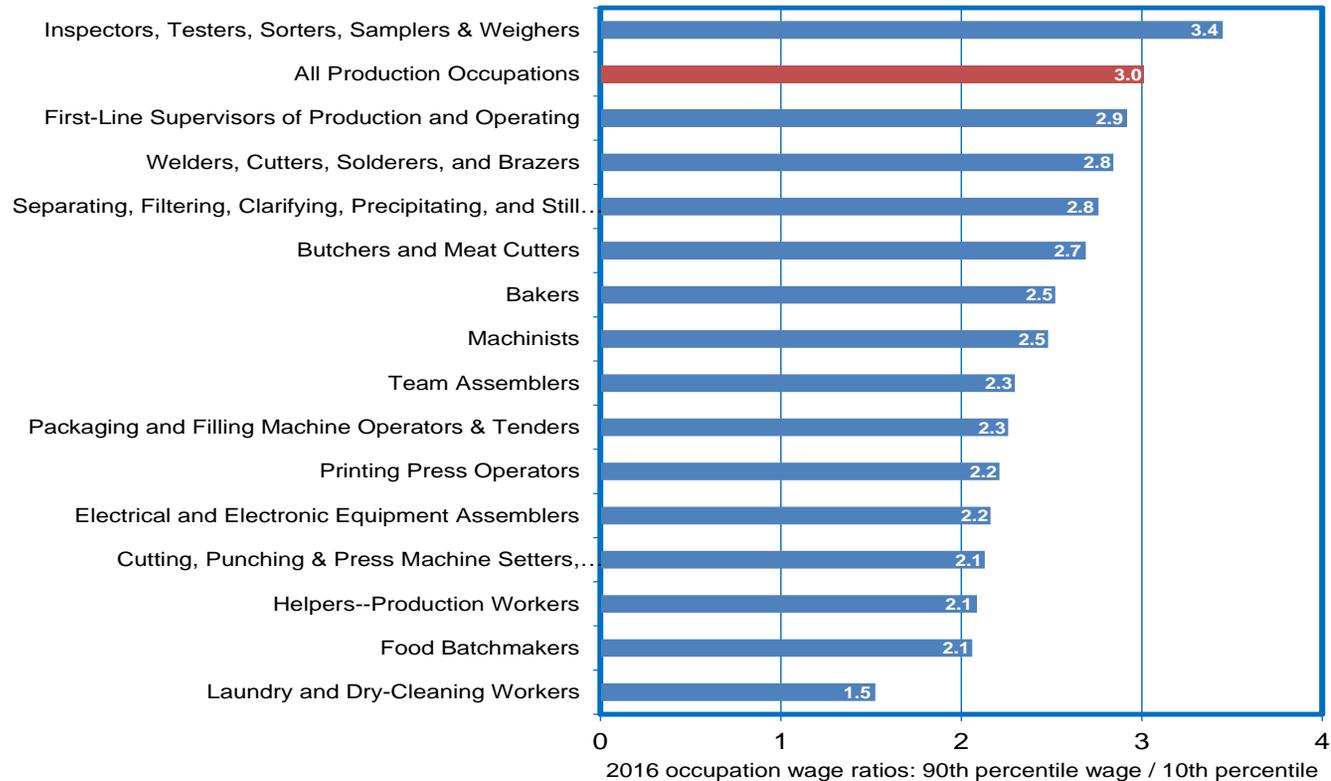
Mfg. Increases Payrolls by 4,600 Since 2011; Metals, Printing, Food Mfg. Lead the Way



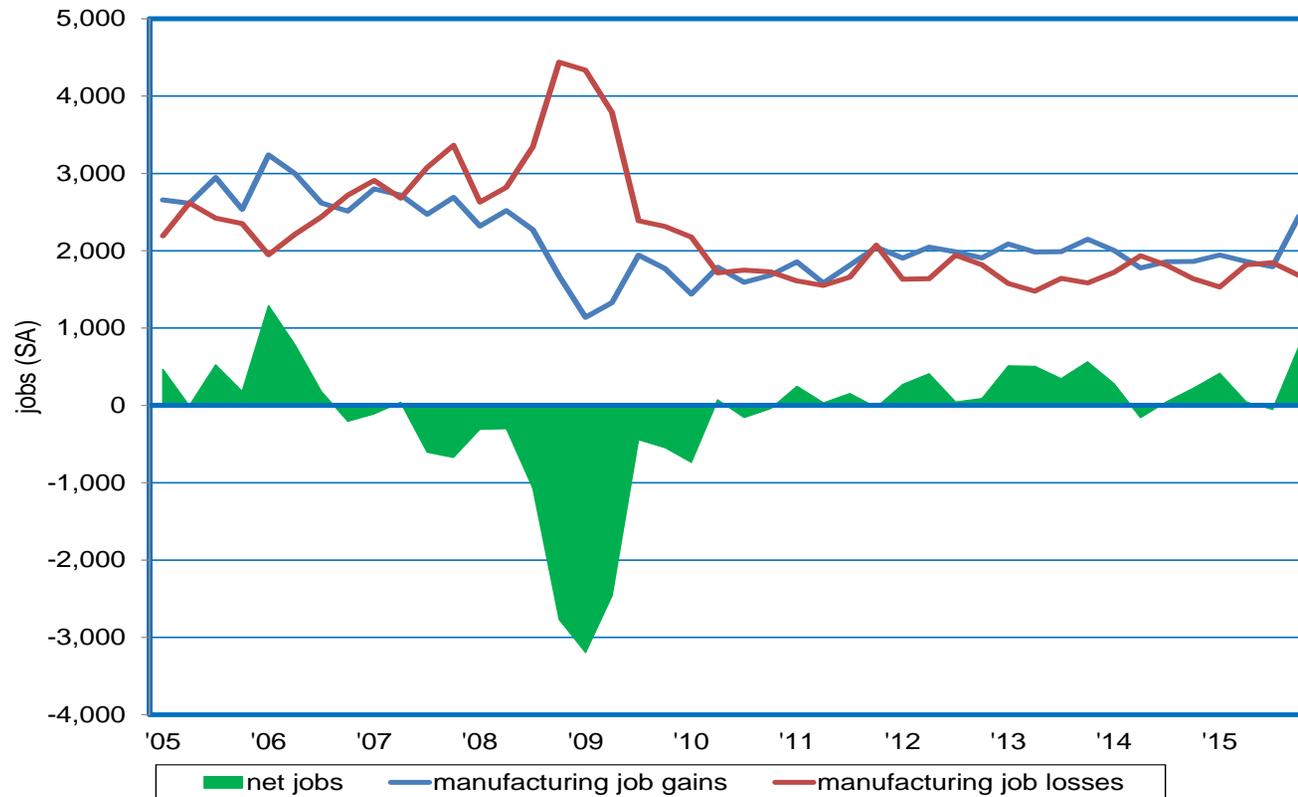
Mfg. Jobs to Increase by 21,800 Through 2024; Electrical, Trans., Medical Equip. Lead



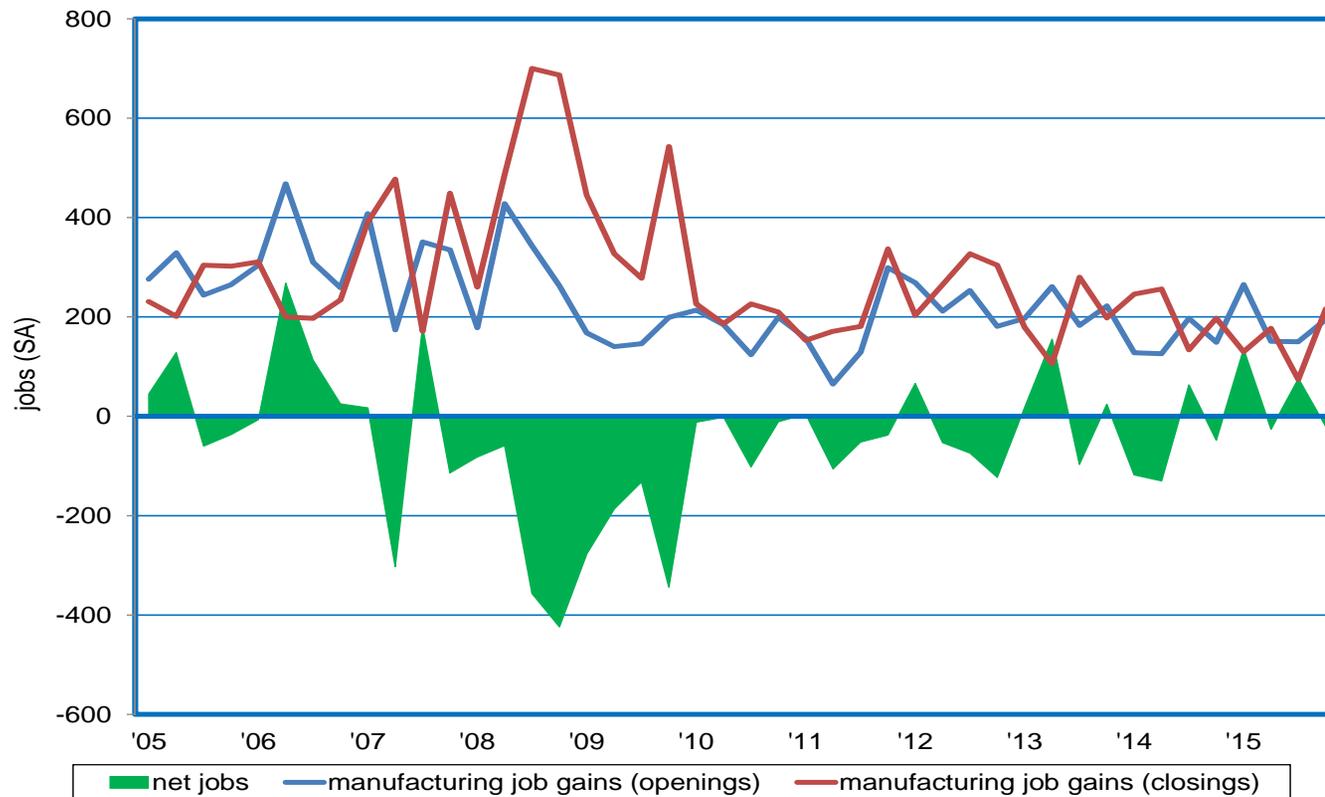
Wage Disparity Differs Across Production Occupations; Higher-Wage/Higher-Skilled Occupations Have Greater Wage Disparity



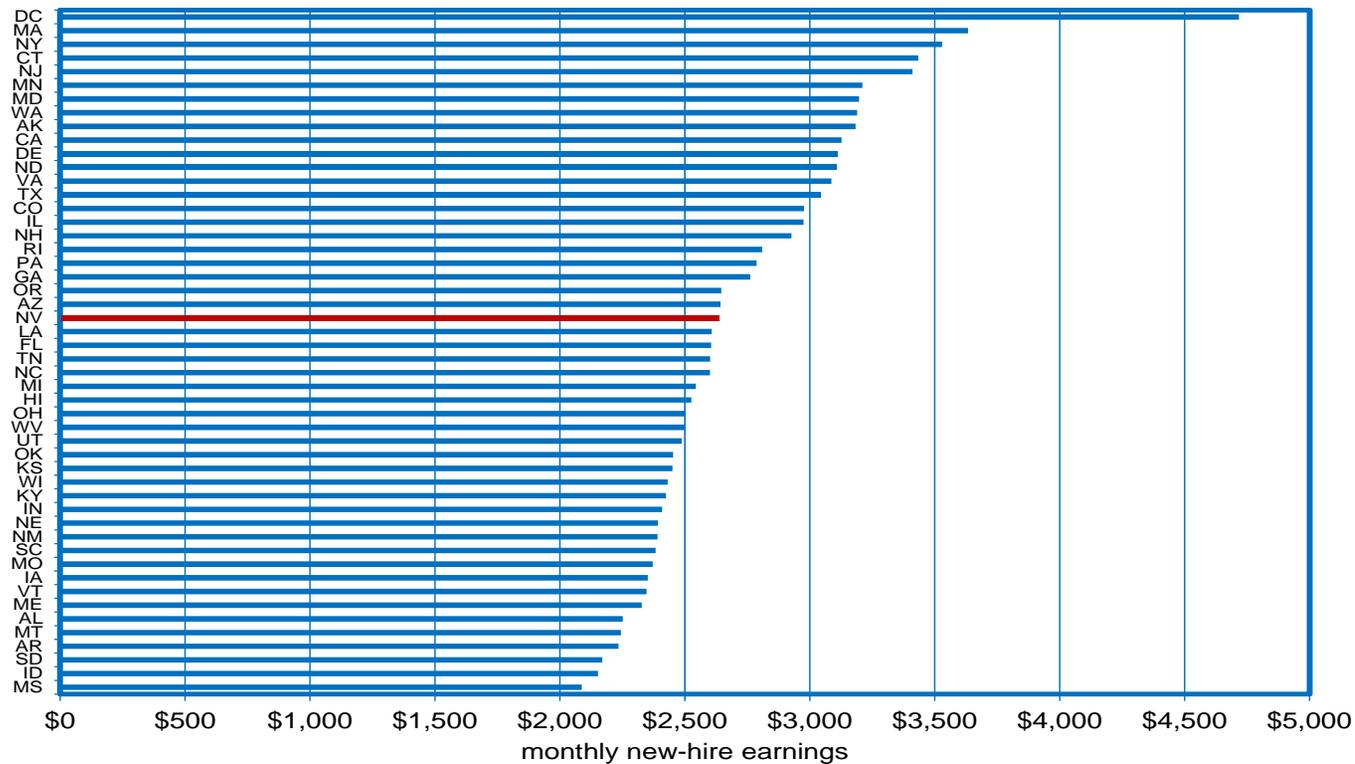
Mfg. Gross Job Gains>Losses in 17 of Past 20 Qtrs; 2015:IVQ Gain Strongest in Decade



Manufacturing Job Gains from Openings Mostly Being Offset by Losses from Closings

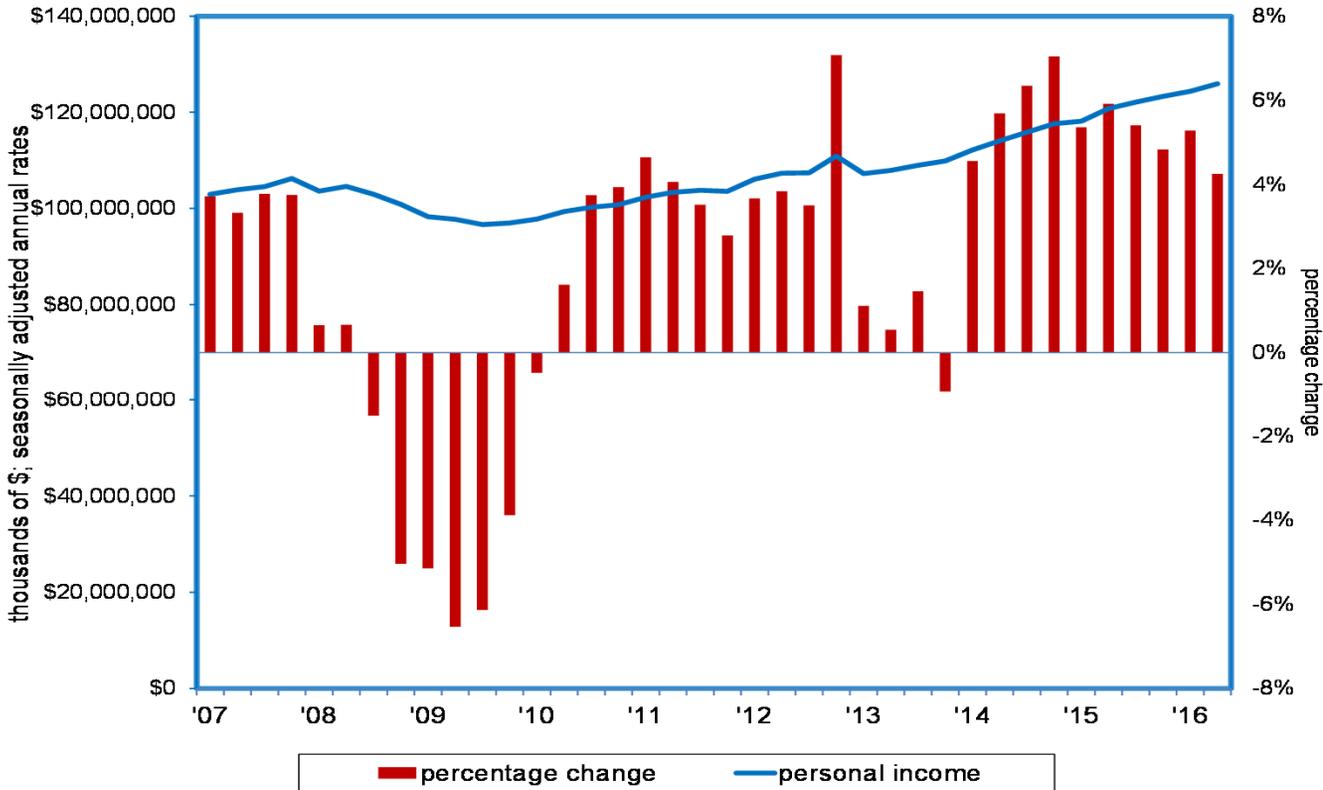


At \$2,600/Month, New-Hire Earnings in Nevada are Higher than in More than Half of all States



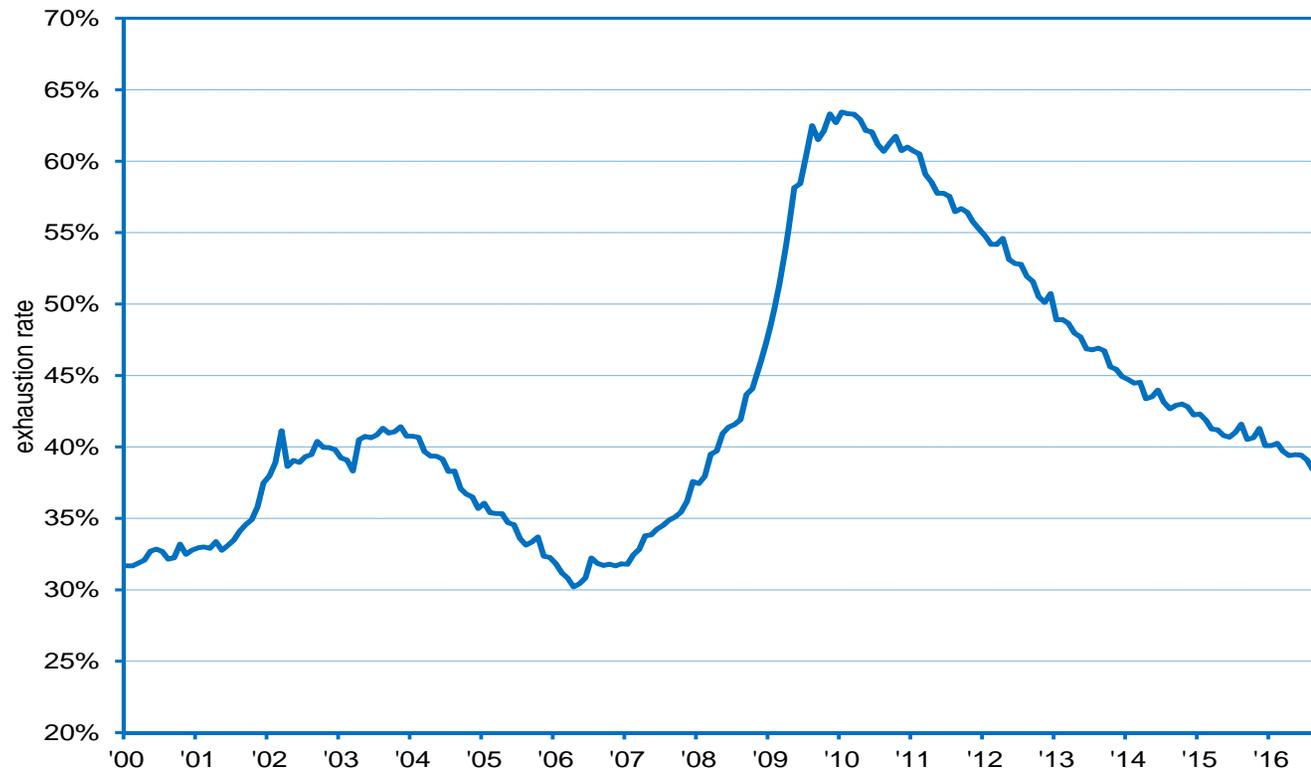
The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

Personal Income up in 24 of 25 Qtrs.; Growth has Exceeded Nation in 10 Straight Qtrs.

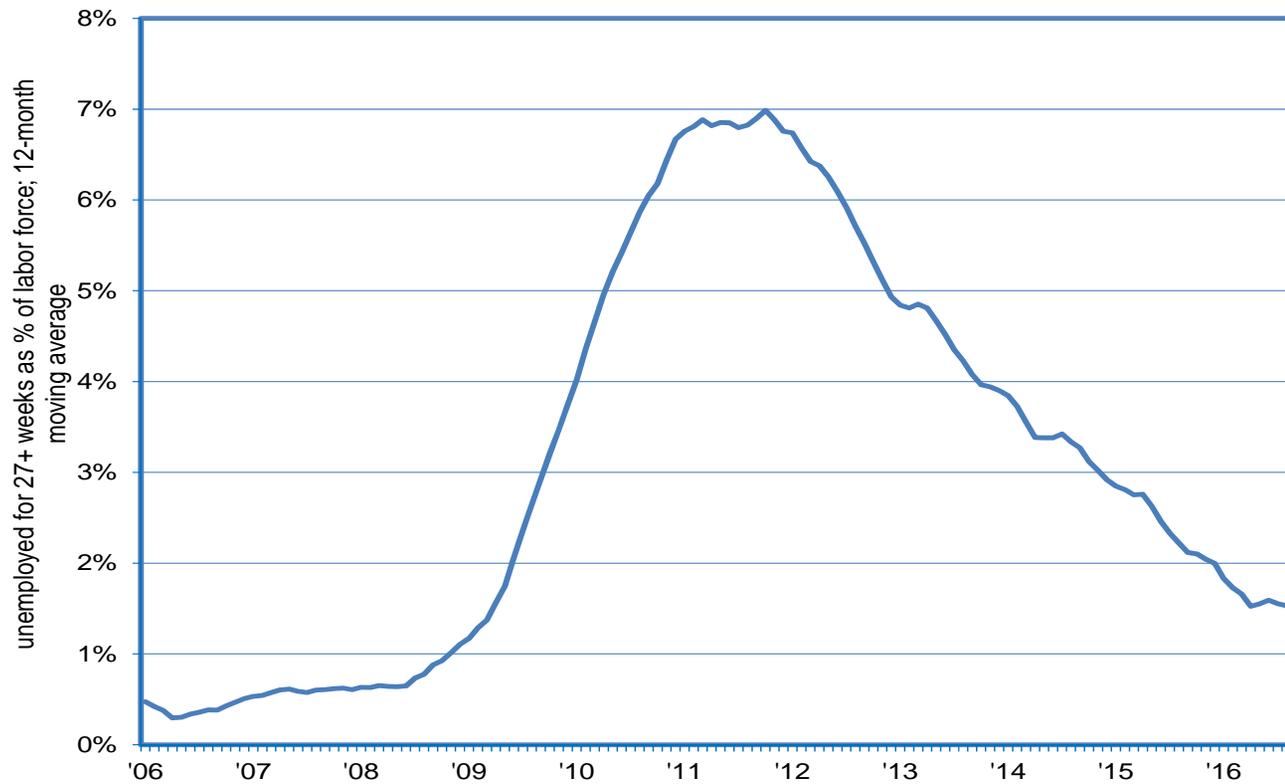


The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

% of UI Claimants Exhausting Benefits Prior to Finding a Job on the Decline; Peaked at Nearly 65%; Currently Less than 40%

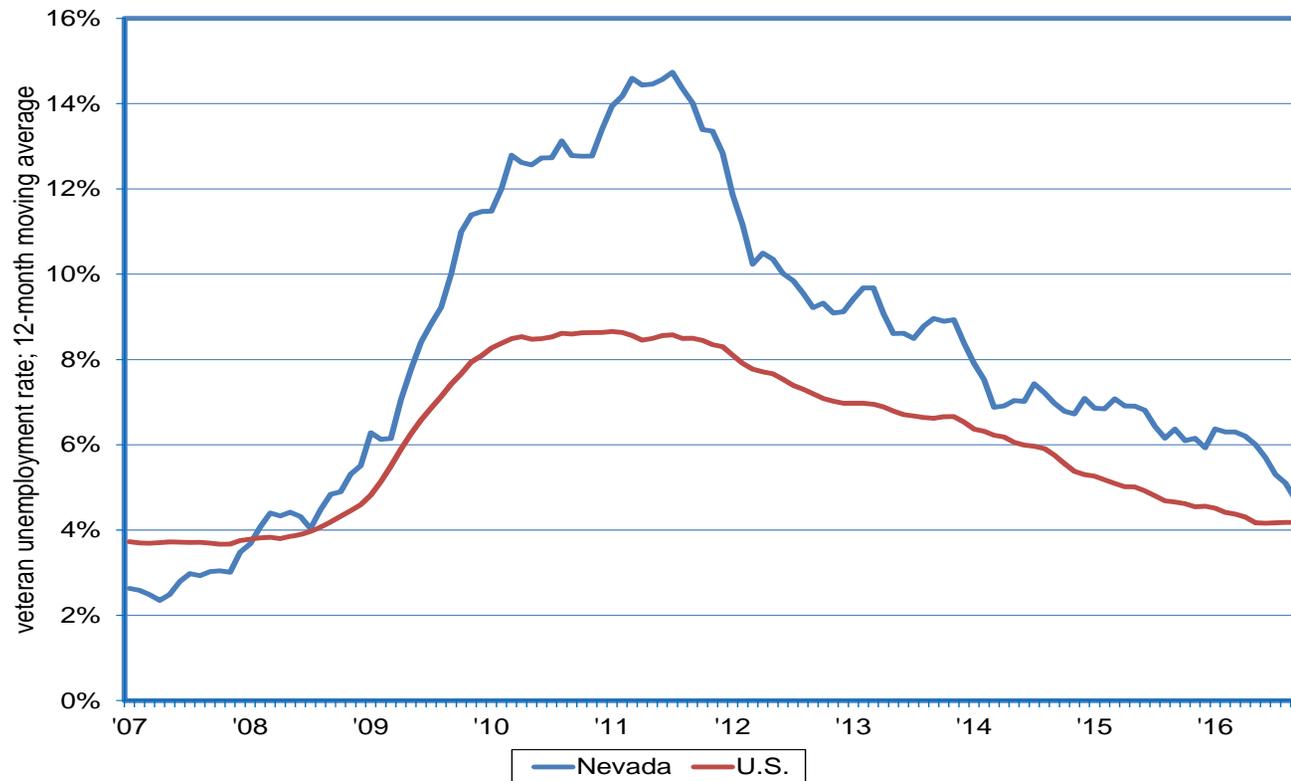


Nevada's Long-Term Unemployment Rate Peaked at 7%; Now at 1.5%

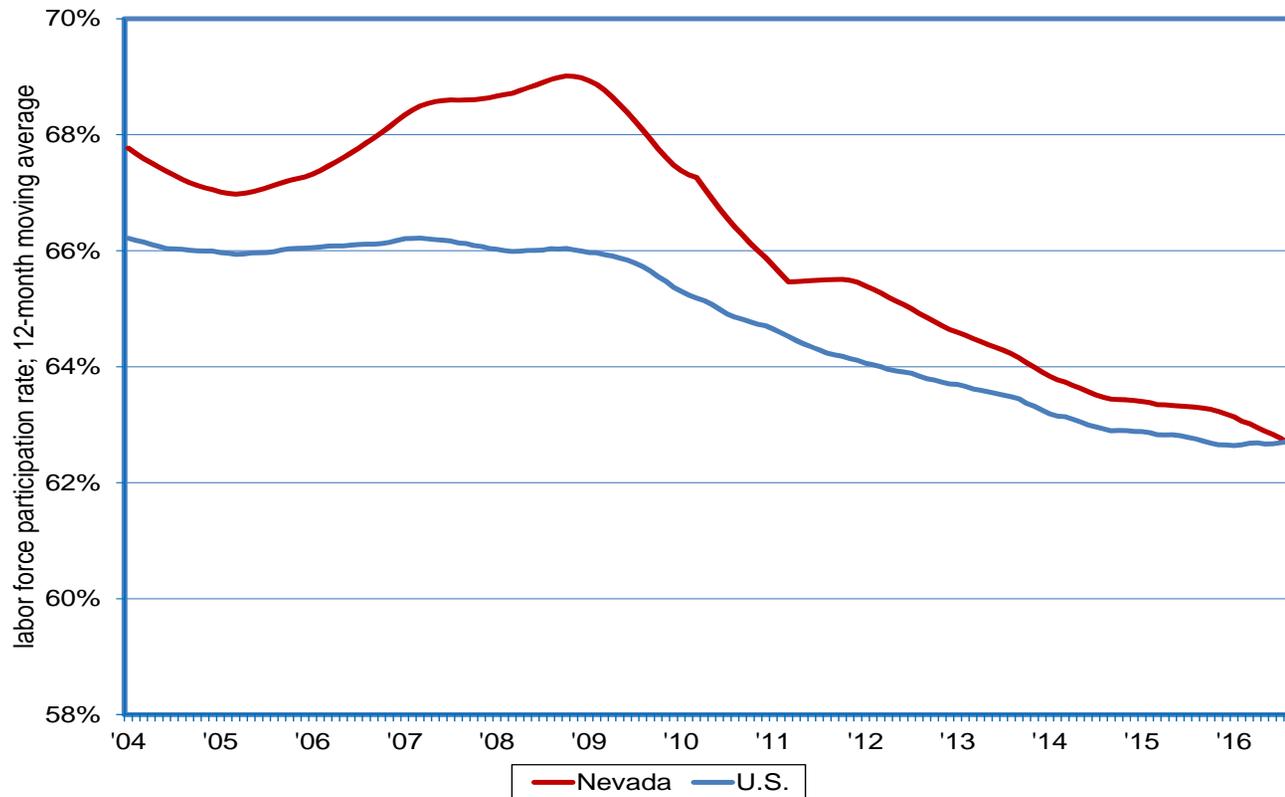


The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

During the Recession, NV's Veteran Unemployment Rate Six Points Higher than in the Nation; Currently, Just 0.5 Point Higher



LFPR Declining Over Time Due to Structural & Cyclical Forces; Nearly Identical to the U.S.



The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency