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October's Unemployment Rate In Nevada Falls to 5.5 Percent

CARSON CITY, NV —In October, the unemployment rate decreased over the month, down 0.3 of a percentage point from September, to a seasonally adjusted 5.5 percent. This is the lowest unemployment rate since February 2008. Additionally, October marks the first time since April 2008 that less than 80,000 Nevadans are unemployed. On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased for the 68th consecutive month, down 1 percentage point over October last year.

“Nevada’s unemployment rate is dropping because more Nevadans are getting good, sustainable jobs. I am encouraged that the state’s growth spans across multiple, diverse industries and that new businesses continue to move to the Silver State,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “Our economy is strong, but there is more to be done and we will remain diligent in our efforts to ensure that every Nevadan has access to high quality employment.”

Over-the-month, the Silver State gained a seasonally adjusted 1,000 jobs, relative to September, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Nevada has registered year-over-year job gains every month since January 2011.

“Despite the somewhat slowed job growth over-the-year, the state has exceeded national job gains for 51 consecutive months,” Anderson said. “Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial super sectors in terms of percentage growth, up 9.9 percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 6,800 jobs.”

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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

October 2016

Over-the-month, the Silver State gained 1,000 jobs, seasonally adjusted, relative to September. Although payrolls were expected to increase by 3,600 (not seasonally adjusted), a gain of 4,600 actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase. With a growth rate of 2.3 percent, year-over-year job growth was relatively weak this month, adding a seasonally adjusted 28,800 jobs over September last year. However, the Silver State has registered year-over-year job gains every month since January of 2011. Despite the somewhat slowed job growth over-the-year, the State has exceeded national job gains for 51 consecu-

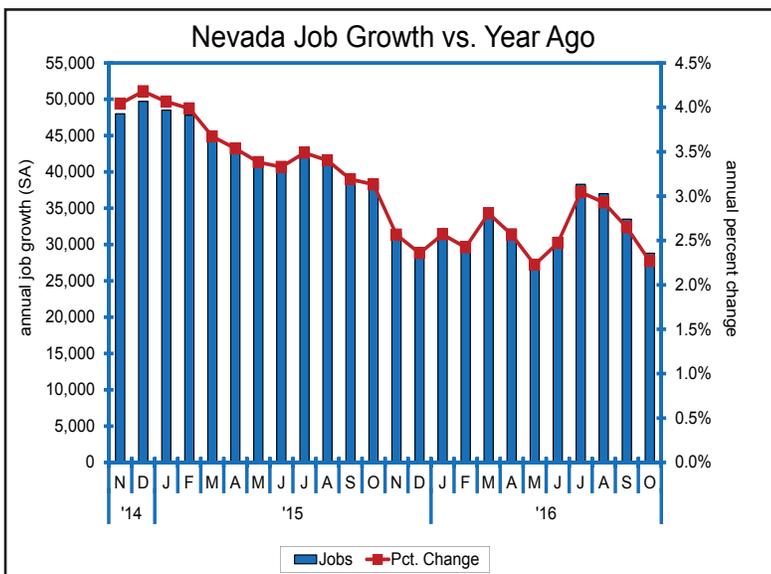
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: September - October Change

| | Unadjusted Change | Expected Seasonal Movement | Seasonally Adjusted Change |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 4,600 | 3,600 | 1,000 |
| Private Sector | 2,900 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Public Sector | 1,700 | 1,700 | 0 |

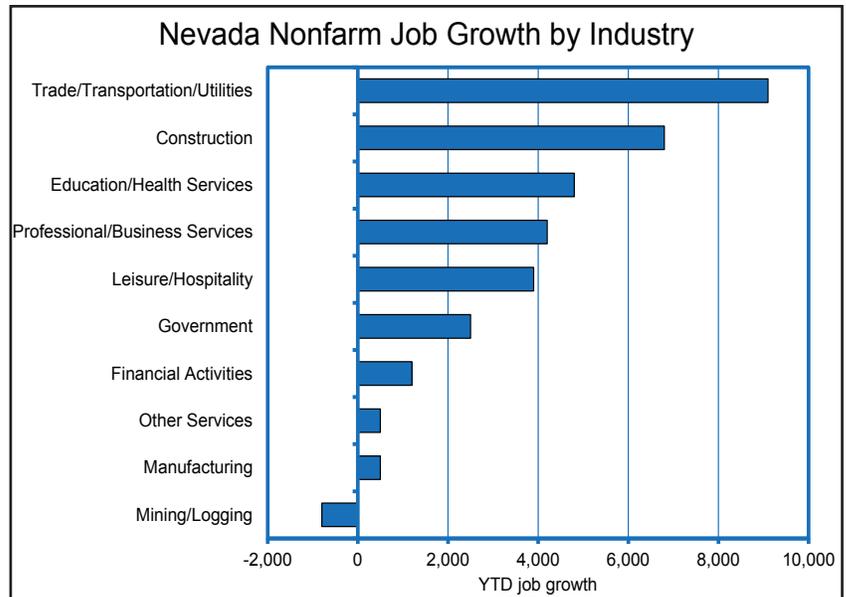
tive months.

The trade/transportation/utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first nine months of 2016, up 9,100 jobs, an increase of 3.9 percent relative to last year. Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in terms of percentage growth, up 9.9 percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 6,800 jobs. 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.

With the approaching holiday-related uptick in retail/wholesale trade and transportation/warehousing activity, this month we examine the likely impacts on hiring. In the years prior to the recession, September-December increases in holiday-related



seasonal jobs approached 10,000 in Nevada. During the recession and early stages of recovery, seasonal gains eased noticeably. However, more recently, holiday-related job growth has picked up in these industries. Since 2011, holiday hiring has once again averaged close to 10,000 jobs. In fact, job gains approached 12,000 in 2014. Although gains dipped slightly in 2015 (to 10,000), it is our expectation that this year's seasonal hiring will be slightly more robust, due to the strengthening economy.



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.”

Gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 70,300 in 2016:IQ. Gains have trended higher at a modest, but consistent, pace since the beginning of the recovery. Over the same period, gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments totaled 64,500. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a “net” employment gain of 5,800 jobs in the private sector. This represents the 22nd-consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures.

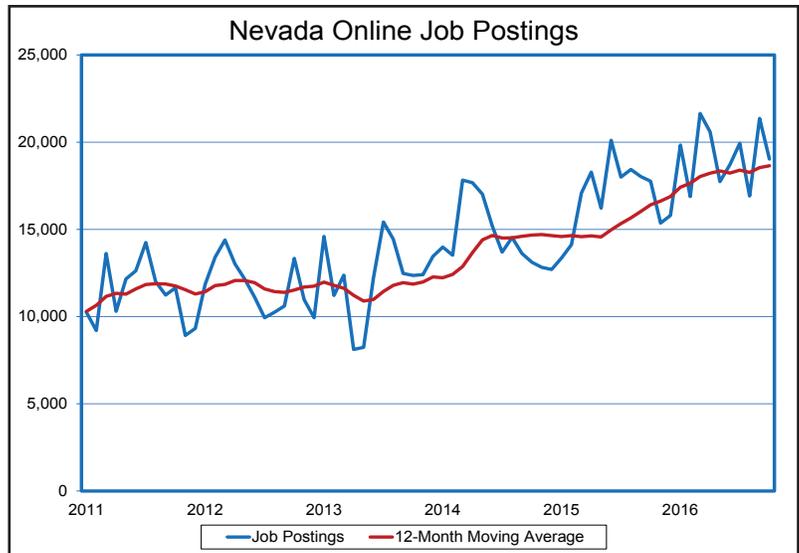
Opening establishments accounted for 11,200 new (gross) jobs in 2016:IQ. Gains have improved at a slow, but steady, pace since the recovery began. Closing establishments lost 9,400 jobs. Over the last 17 quarters, job losses due to closing establishments have been slightly less than 10,000 in all but one quarter. The difference

between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses solely attributable to opening and closing establishments yielded a net employment gain of 1,800 jobs in the private sector during 2016:IQ. In six of the past eight quarters, net job gains were in excess of 1,500 per quarter. This translates into the 18th consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures, and the 22nd quarter of improvement since the end of 2009.

Shift share analysis allows us to take a closer look at a region’s economic growth by examining three contributing factors: the industrial mix effect, the national growth effect, and the regional competitive effect. The first two factors explain how much of an industry’s growth in a given region is attributable to national trends as a whole and in the specific industry. The final factor, the competitive effect, is job growth that cannot be explained by national trends and therefore is likely due to a competitive advantage/disadvantage in the region, causing the industry to grow above/below expectations.

Using shift share analysis, this month we examine Nevada’s major industry groups. Administrative support, retail trade, and health care gained between 6,000 and 11,000 jobs from 2010 to 2016 that can be attributed specifically to the competitive effect (i.e., these industries grew

above expectations). Total job gains in these industries were between 21,000 and 26,000 over the time period, with the remainder of the growth being attributed to the industrial mix and national growth effects. Accommodation/food services, professional services, and wholesale trade all experienced positive overall job growth since 2010, but not as much growth as would be expected due to national trends. Therefore, their competitive job shares are negative. All told, of the 21 industry groups examined, 14 have had positive competitive job shares over the recovery period, suggesting that they have exceeded job growth expectations.



With “real-time” labor market information obtained as part of DETR’s Silver State Solutions (SSS) initiative, we can provide an alternative assessment of the health of the State’s economy via an analysis of current online job posting activity. Year-to-date, ending in October, there were 192,600 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 12.6 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.

Continuing our discussion of online job posting activity¹, this month we use DETR’s SSS real-time labor market information to examine trends in manufacturing job ads. Online job postings in the manufacturing industry averaged 540 ads per month from 2011 through 2014. Employers responsible for the most job ads in this time period include Bally Technologies, Sierra Nevada Corporation, UMC, International Game Technology, and General Electric Company. Job postings increased sharply beginning in 2015. Since then, online ads have averaged 770 monthly postings through October of this year. The employers posting the most job openings during this period were International Game Technology, Sierra Nevada Corporation, Bigelow Aerospace, Tesla Motors, and PepsiCo Inc.

The Research and Analysis Bureau produces

ten-year 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. In September, we analyzed manufacturing employment projections on an industry level. This month we explore this sector using occupational projections. Employment as team assemblers is expected to grow by 3,100 from 2014 to 2024. This is a 116 percent increase over the period. Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers are estimated to generate 2,400 new jobs, a 306 percent increase over the same period. Inspectors/sorters, with 800 new jobs, are projected to grow 102 percent over the period. All told, of the 10 manufacturing occupations projected to have the most pronounced growth, each is estimated to increase over 400 jobs through 2024. Estimates of the potential impacts of some well-publicized economic development projects (Tesla and Faraday) are reflected in these projections.

¹ Online job posting volume does not necessarily correlate with the level of job openings or hiring. Internal company hiring and union hiring are often not captured by online ads. High ad volume often occurs for occupations/industries that are having difficulty finding qualified candidates, high turnover positions/recurring openings, or when companies are building large candidate pools. Online job postings should only be used with caution when developing/analyzing time series trends due to the constant changes in the rate of online advertising usage and in the methods used for collecting the data.

Weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$874 during 2016:IIQ. This compares to \$854 a year ago, a gain of 2.3 percent. Most importantly, it translates into a record for the quarter. Wages have grown at least two percent in four of the past five quarters. During the first half of 2016, wages are up 1.7 percent relative to the first half of 2015. Wages have been trending up since 2011, albeit at a modest pace. Gains have been recorded in 12 of the past 13 quarters. At the height of the recession, wages declined in five of seven quarters. Underlying trends continue to improve, as wage growth is keeping up with inflation. During the first three quarters of 2016, consumer prices are up 1.4 percent from a year ago, suggesting that wages are growing slightly, in “real” terms. Taken as a whole, these trends are consistent with other barometers, such as job growth and initial claims for unemployment insurance, pointing to an improving labor market in Nevada.

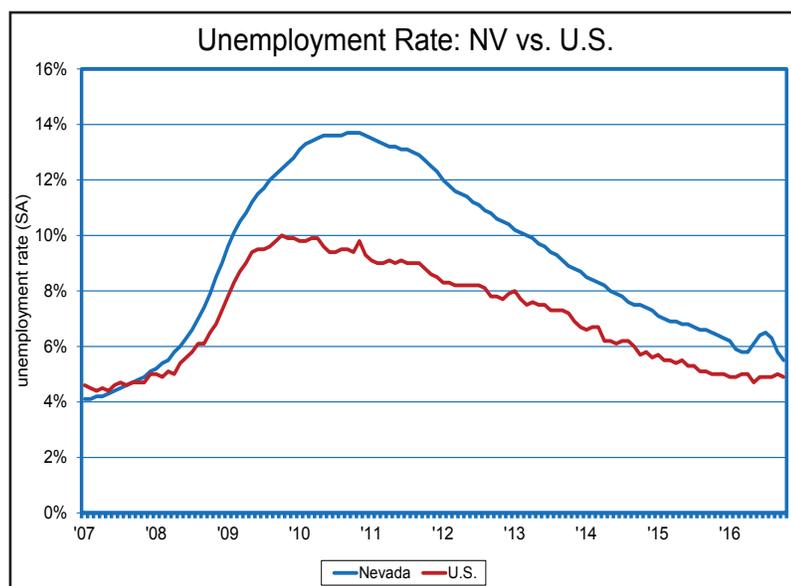
In October, the unemployment rate decreased over the month, down 0.3 percentage point from September, to a seasonally adjusted 5.5 percent – the lowest unemployment rate since February 2008. Additionally, October marks the first time since April 2008 that less than 80,000 Nevadans are unemployed. On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased for the 68th consecutive month, down one percentage point over October last year. At the national level, the unemployment rate ticked down

this month to a seasonally adjusted 4.9 percent, from five percent in September. Further, the 0.6 percentage point gap between Nevada and the U.S. is smallest since the recovery began – down 3.8 percentage points from the 4.4 percentage point gap at the height of the recession.

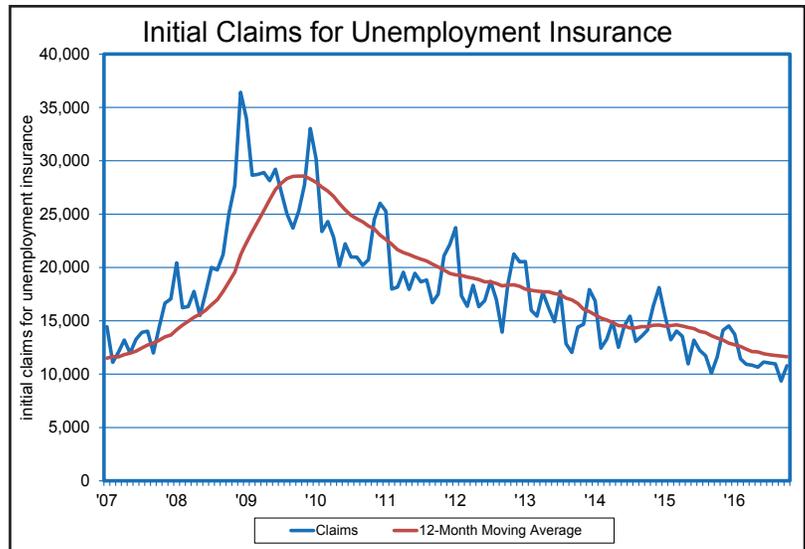
Information from the Current Population Survey (CPS) allows for an assessment of a number of the factors affecting the unemployed in the State – the so-called “Alternatives Measures.” U-3, which averaged 6.2 percent over the year ending 2016:IIIQ, is the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 6.1 percent over this period. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 6.6 percent. Discouraged workers are those people who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than belief that there are no jobs to fill (school attendance, transportation problems, poor health, family responsibilities, etc.), totaling 7.4 percent. Finally, U-6 adds part-time workers (working less than 35 hours per week) who would rather be working full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons including having their hours cut or being unable to find full-time work. This leads to a U-6 underutilization rate of 12.5 percent. There has been significant

improvement in all Alternative Measures in Nevada over the recovery period. For instance, at the height of the recession, counting discouraged workers among the unemployed added 1.1 points to the official unemployment rate. Despite this improvement, Nevada stands within the highest five positions in all measures of Labor Underutilization through the year ending 2016:IIIQ.

Information from the monthly CPS allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate by gender. Before the recession, both male and female unemployment rates hovered around four percent in Nevada. However, beginning in late-2007,



both rates started to increase. During the recession, the male unemployment rate peaked at 15.9 percent, while the female rate reached its peak at 12.7 percent. The differing results by gender are certainly a reflection of the pronounced impacts of the recession on the male-dominated construction sector in the Silver State (nearly 80 percent of construction jobs are held by men). Both rates started to decrease as the recovery unfolded. Currently, the male unemployment rate stands at 6.2 percent, identical to that for women, eliminating the gap. Again, we can look to the construction industry for an explanation. Job growth in this industry has been strong of late, helping to push down the jobless rate for men at a relatively strong pace.



Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) continue to show improvement in Nevada, with a total of 10,800 claims filed in October. This is a decline of seven percent from October of last year and the 19th consecutive month of year-over-year declines. Additionally, this is the fewest number of initial claims in any October since 2005. Claims totals did rise from last month, though this was largely anticipated. Nevada typically experiences a rise in seasonal layoffs beginning in October and continuing through the month of February.

The average duration of UI benefits measures the average length of time UI claimants receive unemployment benefits. The duration of benefits tends to decline during robust economic periods and increase during economic downturns. Since 2000, average duration has seen two significant spikes, both occurring during recessionary periods. The more mild recession of the early-2000s drove the average duration to nearly 16 weeks. The most recent and more severe recession saw average duration rise to all-time highs in Nevada, peaking at over 19 weeks in mid-2010. Since then, the average duration has generally fallen and has been stable at around 14 weeks. The decline indicates that UI claimants have had more success finding employment.

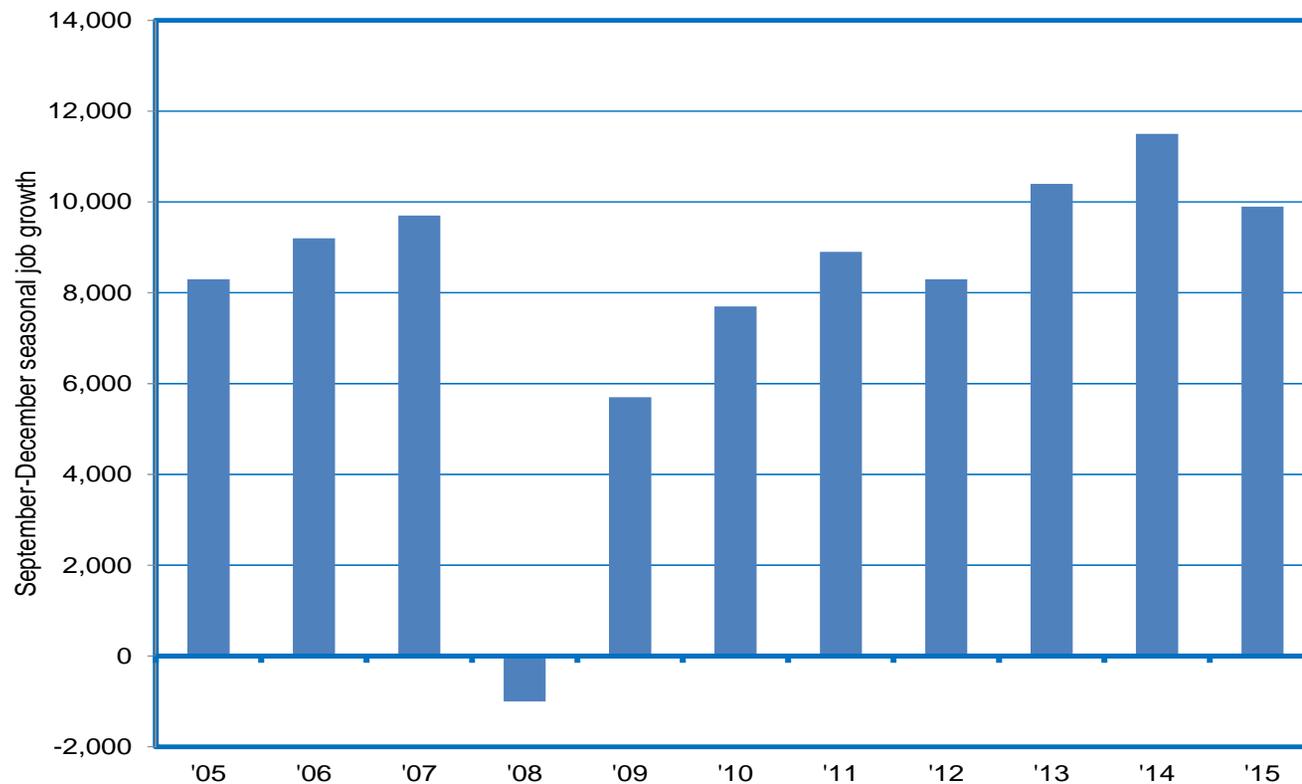
Nevada Labor Market Briefing: September 2016

Special Topics Slides



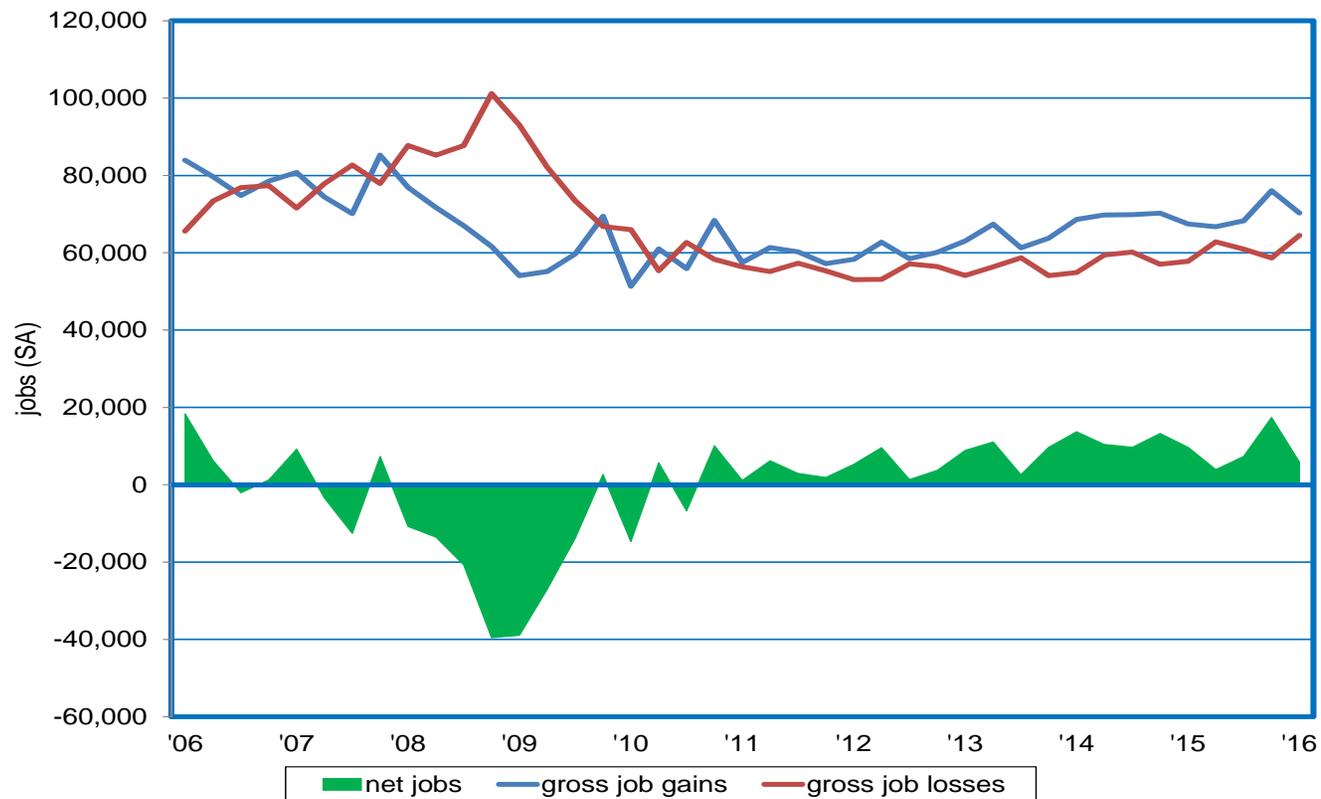
The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

Seasonal Holiday-Related Hiring Tends to Add About 10,000 Jobs to Payrolls in Nevada

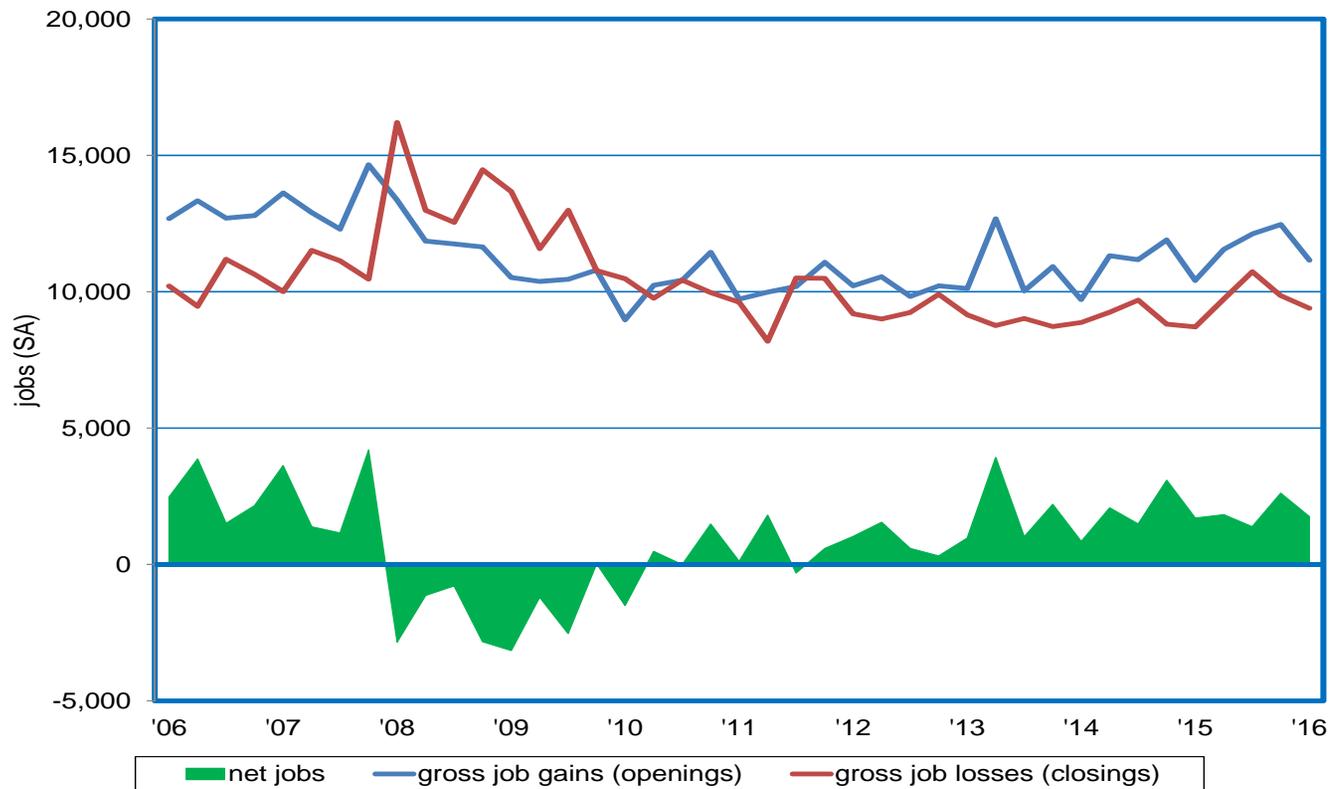


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Job Gains > Losses in 22 Straight Quarters; 2016:IQ Net Gain = 5,800 Jobs

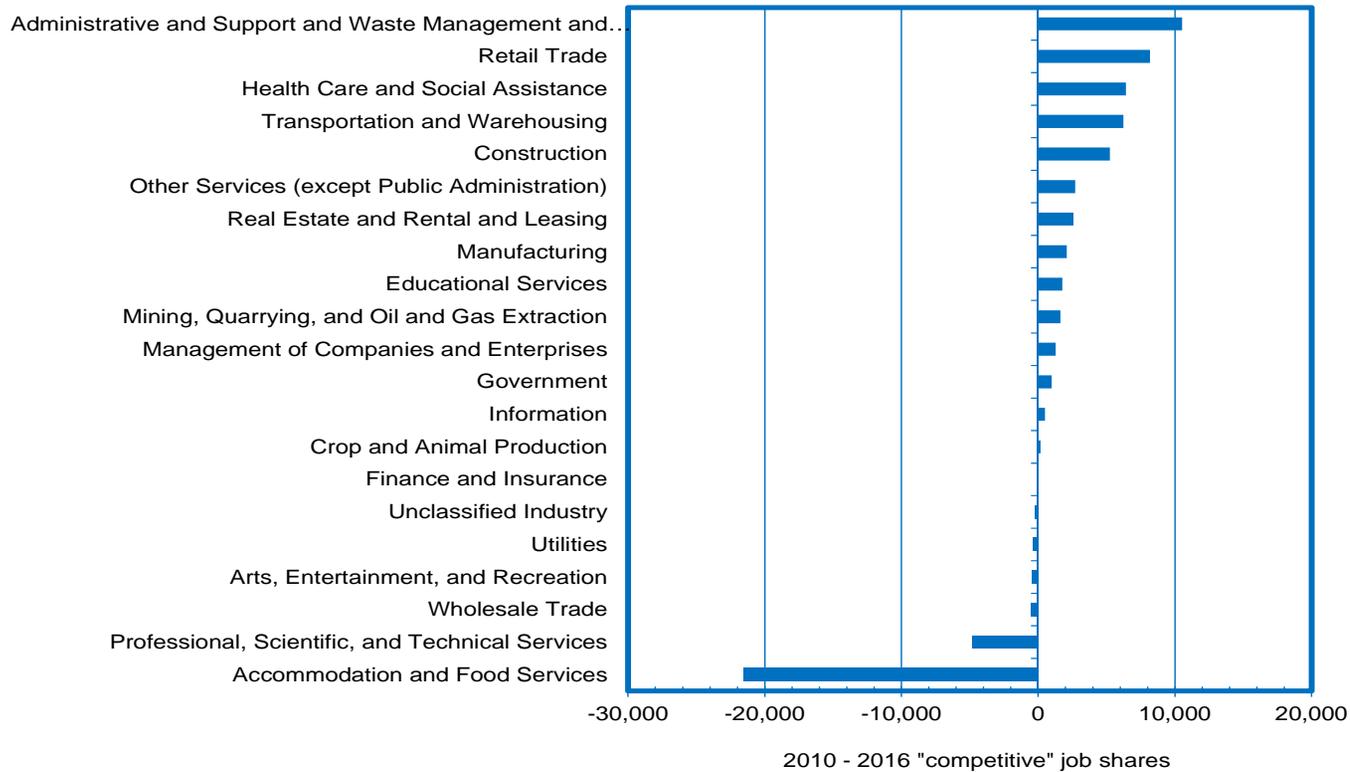


Opening Gains > Closing Losses Last 18 Quarters; 2016:IQ Net Gain = 1,800 Jobs

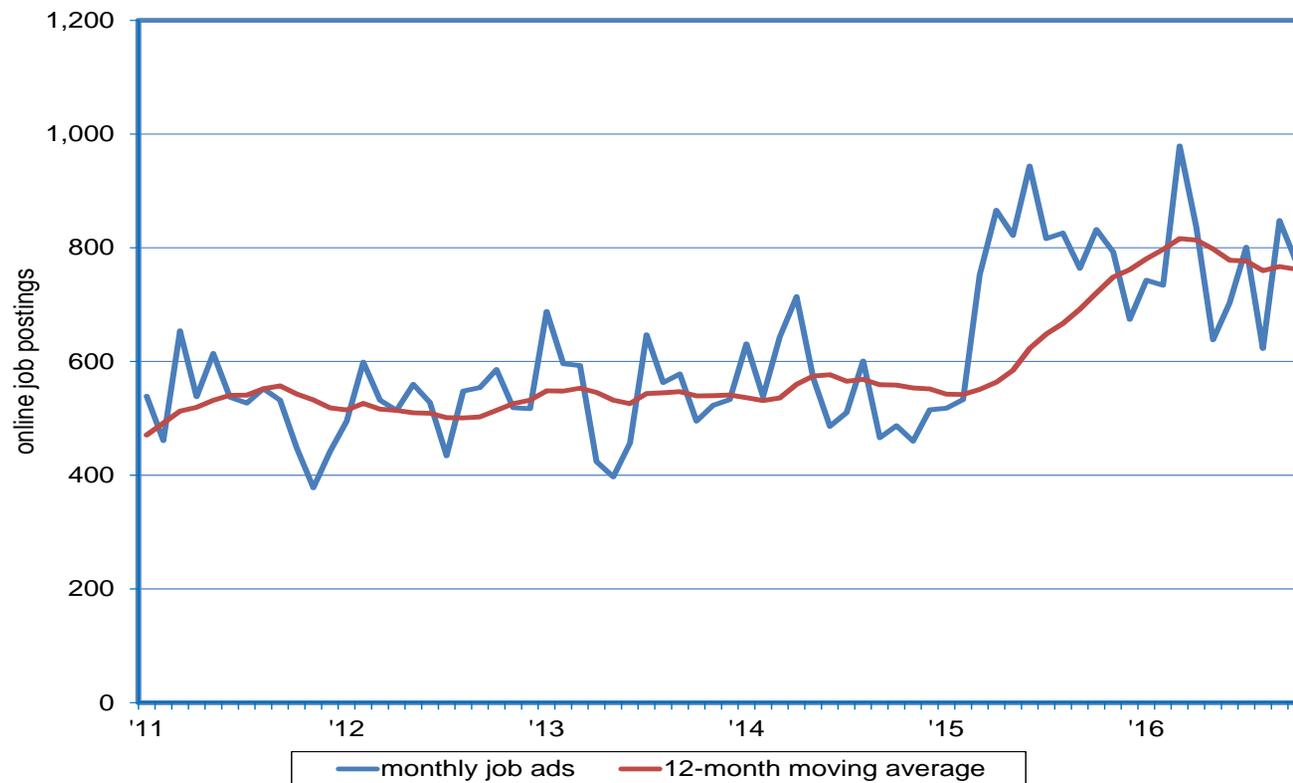


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Administrative Support, Retail, Health Care, & Transportation/Warehousing Have Strongest “Competitive” Job Shares

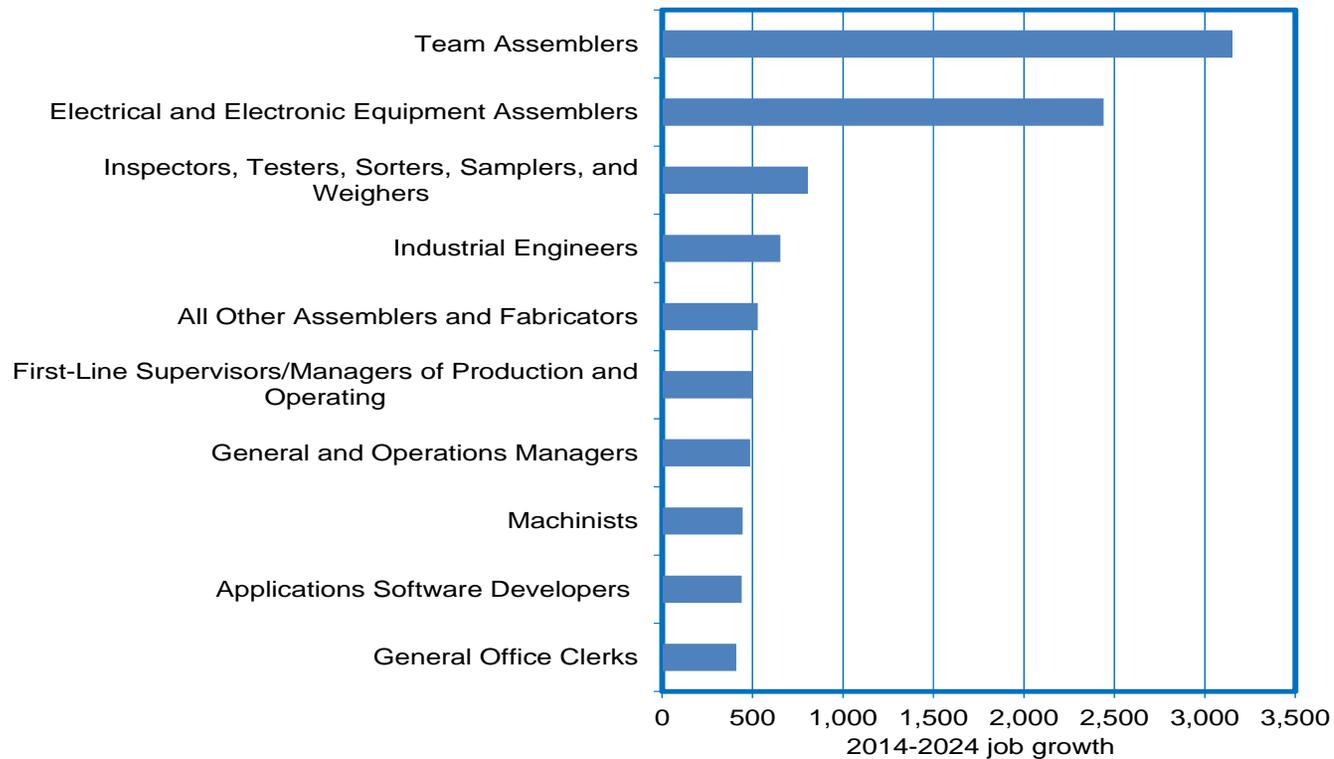


Online Ads for Manufacturing Jobs Averaging Nearly 800 per Month of Late; Had Been About 500 per Month Early in the Recovery

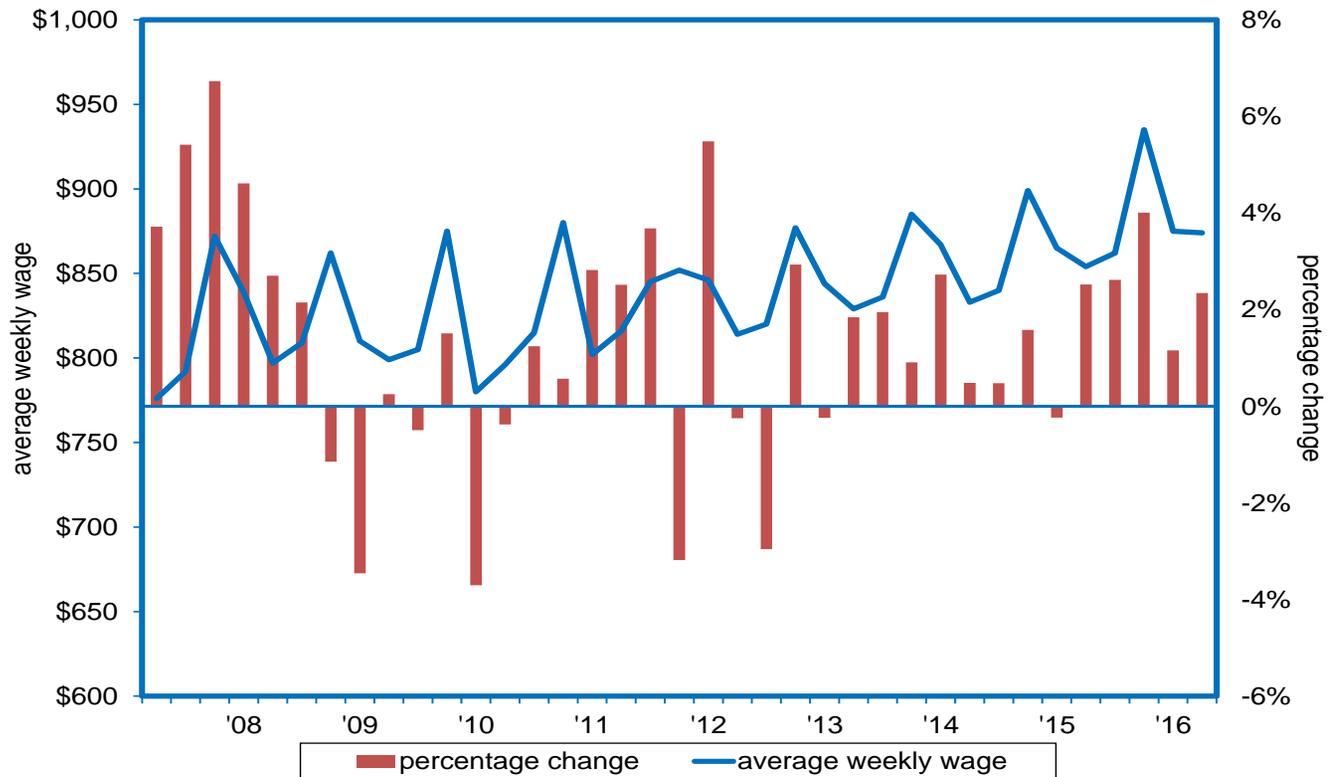


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Team Assemblers and Electrical/Electronic Equip. Assemblers Lead the Way in Projected Manufacturing Occupation Growth



Nevada Wages at \$874/Week in 2016:IIQ; A Record-High for the Qtr.; Up 2.3% Over 2015



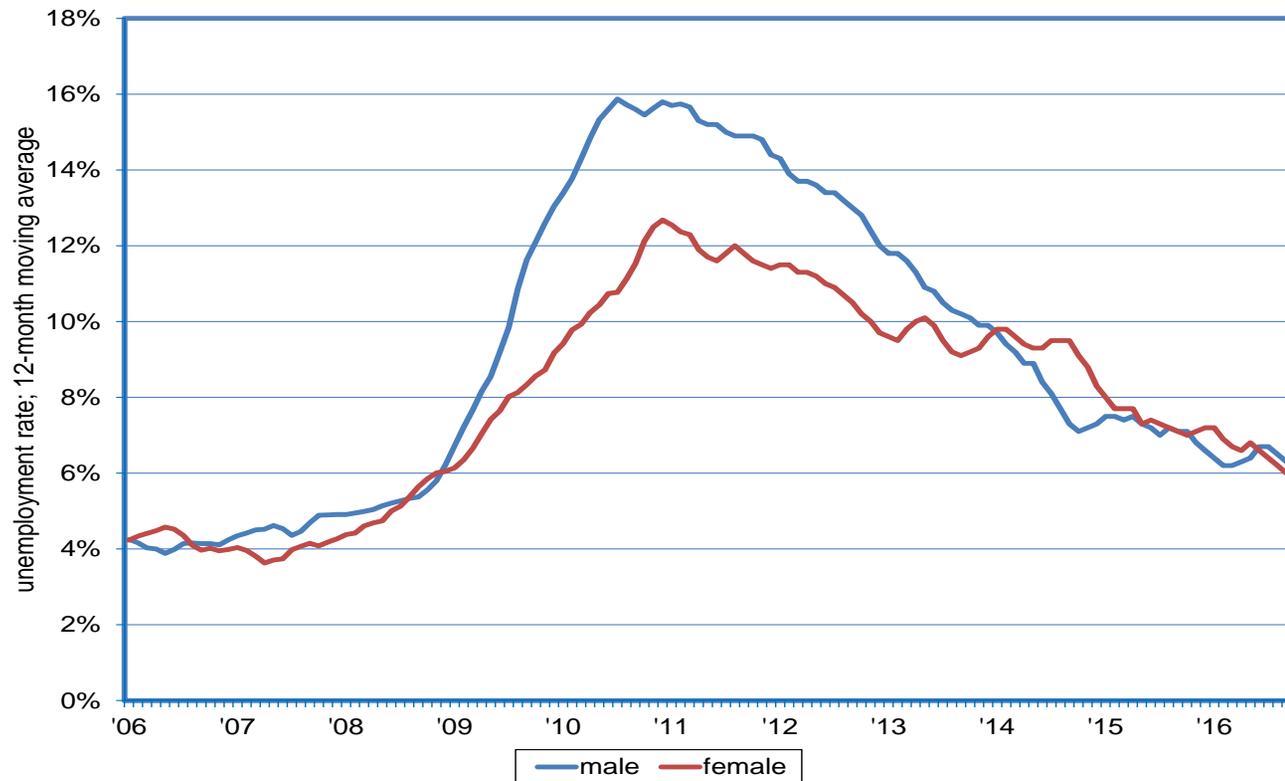
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Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.4 Point to the “Official” Unemployment Rate

| Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (Annual Average - 2015:IVQ through 2016:IIIQ) | | |
|---|--|-------|
| Measure | Underutilization Concept | Level |
| Official Rate | jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks | 6.1% |
| U-1 | jobless 15 weeks or longer | 2.7% |
| U-2 | job losers and persons losing a temporary job | 3.2% |
| U-3 | similar to official rate | 6.2% |
| U-4 | U-3 plus discouraged workers | 6.6% |
| U-5 | U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force | 7.4% |
| U-6 | U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons | 12.5% |
| Official Rate: annual average of 2015:IVQ through 2016:IIIQ | | |

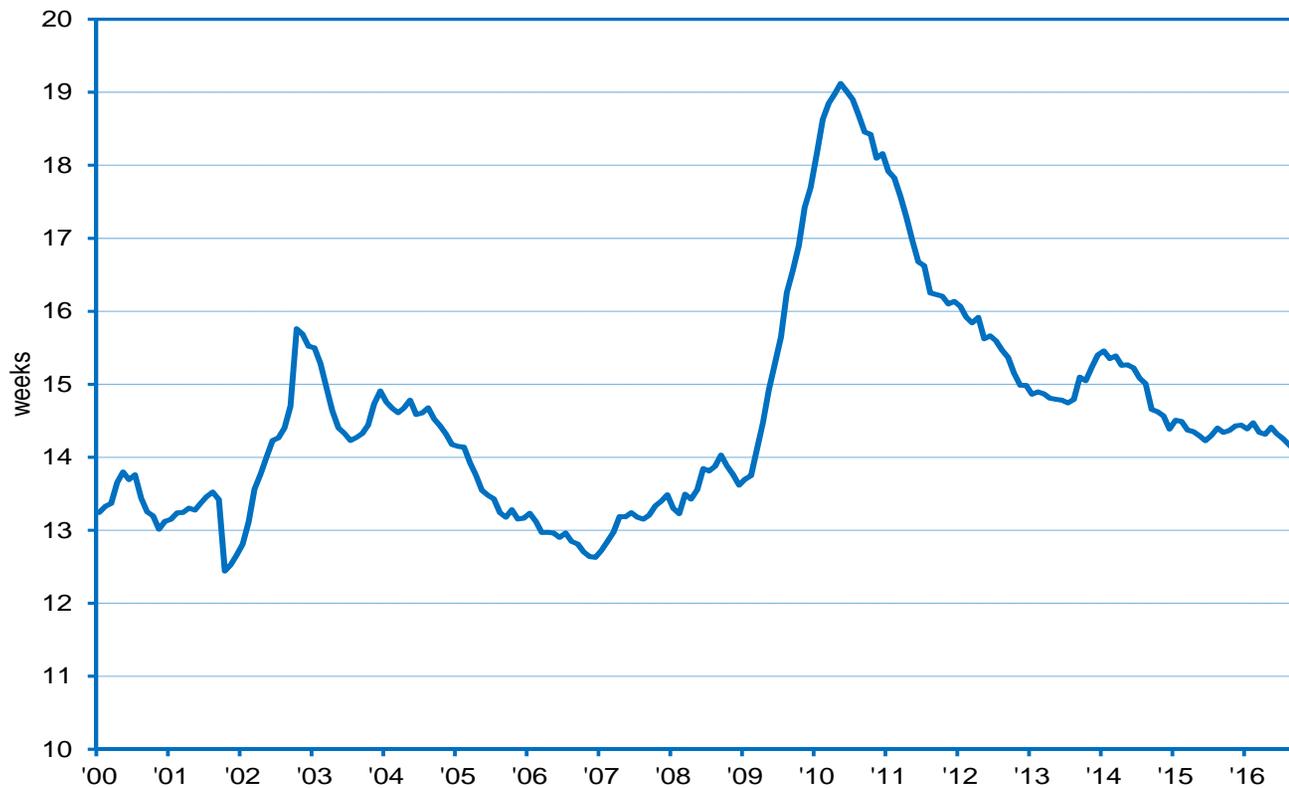


Gap Between Male/Female Unemployment Rates Surged During the Recession; Eliminated as the Recovery has Unfolded



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Avg. Duration of State UI Benefits Peaked at 19+ Weeks; Now at 14 Weeks; Claimants More Successful with Job Search Efforts



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

October 2016

Employment Growth

| | M/M | Y/Y | Y/Y% |
|--|-----|-------|------|
| Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted) | 1.0 | 28.8 | 2.3% |
| Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted) | 4.6 | 24.9 | 1.9% |
| United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands) | 161 | 2,357 | 1.7% |

Unemployment Rates:

| | |
|--|------|
| Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.5% |
| Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.3% |
| United States (Seasonally Adjusted) | 4.9% |

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

| | Oct-16 | Oct-15 | CHANGE | % CHANGE | Sep-16 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
| LABOR FORCE | 1430.2 | 1430.7 | -0.5 | 0.0% | 1431.5 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 1351.2 | 1338.1 | 13.1 | 1.0% | 1347.8 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 79.0 | 92.6 | -13.6 | -14.7% | 83.6 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 5.5% | 6.5% | ----- | ----- | 5.8% |
| Non-Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
| LABOR FORCE | 1429.8 | 1432.1 | -2.3 | -0.2% | 1428.6 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 1354.1 | 1342.4 | 11.7 | 0.9% | 1351.8 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 75.7 | 89.7 | -14.0 | -15.6% | 76.8 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 5.3% | 6.3% | ----- | ----- | 5.4% |

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)

| | Oct-16 | Oct-15 | CHANGE | % CHANGE | Sep-16 |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total All Industries | 1299.8 | 1271.0 | 28.8 | 2.3% | 1298.8 |
| <i>Natural Resources & Mining</i> | <i>13.4</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>-0.8</i> | <i>-5.6%</i> | <i>13.4</i> |
| <i>Construction</i> | <i>80.5</i> | <i>71.3</i> | <i>9.2</i> | <i>12.9%</i> | <i>76.9</i> |
| <i>Manufacturing</i> | <i>42.5</i> | <i>42.2</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.7%</i> | <i>42.3</i> |
| Durable Goods | 26.1 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 0.4% | 25.9 |
| Non-durable Goods | 16.4 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 1.2% | 16.4 |
| <i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i> | <i>250.2</i> | <i>240.8</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>3.9%</i> | <i>249.6</i> |
| Wholesale | 35.8 | 35.0 | 0.8 | 2.3% | 36.2 |
| Retail | 148.4 | 144.7 | 3.7 | 2.6% | 148.0 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 66.0 | 61.1 | 4.9 | 8.0% | 65.4 |
| <i>Financial Activities</i> | <i>62.0</i> | <i>60.2</i> | <i>1.8</i> | <i>3.0%</i> | <i>61.3</i> |
| Finance and Insurance | 34.3 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 2.1% | 34.1 |
| Real Estate & Rental Leasing | 27.7 | 26.6 | 1.1 | 4.1% | 27.2 |
| <i>Professional & Business Services</i> | <i>170.9</i> | <i>171.0</i> | <i>-0.1</i> | <i>-0.1%</i> | <i>171.9</i> |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical | 51.9 | 52.5 | -0.6 | -1.1% | 51.5 |
| Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt. | 94.7 | 94.9 | -0.2 | -0.2% | 96.8 |
| <i>Education and Health Services</i> | <i>128.2</i> | <i>124.3</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>3.1%</i> | <i>126.6</i> |
| Educational Services | 14.9 | 13.9 | 1.0 | 7.2% | 14.5 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 113.3 | 110.4 | 2.9 | 2.6% | 112.1 |
| <i>Leisure and Hospitality</i> | <i>344.6</i> | <i>340.7</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>1.1%</i> | <i>349.2</i> |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 29.9 | 29.3 | 0.6 | 2.0% | 30.3 |
| Accommodation and Food Service | 314.7 | 311.4 | 3.3 | 1.1% | 318.9 |
| <i>Other Services</i> | <i>37.2</i> | <i>36.1</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>3.0%</i> | <i>37.4</i> |
| <i>Government</i> | <i>157.8</i> | <i>156.0</i> | <i>1.8</i> | <i>1.2%</i> | <i>157.8</i> |
| Federal | 19.2 | 18.1 | 1.1 | 6.1% | 18.9 |
| State | 39.3 | 38.7 | 0.6 | 1.6% | 39.4 |
| Local | 99.3 | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.1% | 99.5 |

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

| | Oct-16 | Oct-15 | CHANGE | % CHANGE | Sep-16 |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total All Industries | 1306.6 | 1281.7 | 24.9 | 1.9% | 1302.0 |
| Goods Producing | 138.2 | 128.9 | 9.3 | 7.2% | 136.0 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 13.4 | 14.2 | -0.8 | -5.6% | 13.4 |
| Metal Ore Mining | 10.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 10.9 |
| Construction | 82.1 | 72.4 | 9.7 | 13.4% | 80.0 |
| Construction of Buildings | 13.5 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 11.6% | 13.0 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 59.9 | 52.7 | 7.2 | 13.7% | 58.4 |
| Manufacturing | 42.7 | 42.3 | 0.4 | 0.9% | 42.6 |
| Durable Goods | 26.2 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 0.8% | 26.1 |
| Computer & Electronic Products | 9.8 | 9.9 | -0.1 | -1.0% | 9.8 |
| Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.) | 6.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 6.5 |
| Non-durable Goods | 16.5 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 1.2% | 16.5 |
| Service Providing | 1168.4 | 1152.8 | 15.6 | 1.4% | 1166.0 |
| Private Service Providing | 1008.6 | 994.3 | 14.3 | 1.4% | 1007.9 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 251.8 | 242.7 | 9.1 | 3.7% | 248.6 |
| Wholesale | 36.1 | 35.2 | 0.9 | 2.6% | 36.4 |
| Retail | 149.5 | 145.8 | 3.7 | 2.5% | 146.6 |
| General Merchandise & Clothing | 52.3 | 50.7 | 1.6 | 3.2% | 50.6 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 24.4 | 23.0 | 1.4 | 6.1% | 24.3 |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 9.9 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 13.8% | 9.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 66.2 | 61.7 | 4.5 | 7.3% | 65.6 |
| Utilities | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 3.9 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 62.3 | 57.8 | 4.5 | 7.8% | 61.7 |
| Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage | 30.6 | 27.1 | 3.5 | 12.9% | 30.2 |
| Air | 6.8 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 4.6% | 6.7 |
| Transit and Ground Passenger | 15.3 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 0.7% | 15.2 |
| Taxi and Limousine Service | 11.0 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.9% | 10.9 |
| Information | 12.5 | 14.2 | -1.7 | -12.0% | 12.4 |
| Telecommunications | 3.6 | 4.1 | -0.5 | -12.2% | 3.7 |
| Financial Activities | 62.0 | 60.6 | 1.4 | 2.3% | 61.3 |
| Finance and Insurance | 34.2 | 33.8 | 0.4 | 1.2% | 33.9 |
| Credit Intermediation & Related | 18.3 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 1.1% | 18.2 |
| Real Estate & Rental Leasing | 27.8 | 26.8 | 1.0 | 3.7% | 27.4 |
| Professional & Business Services | 172.0 | 173.1 | -1.1 | -0.6% | 172.0 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical | 51.9 | 53.0 | -1.1 | -2.1% | 50.9 |
| Management of Companies | 23.7 | 22.9 | 0.8 | 3.5% | 23.7 |
| Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt. | 96.4 | 97.2 | -0.8 | -0.8% | 97.4 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 92.5 | 93.3 | -0.8 | -0.9% | 93.5 |
| Employment Services | 22.4 | 21.9 | 0.5 | 2.3% | 22.2 |
| Education and Health Services | 128.3 | 124.9 | 3.4 | 2.7% | 126.0 |
| Educational Services | 15.1 | 14.1 | 1.0 | 7.1% | 14.3 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 113.2 | 110.8 | 2.4 | 2.2% | 111.7 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 52.2 | 49.6 | 2.6 | 5.2% | 51.1 |
| Hospitals | 28.9 | 27.7 | 1.2 | 4.3% | 28.8 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 344.5 | 342.5 | 2.0 | 0.6% | 349.8 |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 29.8 | 29.3 | 0.5 | 1.7% | 30.5 |
| Accommodation and Food Service | 314.7 | 313.2 | 1.5 | 0.5% | 319.3 |
| Accommodation | 194.0 | 193.9 | 0.1 | 0.1% | 195.2 |
| Casino Hotels and Gaming | 187.3 | 188.4 | -1.1 | -0.6% | 188.7 |
| Casino Hotels | 177.2 | 178.2 | -1.0 | -0.6% | 178.5 |
| Gaming Industries | 10.1 | 10.2 | -0.1 | -1.0% | 10.2 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 120.7 | 119.3 | 1.4 | 1.2% | 124.1 |
| Full-Service Restaurants | 58.1 | 60.4 | -2.3 | -3.8% | 60.4 |
| Limited-Service Restaurants | 49.3 | 46.7 | 2.6 | 5.6% | 49.8 |
| Other Services | 37.5 | 36.3 | 1.2 | 3.3% | 37.8 |
| Government | 159.8 | 158.5 | 1.3 | 0.8% | 158.1 |
| Federal | 19.1 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 4.9% | 19.0 |
| State | 40.5 | 40.2 | 0.3 | 0.7% | 39.8 |
| Local | 100.2 | 100.1 | 0.1 | 0.1% | 99.3 |

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 | 1298.8 | 1299.8 | | | 1287.8 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 | | | 13.5 |
| Construction | 73.4 | 72.8 | 76.0 | 74.8 | 75.6 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 80.5 | | | 75.8 |
| Manufacturing | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.5 | | | 42.5 |
| Durable Goods | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 26.1 | | | 26.0 |
| Non-durable Goods | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | | | 16.5 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 244.6 | 245.4 | 245.8 | 246.8 | 247.2 | 246.7 | 249.7 | 249.2 | 249.6 | 250.2 | | | 247.5 |
| Wholesale | 35.2 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 36.2 | 35.8 | | | 35.5 |
| Retail Trade | 147.0 | 147.8 | 148.0 | 148.7 | 148.9 | 147.1 | 148.8 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.4 | | | 148.1 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 62.4 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 65.5 | 65.4 | 66.0 | | | 63.9 |
| Financial Activities | 58.4 | 59.6 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 62.0 | | | 60.5 |
| Finance and Insurance | 33.0 | 33.3 | 34.2 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 34.3 | | | 33.9 |
| Real Estate & Rental Leasing | 25.4 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 27.7 | | | 26.7 |
| Professional & Business Services | 169.0 | 170.3 | 169.8 | 169.7 | 166.0 | 168.4 | 171.2 | 173.8 | 171.9 | 170.9 | | | 170.1 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical | 52.0 | 52.7 | 51.8 | 51.5 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 51.4 | 51.0 | 51.5 | 51.9 | | | 51.7 |
| Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt. | 94.7 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 91.8 | 93.8 | 96.8 | 98.3 | 96.8 | 94.7 | | | 95.3 |
| Education and Health Services | 124.1 | 125.1 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 127.0 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 126.6 | 128.2 | | | 126.3 |
| Educational Services | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.9 | | | 14.4 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 110.2 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.1 | 113.3 | | | 112.0 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 339.7 | 340.9 | 341.8 | 342.5 | 345.2 | 347.7 | 347.4 | 349.8 | 349.2 | 344.6 | | | 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 | | | 29.9 |
| Accommodation and Food Service | 310.3 | 311.5 | 312.2 | 313.0 | 315.4 | 317.4 | 317.1 | 319.5 | 318.9 | 314.7 | | | 315.0 |
| Other Services | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.2 | | | 36.5 |
| Government | 158.2 | 156.0 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 156.4 | 153.7 | 158.9 | 158.6 | 157.8 | 157.8 | | | 157.1 |
| Federal | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.2 | | | 18.7 |
| State | 40.9 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | | | 39.6 |
| Local | 98.8 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 99.5 | 99.3 | | | 98.8 |

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

Oct-16

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 | 1302.0 | 1306.6 | | | 1285.9 |
| Goods Producing | 126.0 | 126.9 | 129.1 | 129.3 | 131.1 | 133.4 | 133.6 | 135.0 | 136.0 | 138.2 | | | 131.9 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 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 | | | 10.9 |
| Construction | 70.2 | 71.0 | 73.4 | 73.5 | 75.4 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 78.8 | 80.0 | 82.1 | | | 75.9 |
| Construction of Buildings | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.5 | | | 12.0 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 51.4 | 52.1 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 58.4 | 59.9 | | | 55.9 |
| Manufacturing | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.7 | | | 42.5 |
| Durable Goods | 25.7 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.2 | | | 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 | | | 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 | | | 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 | | | 16.5 |
| Service Providing | 1130.2 | 1139.8 | 1148.0 | 1153.7 | 1157.5 | 1157.1 | 1157.5 | 1162.3 | 1166.0 | 1168.4 | | | 1154.1 |
| Private Service Providing | 974.8 | 981.2 | 988.1 | 993.7 | 997.1 | 1006.0 | 1007.0 | 1011.1 | 1007.9 | 1008.6 | | | 997.6 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 243.7 | 243.0 | 242.6 | 243.9 | 245.4 | 244.8 | 247.7 | 247.8 | 248.6 | 251.8 | | | 245.9 |
| Wholesale | 35.0 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 36.1 | | | 35.5 |
| Retail | 146.3 | 146.0 | 145.4 | 146.4 | 147.6 | 146.0 | 147.2 | 146.7 | 146.6 | 149.5 | | | 146.8 |
| General Merchandise & Clothing | 52.1 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 50.5 | 50.2 | 50.5 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 52.3 | | | 50.8 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.4 | | | 24.0 |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | | | 9.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities | 62.4 | 61.4 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 63.9 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 66.2 | | | 63.6 |
| Utilities | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 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 | 61.7 | 62.3 | | | 59.7 |
| Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.6 | | | 28.6 |
| Air | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 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 | 15.2 | 15.3 | | | 15.2 |
| Taxi and Limousine Service | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | | | 10.8 |
| Information | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.5 | | | 13.1 |
| Telecommunications | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | | | 3.6 |
| Financial Activities | 58.2 | 59.2 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 60.6 | 61.7 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 62.0 | | | 60.5 |
| Finance and Insurance | 33.3 | 33.3 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 34.2 | | | 33.8 |
| Credit Intermediation & Related | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.3 | | | 18.1 |
| Real Estate & Rental Leasing | 24.9 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 27.8 | | | 26.7 |
| Professional & Business Services | 167.3 | 168.9 | 169.4 | 169.4 | 166.0 | 169.7 | 169.7 | 173.4 | 172.0 | 172.0 | | | 169.8 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical | 51.7 | 52.7 | 52.5 | 52.3 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 51.1 | 50.9 | 51.9 | | | 51.6 |
| Management of Companies | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.7 | | | 23.1 |
| Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt. | 93.0 | 93.4 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 92.4 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 98.6 | 97.4 | 96.4 | | | 95.0 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 89.3 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 88.7 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 92.5 | | | 91.2 |
| Employment Services | 20.1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 22.4 | | | 20.9 |
| Education and Health Services | 123.2 | 124.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 127.2 | 126.5 | 126.0 | 128.3 | | | 126.2 |
| Educational Services | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 15.1 | | | 14.3 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 109.2 | 110.3 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 113.2 | | | 111.8 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 48.9 | 49.2 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 50.3 | 51.1 | 52.2 | | | 50.2 |
| Hospitals | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 28.9 | | | 28.8 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 333.7 | 336.1 | 340.3 | 344.4 | 349.2 | 352.8 | 351.6 | 352.4 | 349.8 | 344.5 | | | 345.5 |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 28.5 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 29.8 | | | 29.9 |
| Accommodation and Food Service | 305.2 | 307.5 | 311.0 | 314.6 | 319.0 | 322.0 | 320.6 | 321.5 | 319.3 | 314.7 | | | 315.5 |
| Accommodation | 189.4 | 190.6 | 192.1 | 194.8 | 194.8 | 196.5 | 196.5 | 196.7 | 195.2 | 193.9 | | | 193.9 |
| Casino Hotels and Gaming | 183.9 | 184.9 | 186.3 | 186.9 | 188.5 | 190.2 | 190.2 | 190.2 | 188.7 | 187.3 | | | 187.7 |
| Casino Hotels | 173.8 | 174.9 | 176.2 | 176.9 | 178.5 | 180.1 | 180.1 | 180.1 | 178.5 | 177.2 | | | 177.6 |
| Gaming Industries | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 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 | 120.7 | | | 121.6 |
| Full-Service Restaurants | 57.7 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 61.0 | 60.4 | 58.1 | | | 59.9 |
| Limited-Service Restaurants | 45.7 | 46.3 | 47.2 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.3 | | | 48.7 |
| Other Services | 35.5 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.5 | | | 36.6 |
| Government | 155.4 | 158.6 | 159.9 | 160.0 | 160.4 | 151.1 | 150.5 | 151.2 | 158.1 | 159.8 | | | 156.5 |
| Federal | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.1 | | | 18.7 |
| State | 37.9 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 39.8 | 40.5 | | | 39.2 |
| Local | 99.2 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 95.1 | 99.3 | 100.2 | | | 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.

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

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 | 1430.2 | | | 1433.4 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 1343.6 | 1346.3 | 1349.3 | 1349.4 | 1347.7 | 1344.9 | 1343.9 | 1344.5 | 1347.8 | 1351.2 | | | 1346.9 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 89.4 | 85.0 | 83.2 | 83.8 | 87.2 | 91.4 | 92.8 | 90.1 | 83.6 | 79.0 | | | 86.6 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 6.2% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 6.4% | 6.5% | 6.3% | 5.8% | 5.5% | | | 6.0% |
| NEVADA NSA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LABOR FORCE | 1426.1 | 1425.9 | 1433.3 | 1430.2 | 1436.9 | 1440.8 | 1443.7 | 1431.6 | 1428.6 | 1429.7 | | | 1432.7 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 1333.0 | 1345.2 | 1348.2 | 1343.5 | 1347.4 | 1343.5 | 1350.6 | 1348.1 | 1351.8 | 1354.1 | | | 1346.5 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 93.1 | 80.6 | 85.1 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 97.3 | 93.1 | 83.5 | 76.8 | 75.7 | | | 86.2 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 6.5% | 5.7% | 5.9% | 6.1% | 6.2% | 6.8% | 6.5% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 5.3% | | | 6.0% |

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Oct-16

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