



DETR's Research and Analysis Bureau
CHIEF ECONOMIST BILL ANDERSON

www.nevadaworkforce.com

NEVADA GOVERNOR
BRIAN SANDOVAL
DETR Director
Don Soderberg



Media Contact:
Mae Worthey, Ed.D
(702) 486.7991 o
(702) 249.6324 c

PRESS RELEASE

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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Down to 5.2 Percent in November

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate fell to a seasonally-adjusted 5.2 percent in November, down 0.3 of a percentage point from October. This is the lowest the unemployment rate has been since December 2007.

“As 2016 nears an end, I'm encouraged by the significant progress our state has made as a result of our combined efforts these past six years,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “The unemployment rate is moving toward 5 percent after peaking at nearly 14 percent in 2010. Unemployment insurance claims are at their lowest level in a decade, and wages and employment are at all-time highs. Looking forward, I'm excited about the direction that Nevada is heading and I remain committed to working with our business community to build a stronger and more resilient economy.”

On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased for the 69th consecutive month, down 1.2 percentage points over November last year, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

“All things considered, the pace of the recovery is perhaps best described as moderate but sustainable; arguably a better scenario than the unprecedented conditions which preceded the economic downturn,” Anderson said. “Employment is at an all-time high, registering above 1.3 million, with an additional 34,700 jobs over November of last year. This marks the 71st consecutive month of growth. Additionally, employment in small businesses has also reached a new record, surpassing 600,000.”

Over-the-month, employment increased by a seasonally-adjusted 3,200 jobs, relative to October. The trade/transportation/utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first 11 months of 2016, up 9,000 jobs, an increase of 3.8 percent relative to last year. Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in terms of percentage growth, up 10 percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 7,000 jobs.

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ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU

The Research and Analysis Bureau is Nevada's premier source for labor market information. A part of DETR, the Bureau is responsible for creating, analyzing, and reporting Nevada's labor market information, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).



DETR is comprised of the Employment Security Division, Equal Rights Commission, Rehabilitation Division, and the Research and Analysis Bureau. DETR oversees the Nevada JobConnect System to provide training and job placement services to job seekers and to assist employers in hiring practices. It also supports economic development efforts through improving Nevada's workforce.

NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

November 2016

In August of this year, Nevada finally reached and exceeded the employment levels which were recorded prior to the recession. In September and October, job readings hovered in a fairly narrow range. This month, with a middle-of-the-road growth rate of 2.7 percent, employment in the Silver State has attained a new all-time-high in excess of 1.3 million, with an additional 34,700 jobs over November last year. This marks the 71st consecutive month of growth. Further, the State has exceeded year-over-year national job gains for 52 consecutive months. Over-the-month, the Silver State gained 3,200 jobs, seasonally adjusted, relative to Octo-

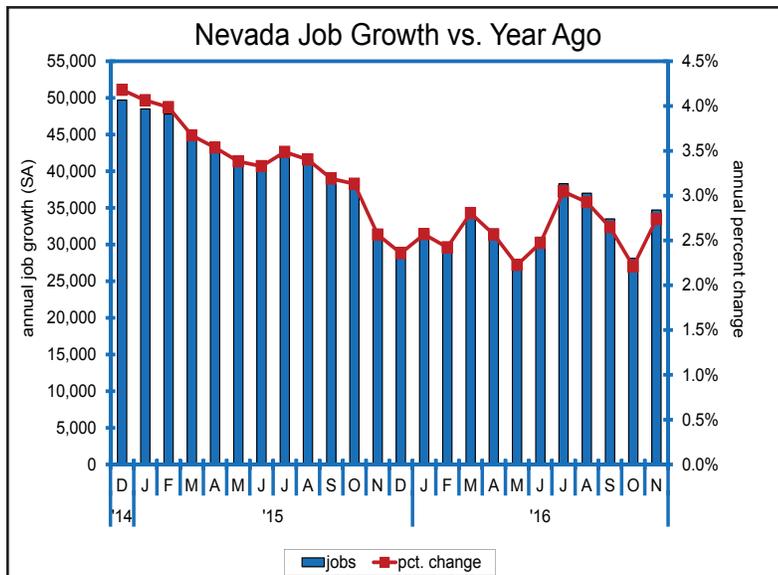
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: October - November Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,600	2,400	3,200
Private Sector	4,600	1,800	2,800
Public Sector	1,000	600	400

ber. Although payrolls were expected to increase by 2,400 (not seasonally adjusted), a gain of 5,600 actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase. As an aside, non-seasonally adjusted job gains in the last quarter of the year can largely be attributed to an influx of hiring to accommodate employment needs for the shopping season. So far, employment in industries which are heavily influence by holiday-related seasonality are trending at 6,100 additional jobs from September to November.

The trade/transportation/utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first 11 months of 2016, up 9,000 jobs, an increase of 3.8 percent relative to last year.

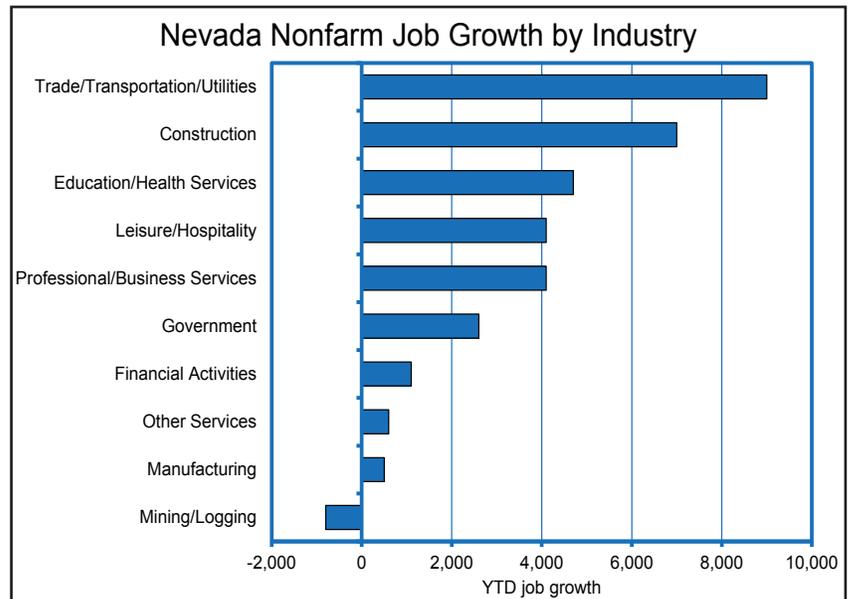
Year-to-date, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in terms of percentage growth, up ten percent over the same period last year, which equates to a gain of 7,000 jobs. This month, we



use housing starts to provide some additional insight on the health of the Silver State’s construction industry. Privately-owned housing starts in Nevada peaked at around 4,000 per month in early 2006, prior to the recession. However, as the downturn unfolded, starts bottomed out at around 500 per month throughout much of 2010 and 2011. Consequently, between 2006 and 2011, roughly 100,000 construction jobs were lost in Nevada. Housing starts have been steadily gaining ground since the trough, and currently stand at about 1,300 per month, the highest level of activity since late-2008. About 25,000 jobs have been added back to construction payrolls. So far this year, housing starts are up by more than 25 percent, compared to a year ago. That contrasts to just a four percent gain in the nation as a whole. In fact, housing starts growth in Nevada has exceeded national growth in four of the past five years, typically by a rather wide margin. Recent trends point to an ongoing recovery from the housing boom and subsequent bust of the late 2000s. All things considered, the pace of the recovery is perhaps best described as moderate but sustainable; arguably a better scenario than the unprecedented conditions which preceded the economic downturn. Housing’s recent recovery is reflected in construction payrolls.

Our monthly analyses of labor market conditions in Nevada often refer to “seasonally adjusted” jobs. By adjusting for seasonality, we factor out the normal/regular ups and downs that occur in employment data, which are not indicative of the overall health of the labor market, in order to better reveal underlying trends. This month, we provide insight into the concept via an analysis of the impact of seasonal trends in Nevada’s construction industry since the labor market recovery began in 2011.

For our purposes, the expected seasonal change is defined as the anticipated/estimated increase or decrease in employment which occurs due to



recurring seasonal trends. Our findings show that construction employment is typically expected to increase during the spring and summer months and decline during cold-weather months. Specifically, construction employment is expected to increase in every month from March through August, a pattern that is evident over the course of the labor market recovery period. For instance, in August 2015, normal seasonal trends were estimated to add 1,500 construction jobs over July as activity ramped up towards the end of the summer. Likewise, January employment typically falls in the Silver State, due to seasonality, sometimes by as much as 3,000, as construction activity slows in winter months. In essence, the seasonal adjustment process assesses the extent to which actual job trends exceed, or fail to exceed, these seasonal expectations. Since 2011, seasonally adjusted construction employment has increased by approximately 25,000, suggesting that underlying trends in construction employment have been stronger than expected.

The only supersector to contract, mining and logging, continues to consistently lose employment over the course of the year – down 800 jobs, or -5.8 percent. Losses in the mining sector can be largely attributed to the weakened gold prices over the last five years. Mining plays an important role in several of the Silver State’s rural counties. These businesses account for nearly 90 percent

of employment in Eureka, and for more than half of all jobs in Lander and Esmeralda. Given the positive relationship over time between gold prices and mining employment in these (and other) counties, a periodic assessment of the market for precious metals is important. From January 2005 to September 2011, gold prices quadrupled, from \$424 per ounce to \$1,766. Over this timeframe, mining employment rose by 46 percent in Nevada. In late-2011, gold prices began trending down, reaching a low point of \$1,068 per ounce in December 2015, nearly a 40 percent decline from the peak. With the decrease in gold prices, mining employment declined by five percent. Gold prices have been trending up since late-2015. As of October 2016, gold prices stand at \$1,267. On average, through the first ten months of the year, gold prices are up \$83 over the same period in 2015, an increase of seven percent. Should recent trends in gold markets continue, they may translate to some improvement in mining employment going forward.

Preliminary reports suggest that the Current Employment Statistics (CES) job estimates we report on a monthly basis, which are derived from a survey of about 3,900 business establishments in Nevada, may be revised upwards during our annual year-end benchmark/revision process to be in line with more accurate, complete-count data.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program publishes the most accurate, albeit less-timely, measure of jobs. It represents a comprehensive count of employment based on information reported by all businesses covered under the Unemployment Insurance System, but is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter. As such, QCEW is the principal source of benchmark data for CES revisions which occur at the end of every calendar year.

A comparison of year-over-year growth in these two measures of employment over the past several months suggests that our widely-followed monthly estimates of employment are likely to be revised upward during the benchmark pro-

cess. During the first 11 months of this year, our monthly private sector job estimates have trended about 29,500 higher than a year ago. During the first half of the year, QCEW information suggests that growth has been consistently higher (about 34,200, on average). Therefore, it is likely that the CES data will be revised upward at year-end to better reflect the QCEW data.

In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth, resulting in the highest job growth rate in the country in 2005 (6.4 percent). Conversely, during the recession, Nevada was the most affected state in terms of private sector employment growth. In fact, Nevada's growth was the lowest in the nation in 2009 (-10.1 percent) and 2010 (-2.8 percent). Nevada has gradually regained lost ground over the past five years. In 2011 the private sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent, the 37th fastest rate in the nation; in 2012 we grew at a rate of 1.9 percent (27th in the nation); and in 2013, private sector growth continued this trend, growing at 2.7 percent, which placed it 13th in the nation. During 2014, Nevada had the second-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a four percent growth rate. By 2015, Nevada had the third-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with 3.8 percent growth rate. With data through 2016:IIQ, we see that, so far this year, Nevada had the sixth-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a 3.2 percent job growth rate. Only Utah, Idaho, Florida, Oregon, and Georgia have realized stronger job growth than Nevada during first half of 2016.

In the QCEW Program, the Research and Analysis Bureau not only collects and compiles employment information for workers covered by Nevada Unemployment Insurance laws and federal civilian workers covered by Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, but also wage data for these employees. Wages for all sectors in Nevada averaged \$874 per week, based upon QCEW information in 2016:IIQ. Within the private sector, weekly wages range from \$600 (leisure/hospitality) to \$1,500 (natural resources/mining). Wages in natural resources/mining industries are the highest of any group; the sec-

ond-highest paying supersectors are information and financial activities, at \$1,150 and \$1,100 per week, respectively. Aside from leisure/hospitality, the only supersectors with payrolls less than the overall sector wage are: trade/transportation/utilities, at \$790, and other services (repair/maintenance, personal/laundry services, membership organizations/associations, etc.), at \$670. Leisure/hospitality, Nevada's lowest-paying supersector, is also the State's largest employer, with 350,000 jobs, or 27 percent of total employment.

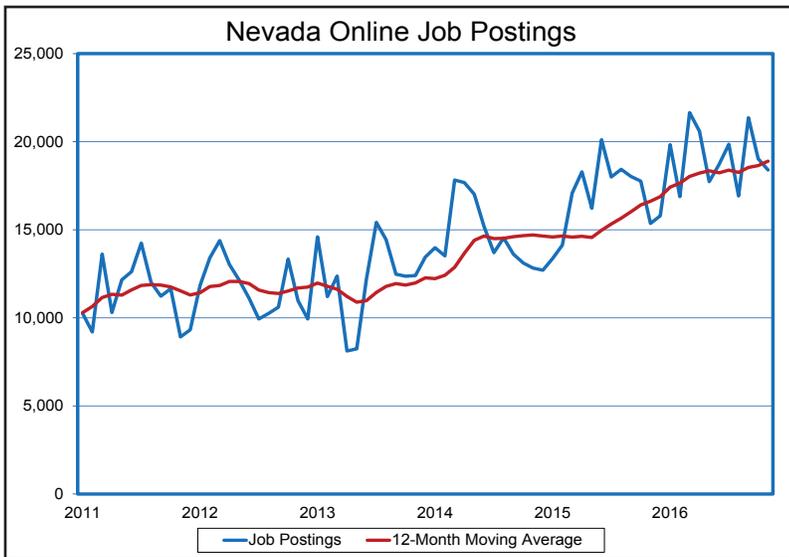
As of 2016:IIQ, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 603,000. That translates into a new all-time record, and the first time that the 600,000 job threshold has been crossed. This is an increase of nearly 12,200 from 2016:IQ. Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at just over 585,000 in 2007:IVQ. As the downturn unfolded, jobs fell to 510,000. All told, the 21,900 job year-over-year gain recorded in this year's second quarter translates into the 22nd consecutive quarter of annualized growth. Furthermore, it represents the strongest advance during the recovery period. At its pre-recession peak, small businesses accounted for 52 percent of total private sector employment. The most recent information shows that employment in these establishments represents 53 percent of the total.

Prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million, based upon results from the Current Population Survey. At this peak level, full-time employment represented about 83 percent of the total. Silver State residents employed part-time numbered approximately 225,000. During the recession, full-time employment fell to almost 830,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between mid-2006 and mid-2011, totaling over 300,000 jobs. Since the economic trough, full-time employment has risen steadily – in November 2016, employees with full-time status totaled a little over 1,000,000, a gain of 170,000 from recessionary lows. The number of

Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, is holding steady, coming in at approximately 300,000 in November. While there is still room from improvement, Nevada employment gains are concentrated in full-time positions during the economic recovery. Currently, 77.3 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 22.7 percent.

In honor of mid-November's National Apprenticeship Week, this month we examine Nevada wages, employment, and projections for those occupations in which apprentices tend to be the most prevalent across the nation. In Nevada, the largest occupation in which apprenticeships are common nationwide is carpenters. Specifically in the Silver State, 13,000 carpenters were employed in 2014, with another 3,400 projected by 2024. Construction laborers, electricians, and plumbers were the next largest apprenticed occupations in the Silver State, all projected to grow by over 1,000 in the next ten years. Seven of the top ten apprenticed occupations had wages above the State average (\$21 per hour), ranging from \$22 per hour, to over \$35 per hour. Those occupations with hourly wages below the State average include construction laborers (\$20 per hour), roofers (\$18 per hour), and drywall installers (\$19 per hour).

In 2014, there were over 2,100 active apprentices in 87 registered apprenticeship programs in the Silver State. That year saw 990 new apprentices and 390 program completers. There is reason to expect that apprenticeship programs will grow and expand in Nevada in the years ahead. In 2015, Truckee Meadows Community College and Western Nevada College were awarded \$2.9 million through the Department of Labor's (DOL) American Apprenticeship Initiative Grant, with the goal of training over 300 Northern Nevada workers in advanced manufacturing. In October of this year, the DOL awarded the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation an \$800,000 State Expansion Grant to fund the Technical Readiness and Apprenticeship in Nevada (TRAIN) Project to further the development of registered apprenticeships in the State. The program will serve over 700 appren-



tices in the industries of healthcare, information technology, manufacturing, logistics, mining and minerals, natural resources, and tourism, gaming, and entertainment.

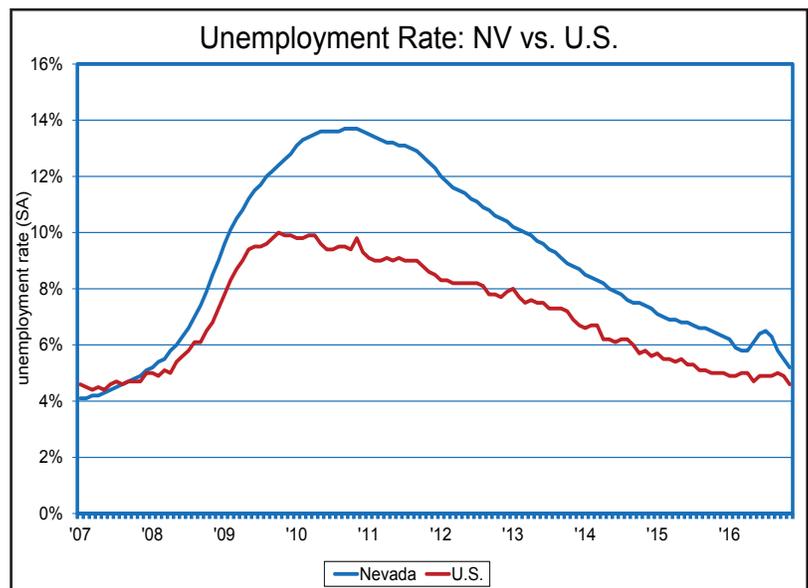
With “real-time” labor market information obtained as part of DETR’s Silver State Solutions initiative, we can provide an alternative assessment of the health of the State’s economy via an analysis of current online job posting activity. Year-to-date, ending in November, there were 210,900 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 13.2 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.

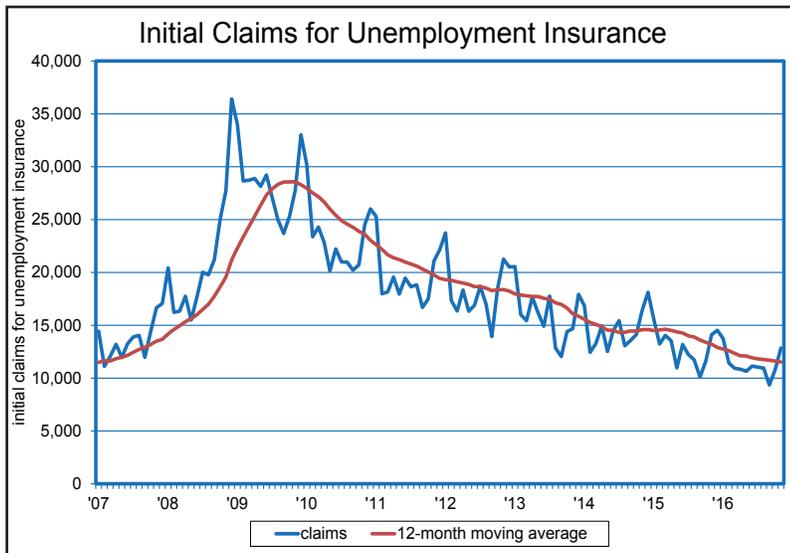
In November, the U.S. realized the lowest unemployment rate in nine years, at 4.6 percent, down from 4.9 percent in October. Nevada followed suit, with the lowest unemployment rate since December 2007. Over the month, the rate dropped 0.3 percentage points to a seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent. On a year-over-year basis, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased for the 69th consecutive month, down 1.2 percentage points over November last year. Further, the 0.6 percentage point gap between Nevada and the U.S. is one of the smallest since the recovery began – down 3.8 percent-

age points from the 4.4 percentage point gap at the height of the recession.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey, sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate across various age groups in the Silver State. The unemployment rate tends to be higher for the 16-24 year old group, which includes teens and young adults. Before the recession, the unemployment rate for this age group averaged 9.5 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), this was about six percentage points higher compared to other age cohorts. Teens and young adults were the most affected by the downturn. The unemployment rate for this group peaked at 23 percent during the recession, roughly ten points higher than that for other age cohorts. As the recovery unfolded, the unemployment rate for all groups started to decrease. In November, teens and young adults have an unemployment rate of 10.5 percent, which is around five percentage points higher than the other age groups.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance continued to show improvement in November with 12,850 claims filed in the month. This was a decline of nine percent when compared to November of last year and the 20th consecutive month





of year-over-year declines. Initial claims did rise from October, though this follows the seasonal pattern Nevada experiences during the fall and winter months. Other measures of unemployment insurance activity also continue to improve. The average amount of benefits paid over the last year fell below \$25 million for the first time since late 2007. The exhaustion rate, which measures the share of claimants running out of benefits prior to finding employment, fell to 37.3 percent in the month, the first time the measure has been below 38 percent since early 2008. Looking ahead, initial claims are likely to continue to seasonally rise over the next few months before falling the spring.

The number of employers in the Nevada unemployment insurance system totaled 67,000 during 2016:IIIQ, decreasing by 460 employers, or 0.7 percent from 2016:IIQ. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employers in Nevada increased by 4,370, or seven percent. This is 21st consecutive quarter of year-over-year growth. The large year-over-year increase in employers is partially attributable to an amendment made to NRS 616B.691. This change required client companies, which lease employees from Professional Employer Organizations (PEOs), to be tracked individually in Nevada's Unemployment Insurance System. The impact was primarily seen in 2015:IVQ and 2016:IQ. The decline in employers from the previous quarter is the first since 2014:IVQ. This quarterly

volatility could be due to some lingering impacts of the law change. From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of employers grow by 11,000, a 19.6 percent increase.

At the end of each calendar year, Nevada's Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax rate schedule for the following year is adopted. The tax rate is levied against employee wages. These taxes, also known as contributions, go to Nevada's UI Trust Fund to pay for unemployment benefits as well as help maintain and grow the Fund balance. In 2017, the adopted UI tax rate is 1.95 percent, the

same rate as in 2016. With Nevada's UI Trust Fund still below recommended solvency levels, this tax rate is expected to help raise the Fund balance closer to the level needed to withstand an economic downturn.

Projecting the Trust Fund is largely based on two factors--the amount of UI contributions expected to be received and the amount of benefits to be paid. With benefit payments already at low levels, we expect payments in 2017 to be very similar to 2016. Combining this with UI contributions estimated to be nearly \$600 million, it is expected that the UI Trust Fund will reach several milestones in 2017. The Trust Fund will reach an all-time high in nominal terms in the second quarter of 2017, with an expected balance of approximately \$860 million. The previous high was just over \$800 million in 2007. The Trust Fund is also expected to reach \$1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2017. This would put the State in position to reach the federally recommended minimum balance of \$1.1 billion in 2018.

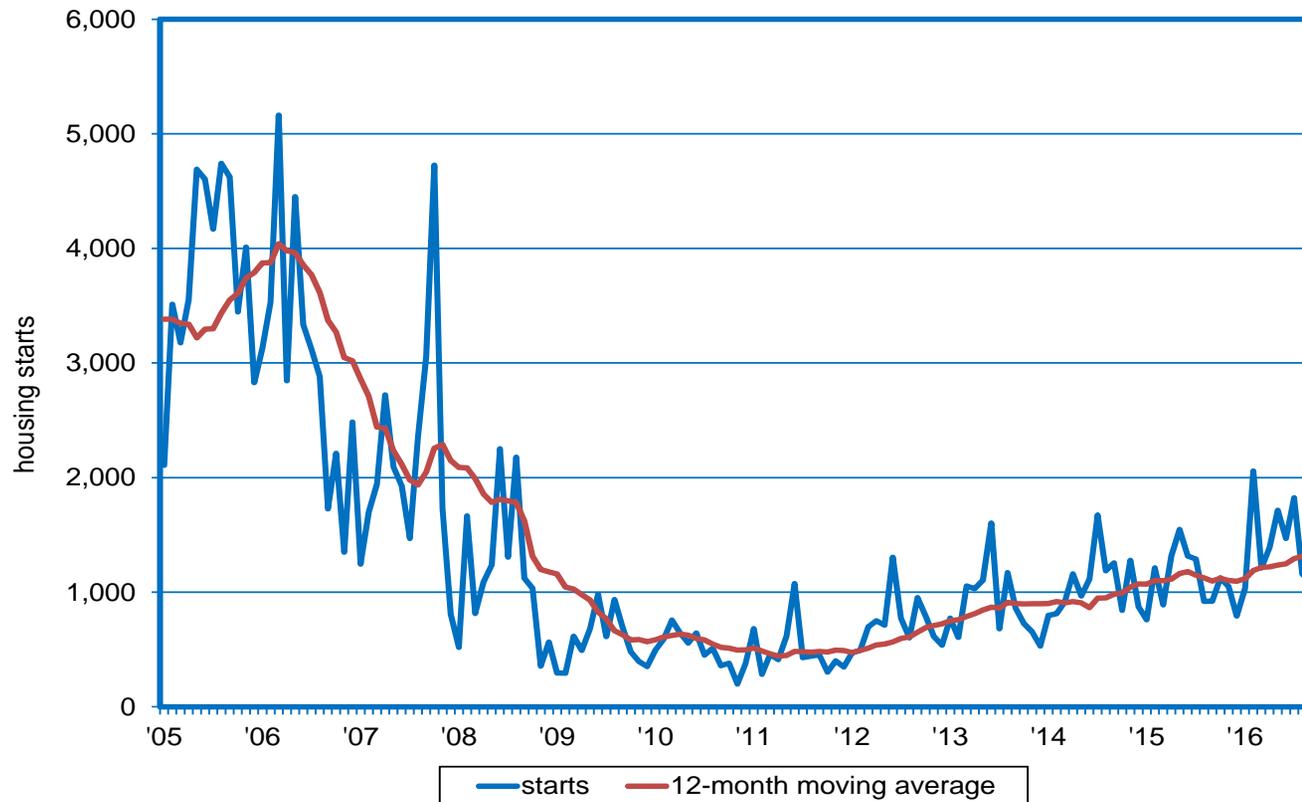
Nevada Labor Market Briefing: November 2016

Special Topics Slides

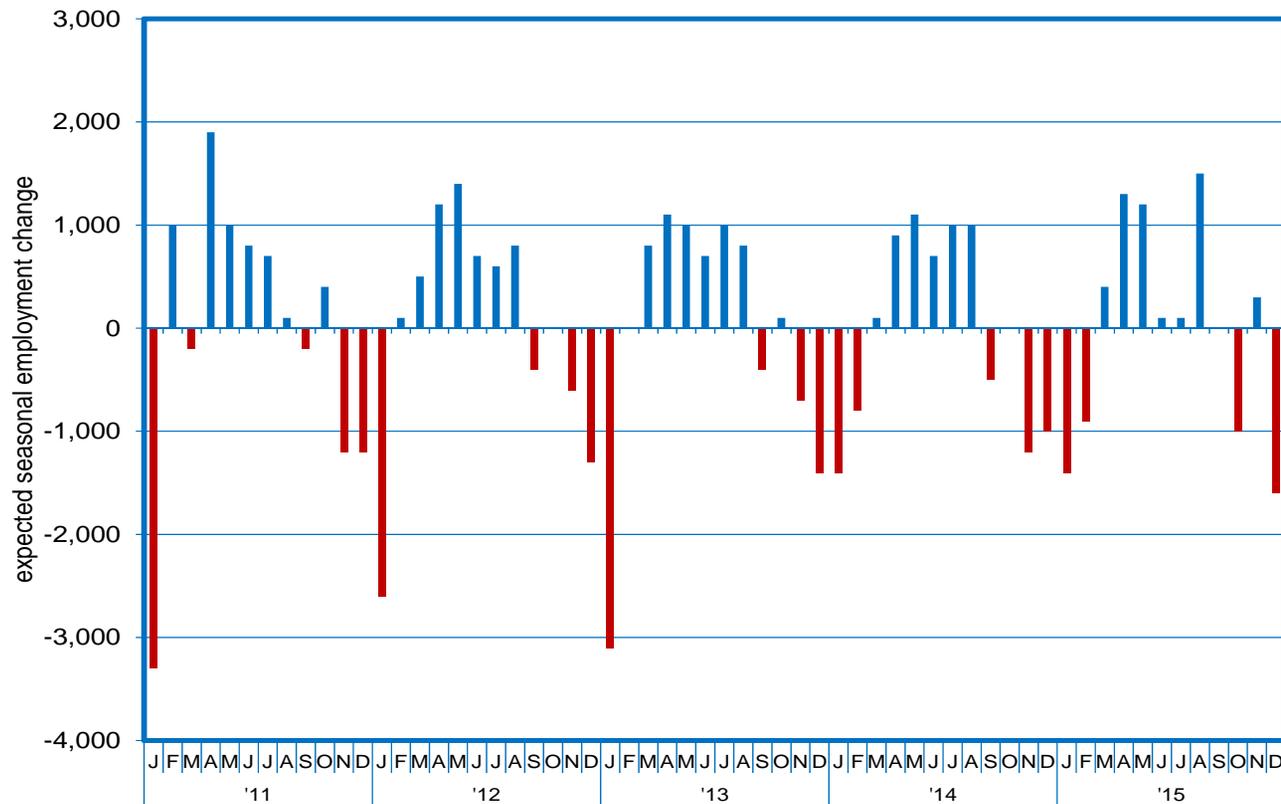


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Nevada Privately-Owned Housing Starts Trending Up; Improvement Evident Beginning in 2012

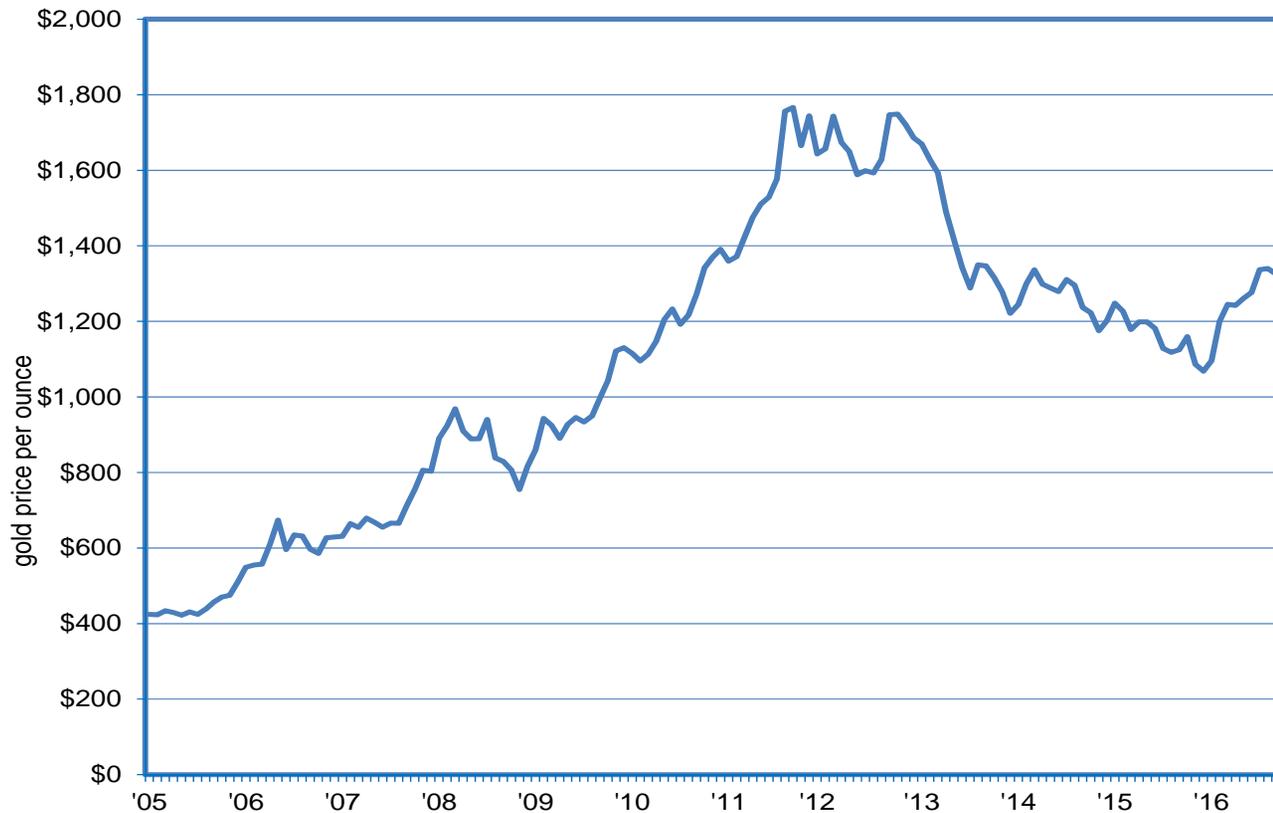


Construction Jobs Expand During Spring/Summer and Contract During Fall/Winter Due to Seasonal Fluctuations



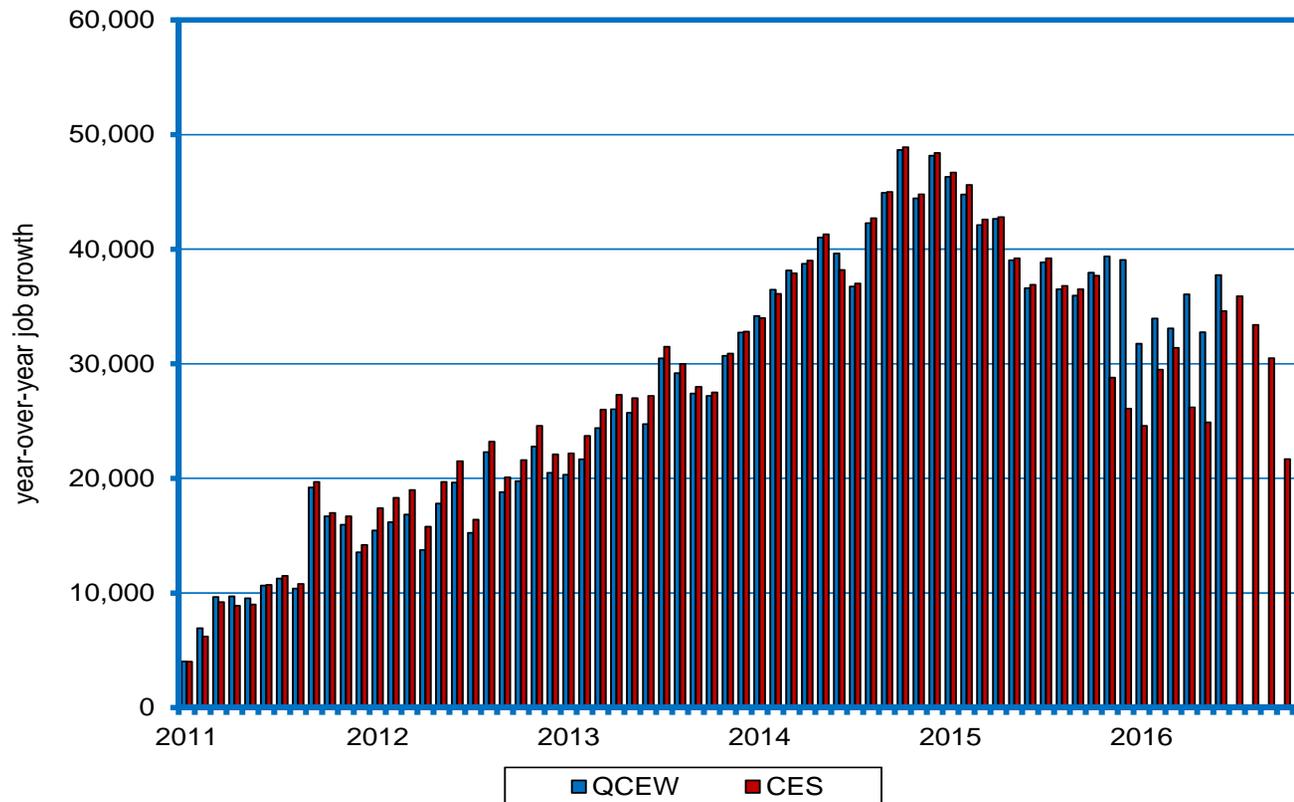
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Gold Prices Trending up After a Nearly Four-Year Decline



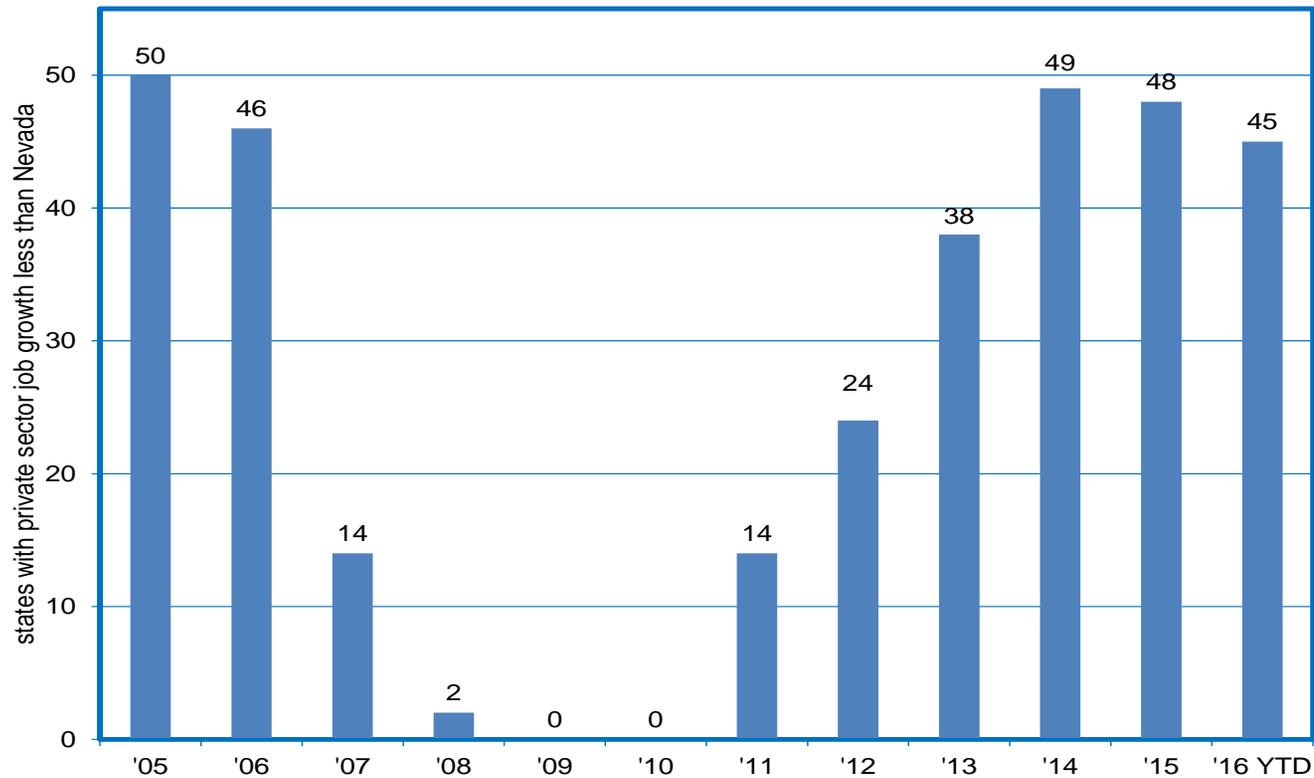
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Likely Upward Revision in Monthly Job Estimates at Year-End



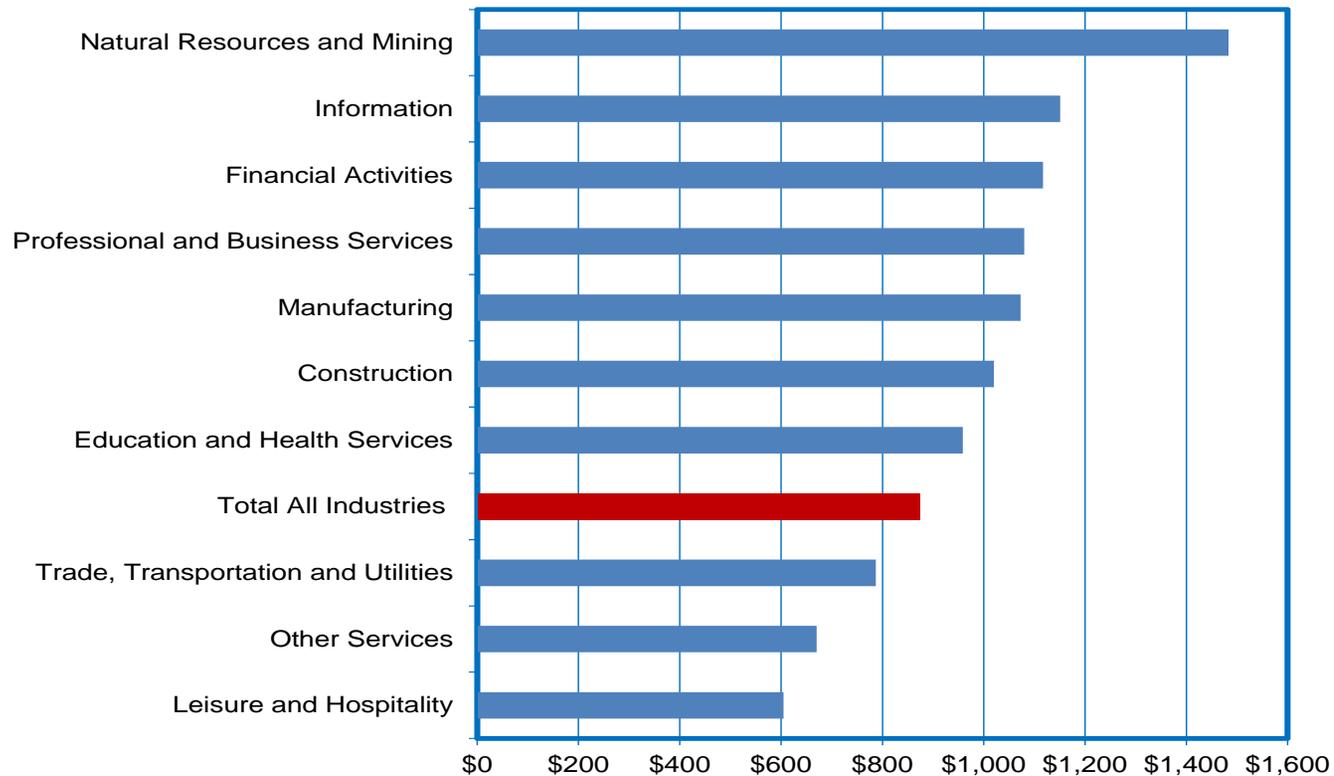
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Nevada has Sixth-Highest Private Sector Job Growth in the U.S. During the First Half of 2016



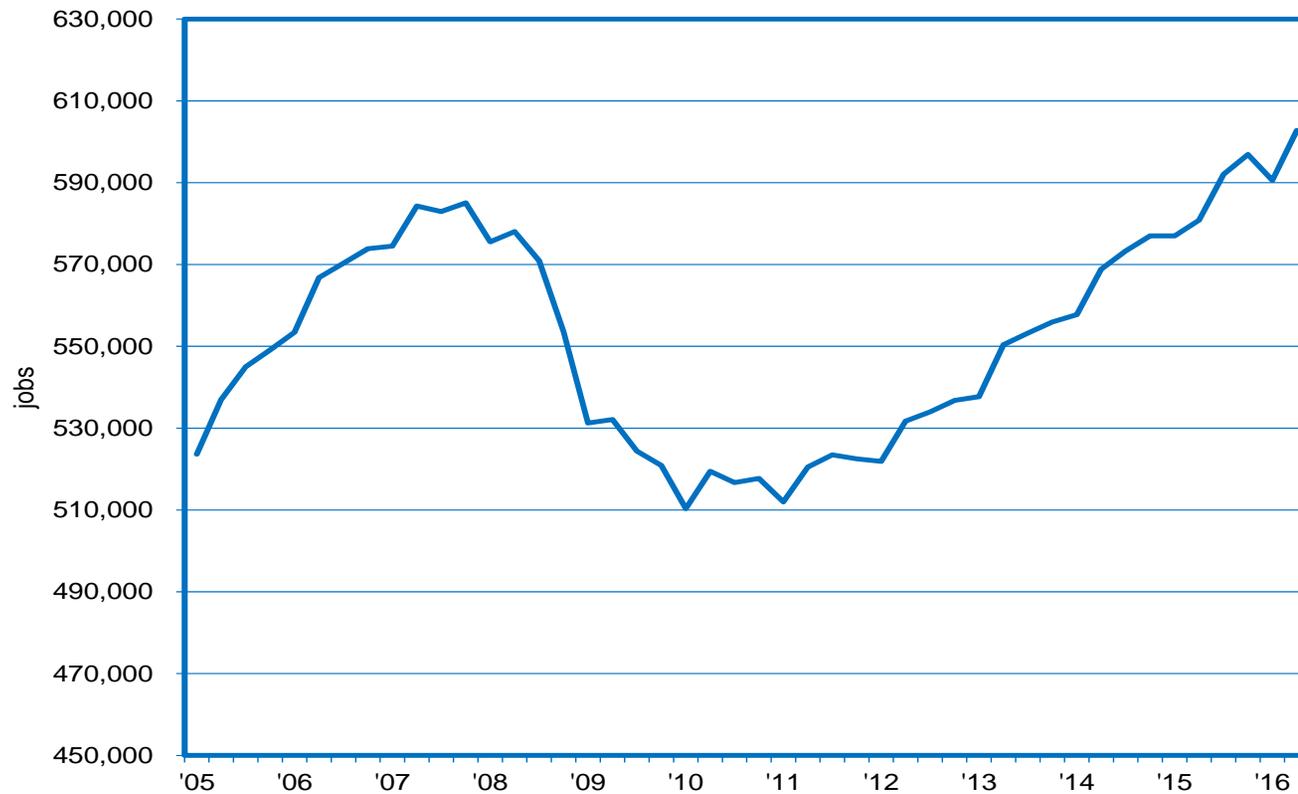
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Natural Resources/Mining Supersector Pays Highest Weekly Wage in Nevada



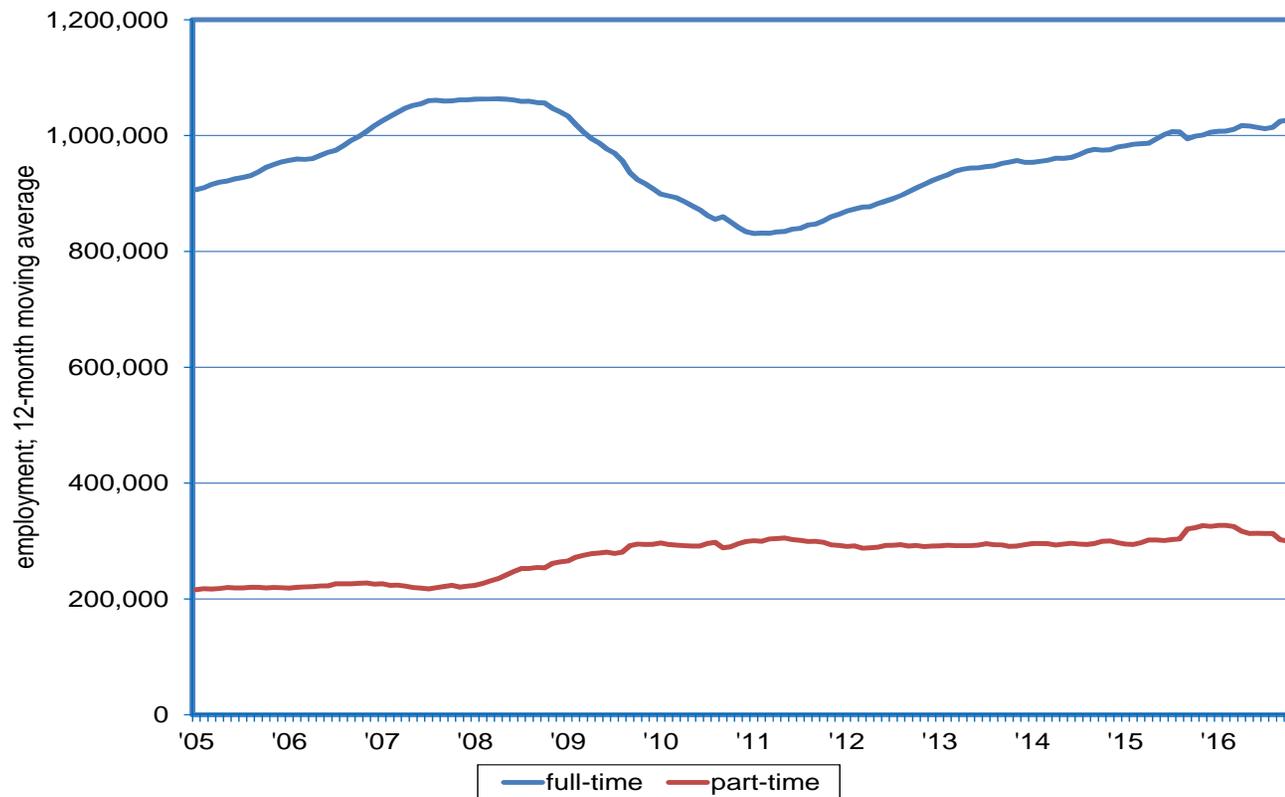
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Small Biz Sets New Employment Record; Jobs Exceed 600K for First Time Ever



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Full-Time Employment Trending Up; Part-Time Holding Steady



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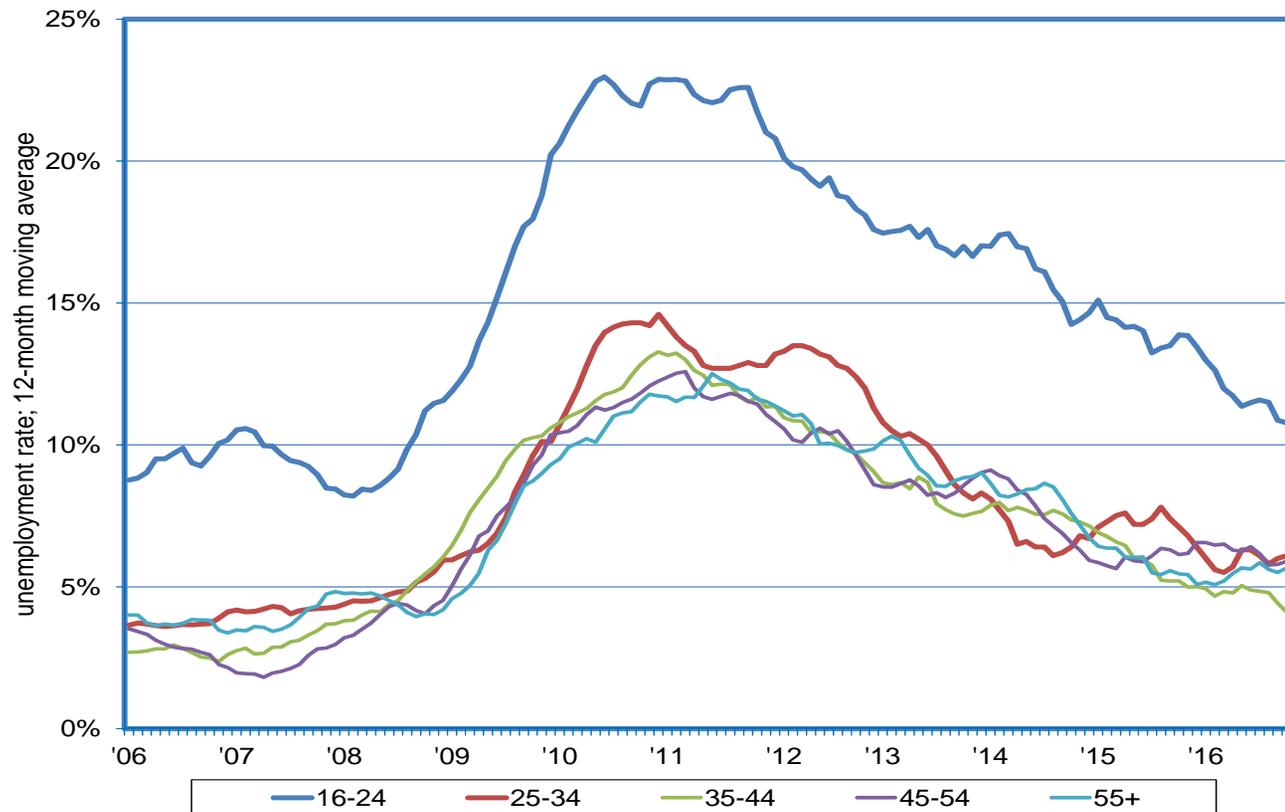
Apprenticed Occupations Growing in Nevada; Largest Occupations are Carpenters, Laborers, Electricians, and Plumbers

Occupation	Mean Hourly Wage	2014 Employment	Projected Growth by 2024
Carpenters	\$22.06	13,063	3,363
Construction Laborers	\$19.72	9,087	3,163
Electricians	\$28.94	5,124	2,412
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$23.99	2,660	1,147
Roofer	\$18.16	1,405	621
Sheet Metal Workers	\$22.53	1,360	594
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	\$19.39	1,316	421
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	\$26.11	394	130
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	\$35.36	364	90
Millwrights	\$25.67	226	147



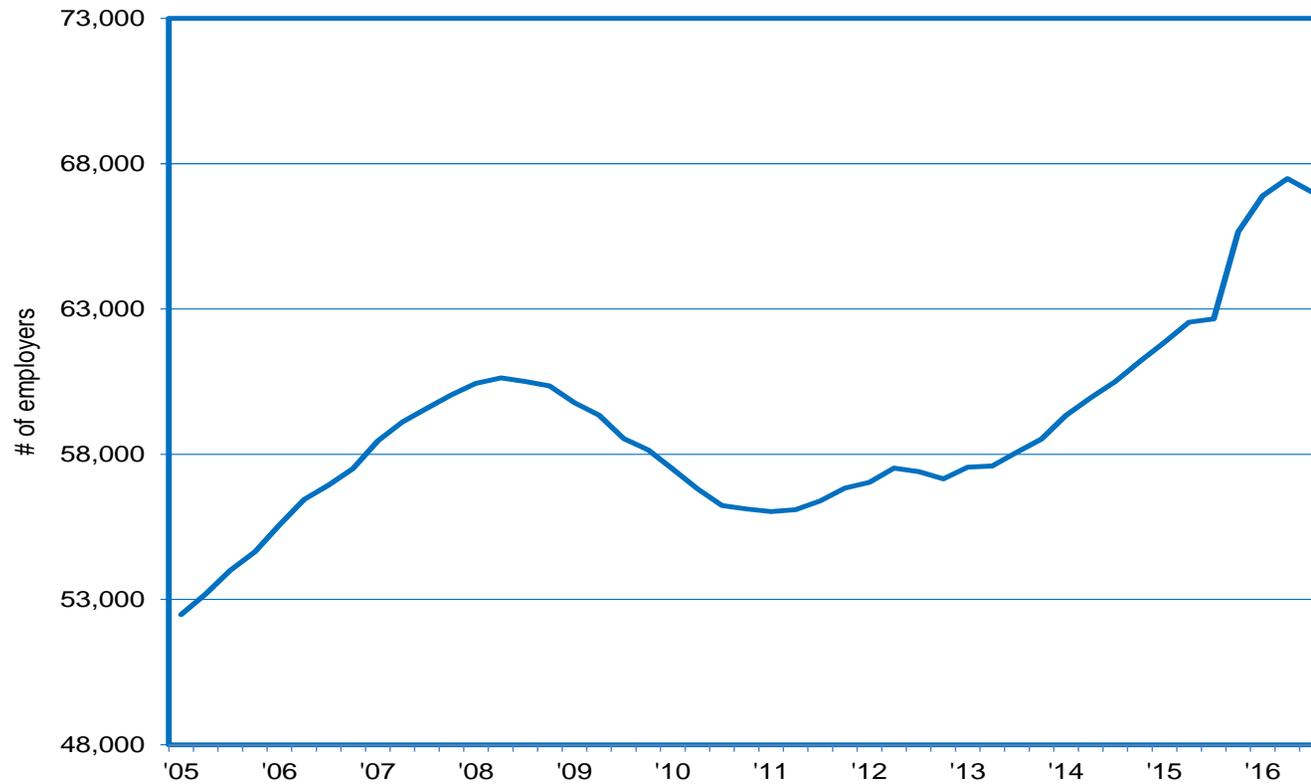
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Unemployment Rate for Teens and Young Adults Tend to be Higher than Other Age Groups



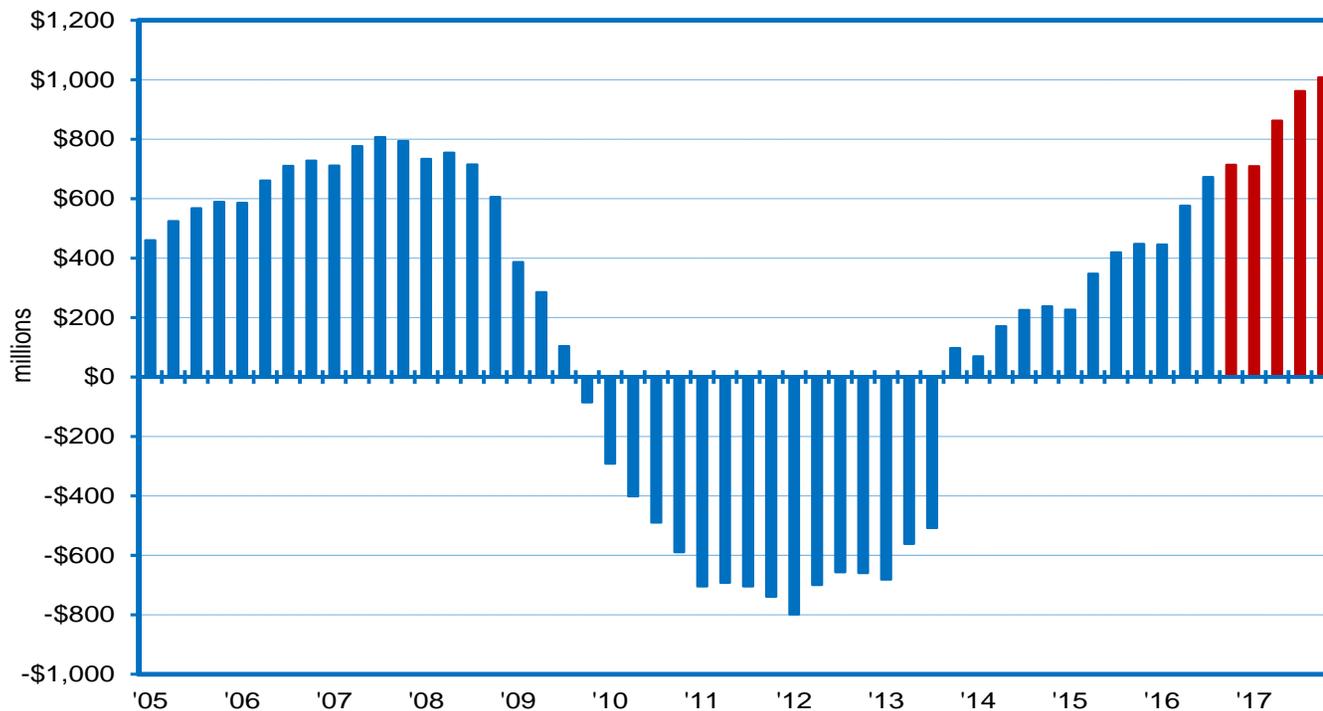
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of Employers at 67K; 21 Consecutive Quarters of Year-Over-Year Growth



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Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance Approaching Pre-Recession Levels; Expected to Reach \$1B by Year-End 2017



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

November 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	3.2	34.7	2.7%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.6	34.6	2.7%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	178	2,253	1.6%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.2%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.6%

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)

	Nov-16	Nov-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Oct-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1430.6	1431.5	-0.9	-0.1%	1430.1
EMPLOYMENT	1355.8	1339.9	15.9	1.2%	1351.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	74.8	91.6	-16.8	-18.4%	79.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%	6.4%	-----	-----	5.5%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1432.5	1429.4	3.1	0.2%	1429.4
EMPLOYMENT	1361.1	1341.2	19.9	1.5%	1353.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.4	88.2	-16.8	-19.0%	75.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%	6.2%	-----	-----	5.3%

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)

	Nov-16	Nov-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Oct-16
Total All Industries	1302.3	1267.6	34.7	2.7%	1299.1
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-5.7%</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>11.7%</i>	<i>80.5</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>42.4</i>
Durable Goods	26.1	25.8	0.3	1.2%	26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.3	0.1	0.6%	16.4
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>248.6</i>	<i>240.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>249.2</i>
Wholesale	35.5	34.9	0.6	1.7%	35.8
Retail	145.9	144.3	1.6	1.1%	147.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	67.2	61.2	6.0	9.8%	65.9
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>61.9</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.4	33.6	-0.2	-0.6%	34.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.2	26.4	0.8	3.0%	27.6
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>171.8</i>	<i>168.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>170.5</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.9	51.9	-1.0	-1.9%	52.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	96.9	93.6	3.3	3.5%	94.2
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>128.6</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>127.7</i>
Educational Services	14.7	13.9	0.8	5.8%	14.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	113.9	109.8	4.1	3.7%	113.1
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>346.1</i>	<i>339.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>344.9</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	29.2	1.1	3.8%	29.9
Accommodation and Food Service	315.8	310.6	5.2	1.7%	315.0
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>37.1</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>159.4</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>159.0</i>
Federal	19.2	18.4	0.8	4.3%	19.2
State	40.1	38.7	1.4	3.6%	39.9
Local	100.1	99.6	0.5	0.5%	99.9

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Nov-16	Nov-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Oct-16
Total All Industries	1311.5	1276.9	34.6	2.7%	1305.9
Goods Producing	137.3	129.3	8.0	6.2%	138.0
Natural Resources & Mining	13.2	14.0	-0.8	-5.7%	13.3
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0%	10.9
Construction	81.5	73.1	8.4	11.5%	82.1
Construction of Buildings	13.3	11.6	1.7	14.7%	13.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	59.6	53.9	5.7	10.6%	60.0
Manufacturing	42.6	42.2	0.4	0.9%	42.6
Durable Goods	26.1	25.8	0.3	1.2%	26.1
Computer & Electronic Products	9.7	9.9	-0.2	-2.0%	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.2	6.1	0.1	1.6%	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.5	16.4	0.1	0.6%	16.5
Service Providing	1174.2	1147.6	26.6	2.3%	1167.9
Private Service Providing	1012.2	988.3	23.9	2.4%	1006.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	254.7	246.4	8.3	3.4%	250.8
Wholesale	35.7	35.1	0.6	1.7%	36.1
Retail	150.6	149.0	1.6	1.1%	148.6
General Merchandise & Clothing	55.8	55.2	0.6	1.1%	52.2
Food & Beverage Stores	24.3	23.2	1.1	4.7%	24.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	10.1	8.9	1.2	13.5%	9.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	68.4	62.3	6.1	9.8%	66.1
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	64.5	58.4	6.1	10.4%	62.2
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	32.4	27.6	4.8	17.4%	30.6
Air	6.8	6.6	0.2	3.0%	6.8
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0%	15.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0%	11.0
Information	12.6	14.2	-1.6	-11.3%	12.6
Telecommunications	3.5	4.0	-0.5	-12.5%	3.7
Financial Activities	60.9	60.3	0.6	1.0%	61.9
Finance and Insurance	33.5	33.7	-0.2	-0.6%	34.2
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.8	18.1	-0.3	-1.7%	18.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.4	26.6	0.8	3.0%	27.7
Professional & Business Services	172.7	169.5	3.2	1.9%	171.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.9	51.9	-1.0	-1.9%	52.0
Management of Companies	23.7	22.8	0.9	3.9%	23.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.1	94.8	3.3	3.5%	95.9
Administrative & Support Services	94.1	91.0	3.1	3.4%	92.0
Employment Services	24.4	21.7	2.7	12.4%	22.8
Education and Health Services	129.0	124.1	4.9	3.9%	127.8
Educational Services	15.0	14.2	0.8	5.6%	14.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	114.0	109.9	4.1	3.7%	113.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	53.0	48.9	4.1	8.4%	52.0
Hospitals	29.0	27.8	1.2	4.3%	28.9
Leisure and Hospitality	343.8	337.7	6.1	1.8%	344.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.7	28.7	1.0	3.5%	29.8
Accommodation and Food Service	314.1	309.0	5.1	1.7%	315.0
Accommodation	193.8	191.6	2.2	1.1%	193.9
Casino Hotels and Gaming	187.4	186.0	1.4	0.8%	187.4
Casino Hotels	177.3	175.9	1.4	0.8%	177.3
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	120.3	117.4	2.9	2.5%	121.1
Full-Service Restaurants	58.0	58.5	-0.5	-0.9%	58.2
Limited-Service Restaurants	49.3	46.8	2.5	5.3%	49.3
Other Services	38.5	36.1	2.4	6.6%	37.4
Government	162.0	159.3	2.7	1.7%	161.0
Federal	19.1	18.3	0.8	4.4%	19.1
State	41.6	40.2	1.4	3.5%	41.1
Local	101.3	100.8	0.5	0.5%	100.8

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	1299.1	1302.3		1289.1
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2		13.5
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8	75.6	75.5	75.7	76.8	76.9	80.5	80.1		76.2
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.5		42.5
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	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	16.4		16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.8	246.8	247.2	246.7	249.7	249.2	249.6	249.2	248.6		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		35.5
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9	147.1	148.8	148.0	148.0	147.5	145.9		147.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.2	64.7	64.8	65.5	65.4	65.9	67.2		64.2
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.7	61.6	60.9	60.5	61.3	61.9	60.6		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	33.4		33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.1	26.6	27.2	27.6	27.2		26.7
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.8	169.7	166.0	168.4	171.2	173.8	171.9	170.5	171.8		170.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.5	52.0	50.9		51.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	93.8	96.8	98.3	96.8	94.2	96.9		95.4
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.3	125.6	125.7	127.0	127.6	127.2	126.6	127.7	128.6		126.5
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7		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	113.1	113.9		112.1
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	341.8	342.5	345.2	347.7	347.4	349.8	349.2	344.9	346.1		345.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.9	30.3		29.9
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	315.4	317.4	317.1	319.5	318.9	315.0	315.8		315.1
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	35.6	35.3	36.1	36.7	37.4	37.1	38.8		36.7
Government	158.2	156.0	156.6	156.9	156.4	153.7	158.9	158.6	157.8	159.0	159.4		157.4
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.2		18.8
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.4	39.9	40.1		39.7
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.1	96.5	100.6	100.7	99.5	99.9	100.1		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

Nov-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	1305.9	1311.5	1311.5	1288.2
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	129.1	129.3	131.1	133.4	133.6	135.0	136.0	138.0	137.3	137.3	132.3
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2	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	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	81.5	81.5	76.4
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.3	12.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.1	57.1	56.4	57.9	58.4	60.0	59.6	59.6	56.2
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.5
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.1	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	9.7	9.7	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	6.2	6.2	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	16.5	16.5
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.0	1153.7	1157.5	1157.1	1157.5	1162.3	1166.0	1167.9	1174.2	1174.2	1155.8
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.1	993.7	997.1	1006.0	1007.0	1011.1	1007.9	1006.9	1012.2	1012.2	998.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.6	243.9	245.4	244.8	247.7	247.8	248.6	250.8	254.7	254.7	246.6
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.9	36.1	35.8	36.4	36.1	35.7	35.7	35.5
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6	146.0	147.2	146.7	146.6	148.6	150.6	147.0	147.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.2	50.5	50.7	50.6	52.2	55.8	51.2	51.2
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.3	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	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.7	63.9	64.4	65.3	65.6	66.1	68.4	64.1	64.1
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	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	62.2	64.5	60.2	60.2
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	32.4	28.9	28.9
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	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	15.4	15.2	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	11.1	10.8	10.8
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	13.0
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Financial Activities	58.2	59.2	60.2	60.0	60.6	61.7	61.0	60.8	61.3	61.9	60.9	60.9	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	33.5	33.5	33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.4	17.8	18.1	18.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.4	27.7	27.4	27.4	26.7
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	169.4	169.4	166.0	169.7	169.7	173.4	172.0	171.6	172.7	172.7	170.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.8	51.3	51.1	51.1	50.9	52.0	50.9	50.9	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	23.7	23.7	23.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.4	95.2	95.2	98.6	97.4	95.9	98.1	95.2	95.2
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.7	91.4	91.5	94.7	93.5	92.0	94.1	91.4	91.4
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.5	22.2	22.8	24.4	21.2	21.2
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.9	126.1	126.5	127.3	127.2	126.5	126.0	127.8	129.0	129.0	126.4
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.0	14.4	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.9	113.4	112.7	111.7	113.0	114.0	112.0	112.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.8	50.3	50.7	50.3	51.1	52.0	53.0	50.4	50.4
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.8	28.8
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	340.3	344.4	349.2	352.8	351.6	352.4	349.8	344.8	343.8	343.8	345.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.5	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.9
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	319.0	322.0	320.6	321.5	319.3	315.0	314.1	314.1	315.4
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	191.1	193.4	194.8	196.5	196.5	196.7	195.2	193.8	193.8	193.8	193.9
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	188.5	190.2	190.2	190.2	188.7	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.7
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	178.5	180.1	180.1	180.1	178.5	177.3	177.3	177.3	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	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	121.1	120.3	120.3	121.5
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	61.1	61.5	61.4	61.0	60.4	58.2	58.0	58.0	59.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.5	50.1	49.9	50.1	49.8	49.3	49.3	48.7	48.7
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.3	37.8	37.4	38.5	38.5	36.8
Government	155.4	158.6	159.9	160.0	160.4	151.1	150.5	151.2	158.1	161.0	162.0	162.0	157.1
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.8
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	36.3	36.8	37.0	36.3	41.1	41.6	41.6	39.5
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.7	95.8	94.6	95.1	99.3	100.8	101.3	101.3	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

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	1430.1	1430.6		1433.1
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.7	1344.9	1343.9	1344.5	1347.8	1351.1	1355.8		1347.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.2	91.4	92.8	90.1	83.6	79.0	74.8		85.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%		6.0%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1436.9	1440.8	1443.7	1431.6	1428.6	1429.4	1432.5		1432.6
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1347.4	1343.5	1350.6	1348.1	1351.8	1353.7	1361.1		1347.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.5	97.3	93.1	83.5	76.8	75.7	71.4		84.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.8%	6.5%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%		5.9%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Nov-16

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