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PRESS RELEASE

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Revised Annual Estimates Show Nevada's Labor Market Better Than Previously Reported

CARSON CITY, NV — Nevada's annual unemployment rate for 2016 has been revised to 5.7 percent. It was initially reported at 5.8 percent. Additionally, during the revision process, the state added 41,000 jobs over the year, up from the previous estimate of 32,500.

Each year, the process of benchmarking takes place which involves recalculating labor market statistics using more complete information that becomes available, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

"The revised numbers show Nevada is in better shape than previously estimated," Anderson said. "This is good news as it confirms that the economy in the Silver State is continuing to move in a positive direction. More specifically, December's unemployment rate came in at 5.1 percent. This compares to 13.7 percent at the height of the recession in the second half of 2010. On the jobs front, Nevada lost nearly 186,000 jobs during the recession, with the low point coming in September 2010. Since then, through December 2016, Nevada has gained almost 210,000 jobs, leaving employment at a record high at year-end."

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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 2016 Annual Benchmarking

Each year, Nevada's Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Programs undergo a revision process called "benchmarking." This process involves updating estimates by incorporating more complete data that has become available since the time of the initial estimates. The benchmarking processes resulted in Nevada's 2016 annual average unemployment rate estimate decreasing from 5.8 percent, the original estimate, to 5.7 percent. In December 2016, the State unemployment rate came in at a seasonally adjusted 5.1 percent – this compares to 13.7 percent at the height of the recession, in the second half of 2010. Similarly, CES benchmark revisions show that Nevada gained 41,000 jobs over the year (up from the previous estimate of 32,500). All told, since the recession bottomed out in 2010, Nevada's economy has added 209,800 jobs (seasonally adjusted) to payrolls. Over the course of the recession, the Silver State lost 185,700 jobs.

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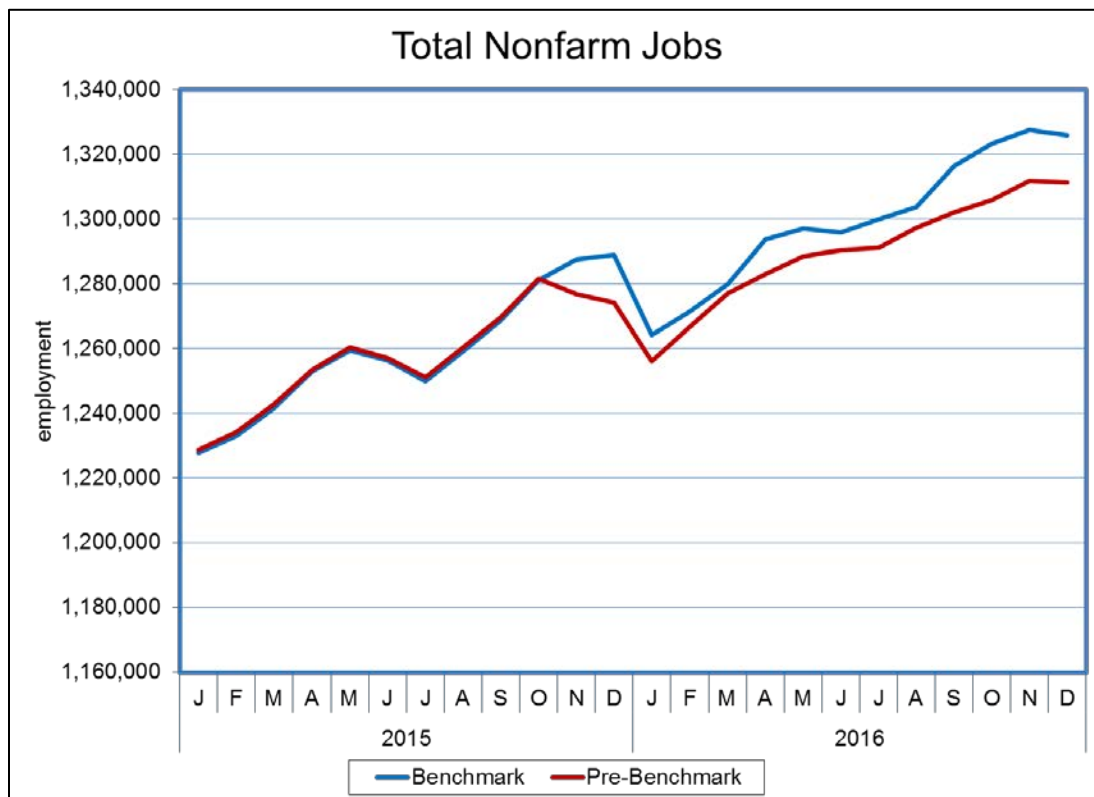
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Nevada's Statewide CES Benchmark 2016

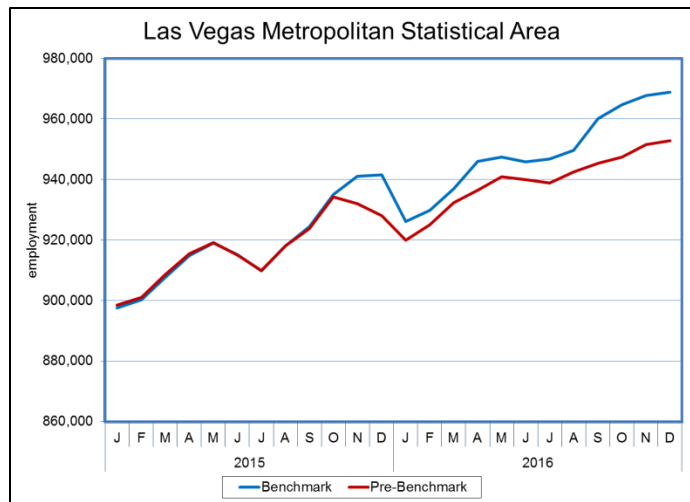
Nevada's non-farm employment numbers are estimated each month using a combination of historical data and a monthly survey of businesses conducted by the Bureau Labor of Statistics (BLS). These estimates are revised at the beginning of each calendar year, or benchmarked, using more complete information. Once a year, the BLS adjusts the non-farm employment estimates using data from mandatory unemployment insurance (UI) reports submitted each quarter by nearly all employers. Non-adjusted data is revised over a 21-month period; the 2016 benchmark realigned the estimates from April 2015 to December 2016. Next, the seasonal adjustment factors are modeled with this updated information resulting in five years' worth of revised seasonally adjusted data.

This year's benchmark revealed Nevada's economy gained more jobs than initially estimated during the year. The benchmark increased employment numbers previously reported by 9,800 total nonfarm jobs in 2016. Employment levels for 2015 were also revised up, adding 1,300 jobs to the pre-benchmarked numbers. Nevada's employment rose by an annual average of 41,000 jobs over-the year, an increase of 3.3 percent. The private sector leads the way with an annual average increase of 38,200 jobs, while the government sector gained 2,800. Service-providing industries gained an annual average of 34,000 jobs, while the goods-producing industries gained 7,000 jobs.

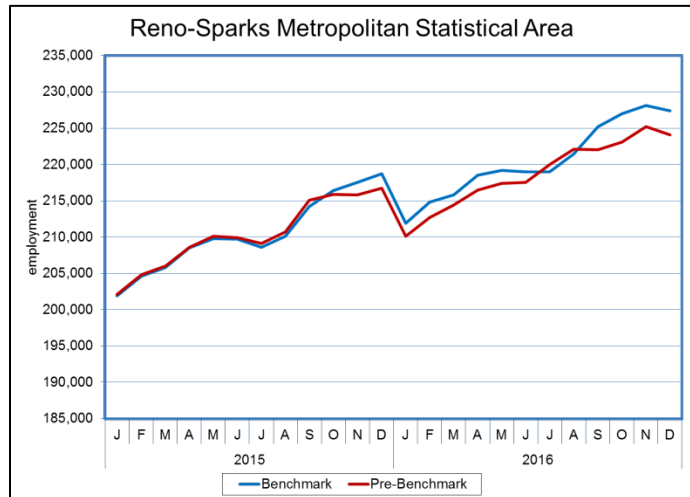


Nevada's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Benchmark 2016

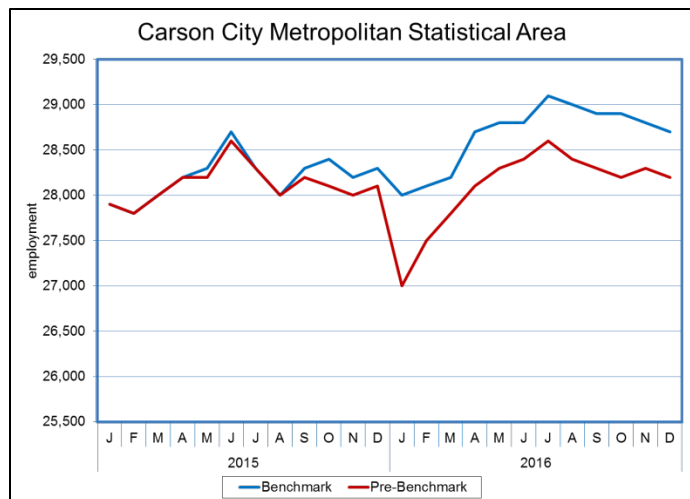
The Las Vegas MSA benchmark revealed the area's economy gained more employment in 2016 than was initially estimated. Overall, 2016 benchmarked employment estimates in the Las Vegas area were revised upward by 9,800, relative to original estimates. Annually, employment in this metro area rose by an average of 30,500 jobs over-the-year, an increase of 3.3 percent. Employment in goods-producing industries increased by 4,700 during 2016 and service-providing industries added 25,800 to payrolls.



During the benchmark, the Reno-Sparks MSA gained 1,800 more jobs than was initially reported in the 2016. Over-the-year, employment increased by an annual average of 10,100, or 4.8 percent. The majority of job gains can be attributed to the service-providing industries, which added 7,700 jobs over 2016. Goods-producing employment increased slightly less over-the-year, with an average annual gain of 2,400 jobs.



Carson City's benchmark revealed the area's economy gained an annual average of 500 jobs over-the-year, an increase of 1.8 percent. Over 2016, goods-producing employment remained fairly stagnant, adding only 100 jobs, and service-producing jobs increased slightly, adding 400 to payrolls. During the benchmark overall, Carson City totaled 600 more jobs than was originally estimated for 2016.

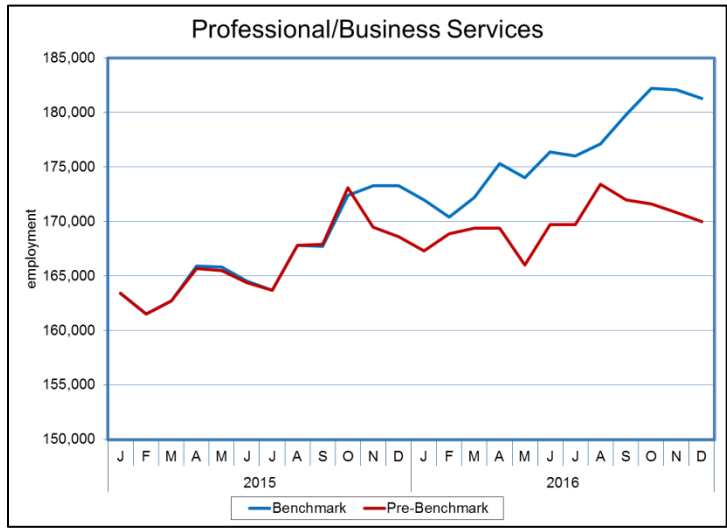


Nevada's Key Industry Benchmark 2016

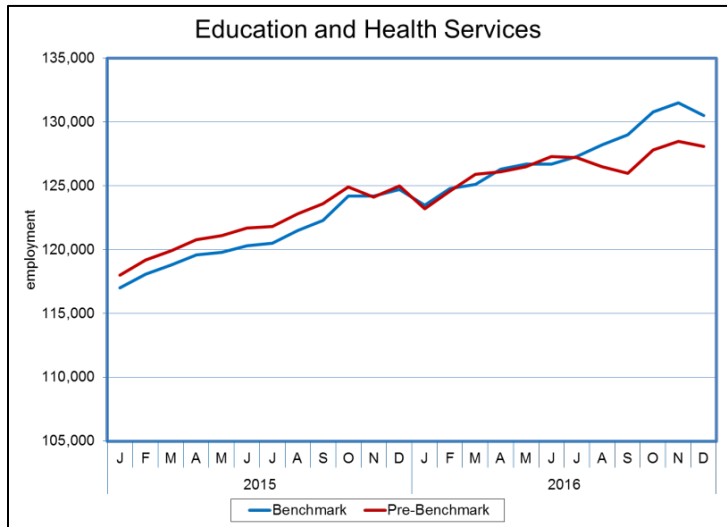
The Silver State varied in industry employment revisions during the 2016 benchmark, ranging from contractions of 5,800 jobs, to increases of 6,700 to payrolls. Of Nevada's ten super sectors, eight had upward revisions, one was revised downward (trade/transportation/utilities), and one held steady (government).

	2015		2016		2016 Benchmark Revision	2015-2016 YOY Difference: Post Benchmark 2016
	Pre- Benchmark	Post- Benchmark	Pre- Benchmark	Post- Benchmark		
* Employment figures in thousands						
* Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA)						
* Totals may not foot due to rounding						
Total Nonfarm	1257.6	1258.9	1290.1	1299.9	9.8	41.0
Total Private	1102.6	1104.2	1132.6	1142.4	9.8	38.2
Mining & Logging	14.3	14.2	13.5	13.7	0.2	(0.5)
Construction	69.6	70.2	76.9	76.3	(0.6)	6.1
Manufacturing	42.0	42.1	42.5	43.6	1.1	1.5
Durable Goods	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.9	0.9	0.8
Non-Durable Goods	16.0	16.1	16.5	16.7	0.2	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	238.6	238.4	247.6	241.8	(5.8)	3.4
Wholesale Trade	34.6	34.4	35.6	34.5	(1.1)	0.1
Retail Trade	143.4	143.3	147.4	143.6	(3.8)	0.3
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	60.7	60.8	64.6	63.7	(0.9)	2.9
Financial Activities	59.5	60.1	60.6	62.7	2.1	2.6
Finance & Insurance	33.7	34.1	33.8	35.4	1.6	1.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	25.8	26.0	26.8	27.3	0.5	1.3
Professional & Business Services	166.2	166.8	169.9	176.6	6.7	9.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	52.0	52.1	51.6	54.4	2.8	2.3
Management of Companies & Enterprises	22.6	22.8	23.2	24.0	0.8	1.2
Admin & Support & Waste Mgmt & Rem Services	91.6	91.9	95.0	98.2	3.2	6.3
Education & Health Services	121.9	120.9	126.5	127.5	1.0	6.6
Educational Services	13.3	12.0	14.4	12.7	(1.7)	0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	108.7	108.9	112.1	114.8	2.7	5.9
Leisure & Hospitality	340.7	340.9	345.4	345.7	0.3	4.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	28.9	28.5	29.9	30.2	0.3	1.7
Accommodation & Food Services	311.8	312.4	315.6	315.6	-	3.2
Other Services	36.1	36.6	36.9	40.1	3.2	3.5
Government	155.0	154.7	157.5	157.5	-	2.8
Federal Government	18.3	18.3	18.8	18.7	(0.1)	0.4
State Government	38.8	38.8	39.6	39.3	(0.3)	0.5
Local Government	97.9	97.6	99.1	99.6	0.5	2.0
Las Vegas	917.0	918.7	939.4	949.2	9.8	30.5
Reno	210.4	210.5	218.8	220.6	1.8	10.1
Carson City	28.1	28.2	28.1	28.7	0.6	0.5

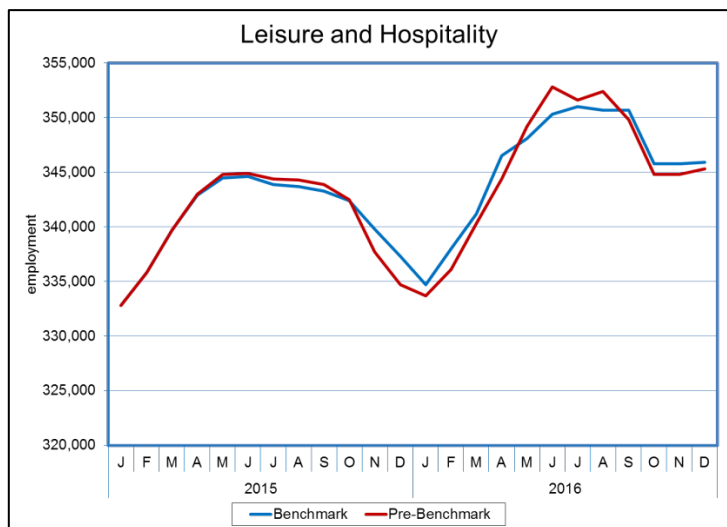
During the 2016 benchmark, professional/business services industry employment was revised upward by 6,700 jobs, or 3.9 percent.



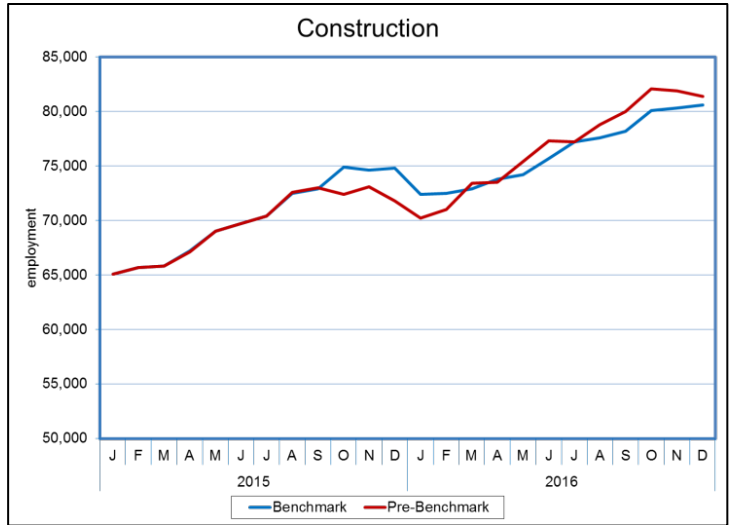
Employment in the education/health services industry realized a slight upward revision during the 2016 benchmark, with an average increase of 1,000 jobs, up 0.8 percent. The health care and social assistance subsector was revised up by 2,700 jobs (+2.4 percent).



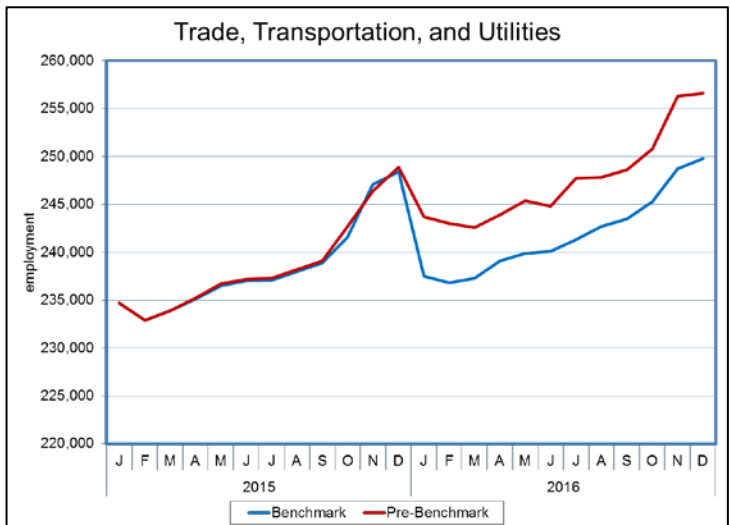
Leisure/hospitality held steady during the benchmark, with a minimal average increase of 300 jobs.



The construction industry benchmark produced a relatively moderate revision downward, with a decrease of 600 jobs to payrolls, or -0.8 percent.



Over the course of the benchmark, the trade/transportation/utilities industry was adjusted downward by 5,800 jobs.



Nevada's smaller industries were all revised upward during the benchmark this year. In summary, the other services sector added 3,200 jobs; financial activities increased by 2,100 jobs; employment estimates for the manufacturing industry were revised up by 1,100 jobs; and mining and logging job numbers were revised upward by 200.

Industry Employment: Job Growth 2015-2016

The professional/business services industry is ranked first in terms of job growth numbers, adding 9,800 jobs in 2016, following the benchmarking process. Percentage growth in this industry was also strong, at 5.9 percent, ranking third out of ten industries.

Job counts in the education/health services sector increased by an annual average of 6,600 jobs, for a 5.5 percent job growth rate over-the-year, ranking second in terms of

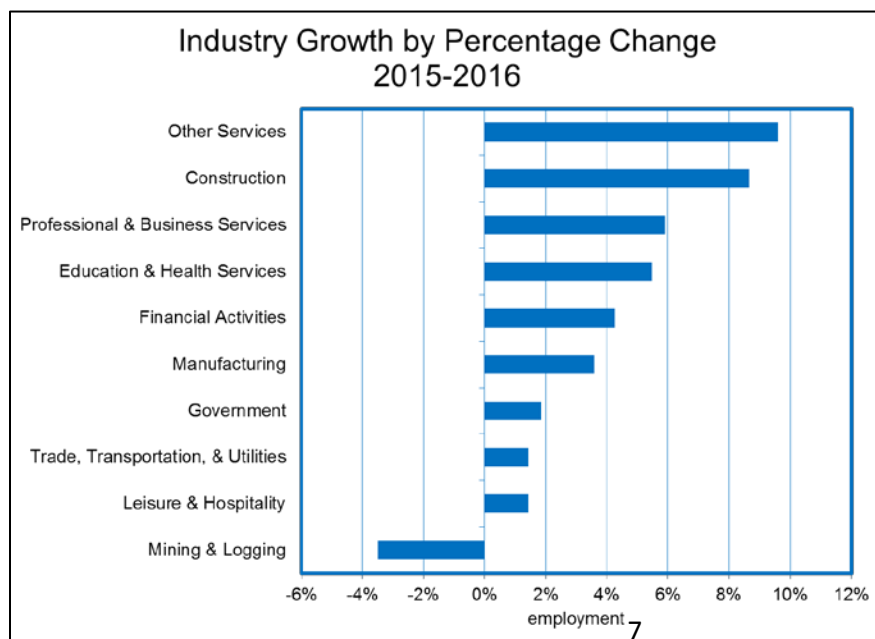
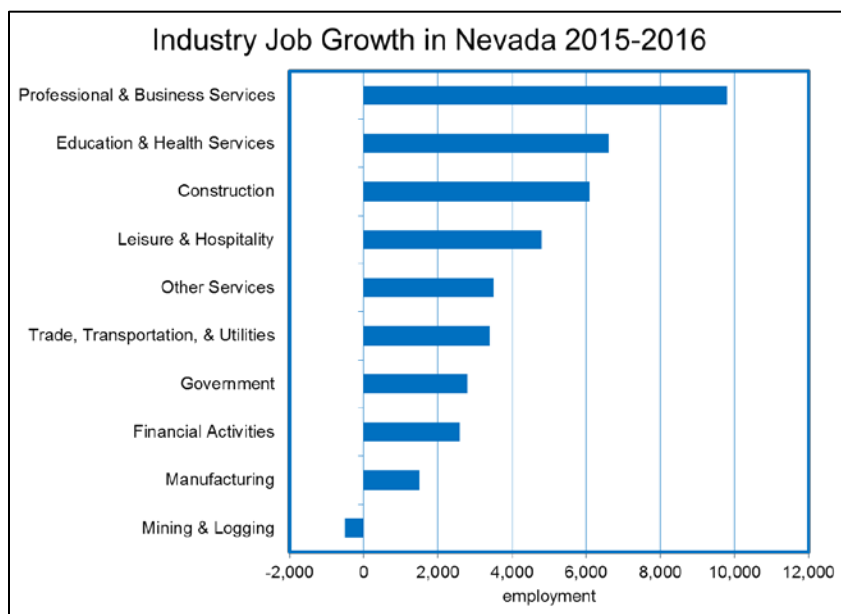
job growth numbers and fourth in terms of percentage growth. The health care/social assistance subsector realized the bulk of job growth over-the-year, adding 5,900 to payrolls.

Construction is the second fastest growing industry in Nevada, in terms of percentage growth, with an over-the-year employment increase of 8.7 percent in 2016. This industry ranks third out of ten industries for job growth in numerical terms, with 6,100 jobs added over-the-year.

Leisure and hospitality, the Silver State's largest industry, added 4,800 jobs on average in 2016. This translates to an annual average growth rate of 1.4 percent over-the-year.

The majority of job growth in this sector is attributed to the accommodation and food services subsector, which added 3,200 jobs over-the-year.

At 9.6 percent job growth, the other services sector ranked first in terms of



percentage gains, resulting in an increase of 3,500 jobs in 2016. This sector is comprised of services such as equipment/machinery repairing, promoting/administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, pet care services, and dating services, among other things not specifically defined elsewhere in the NAICS classification system.

The State's second largest employer, trade/transportation/utilities, added 3,400 to payrolls in 2016, a 1.4 percent growth rate. The transportation/warehousing/utilities subsector realized the bulk of the year-over-year growth, with an additional 2,900 jobs. Retail trade added 300 jobs and wholesale trade added 100 to payrolls over the year.

Government added 2,800 jobs, growing at 1.8 percent for the year. Job growth was mainly attributed to the local government subsector, which added 2,000 jobs. State government (+500 jobs) and federal government (+400 jobs) both realized minimal growth over the year.

Financial activities had the fifth highest growth rate for the year, at 4.3 percent, translating to an additional 2,600 jobs. Growth was equally distributed between this industry's subsectors – 1,300 jobs were added to both finance/insurance and real estate/rental/leasing.

Manufacturing grew at 3.6 percent, adding 1,500 jobs. Subsector growth in this industry was relatively even among durable goods and non-durable goods, adding 800 and 600 jobs, respectively, in 2016.

The only industry that did not experience growth in the workforce over-the-year was mining and logging. Employment in this industry contracted by 500 jobs over-the-year (-3.5 percent); despite an upward revision of 200 jobs during the benchmark.

Nevada's Statewide LAUS Benchmark 2016

Every year, Nevada's Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program undergoes a revision process called annual processing/benchmarking. Benchmarking involves updating the historical monthly unemployment figures by incorporating newer, more complete data that has become available. Sources, such as the CES and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) programs, provide revised employment estimates for the State. Additionally, updated population data is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and the unemployment insurance claims counts are revised to include the most recent information from the State's UI system.

The 2016 annual benchmark revisions resulted in the Nevada statewide LAUS unemployment rate decreasing to a 5.7 percent annual average. This is down from a 5.8 percent annual average pre-benchmarking. Revisions for 2015's LAUS statewide unemployment rate resulted in a 6.8 percent jobless rate, up from 6.7 percent pre-benchmarking. This year's benchmarking covered the 2012-2016 time period (with the largest revisions affecting only the most recent two years).

The 1.1 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate from 2015 (5.7 percent vs. 6.8 percent), occurred as the labor force expanded by 12,400. However, growth in employment helped push down the number of unemployed from 96,200 in 2015 to 81,100, on average, in 2016. Furthermore, in December, 73,700 Nevadans were counted as unemployed, the lowest level since early-2008. December's 5.1 percent unemployment rate compares to 13.7 percent at the height of the recession.

