

Nevada Perspectives

In-depth Analysis of Current Workforce Issues and Trends
From Nevada's Premier Source of Workforce and Economic Information



RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU

Nevada 2021 Annual Benchmarking

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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 employment and unemployment estimates by incorporating more complete information that has become available since the time of initial publication. For 2021, the benchmarking processes resulted in Nevada's annual average unemployment rate estimate remaining unchanged at 7.2 percent, from the original estimate. CES benchmark revisions show that Nevada gained 131,800 jobs over the year (up from the original estimate of 80,700).

Dionny McDonnell, Economist, and Idalia Valdez Parra, Economist

April 2022

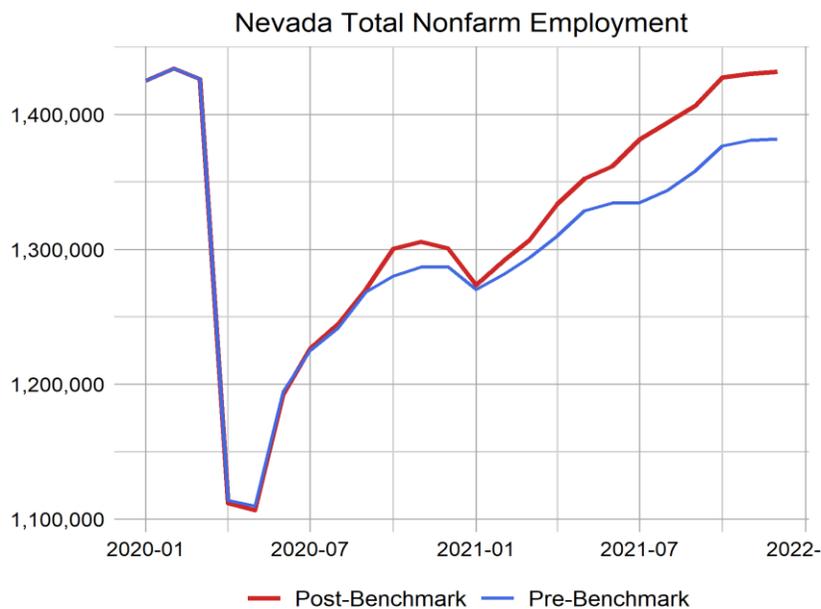
Research and Analysis Bureau

Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation

Nevada's Statewide CES Benchmark 2021

Nevada's total 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, or benchmarked, using more complete information at the beginning of each calendar year. During this process, the BLS adjusts the non-farm employment estimates using data from mandatory unemployment insurance (UI) reports submitted each quarter by nearly all employers in the State. Non-adjusted data are revised over a 21-month period; the 2021 benchmark realigned the estimates from April 2020 to December 2021. 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 process resulted in a higher level of employment in Nevada than initially reported. Total nonfarm employment averaged 1,366,600 for the year, or 51,100 more jobs than initially estimated. Employment levels for 2020 were revised up by 29,900 jobs. Nevada's employment rose by an annual average of 87,992 jobs over the year, an increase of 7.8%. The private sector realized the largest increase in employment with an annual average increase of 7.8% jobs, while the government sector lost 175. Service-providing industries added an annual average of 80,917 jobs, while goods-producing industries gained 7,075 jobs.

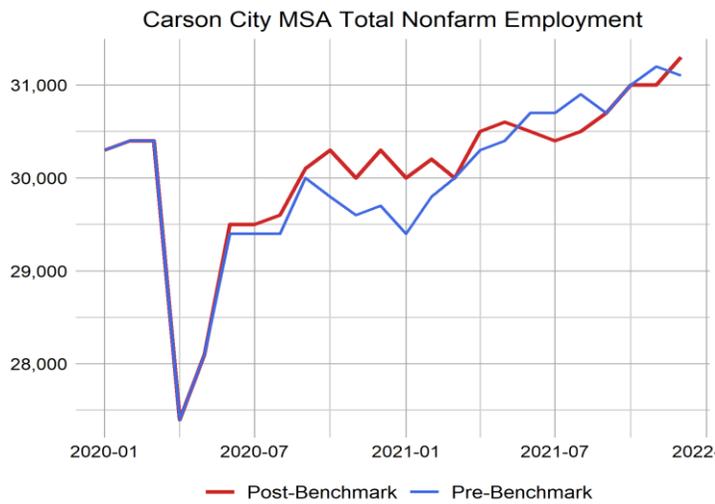
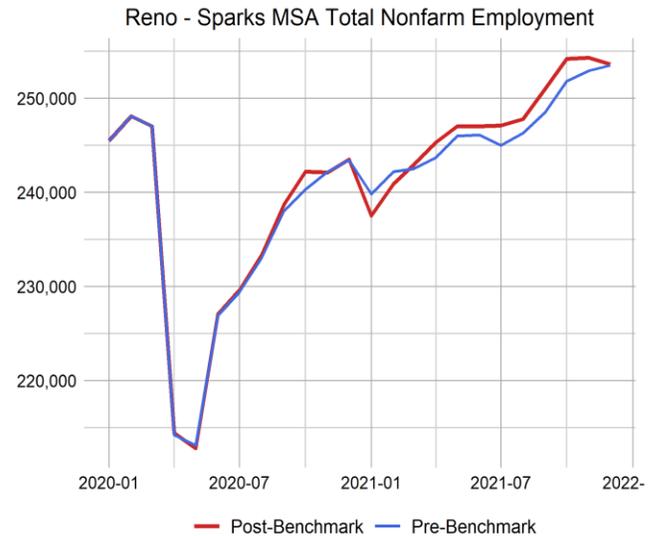
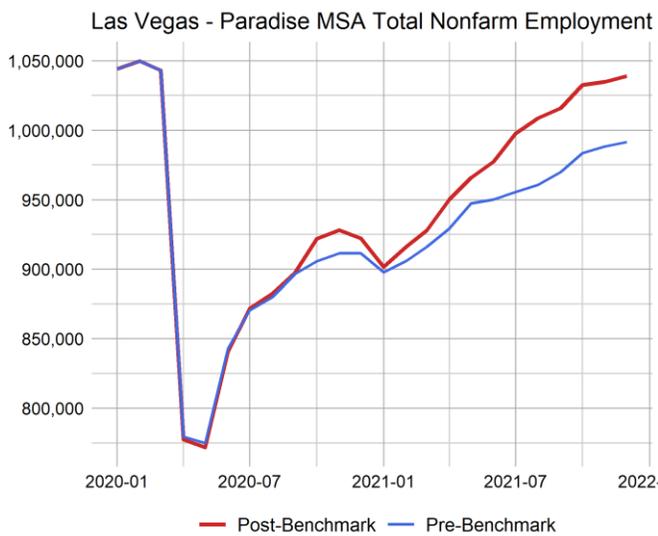


Nevada's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Benchmark

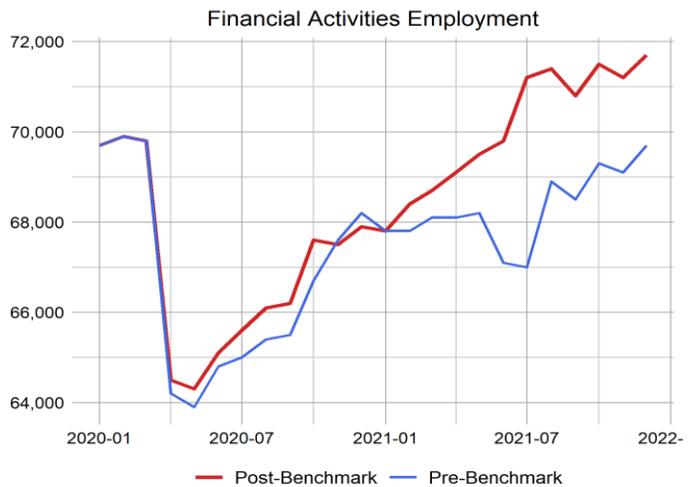
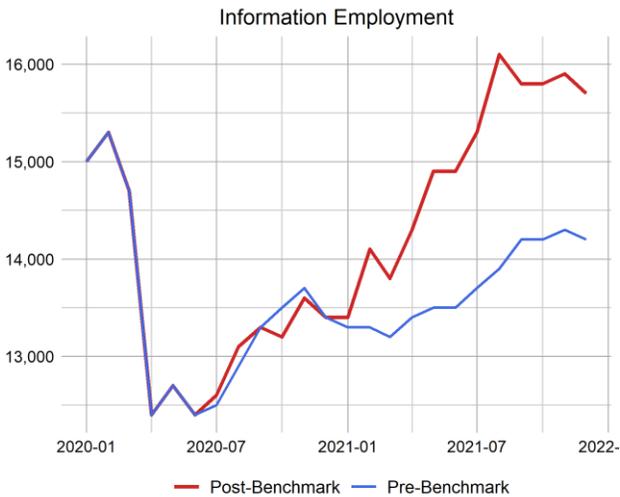
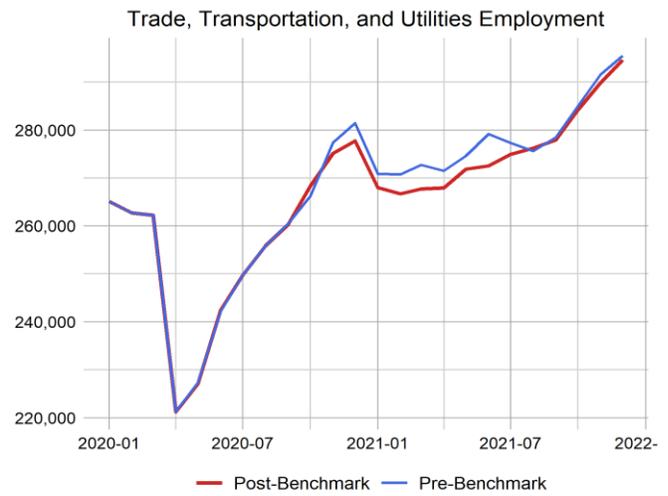
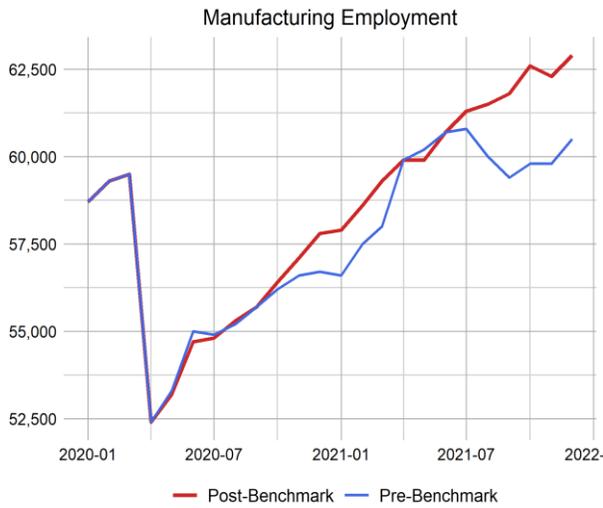
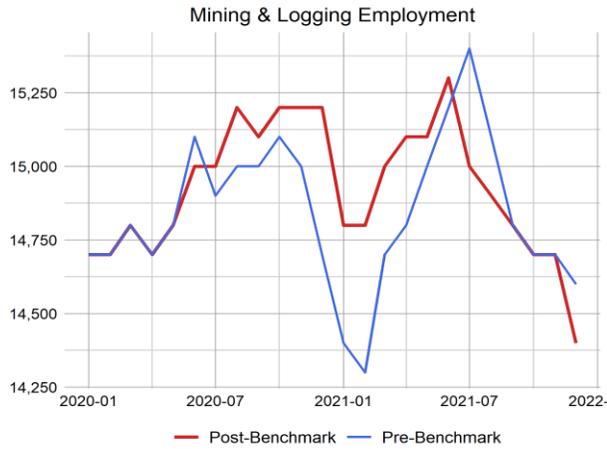
The Las Vegas region's benchmark revealed the area's economy gained more jobs than were initially estimated. The area saw an average of 980,550 jobs in 2021, which is 103,092 or 11.7% more than previously reported. Las Vegas saw employment grow by an average of 68,042 jobs, or 8.7%, over the course of the year. Goods-producing industries added 2,367, while service providers grew by 65,675 jobs.

The benchmarking process resulted in an increase in the estimated average employment level of the Reno-Sparks area in 2021. The region saw average employment of 247,383 for the year, or 11,400 more than initially estimated. Employment increased by an annual average of 12,033, or 5.4%, from 2020. The service providing industries saw the largest increase, with 7,508 jobs while the goods-producing industries increased by 4,525 jobs.

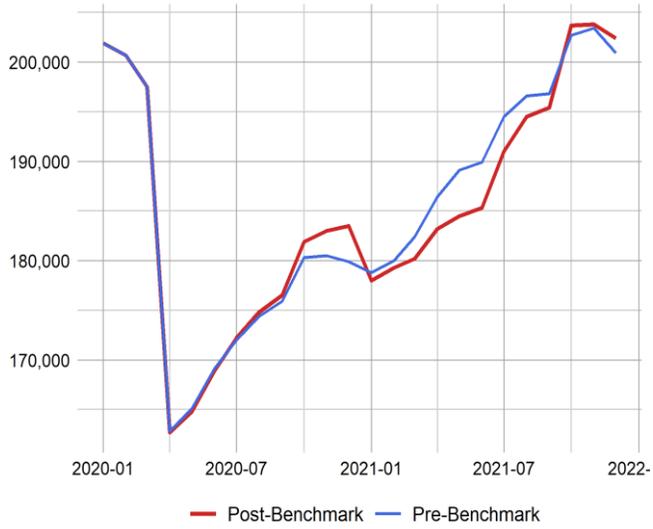
Carson City's benchmark process revealed the area's economy averaged 30,558 jobs in 2021, or 200 less than previously reported. The area gained an annual average of 900 jobs over the year, an increase of 3.1%. Goods-producing industries gained 33 jobs, while service providers added 867.



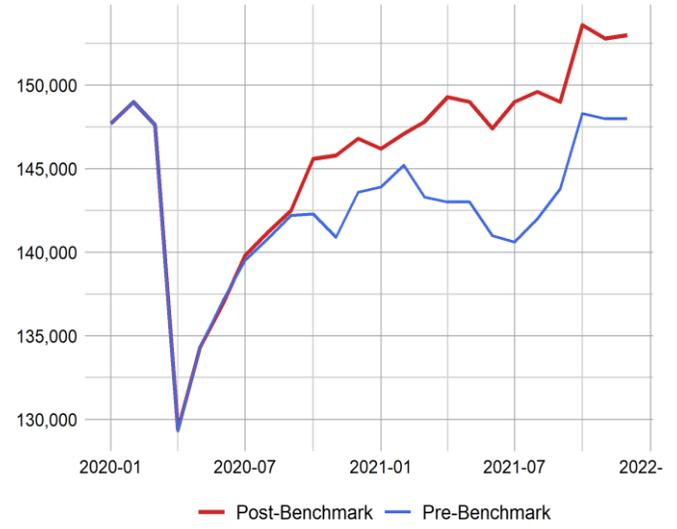
Nevada's Industry Supersector Annual Average Benchmark Revisions (Unadjusted)



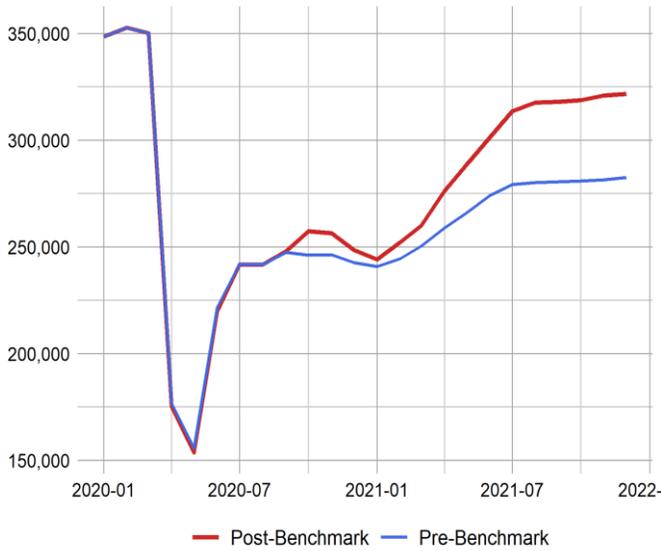
Professional and Business Services Employment



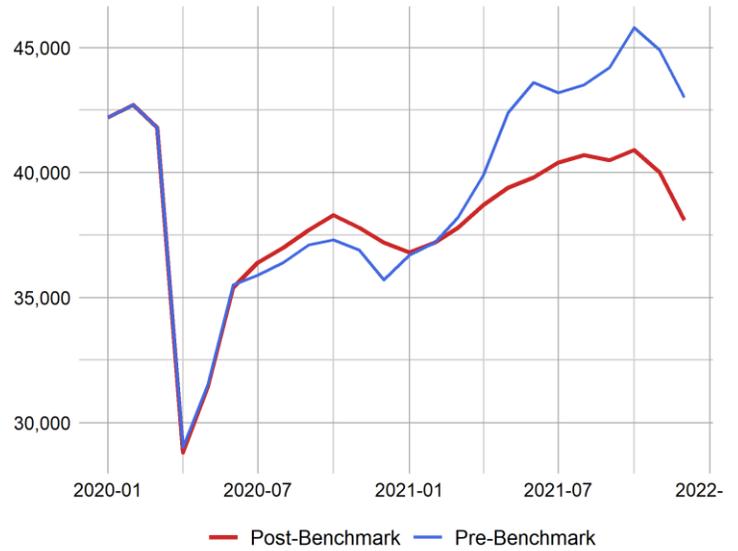
Education and Health Services Employment



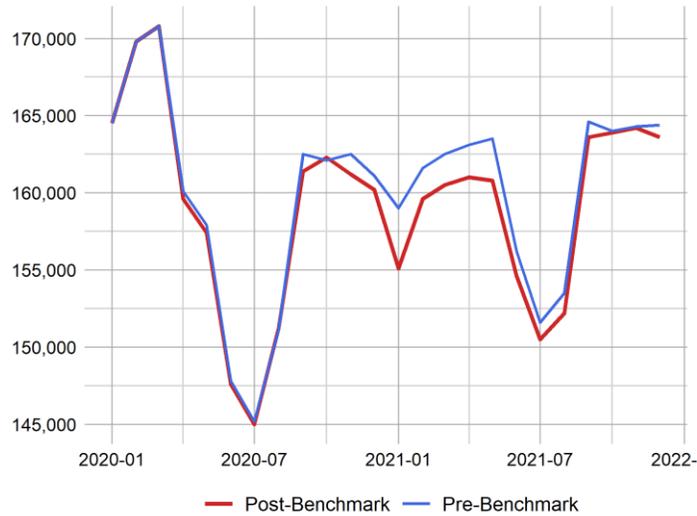
Leisure and Hospitality Employment



Other Services Employment



Government Employment



During the 2021 benchmark process, employment in the **professional/business services** industry was revised down by 5,558 jobs, or -2.8%.

The **mining and logging** sector was adjusted up by 75 jobs during the benchmark, or 0.5%.

The **construction** sector was revised up by 4,875 jobs during the benchmark, or 5.3%.

The **manufacturing** sector increased during the benchmark, being revised up by 358 jobs, or 0.6%.

The **trade/transportation/utilities** sector was adjusted down by 5,717 jobs during the benchmark, or -2.0%. This is the largest downward revision of any sector on a nominal basis.

Estimates for the **information** sector saw an increase. Information was revised up during the benchmark, with an overall increase of 892 jobs, or 6.3%. This is the largest upward revision of any sector on a percentage basis.

The **financial activities** sector increased during the benchmark, being revised up by 1,058 jobs, or 1.5%.

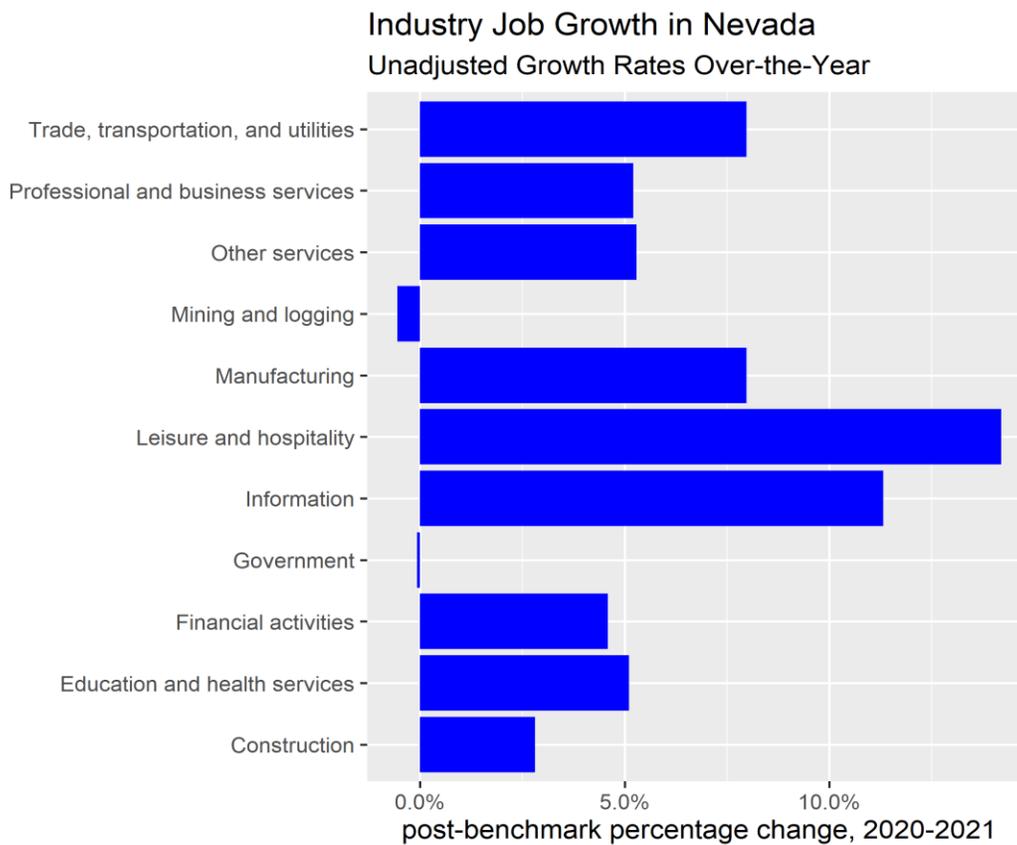
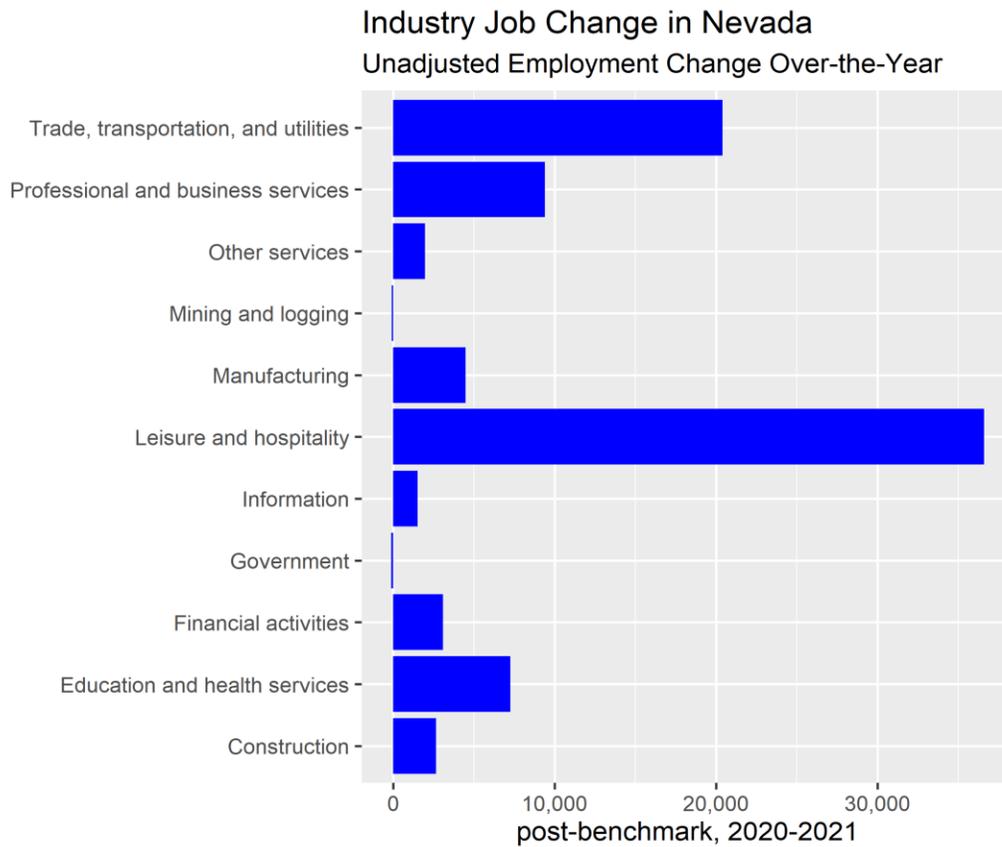
Estimates for the **education/health** services industry increased average annual employment during the benchmark, with an overall increase of 3,850 jobs, or 2.6%.

Leisure/hospitality was revised up by 13,558 jobs or 4.8% of the total sector employment. This is the largest upward revision of any sector on a nominal basis.

Estimates for the **other services** sector realized a downward revision during the benchmark, with an overall decrease of 2,908 jobs, or -6.9%. This is the largest downward revision of any sector on a percentage basis.

The **government** sector decreased during the benchmark, being revised down by 1,642 jobs, or -1.0%.

Industry Employment: Over the year change in Annual Average Post-Benchmark Employment Estimates from 2020 – 2021 (Unadjusted)



Industry Employment: Over the year change in Annual Average Post-Benchmark Employment Estimates from 2020-2021 (Adjusted)

Utilizing CES annual average employment estimates for 2020 post-benchmark year and 2021 post-benchmark year we calculate the over the year change by industry (seasonally-adjusted).

The **construction** sector saw the seventh largest number of jobs gained over the previous post-benchmark year on a nominal basis, growing by an average of 2,667 jobs. This corresponds to a 3.0% average annual growth rate.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the State's second-largest employer, saw the second-largest job gain, adding an average of 20,558 to payrolls throughout the year from post-benchmark year 2020 to post-benchmark year 2021. Though the nominal change is large, it marks a growth rate of 8.4%, above the Statewide average of 7.8%.

The **professional and business services** sector follows with a gain of 9,833 jobs, or 6.1% percent. The sector saw the third-largest average number of jobs won over the previous post-benchmark year.

Education and health services added an average of 7,542 jobs over the previous post-benchmark year, a growth rate of 5.5%. This puts the sector in fourth place in terms of largest nominal increase. This sector saw a sizable growth in the health care/social assistance sub-sector, which saw an average of 6,092 jobs won in 2021 over post-benchmark year 2020.

The **manufacturing** sector realized the fifth fastest growth rate in the State, at 8.2%, and added an average of 4,475 jobs over the previous post-benchmark year. Durable goods grew by an average of 3,050 jobs, while non-durable goods expanded by an average of 1,425.

The **government** sector declined by an average of 175 jobs in 2021 over post-benchmark year 2020, a declined by rate of 0.0%. The sector had the second-largest nominal decline of the eleven supersectors. State government declined by an average of 667 jobs, while local government added an average of 525 and federal government declined by 33 jobs, respectively, in 2021 over the previous post-benchmark year.

Leisure and hospitality, the Silver State's largest industry, added an average of 36,567 jobs in post-benchmark year 2021 over the previous post-benchmark year. Given the nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, this industry was hit hardest in the State and realized the largest increase in employment on both a nominal and percentage basis. Leisure and hospitality had an average annual growth rate of 22.7%, the largest of the eleven sectors.

Financial activities added an average of 3,150 jobs, a growth of 4.8% in 2021 over the previous post-benchmark year. This nominal increase in jobs makes the sector the sixth-largest nominal increase of the eleven supersectors in 2021. The finance and insurance sub-sector also realized a growth, adding an average of 2,017 jobs.

Information added an average 1,475 jobs through the year over the previous post-benchmark year. This corresponds to a growth rate of 11.8%, the second highest of the eleven supersectors.

Mining and logging declined by 67 jobs through the year in 2021 over the previous post-benchmark year, a decline rate of -0.4% .

Finally, **other services** added an average of 1,967 jobs or 6.8% in 2021 over the previous post-benchmark year. Other services realized the seventh-largest nominal increase of the eleven sectors. The other services sector is comprised of services such as equipment/machinery repair, promoting/administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, pet care services, and dating services, among other things not specifically defined elsewhere in the North American Industry Classification System.

INDUSTRY	2020		2021		2021 Benchmark Revision	'20-'21 Y-O- Y Change (Post- Benchmark)
	Pre- Benchmark	Post- Benchmark	Pre- Benchmark	Post- Benchmark		
Total nonfarm	1,248.8	1,278.7	1,357.0	1,365.9	8.8	87.2
Mining and logging	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.9	0.1	-0.1
Construction	92.3	94.2	92.0	96.9	4.9	2.6
Manufacturing	55.8	56.2	60.4	60.7	0.4	4.5
Durable goods	37.5	37.8	40.7	40.8	0.1	3.1
Nondurable goods	18.3	18.5	19.6	19.9	0.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	257.1	255.6	281.7	276.0	-5.7	20.4
Wholesale Trade	36.0	36.4	38.2	38.0	-0.2	1.6
Retail trade	141.2	140.6	153.9	149.1	-4.8	8.5
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	79.9	78.6	89.6	88.9	-0.8	10.3
Information	13.2	13.5	14.1	15.0	0.9	1.5
Financial activities	66.4	67.0	69.0	70.1	1.1	3.1
Finance and insurance	40.0	40.1	41.5	42.1	0.6	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.0	0.4	1.1
Professional and business services	176.4	180.7	195.7	190.1	-5.6	9.4
Professional and technical services	60.4	60.8	65.2	63.6	-1.5	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	23.7	24.6	25.8	25.8	-0.1	1.2
Administrative and waste services	92.3	95.3	104.6	100.7	-4.0	5.4
Education and health services	140.6	142.2	145.6	149.5	3.8	7.3
Educational services	11.3	11.8	12.0	13.2	1.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance	129.2	130.4	133.6	136.2	2.6	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	237.9	257.8	280.8	294.4	13.6	36.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	23.5	25.6	28.2	30.3	2.1	4.7
Accommodation and food services	214.4	232.1	252.6	264.0	11.4	31.9
Other services	35.9	37.2	42.1	39.2	-2.9	2.0
Government	158.5	159.2	160.8	159.1	-1.6	-0.1
Federal	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.8	0.0	0.0
State government	40.4	39.8	40.2	39.1	-1.0	-0.7
Local government	97.3	98.7	99.9	99.2	-0.6	0.6
Carson City	29.4	29.7	30.8	30.6	-0.2	0.9
Las Vegas	810.5	912.5	820.6	980.5	160.0	68.0
Reno	248.3	235.4	236.0	247.4	11.4	12.0

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Nevada's Statewide LAUS Benchmark 2021

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program is a federal-state cooperative effort to calculate monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment in Nevada. The models used in the calculation of LAUS estimates combine historical employment and unemployment estimates, current figures from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Current Employment Statistics (CES), state unemployment insurance claims information, and U.S. Census population figures, among other inputs.

The CPS is a household survey of employment and unemployment, also is the source of definitions for these variables. CES is a monthly nonfarm business payroll employment survey. The U.S. Census population figures provides estimates of entrants into the labor force. LAUS is a residency-based labor force estimate in contrast to other employment estimates that are based on place of work.

Each year the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program in every State undergoes a revision process called annual processing or benchmarking. Benchmarking involves updating the historical monthly employment and unemployment inputs by incorporating newer, more complete figures that have become available. The CES provides revised employment inputs for the State. The unemployment insurance (UI) claims counts are revised to include the most recent information from the State's UI system. Additionally, new population figures from the U.S. Census Bureau are used to update labor force entrant estimates. CPS employment and unemployment inputs are not revised. This year's benchmarking covered the 2010-2021 time period, with the largest revisions affecting the most recent two years.

The civilian noninstitutional population age 16 is the base population group, used for the Current Population Survey (CPS) statistics. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes the following individuals: active duty members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and people confined to, or living in, institutions or facilities such as prisons, jails, and other correctional institutions and detention centers, residential care facilities such as skilled nursing homes. Include in the civilian noninstitutional population are citizens of foreign countries who reside in the United States but do not live on the premises of an embassy.

As mentioned before CPS is the source of definitions for employment and unemployment. The labor force includes all people age 16 and older who are classified as employed or as unemployed. The labor force is the number of people who are either working (employed) or actively looking for work (unemployed). People who are not in the labor force are those who do not meet the criteria to be classified as employed or as unemployed as define before.

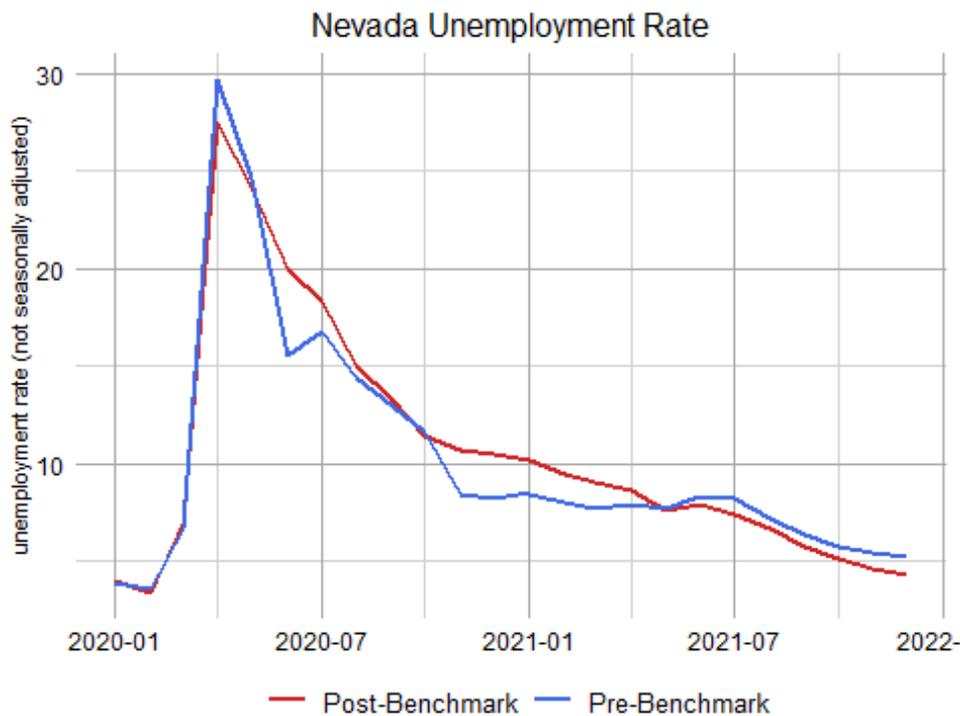
2021 Annual Benchmark Revisions

Unemployment Rate revisions

The 2021 annual benchmark revision in Nevada resulted in an annual average unemployment rate of 7.2 percent in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted). Although both employment and unemployment were revised down, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from the annual average rate before the benchmarking process. The 2021 average unemployment rate is down from 13.8 percent in 2020.

Revisions for 2020 resulted in a higher average unemployment rate of 13.8 percent, compare to before the benchmarking process at 12.8%. In 2020 the annual average employment decreased, the annual average unemployment increased, and the average unemployment rate increased from four percent in 2019. These changes in employment and unemployment reflect the March to April 2020 recession caused by measures taken to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On April 2020 before the benchmark revision, the Silver State had a record high unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) of 29.7 percent, which was revised down to 27.5 percent after the benchmarking process.

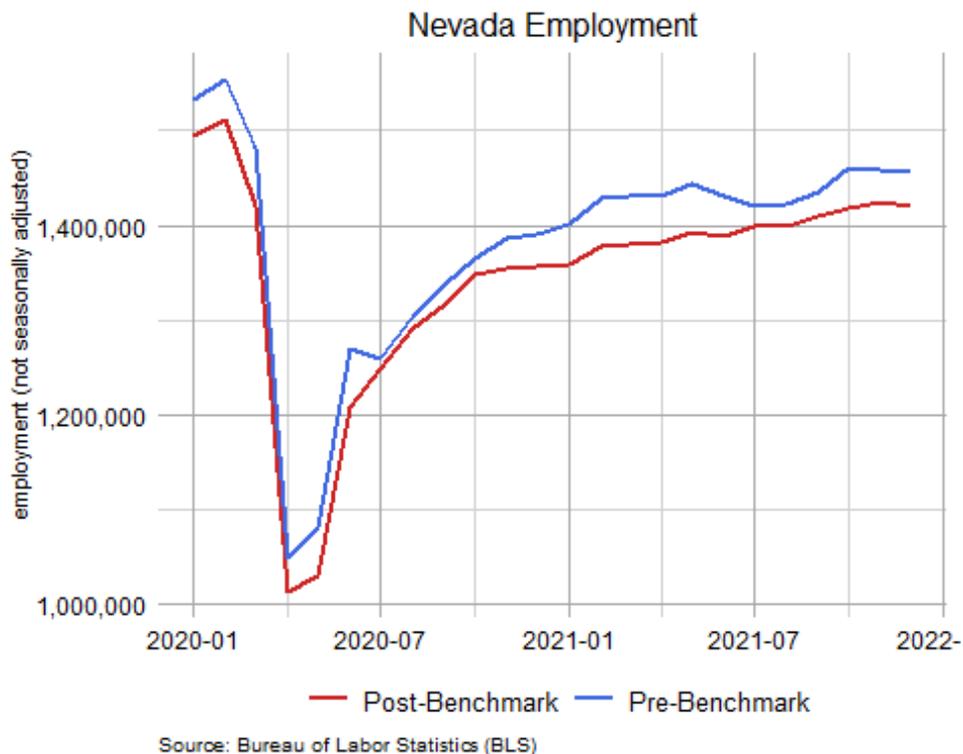


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Employment revisions

The 2021 annual average employment estimate was revised down to 1,395,940 from the pre-benchmark estimate of 1,434,715 resulting in a 38,775 decline. The annual average employment inputs were revised as follows: the CES nonfarm employment input was revised down, agricultural employment was revised down and all other employment (which includes self-employed persons who work in their own unincorporated business, unpaid family members who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) was lower from the pre-benchmark estimate. These revisions reflect the negative effects of measures taken to contain the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Silver State.

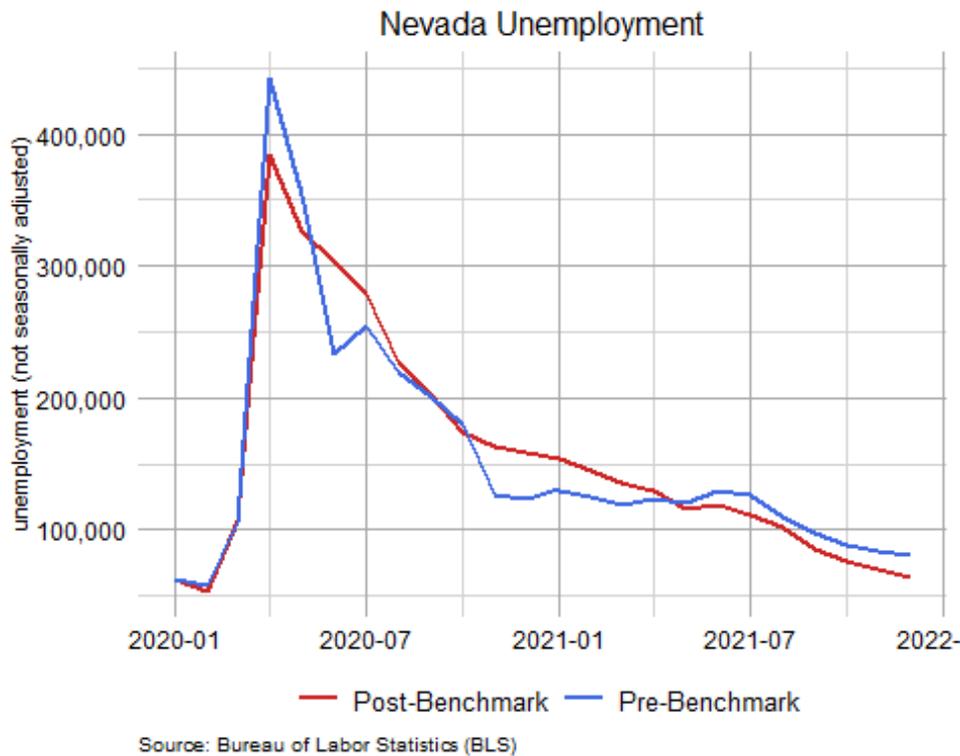
The 2020 annual average employment estimate was revised down to 1,299,640 from the pre-benchmark estimate 1,334,415 resulting in a 34,775 decline. The annual average CES nonfarm employment input was revised up, agricultural employment was revised down, and all other employment was lower from the pre-benchmark estimate. According to the Economic Analysis of the Food and Agriculture sector in Nevada 2021 prepared by the Department of Agriculture, “Nevada has experienced three major economic challenges that have had a significant impact on Nevada’s food and agriculture sector in 2020. These have included trade conflicts, COVID-19 and drought conditions. While many trade disputes have been resolved, conditions with trade partners like China and the European Union continue to destabilize the agricultural economy.”



Unemployment revisions

The 2021 annual average unemployment benchmark estimate was revised down to 108,820 from the pre-benchmark estimate 110,845 resulting in a 2,025 decline. On average UI claims input was revised up, the new entrants and the re-entrants to the labor force inputs were revised down.

The 2020 annual average unemployment benchmark estimate was 203,210 which is higher than the pre-benchmark estimate at 196,455. This represents 6,755 annual average increase in unemployment. In 2020 on average the UI claims input was revised up, the new entrants and the re-entrants to the labor force inputs were revised down.



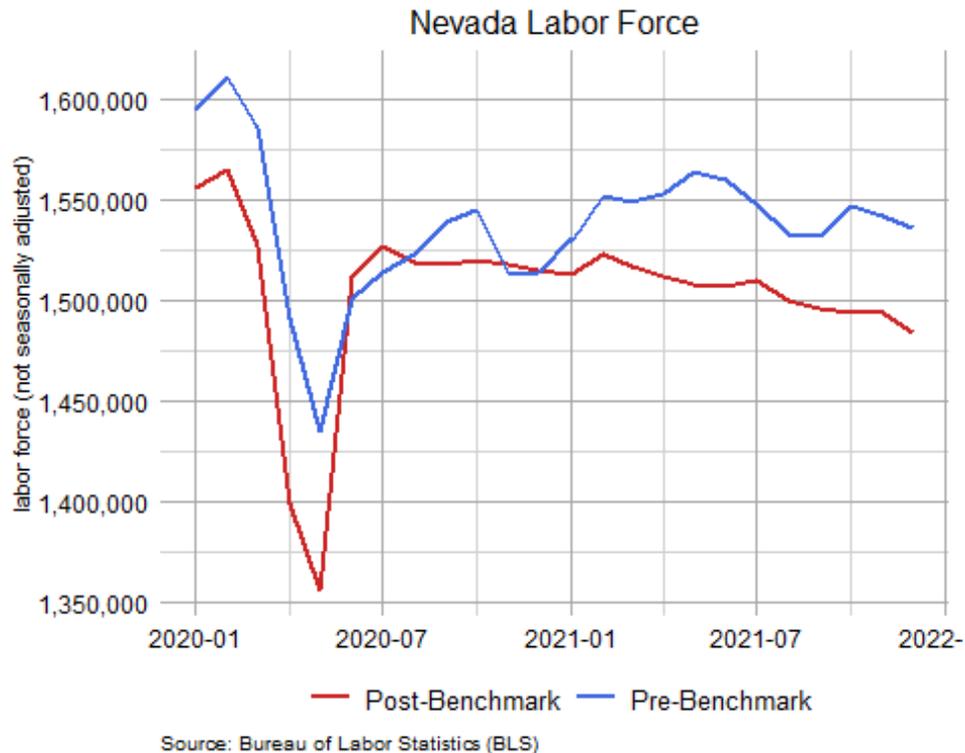
Nevada Employment and Unemployment Components of Change

Component	2020 Pre-Benchmark	2020 Post-Benchmark	2021 Pre-Benchmark	2021 Post-Benchmark	2021 Benchmark Revision	2021 O-T-Y change Post-Benchmark
CES employment	1,274,535	1,278,666	1,332,886	1,365,935	33,049	87,270
Private house employment	5,048	4,994	4,381	4,315	-67	-679
Self employed employment	68,567	67,835	81,087	79,890	-1,197	12,055
Unpaid family employment	952	941	1,598	1,575	-24	634
Self employed unpaid family employment	69,520	68,776	82,686	79,890	-2,796	11,114
Agricultural employment	8,674	8,585	13,420	13,228	-192	4,643
All other employment	74,567	73,770	87,067	85,780	-1,287	12,010
UI claims without earnings	134,265	137,933	33,273	34,815	1,543	-103,117
New entrants to labor force	8,043	7,959	4,159	4,099	-60	-3,860
Reentrants to labor force	17,328	17,143	22,070	21,747	-324	4,604

Labor force revisions

In 2021 the annual average labor force benchmark estimate was revised down to 1,504,760 from the pre-benchmark estimate 1,545,555 resulting in a 40,795 decline. As indicated before, the average employment and unemployment were revised down in 2021. These changes indicate that on average 40,795 people left the labor force in 2021.

The 2020 annual average labor force benchmark estimate was 1,502,850 which is lower than the pre-benchmark estimate 1,530,870. This represents a 28,020 annual average decline in labor force. As mentioned before, the average employment was revised down in 2020 and the average unemployment was revised up. These changes indicate that on average the decline in the the labor force was driven by a decline in employment.



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Nevada Substate LAUS Benchmark 2021

After the Statewide 2021 annual processing/benchmark is completed, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program makes routine revisions to figures for geographic areas below the state level. For Nevada substate areas (metropolitan areas, micropolitan areas, and counties), employment and unemployment estimates were revised back to 2010, with the largest revisions affecting the most recent two years. The areas below state level are control to sum to the statewide employment and unemployment totals.

2021 Annual Sub-State Revisions

The metropolitan and micropolitan areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are “major” Labor Market Areas (LMAs) for LAUS purposes.

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the urbanized area measured by commuting ties.

Las Vegas 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Las Vegas Metropolitan Area, resulted in a 8.3 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), unchanged from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The annual average rate declined from 15.1 percent in 2020.

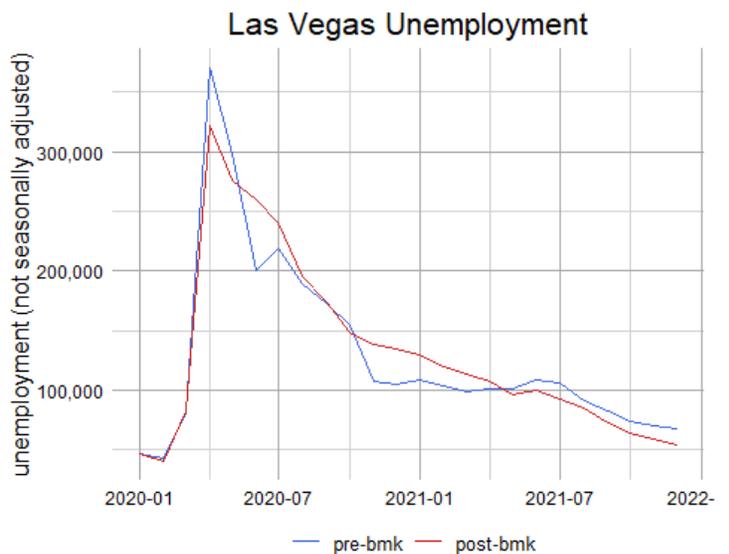
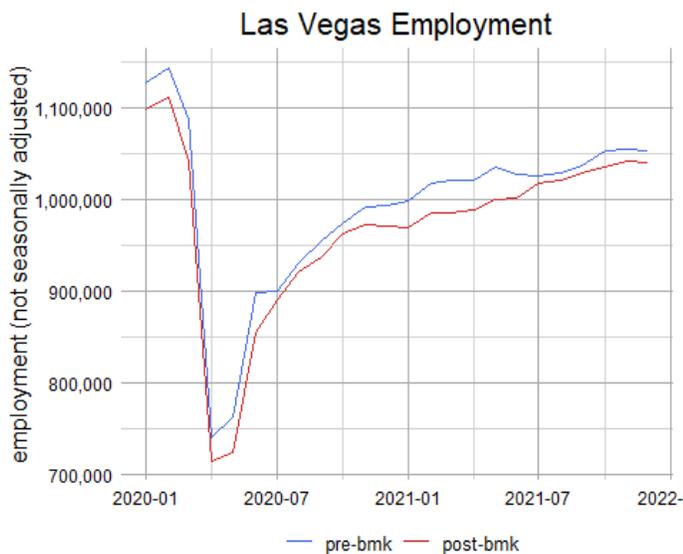
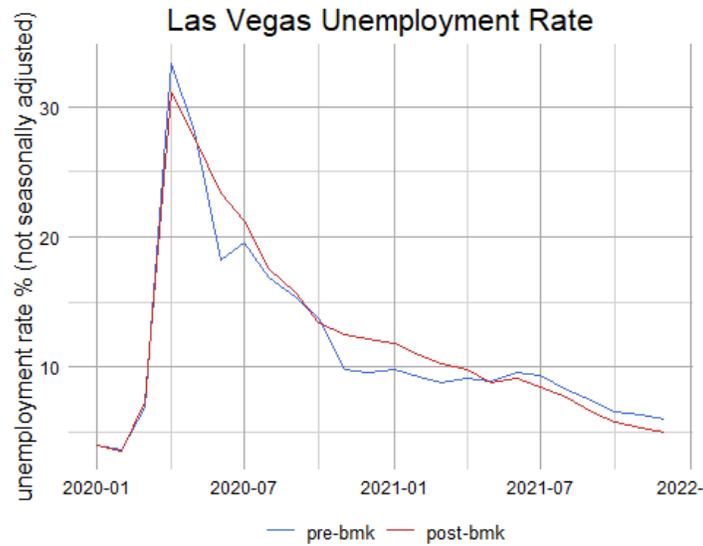
The 2021 employment was revised down by 21,660 people. The components of employment include non-agricultural employment, all other employment (includes self-employed persons who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) and agricultural employment. In 2021, non-agricultural employment was higher from previous estimate. All other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated.

In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 1,635 people. The components of unemployment include unemployment insurance (UI) claims, unemployed exhaustees (those who have finished their UI benefits), reentrants and new entrants to the labor force. In 2021, reentrants and new entrants were revised down. All other components were higher than originally estimated. Unemployed exhaustees show the largest increase.

Las Vegas 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 14.7 percent to 15.5 percent in Las Vegas. Employment was 25,215 people lower than originally estimated. Nonagricultural employment was higher than originally estimated. All other employment was revised down. Agricultural employment was unchanged. Unemployment was higher than originally estimated by 6,025 people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees increased from original estimates. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down.

Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Reno 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Reno Metropolitan Area, resulted in a 8.2 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), increasing from 7.8 percent before the benchmark process. The annual average rate remain unchanged from 2020.

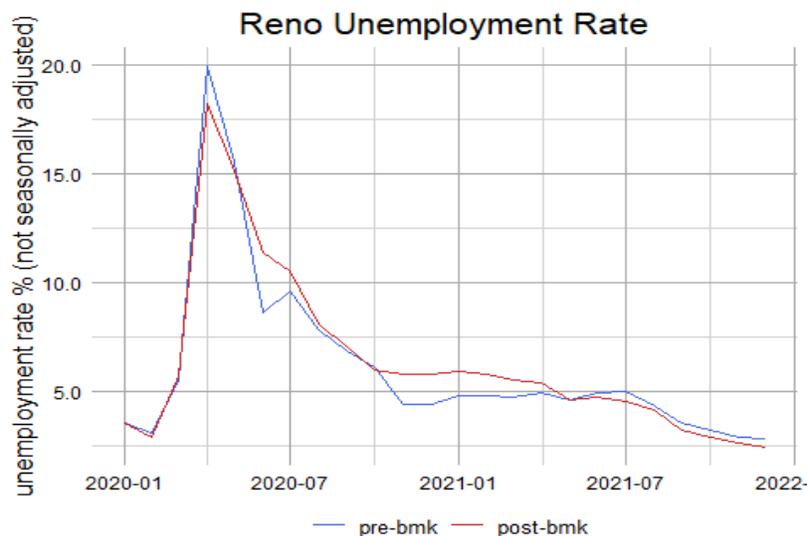
The 2021 employment was revised down by 11,915 people. The components of employment include non-agricultural employment, all other employment (includes self-employed persons who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) and agricultural employment. In 2021, all other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than previous estimate. Non-agricultural employment was higher than originally estimated.

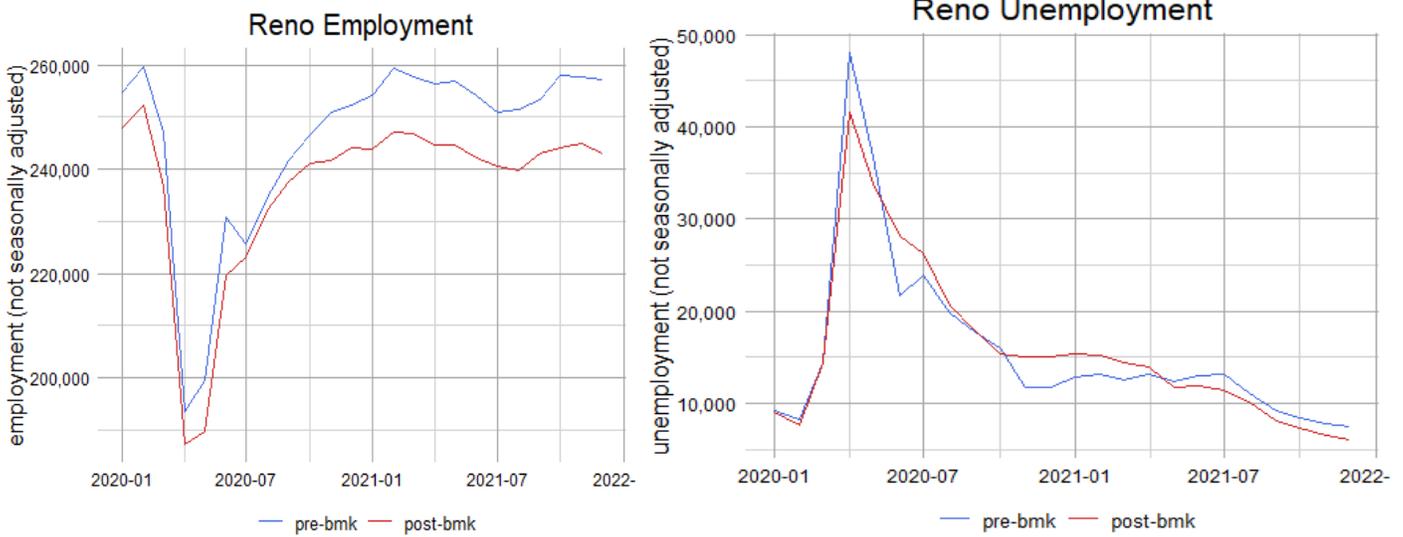
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 215 people. The components of unemployment include unemployment insurance (UI) claims, unemployed exhaustees (those who have finished their UI benefits), reentrants and new entrants to the labor force. In 2021, reentrants and new entrants were lower compared to original estimate. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher than originally estimated.

Reno 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 7.8 percent to 8.2 percent in Reno. Employment was 6,955 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than originally estimated. Unemployment was 490 people higher from previous estimate. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down.

Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Carson City 2021 revisions:

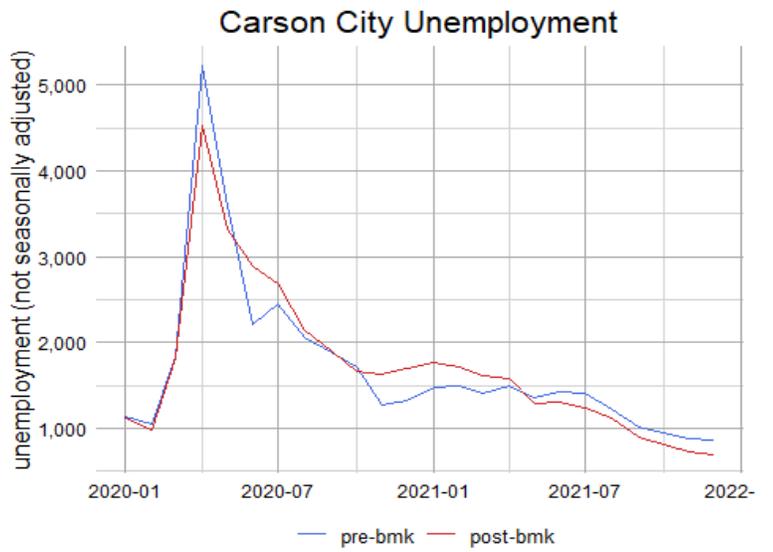
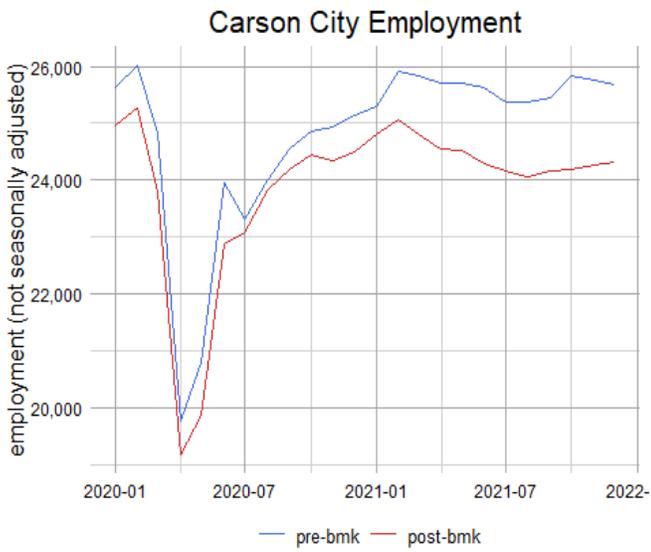
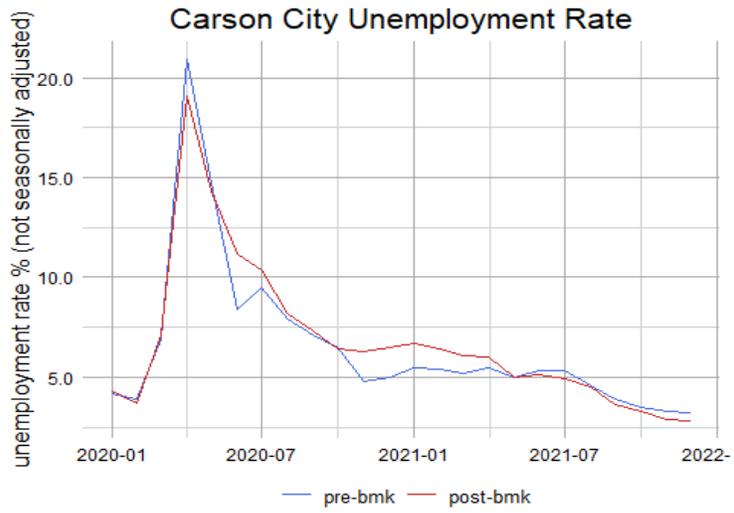
The 2021 annual benchmark in Carson City Metropolitan Area, resulted in a 4.8 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), increasing from 4.7 percent before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 8.6 percent in 2020.

The 2021 employment was revised down by 1,195 people. The components of employment include non-agricultural employment, all other employment (includes self-employed persons who work for a business owned by a family member, and private household workers) and agricultural employment. In 2021, all other employment and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 20 people. The components of unemployment include unemployment insurance (UI) claims, unemployed exhaustees (those who have finished their UI benefits), reentrants and new entrants to the labor force. In 2021, UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher than originally estimated. Reentrants and new entrants were revised down.

Carson City 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 8.2 percent to 8.6 percent in Carson City. Employment was 625 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than previous estimate. Unemployment was higher than originally estimated by 50 people. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Micropolitan Areas

Micropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban area as measured by commuting ties.

Elko Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

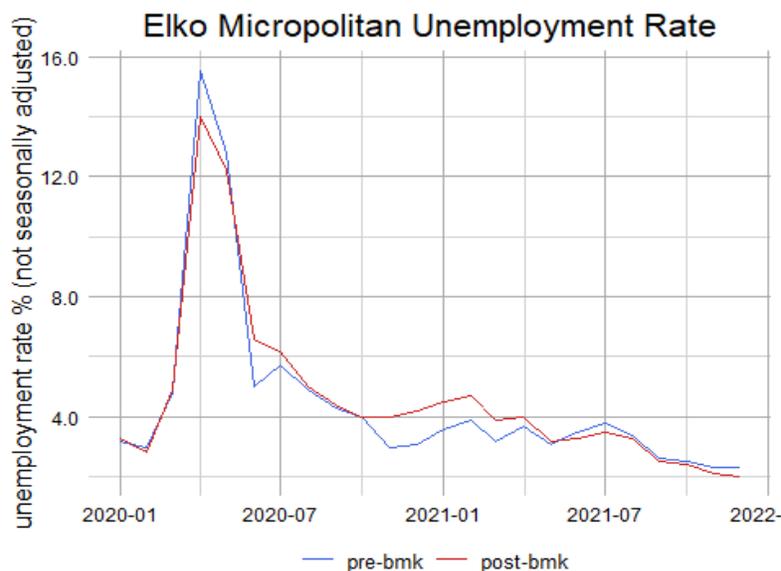
The 2021 annual benchmark in Elko Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 3.3 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), increasing from 3.2 percent before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 5.8 percent in 2020.

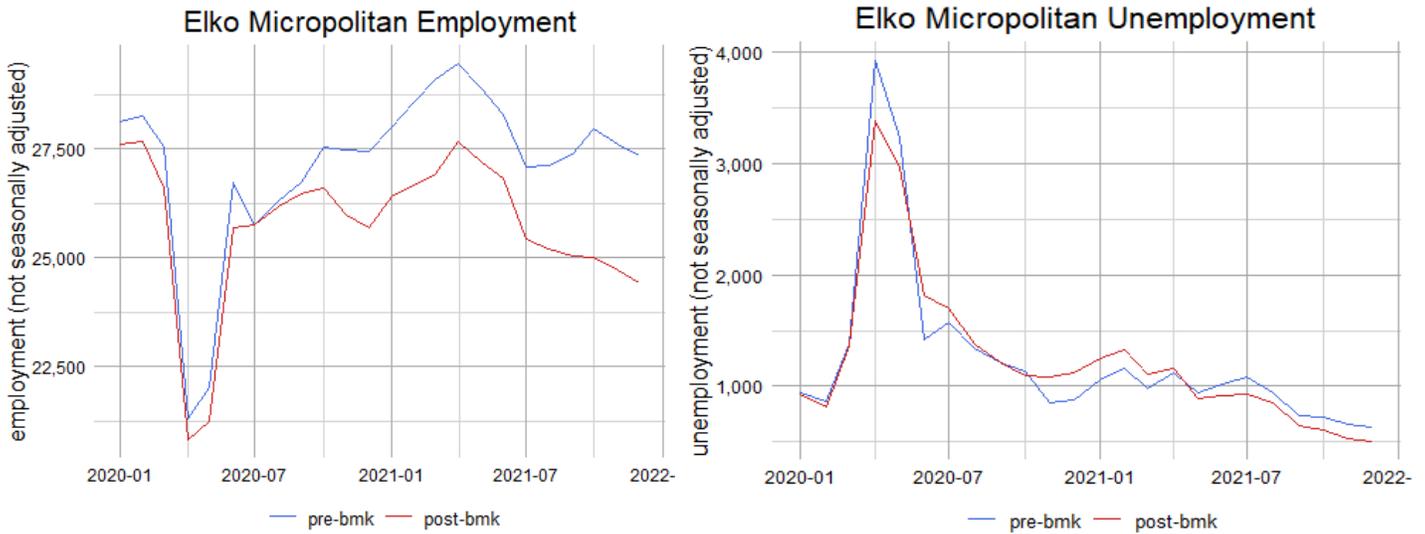
The 2021 employment was revised down 2,105 people. In 2021, non-agricultural employment, all other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than previously estimated.

In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 30 people. Reentrants and new entrants were revised down. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher than originally estimated.

Elko Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 5.6 percent to 5.8% in Elko Micropolitan Area. Employment was 735 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up. Unemployment was higher than originally estimated by nine people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Fallon Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

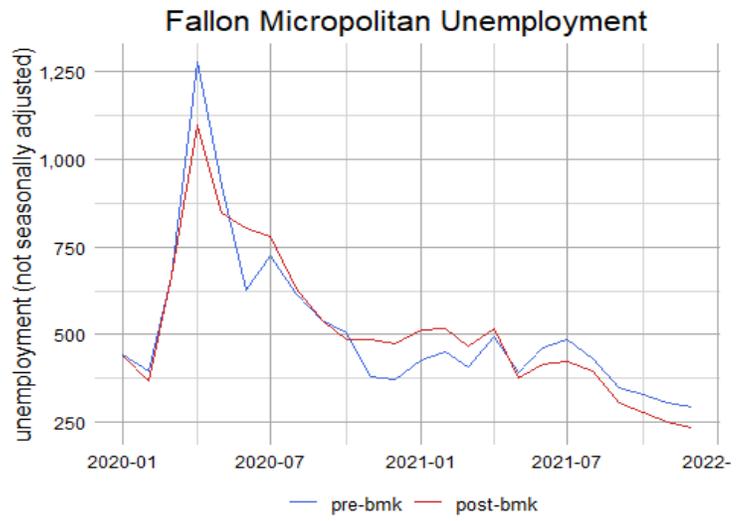
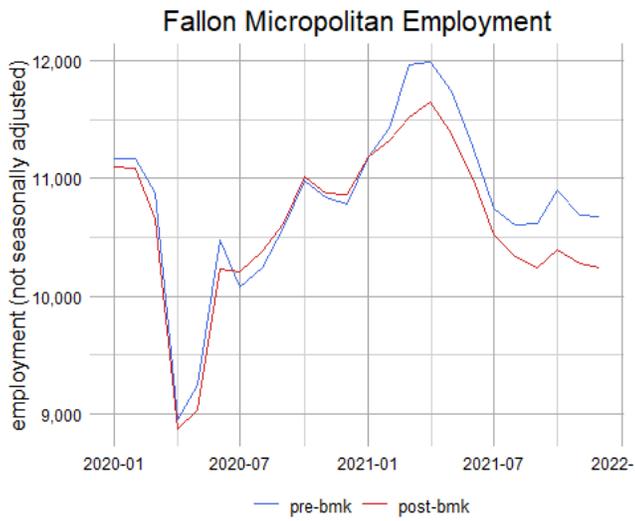
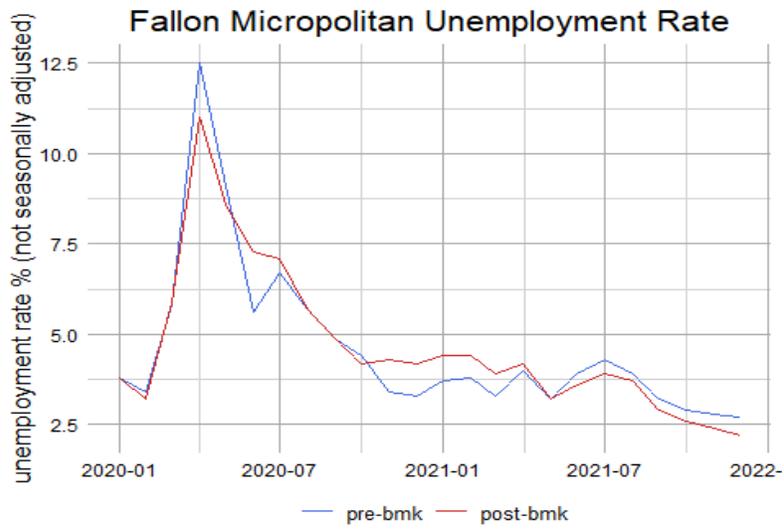
The 2021 annual benchmark in Fallon Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 3.5 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), remaining unchanged from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 5.7 percent in 2020.

The 2021 employment was revised down by 315 people. All other employment and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was higher than previous estimate.

Unemployment was revised down by 10 people. New entrants and reentrants to the labor force were revised down. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared with previous estimate.

Fallon Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 5.6 percent to 5.7 percent in Fallon Micropolitan Area. The employment was 40 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Nonagricultural was revised up. Unemployment was revised down by ten people. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were lower than previously estimated. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Figures below display unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Fernley Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Fernley Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 5.2 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), declining from 5.3 percent before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 8.9 percent in 2020.

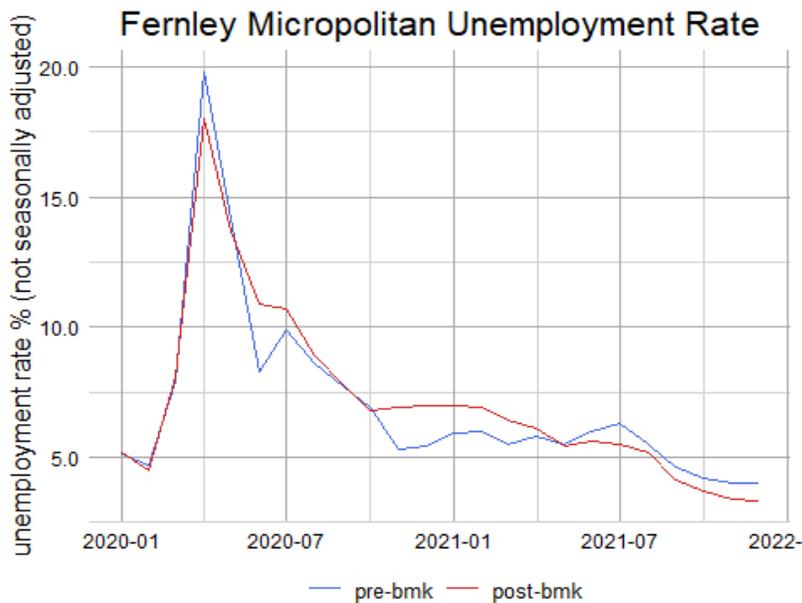
The 2021 employment was revised down by 240 people. Non-agricultural employment, all other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated.

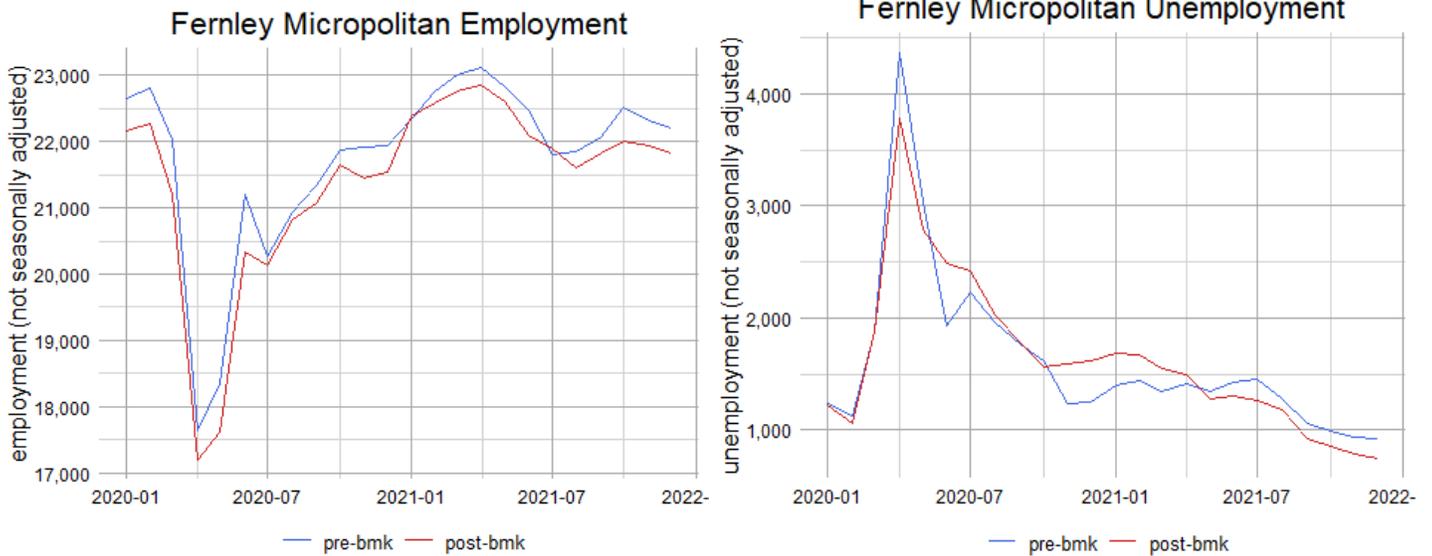
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 25 people. Reentrants and new entrants were revised down. Unemployed exhaustees, and UI claims were higher compared with previous estimate.

Fernley Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 8.5 percent to 8.9 percent in Fernley Micropolitan Area. Employment was 460 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was higher by 50 people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were higher than previously estimated. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Gardnerville Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Gardnerville Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 4.5 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), declining from 5.2 percent before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 8.9 percent in 2020.

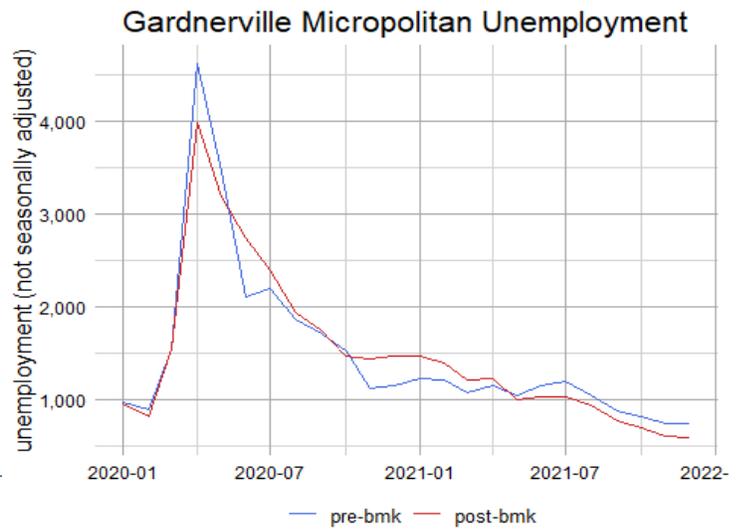
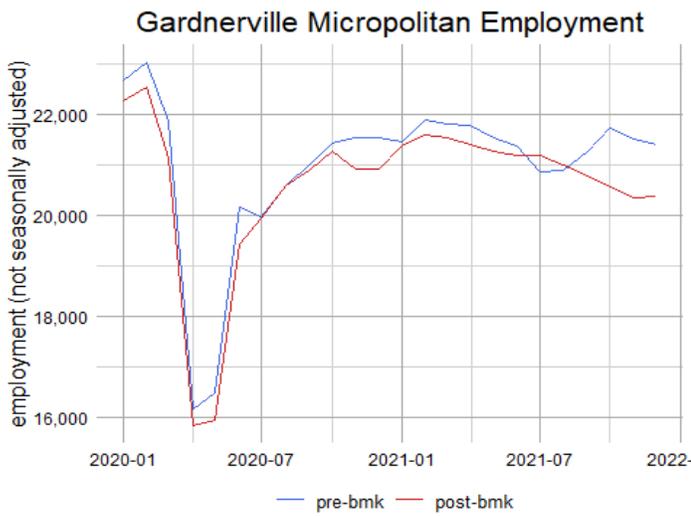
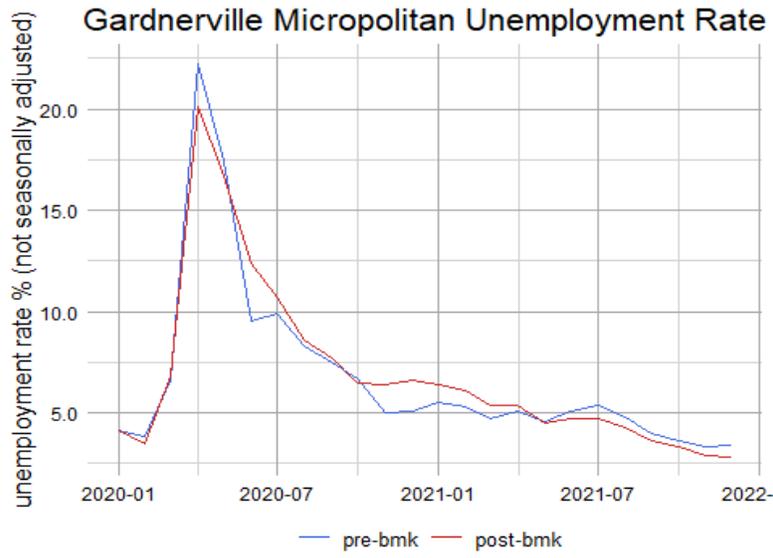
The 2021 employment was lower than originally estimated by 405 people. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher compared to original estimate.

Unemployment was lower from previous estimate by 25 people. In 2021, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were revised up.

Gardnerville Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 8.6 percent to 8.9 percent in Gardnerville Micropolitan Area. Employment was 400 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than the previous estimate.

Unemployment was revised up by 40 people. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Pahrump Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Pahrump Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 6.1 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is unchanged from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 10.2 percent in 2020.

The 2021 employment was revised down by 600 people. All other employment and agricultural were slightly higher from previous estimate. Non-agricultural employment was higher than originally estimated.

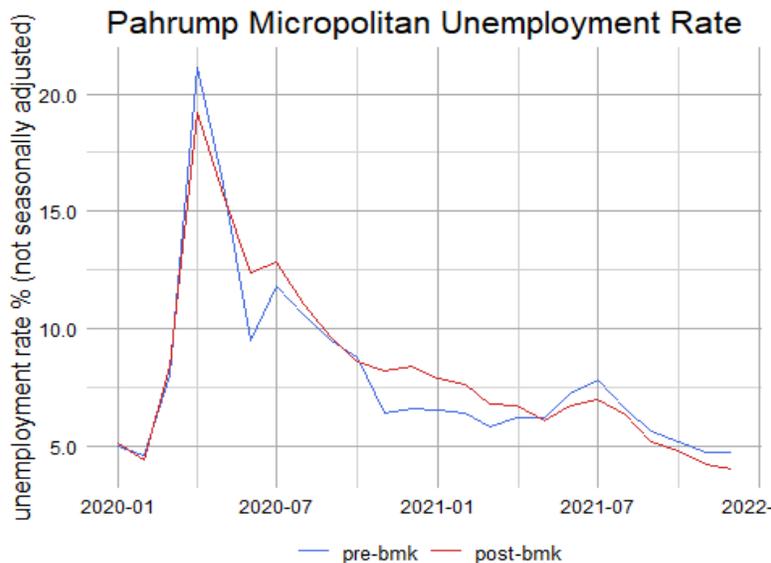
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by 30 people. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared with previous estimate. Reentrants to the labor force were unchanged and new entrants were lower.

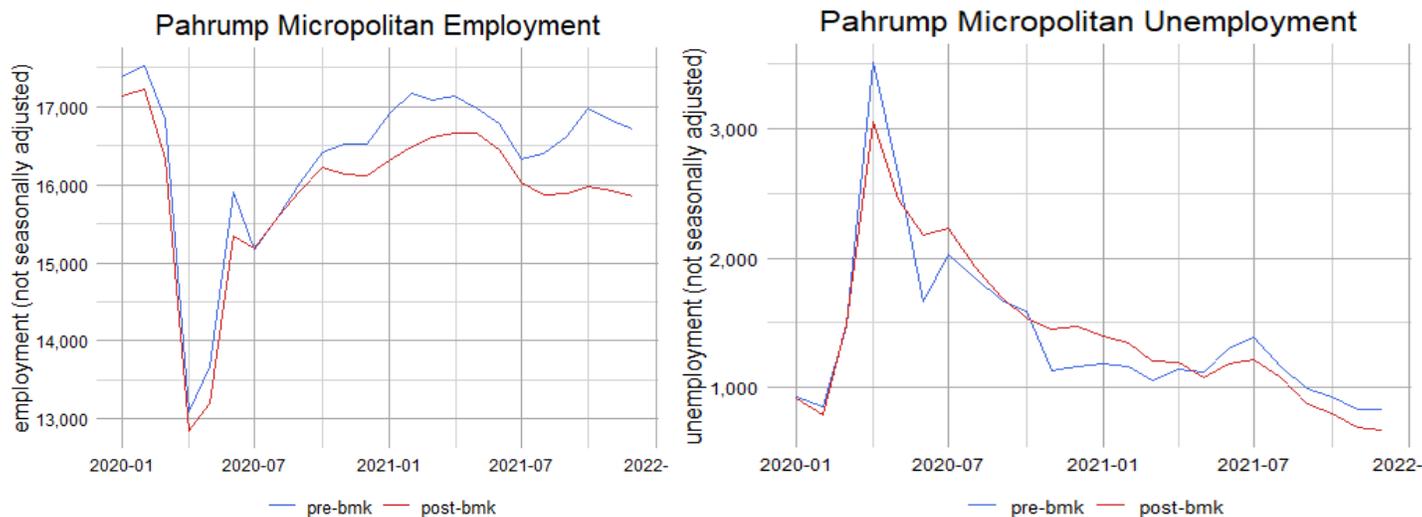
Pahrump Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 9.7 percent to 10.2 percent in Pahrump. The employment was 285 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were slightly higher from previous estimate. Non-agricultural employment was higher than originally estimated.

Unemployment was revised up by 60 people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Reentrants to the labor force were slightly higher and new entrants to the labor force did not change.

Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Winnemucca Micropolitan Area 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Winnemucca Micropolitan Area, resulted in a 3.4 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is lower compared to the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 3.5 percent. The rate declined from five percent in 2020.

The 2021 employment was revised down by 90 people. In 2021, all other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

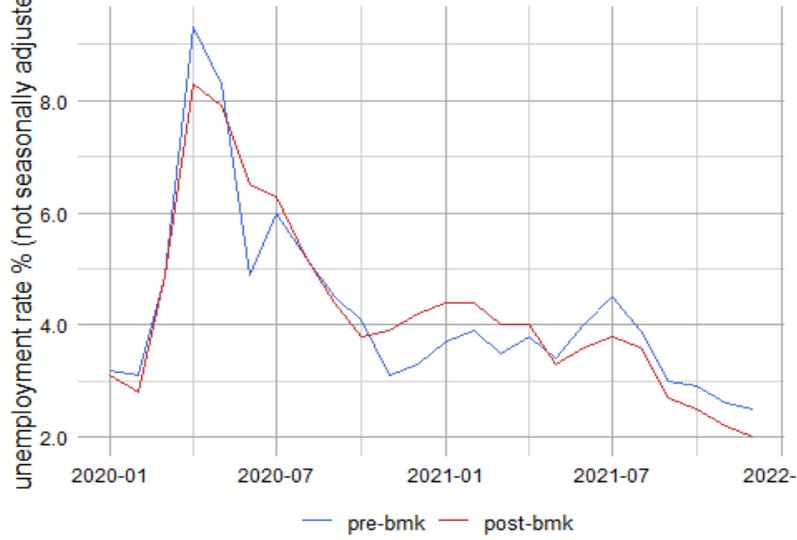
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by nine people. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared with previous estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down.

Winnemucca Micropolitan Area 2020 revisions:

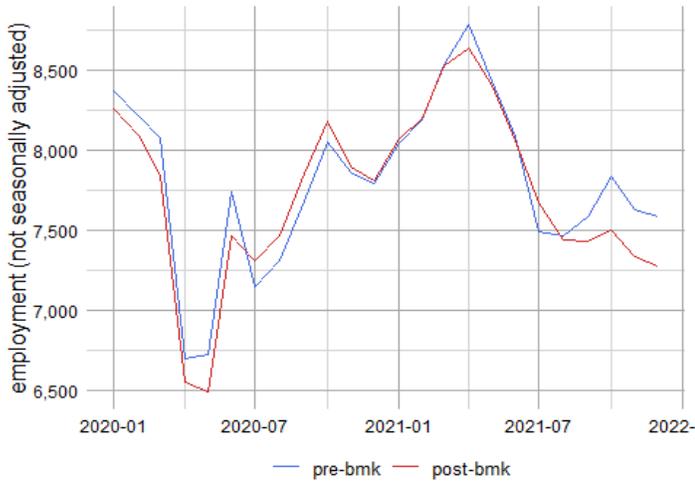
The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was five percent in Winnemucca Micropolitan Area. This is slightly higher from previous estimate at 4.9 percent. Employment was 40 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than previously estimated.

Unemployment was revised up by seven people. UI claims were higher compared to previous estimate. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were slightly higher from previous estimate. Reentrant and new entrants to the labor force were lower. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.

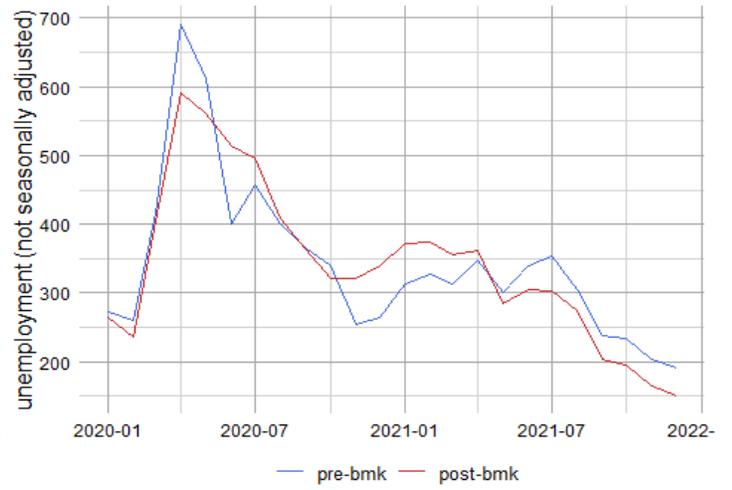
Winnemucca Micropolitan Unemployment Rate



Winnemucca Micropolitan Employment



Winnemucca Micropolitan Unemployment



Counties

Esmeralda County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Esmeralda, resulted in a 3.8 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is unchanged from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 5.3 percent in 2020.

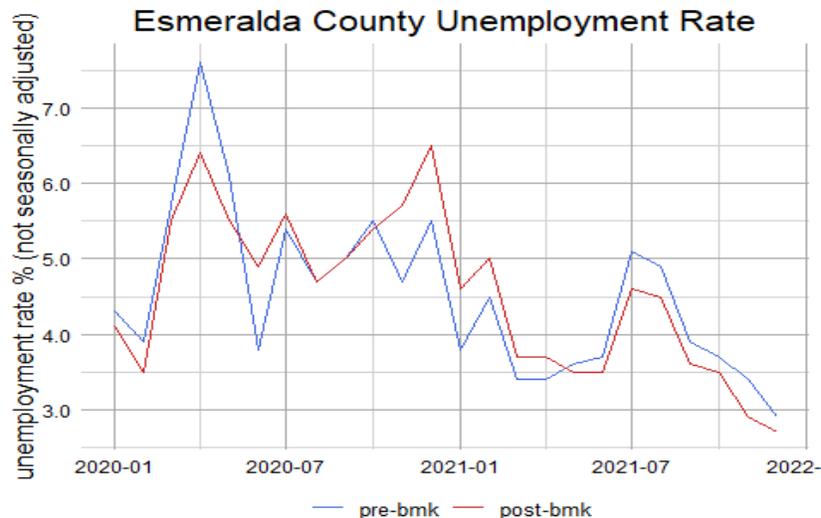
The 2021 employment was higher by two people. In 2021, non-agricultural employment was higher than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were unchanged from previous estimate.

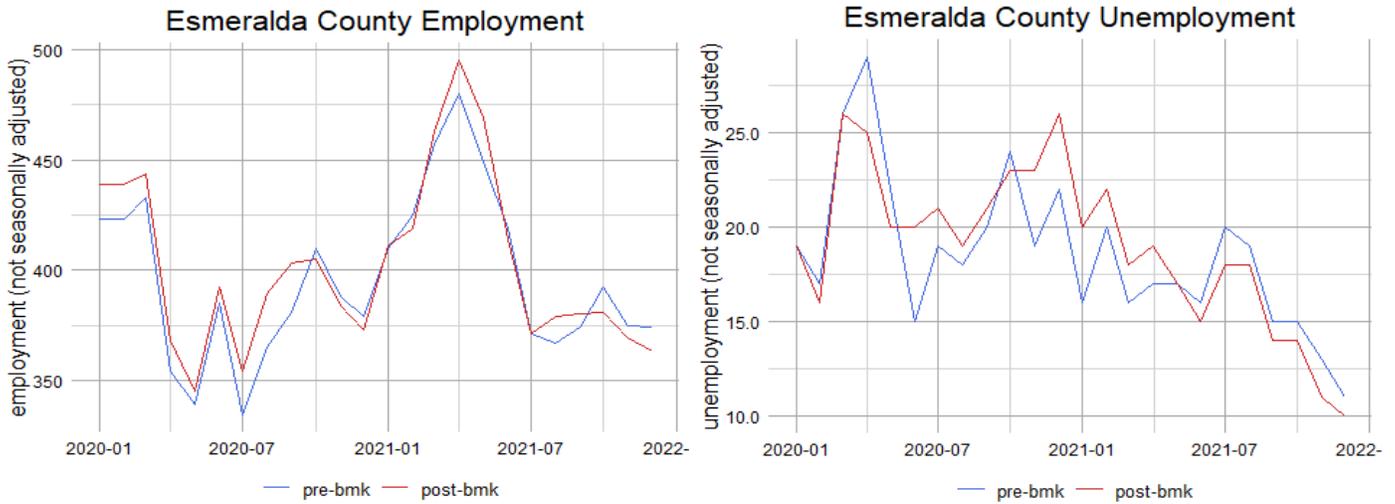
In 2021 unemployment was unchanged from original estimate. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, reentrants, and new entrants to the labor force were unchanged compared with previous estimate.

Esmeralda County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 5.3 percent, this is higher from previous estimate at 4.9 percent. Employment was ten people higher than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up. All other employment, and agricultural employment were unchanged from previous estimate.

Unemployment was just one person higher than originally estimated. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were unchanged from previous estimate. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Lander County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Lander, resulted in a 3.6 percent annual average unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted), this is unchanged from the annual average rate estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 4.9 percent in 2020.

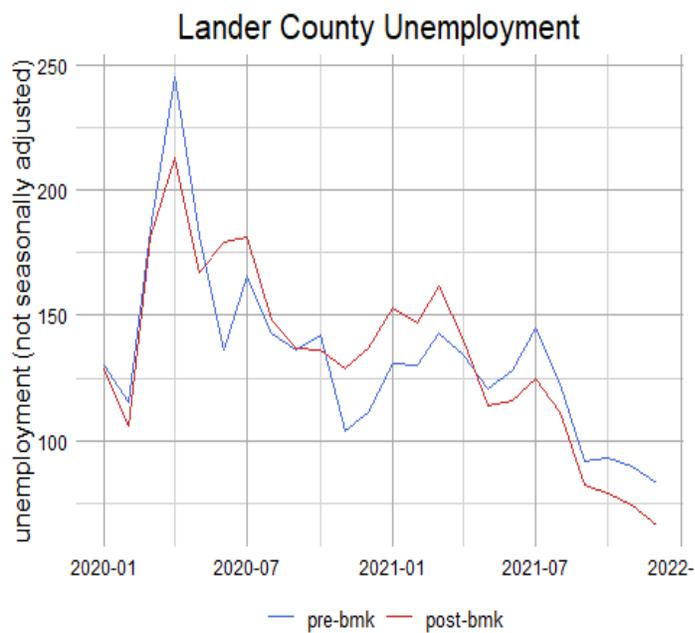
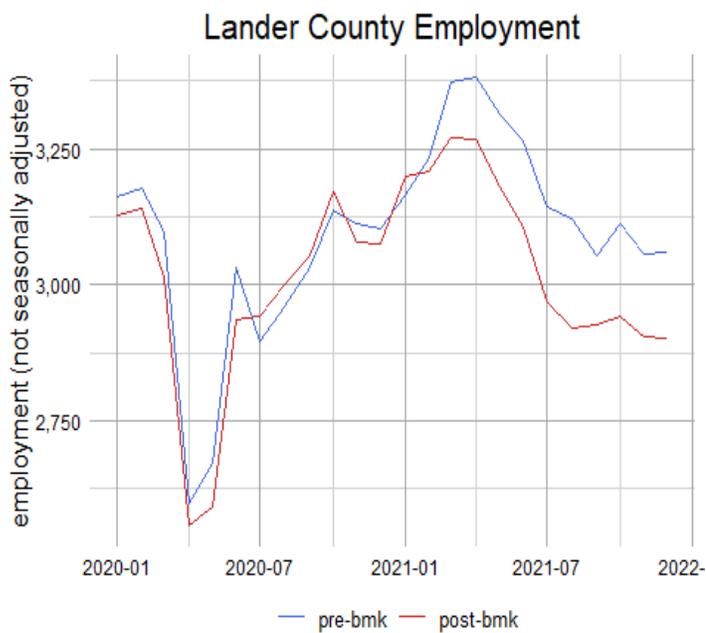
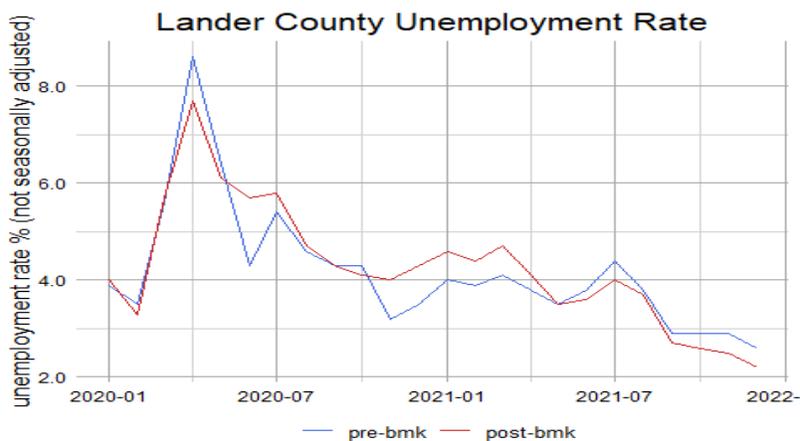
The 2021 employment was revised down by 120 people. All other employment, and agricultural employment were lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

In 2021, unemployment was revised down by four people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were slightly higher from previous estimate. Reentrants to the labor force were revised down. New entrants to the labor force were unchanged.

Lander County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 4.9 percent which is higher from previous estimate at 4.8 percent in Lander. The employment was 25 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was revised up by four people. UI claims were slightly higher. Unemployed exhaustees were unchanged. Reentrants were slightly lower. New entrants to the labor force did not change. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Lincoln County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Lincoln, resulted in a 3.4 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is lower compared to the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 3.6 percent. The rate declined from 5.1 percent in 2020.

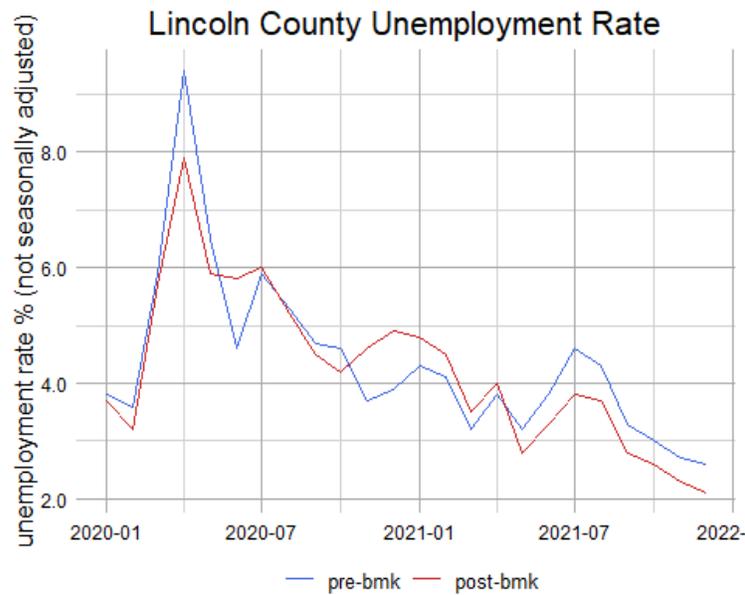
The 2021 employment was revised up by 30 people. Non-agricultural employment was revised up. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down.

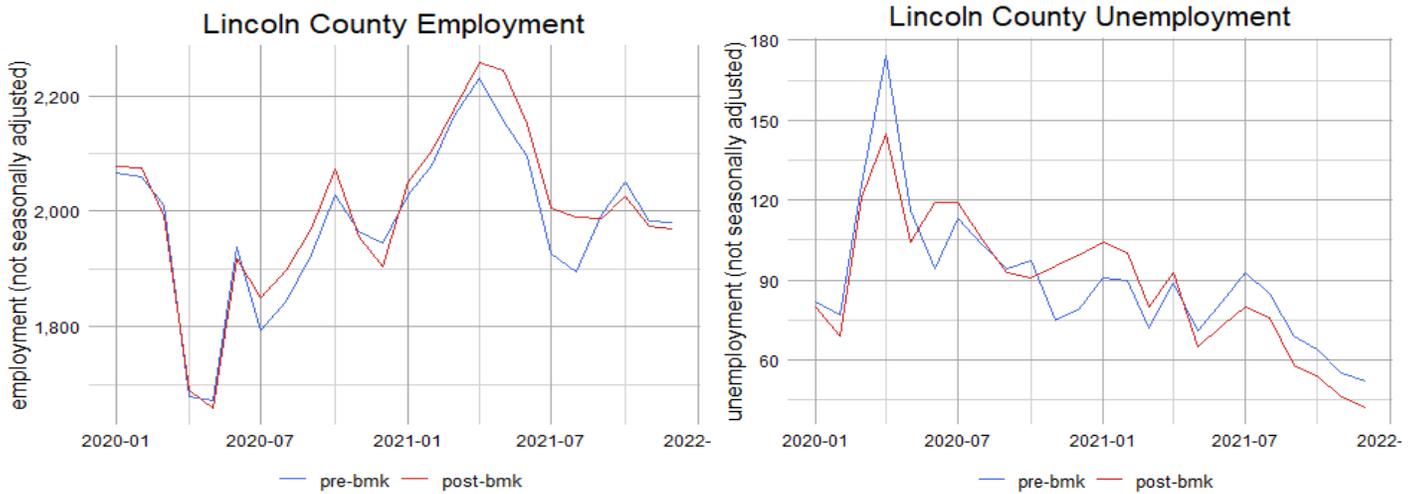
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by three people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were slightly revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were lower compared to previous estimate.

Lincoln County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was four percent which is unchanged from previous estimate in Lincoln. Employment was 12 people higher than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was revised up. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down.

Unemployment was unchanged. UI claims were higher from previous estimate. Unemployed exhaustees were unchanged. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Mineral County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Mineral, resulted in a 3.8 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is unchanged compared to the annual average estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 5.8 percent in 2020.

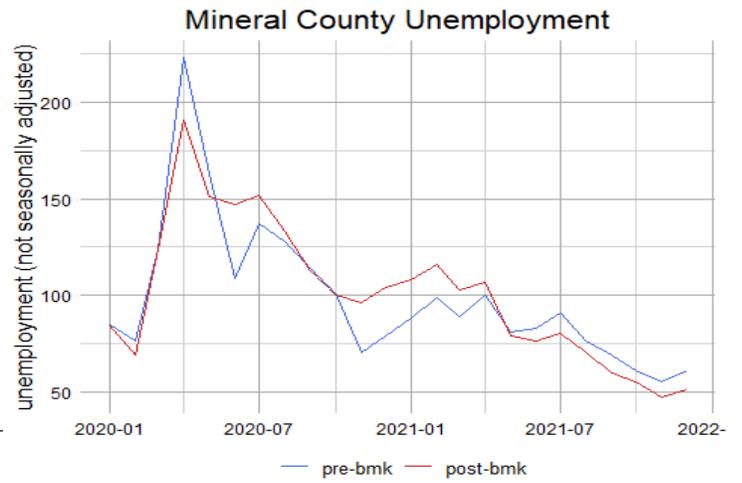
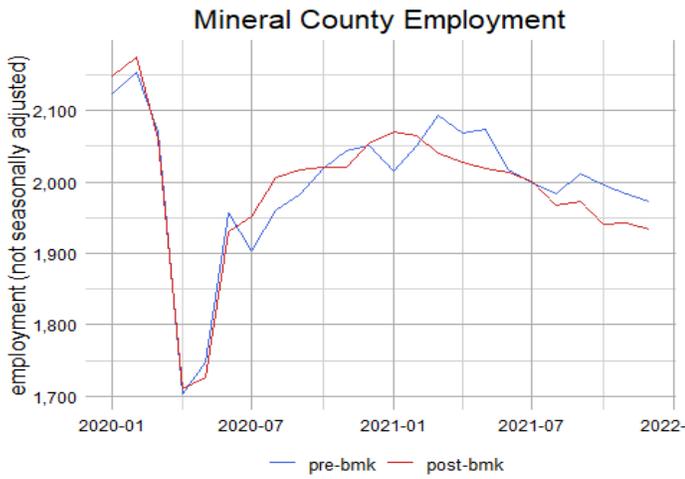
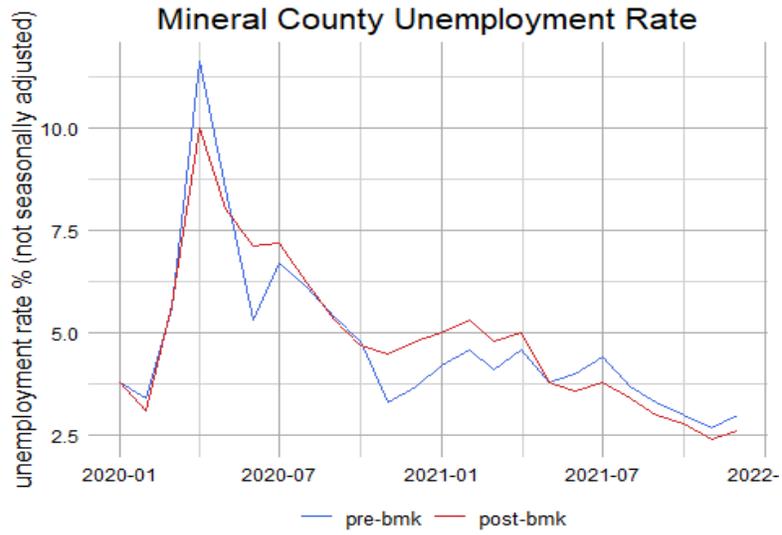
The 2021 employment was revised down by 25 people. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

In 2021 unemployment was unchanged. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Reentrants to the labor force were revised down. New entrants to the labor force were unchanged.

Mineral County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 5.6 percent to 5.8 percent in Lincoln. Employment was nine people higher than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was five people higher. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force did not change. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Pershing County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Pershing, resulted in a 3.6 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is lower compared to the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 3.8 percent. The rate declined from 4.8 percent in 2020.

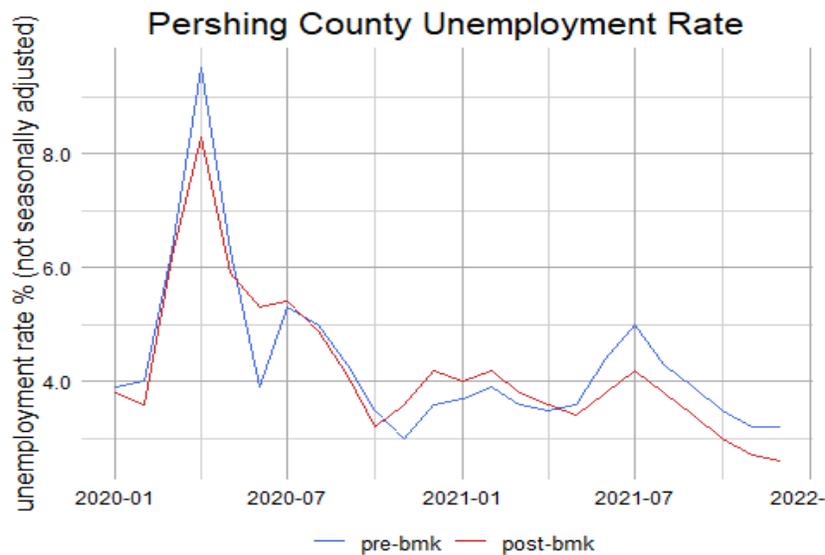
The 2021 employment was revised up by 5 people. All other employment, and agricultural employment were unchanged. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

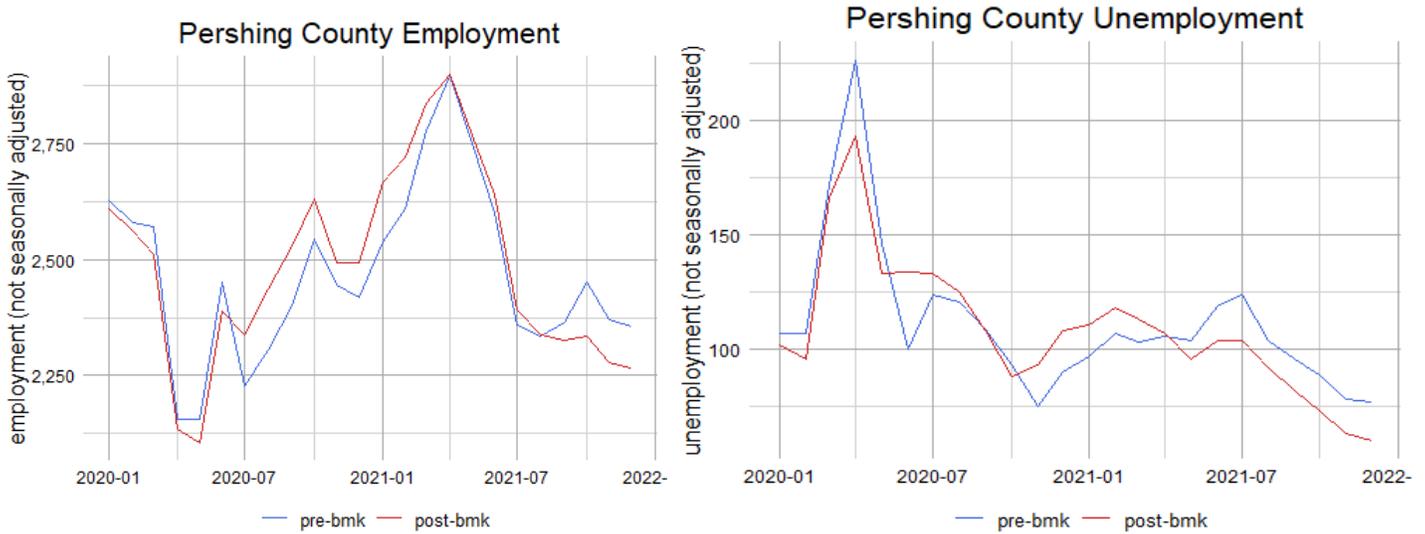
In 2021 unemployment was revised down by six people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were lower compared to previous estimate.

Pershing County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was four percent in Pershing, which is unchanged from previous estimate. Employment was 30 people higher than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were lower compared from original estimate. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was unchanged from previous estimate. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





White Pine County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in White Pine, resulted in a three percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is lower compared to the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 3.1 percent. The rate declined from 4.2 percent in 2020.

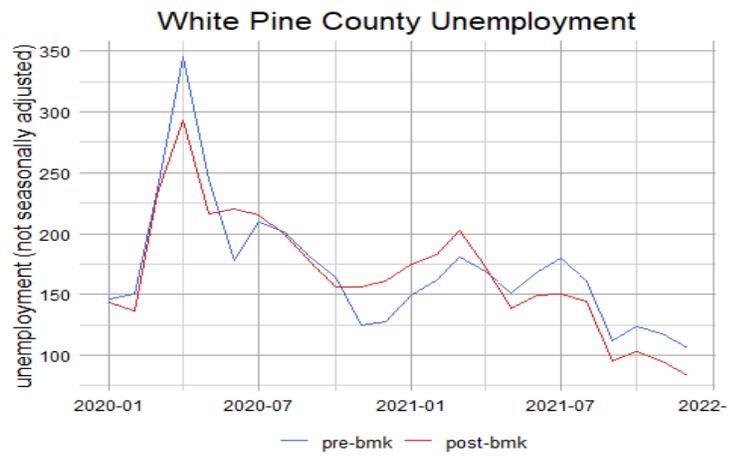
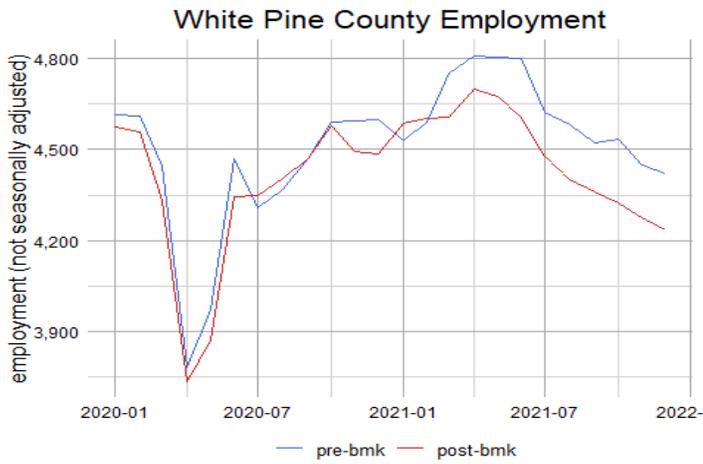
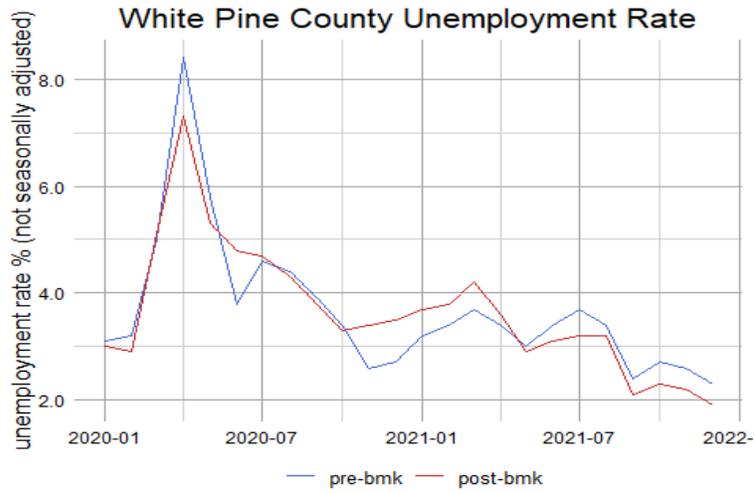
The 2021 employment was revised down by 130 people. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

In 2021 unemployment was also revised down by seven people. UI claims were revised up. Unemployed exhaustees were unchanged. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were lower compared to previous estimate.

White Pine County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in White Pine, this is unchanged from previous estimate. Employment was 55 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was unchanged from previous estimate. UI claims were revised up. Unemployed exhaustees were unchanged. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Elko County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Elko, resulted in a 3.3 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is slightly higher from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 3.2 percent. The rate declined from 5.9 percent in 2020.

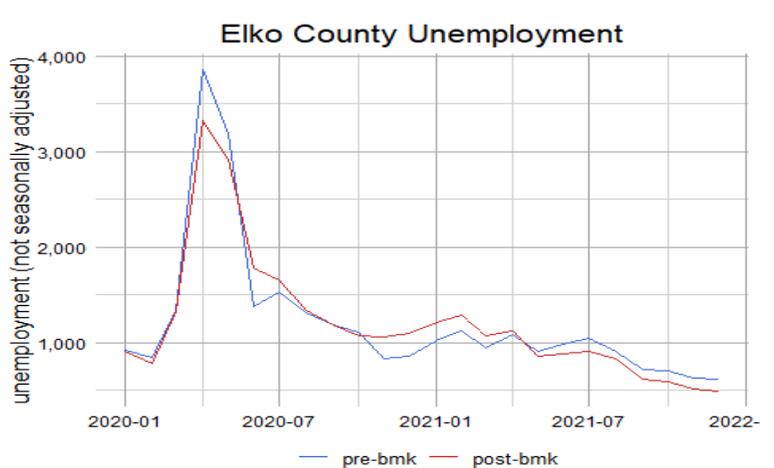
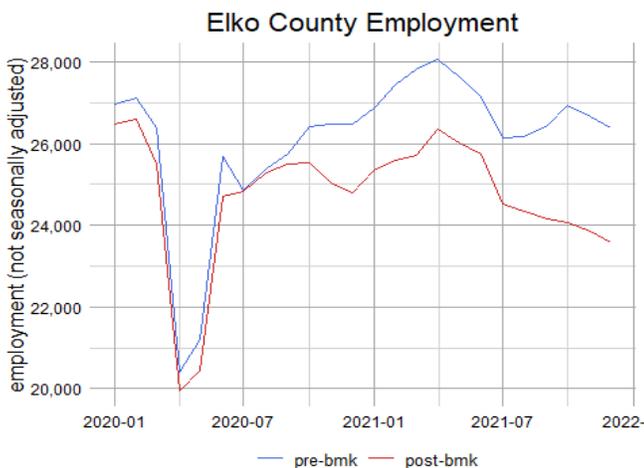
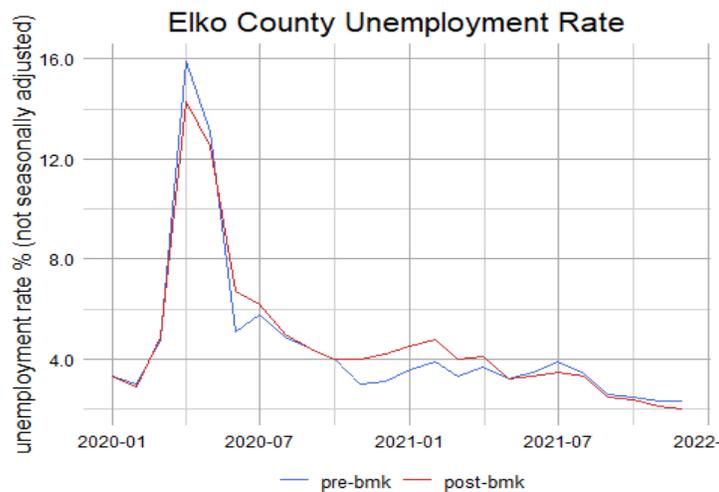
The 2021 employment was revised down by 2,040 people. All other employment and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than the original estimate.

In 2021 unemployment was also revised down by 25 people. UI claims and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants and new entrants the labor force were revised down.

Elko County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in Elko, which is unchanged from previous estimate. Employment was 715 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was higher than the original estimate.

Unemployment was revised up by eight people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Eureka County 2021 revisions:

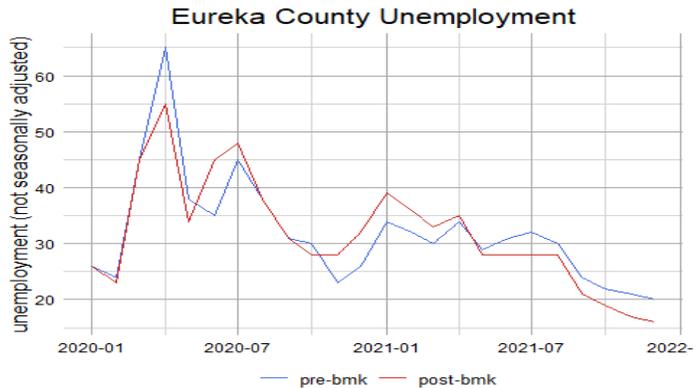
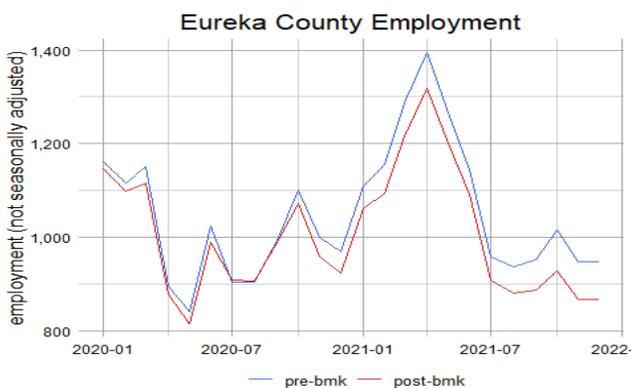
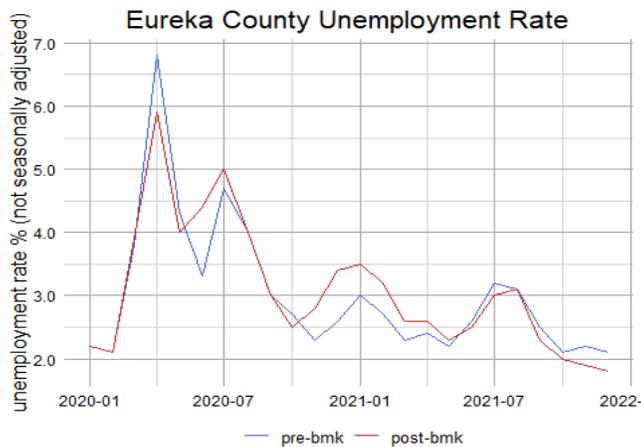
The 2021 annual benchmark in Eureka, resulted in a 2.6 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2020 (not seasonally adjusted), this is higher from the annual average estimated before the benchmark process at 2.5 percent. The rate declined from 3.5 percent in 2020.

The 2021 employment was revised down by 65 people. Non-agricultural employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. All other employment was unchanged from original estimate.

In 2021 unemployment was also revised down by one person. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were unchanged compared to previous estimate.

Eureka County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 3.5 percent in Eureka, which is unchanged from previous estimate. Employment was 20 people lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was higher from previous estimate. All other employment was unchanged. Agricultural employment was revised down. Unemployment was unchanged from previous estimate. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, new entrants and reentrants to the labor force did not change from original estimate. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



Storey County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Storey, resulted in a 4.6 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), this is unchanged from the annual average rate estimated before the benchmark process. The rate declined from 8.5 percent in 2020.

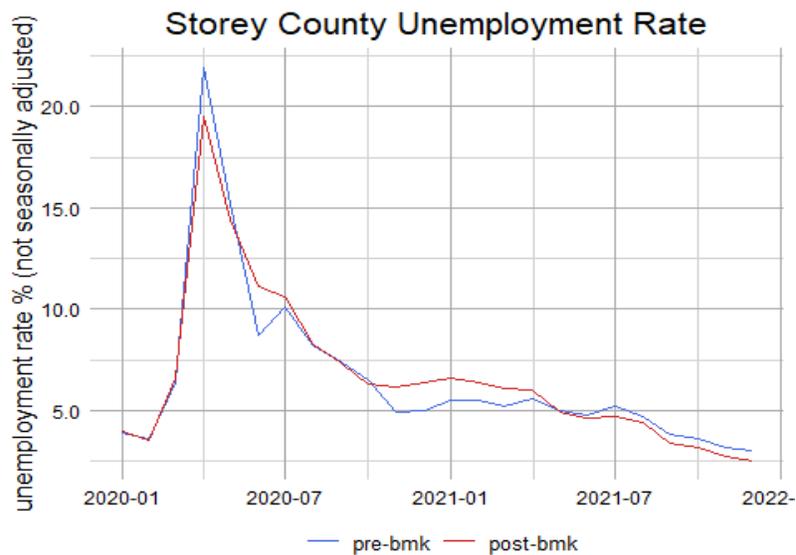
The 2021 employment was revised down by 80 people. All other employment was lower compared to original estimate. Agricultural employment was unchanged, and non-agricultural employment was higher from previous estimate.

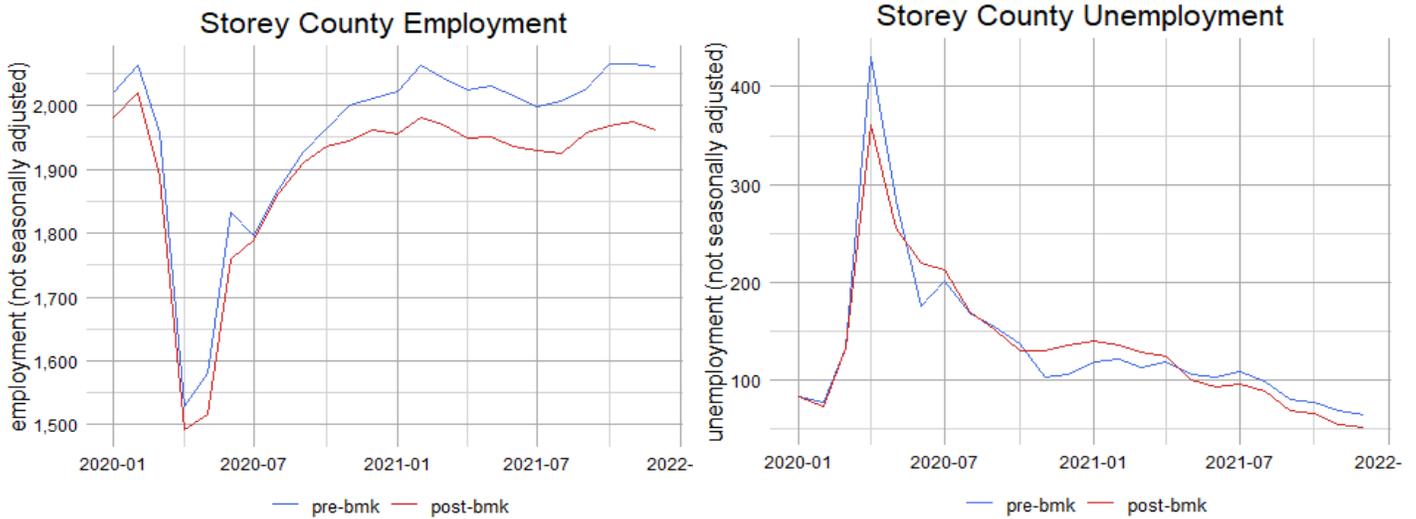
In 2021 unemployment was also revised down by three people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were higher compared to previous estimate. Reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were unchanged.

Storey County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate was 8.5 percent in Storey, which is higher from original estimate at 8.3 percent. Employment was 40 people lower than originally estimated. Non-agricultural employment was higher. All other employment was lower and agricultural employment was unchanged.

Unemployment was unchanged from previous estimate. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, reentrants and new entrants to the labor force were unchanged from original estimate. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.





Washoe County 2021 revisions:

The 2021 annual benchmark in Washoe, resulted in a 4.3 percent annual average unemployment rate in 2021 (not seasonally adjusted), which is higher from the annual average rate estimated before the benchmark process at 4.2 percent. The rate declined from 8.2 percent in 2020.

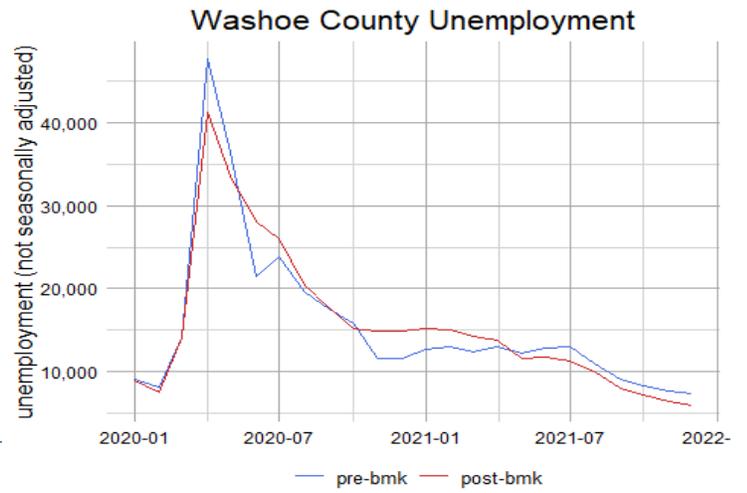
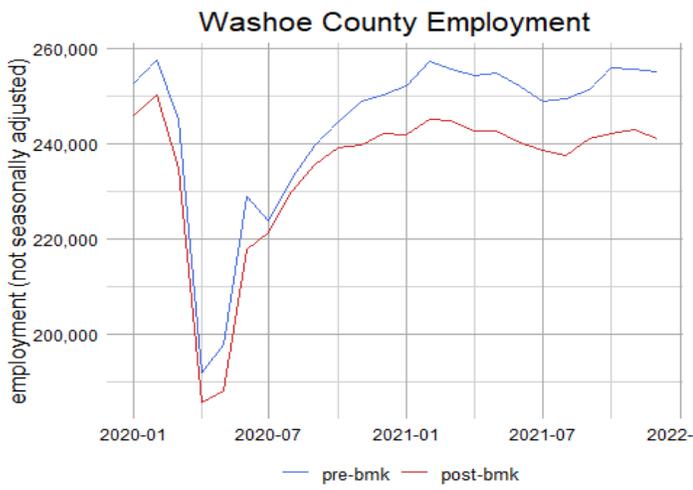
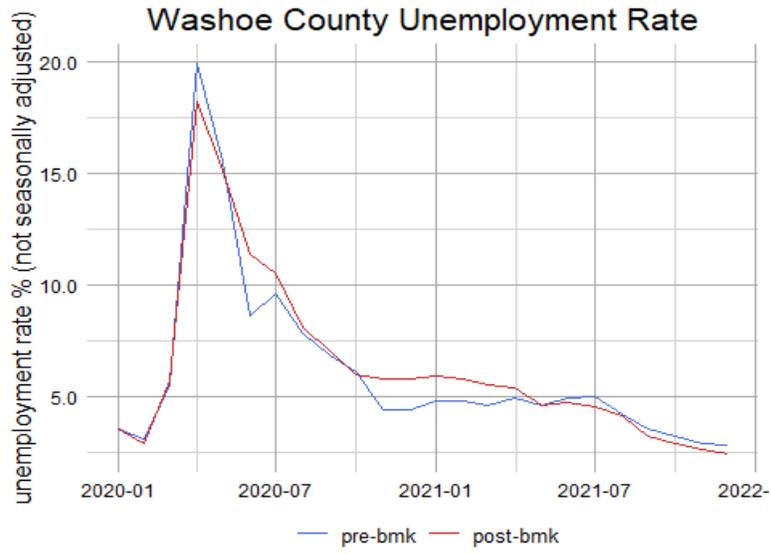
The 2021 employment was lower by 11,835 people. Non-agricultural employment, all other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down.

In 2021 unemployment was also lower by 215 people. UI claims, unemployed exhaustees, new entrants, and reentrants to the labor force were lower compared to previous estimate.

Washoe County 2020 revisions:

The 2020 annual average unemployment rate rose from 7.8 percent to 8.2 percent in Washoe. Employment was 6,915 people lower than originally estimated. All other employment, and agricultural employment were revised down. Non-agricultural employment was revised up.

Unemployment was higher by 490 people. UI claims, and unemployed exhaustees were revised up. Reentrants, and new entrants to the labor force were revised down. Figures below show unemployment rate, employment, and unemployment levels for 2020 and 2021 before and after the benchmark process.



End Notes

Special thanks to all the R and RStudio developers that built the packages to make this possible. Packages used in this report include tidyverse, viridis, ggthemes, scales, data.table, RcppRoll, plotly, patchwork, reshape2, knitr, ggforce, DT, and gt.

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