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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.8 Percent in March

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate declined again in March, down to a seasonally-adjusted 5.8 percent. Nevada's businesses added 35,500 jobs, which equates to a growth rate of 2.8 percent over the previous year.

"The State continues to narrow the gap with respect to the national unemployment rate and for the 44th consecutive month Nevada's job growth, which is the third best in the nation, has exceeded the national average," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Small businesses continue to create new opportunities across Nevada and have surpassed peak pre-recession job numbers, a major milestone for the Silver State."

Additionally, the statewide unemployment rate is also down relative to a year ago, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Businesses added a seasonally-adjusted 6,500 jobs in March. Construction continues to lead the way in job growth percentage, adding 5,900 jobs year-to-date, a growth rate of 9.1 percent. Trade, transportation and utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth, adding 9,200 jobs over the year for a growth rate of 3.9 percent.

"All measures of the Silver State's economic health continue to show positive signs of recovery," Anderson said. "Payrolls were expected to increase by 4,400 in March, but realized a gain of 10,900 jobs, leading to the seasonally-adjusted increase. Of note, small businesses are rebounding as they have added back all of the jobs lost during the recession. Additionally, the number of people filing for unemployment insurance is down and personal income is up 6.6 percent."

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

NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

March 2016

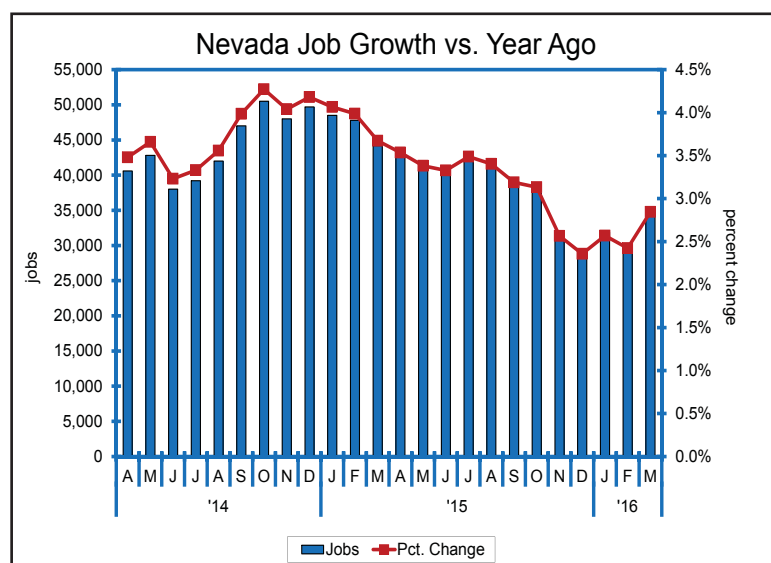
For the 63rd consecutive month, non-farm jobs grew in the Silver State on a year-over-year basis. In March, Nevada payrolls increased by 35,500 jobs, for a growth rate of 2.8 percent, relative to the same month last year. Additionally, this is the 44th month in a row that year-over-year job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation. For the month, there was a seasonally adjusted increase of 6,500 jobs, relative to February. We expected payrolls (not adjusted for seasonality) to increase by 4,400 this month, but 10,900 jobs were actually added, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase. Specifi-

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: February - March Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	10,900	4,400	6,500
Private Sector	9,400	3,600	5,800
Public Sector	1,500	800	700

cally, the private sector added 5,800 jobs to payrolls, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector added 700 jobs over the month.

The construction super sector continues to have the highest percentage growth rate, up 9.1 percent with the addition of 5,900 jobs year-to-date, relative to the first three months of last year. Trade/transportation/utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 9,200 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 3.9 percent. Mining and logging, the only sector to contract, continued to trend downward through the early months of this year, off 800 jobs from last year.

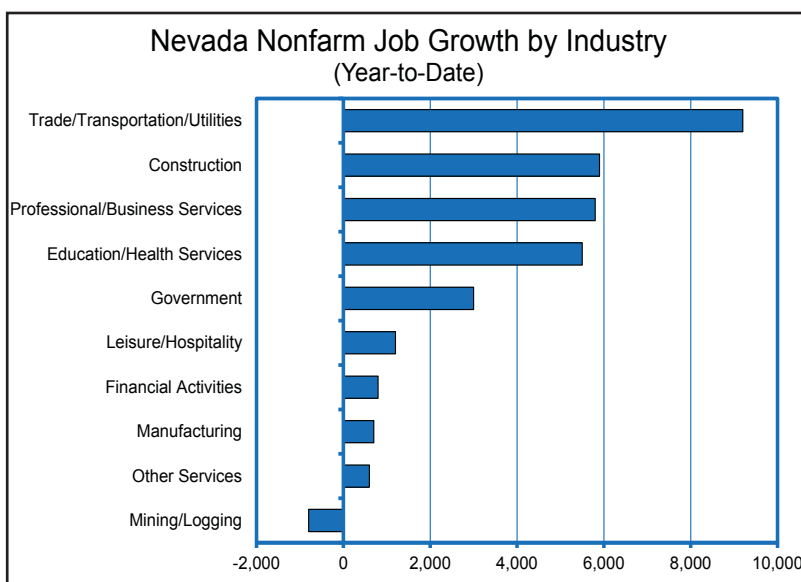


The job growth figures typically reported in our Overview represent the net effect of thousands of individual labor market “transactions.” In any given quarter, in excess of 100,000 jobs may be gained and/

or lost in Nevada. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series offers insight into these transactions and allows us to examine gross job gains and losses from a variety of different perspectives, albeit on a lagged basis, and provides insight into labor market "churn."

This month, we narrow in on the manufacturing industry. BED information indicates there was a total of 1,862 gross job gains at expanding or opening manufacturing sector establishments during 2015:IIQ. Over the same period, contracting or closing manufacturing sector establishments resulted in 1,817 gross job losses. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a "net" employment gain of 45 jobs in the manufacturing sector during the second quarter of 2015. This represents the 13th time in the past 14 past quarters that net job growth has been positive.

The vast majority of gross job gains in the manufacturing sector are attributed to expanding businesses. While, gross job gains from openings fluctuate in a narrow range, between 100 and 500 per quarter, gains from expansions tend to be far more sensitive to economic movements. Prior to the recession, gains from expanding establishments were at a high of 2,900 – roughly 91 percent of all gross job gains in 2006:IQ. Once the recession took hold, the volume of gross job gains from growing businesses per quarter began to fall, and eventually were at an all-time low of 970 new jobs in 2009:IQ. Since the trough, new jobs from expansions have been on the rise. In the second quarter of 2015, gross job gains at expanding manufacturing sector establishments accounted for 92 percent of the total, equating to 1,700 new jobs. Over the same period, gross job



gains at opening establishments totaled 150.

The movements in opening and expanding manufacturing establishments are reflected in the employment numbers reported from the Current Employment Statistics Program. Prior to the recession, manufacturing employment was at an all-time high of 50,900 jobs, during mid-2006. From the peak to late-2010, manufacturing jobs decreased 26.1 percent, totaling 37,600. Since the trough, job numbers in this sector have significantly improved. In March, manufacturing employment registered at 42,700 jobs, up 13.6 percent from the recessionary lows. Although, jobs in the manufacturing sector are down slightly from last month's total (-0.2 percent), over-the-year, employment in this industry is up 2.2 percent.

As of late, there has been considerable debate about the "quality" of job gains, measured in wages. Available evidence shows somewhat mixed results. In four of the past ten years, industries that added jobs paid more than industries that lost jobs. The largest wage gap between industries gaining and losing jobs occurred in 2011 – gaining industries paid a yearly average of \$37,900 while losing industries paid an annual salary of \$52,000. During 2015, gaining industries paid \$44,600, slightly less than those losing

jobs, who paid \$45,800. Taken as a whole, the tradeoff between those industries gaining and losing jobs appears to be marginal. The evidence does not suggest that the tradeoff is between high-paying jobs in declining industries and “minimum-wage” jobs in expanding industries.

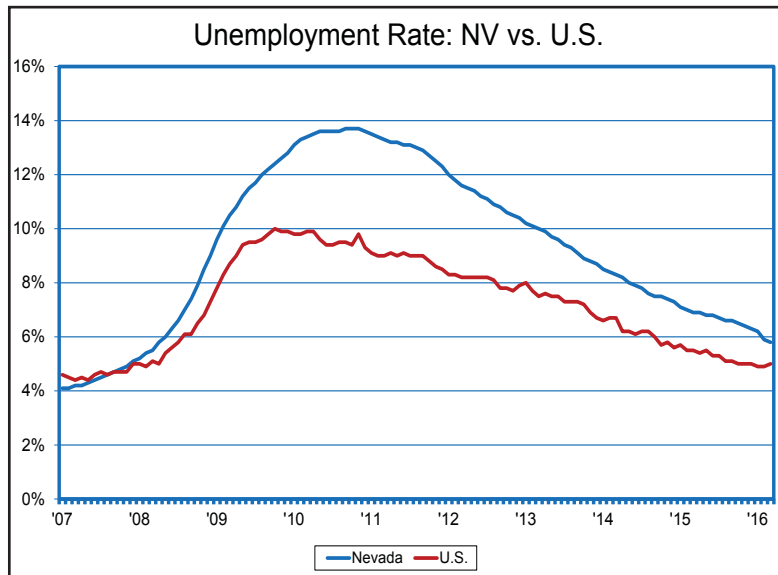
Personal income is one of the broader measures of economic activity at the state-level. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, total personal income is composed of net earnings, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. Information through the fourth quarter of 2015 shows personal income in Nevada reached \$124 billion, up 6.6 percent from a year ago. In fact, personal income has increased in 22 out of the past 23 quarters, following six straight quarters of decline during the recession. Nevada’s personal income growth has exceeded that of the U.S. for the past eight consecutive quarters.

Another indicator of the Silver State’s economic health is small business jobs. As of the third quarter of 2015, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 592,000 – this translates into a new record-high, surpassing the previous peak of 585,000, established prior to the most recent recession. Over the course of the downturn, nearly 75,000 jobs were lost in small business establishments in the Silver State between the end of 2007 and early-2010. Year-over-year, employment gains for these establishments have been recorded in each of the past 19 quarters. In 2015:IIIQ, job levels stood 18,700 higher than a year ago. In fact, in ten of the past 11 quarters, year-over-year jobs gains in excess of 15,000 have been recorded.

With data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program, we are able to assess Nevada’s performance relative to other states (as well as the District of Columbia), during the pre-recessionary boom,

through the downturn, and into the recovery. In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth. Nevada had the highest employment growth rate in the country during 2005, at 6.4 percent. Conversely, during the recession, Nevada was the most affected state, in terms of private sector employment growth. In fact, Nevada’s employment 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 four years. In 2011 the private sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent, 37th 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 the upward trend, growing at 2.7 percent, which placed the Silver State at 13th in the nation. In 2014, Nevada had the second-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a four percent growth rate. With data through the first nine months of 2015, we see that Nevada’s private sector grew 3.9 percent relative to the first three quarters of 2014 – making the State the third-fastest private sector growth rate in the country, behind Utah and Florida. Utah, now ranked first through the first nine months of the year, saw growth of 4.3 percent over this period. Florida ranked second with four percent growth during same period.

Nevada’s labor market performance is very much dependent upon conditions in the U.S. as a whole. As such, a regular review of key barometers of the health of national employment and unemployment trends is necessary when assessing the underlying health of the Silver State’s economy. Prior to the economic downturn, U.S. job levels rose nonstop between September 2003 and June 2007. While job growth was surging, the unemployment rate also realized significant improvement during the same period, bottoming out at 4.4 percent. Once the recession began, employment levels fell consecutively for 23 months. All told, a total of 8.7 million jobs were lost from February 2008 to December



2009. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate more than doubled during the course of the recession, peaking at ten percent.

Since the onset of the U.S. labor market recovery in late-2010, job levels have increased continuously for 66 months, while the unemployment rate has been cut in half. This month, employers added 215,000 jobs relative to February – the most significant job gains occurring in the retail trade, construction, and healthcare sectors. The nation's unemployment rate rose slightly in March, although it remains on a long-term downtrend.

Nevada's unemployment rate continues to decline in March, down 1.1 percentage points over the year, to a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent. Concurrent with the year-over-year movement, over the month, the unemployment rate is down 0.1 percentage point. Meanwhile, the U.S. rate increased for the first time since November 2014, up 0.1 percentage point from February, at five percent – 0.8 percentage point lower than the Nevada rate. This is the smallest differential since June 2008.

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a simple measure: the ratio of the labor force relative to the population (16 years and older). It measures the extent to which

Nevadans are participating in the workforce, either as workers or jobseekers. Movements in the LFPR can best be described as being either “structural” or “cyclical.” Structural movements result from underlying changes in labor market fundamentals, such as the aging of baby boomers into retirement. Cyclical movements occur when there are changes in the labor market due to shifts in the health of the economy, from expansion to decline, and vice versa, causing Nevadans to enter/exit the labor force in response.

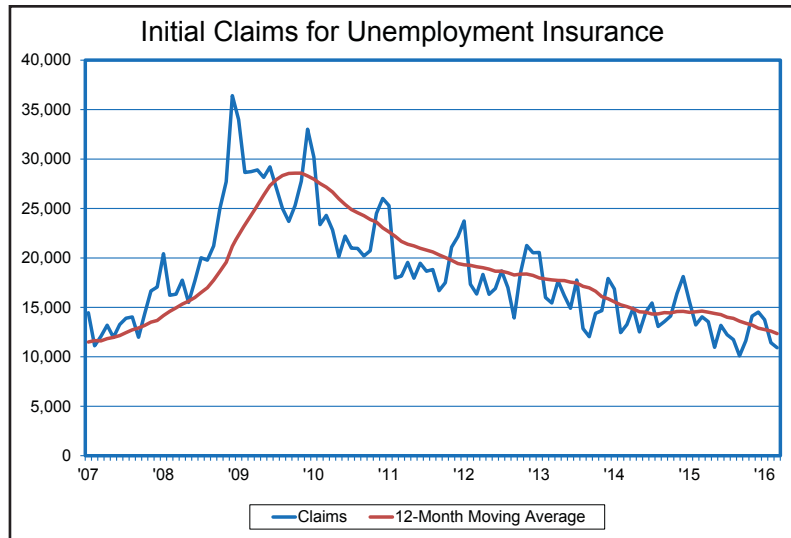
Nevada's LFPR peaked at 69 percent in late-2008, and has been trending down since. Part of that decline has certainly been structural in nature, attributable to retirements. There was almost certainly a cyclical component to the decline, as well, most likely as a result of the recession. The same general pattern is evident in national trends. However, the decline has been more pronounced in the Silver State, as Nevada started with a slightly higher LFPR.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance continued to decline in March, falling to 10,900, the lowest total for the month of March since 2005. The 12-month average, which shows the overall trend in claims, declined to 12,300. On a month-over-month basis, every measure of unemployment insurance activity improved, though most of the improvement was due to a calendar effect, which pulled activity into February that would normally have been counted in March. Initial claims totals are likely to remain fairly stable over the next couple months before rising seasonally in June and July.

Using self-reported demographics from unemployment insurance (UI) claimants, we are able to compare UI claimant shares by race in 2005 and 2015. Over the decade, some change in claimant shares is to be ex-

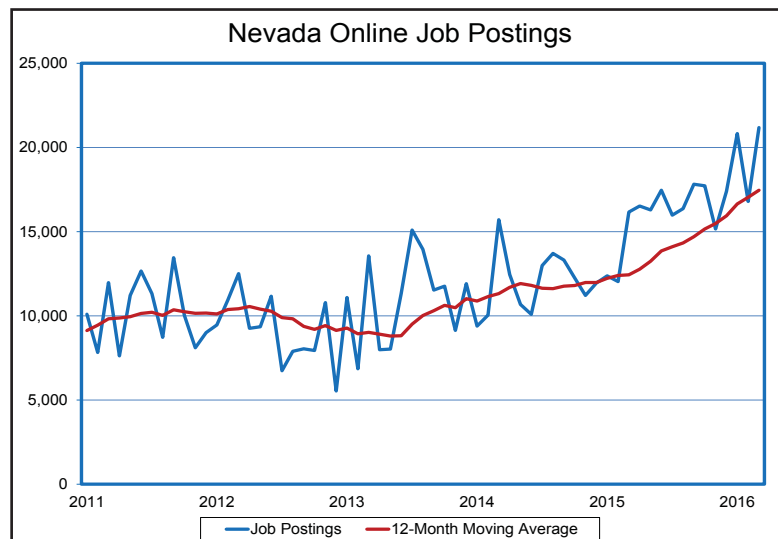
pected; however, a significant recession occurred within that period, resulting in more significant shifts in shares for several demographics. Increases in shares indicate a difficulty in obtaining and keeping employment. In 2015, UI claimants that identified as white represented 58 percent of claimants, a drop of more than 10 percentage points from 2005. Nevada's smaller demographic groups, those that identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, experienced relatively small increases over the decade. A possibly concerning trend is the African American claimant share, which increased to over 14 percent in 2015, up three percent from 2005. Also notable, the share of claimants choosing not to report their race rose by nearly five percent.

Using the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System's (NPWR) Most Common Degree by Industry Report, we are able to gain insight into the educational makeup of Nevada's workforce. The report combines de-identified data from the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) and DETR to show county-level data for the large-



est industries and the degree types held in those industries. Not surprisingly, mining is the largest industry for more than a third of Nevada's counties, with a variety of NSHE certifications and degrees held by industry employees, including Electrical Systems Technology, Diesel Technology, and Master of Business Administration.

For Nevada's more populated counties, the largest employers are service-oriented industries. Clark County's largest industry is food services and drinking places. The most common degree in the industry is Hotel Administration, which is likely held by supervisory positions and not representative of other employees. For those employed in Washoe's largest industry, accommodations, the most commonly held degree is a general Associate of Arts degree.



With data generated via the Labor Insight tool offered by Burning Glass Technologies, a supplier of "real-time" labor market information, we can assess another aspect of the health of the State's economy by looking at trends in online job ads via DETR's Silver State Solutions initiative. There were 21,200 online job postings in Nevada this month. This is a

31.1 percent increase from last March's total of 16,200. For those job ads specifying work hours, roughly 90 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: March 2016

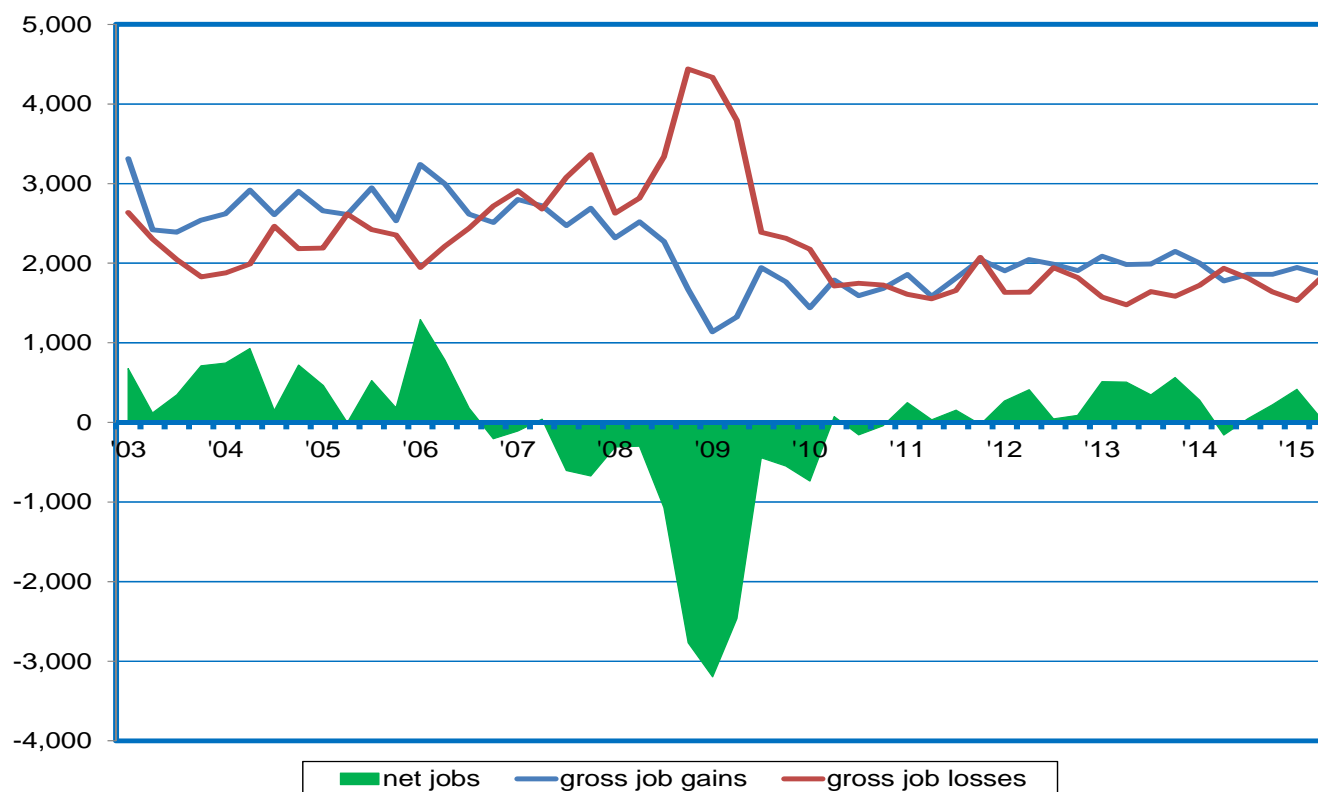
Special Topics Slides



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Mfg. Job Gains>Losses in 13 of Past 14 Qtrs.

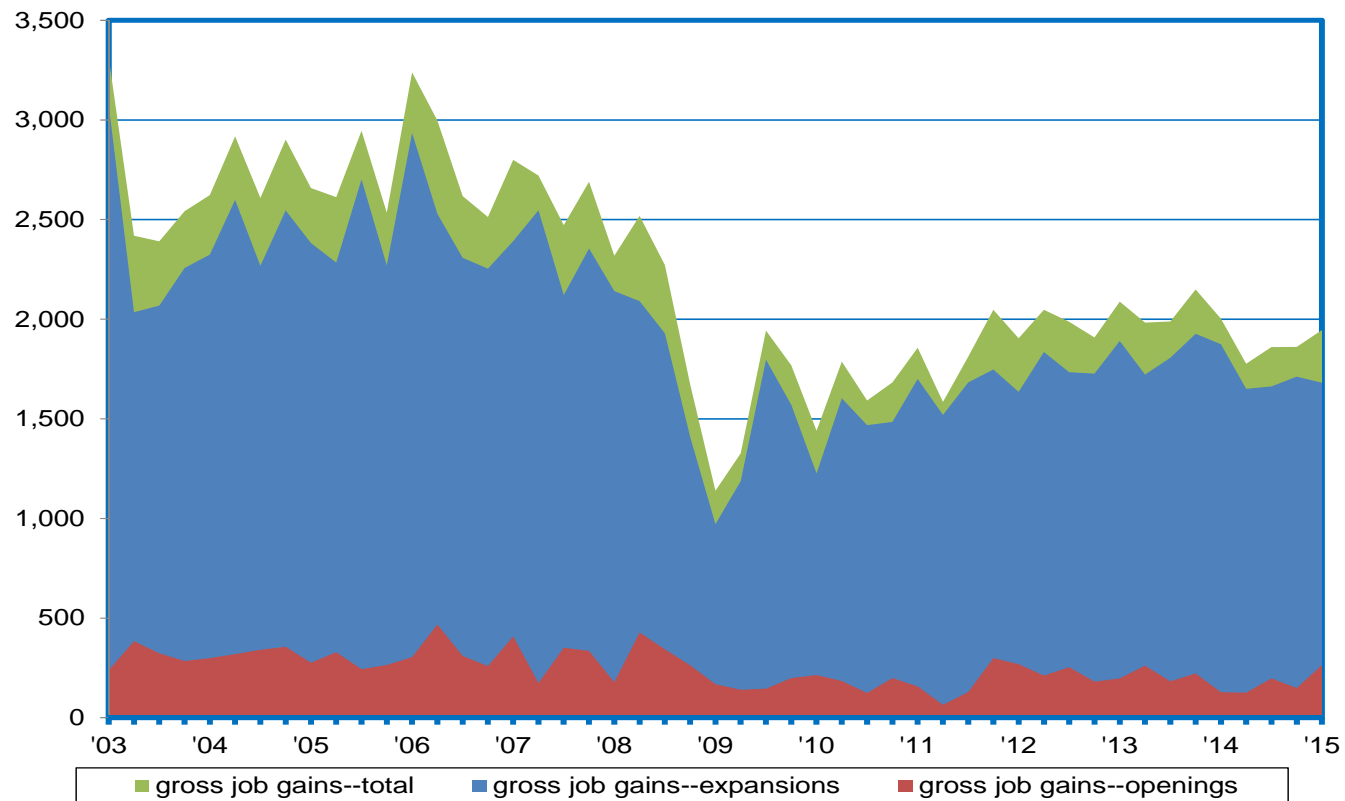
Manufacturing Gross Job Gains vs. Gross Job Losses; Business Employment Dynamics (Seasonally Adjusted)



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Expansions at Existing Establishments Account for Bulk of Mfg. Job Gains

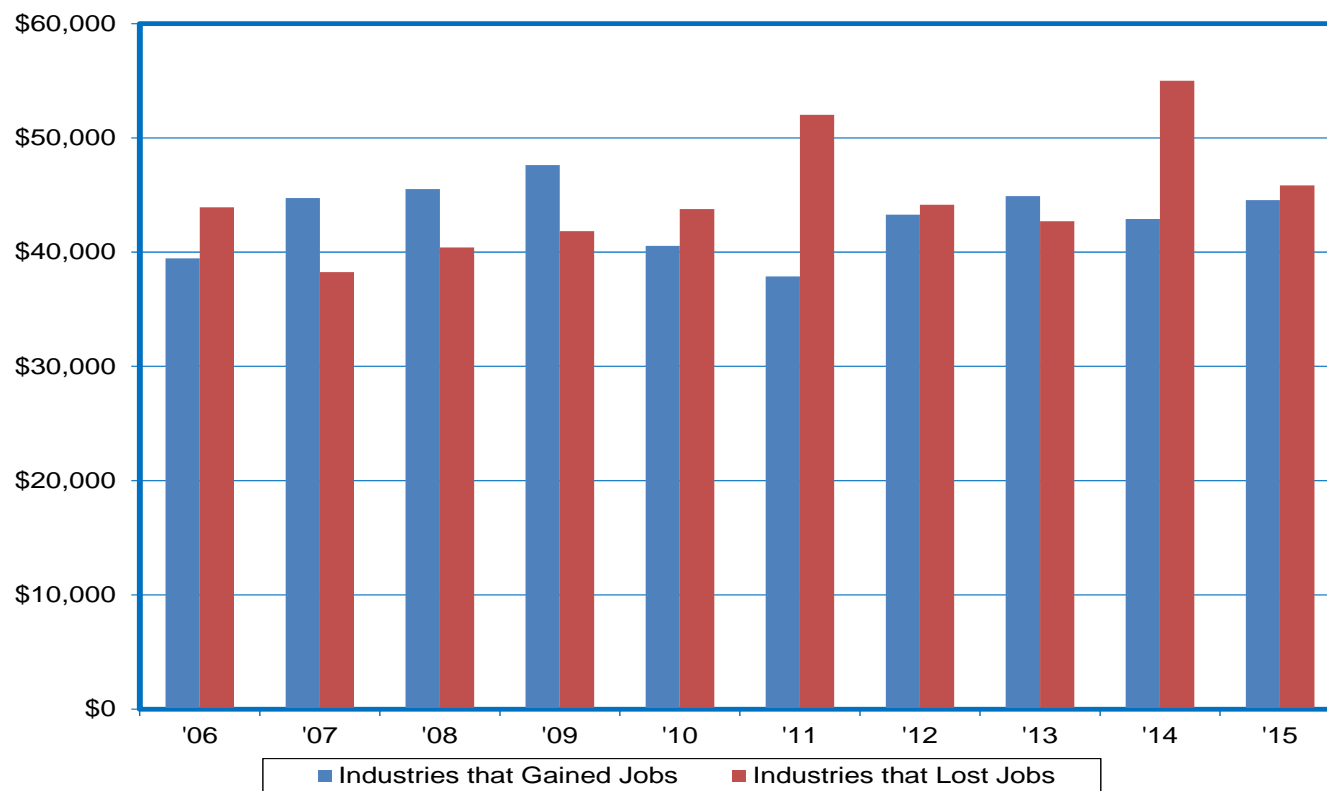
Manufacturing Job Gains by Source; Bus. Employment Dynamics (Seas. Adj.)



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Evidence Suggests a Marginal Tradeoff in Wages in Growing/Declining Industries

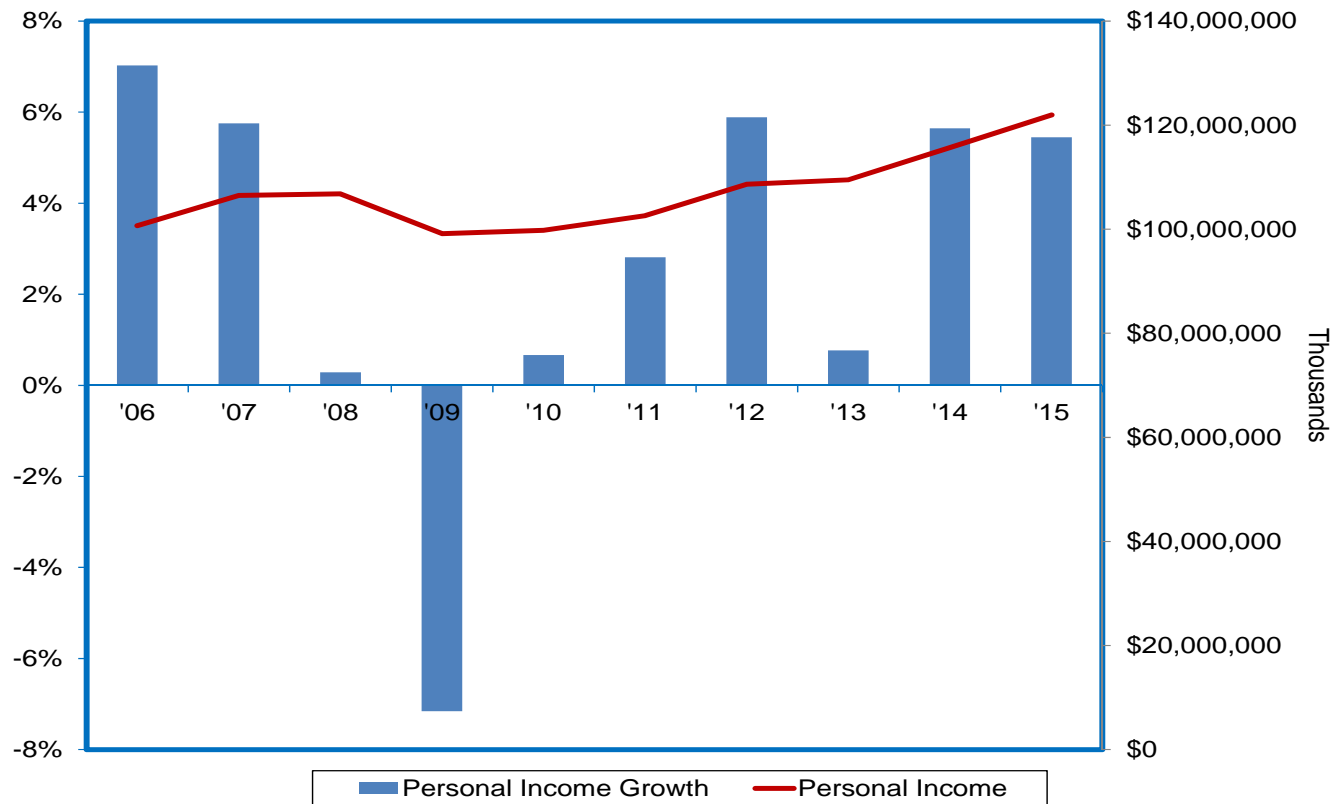
Annual Earnings in Industries Adding Jobs vs. Those Losing Jobs



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2015 Marks Sixth Straight Year of Personal Income Growth in the Silver State

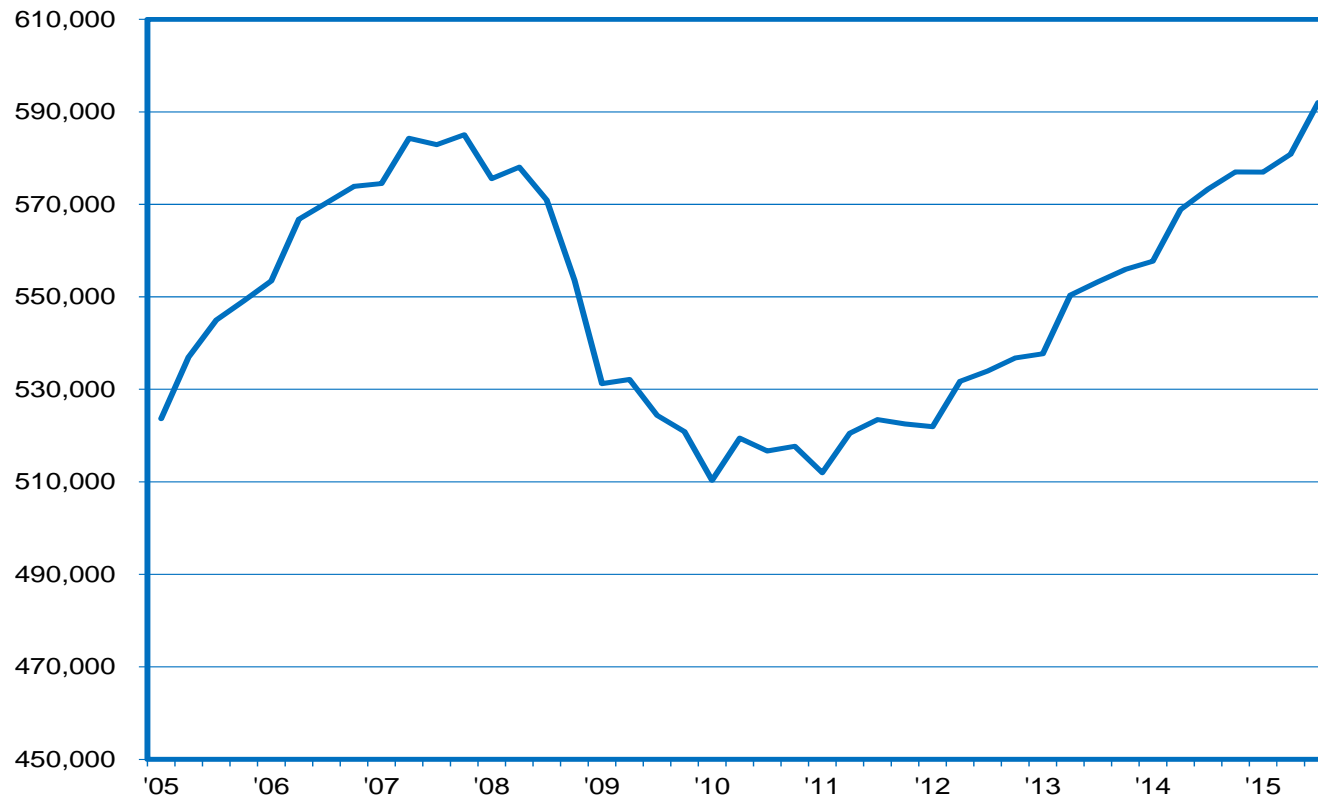
Nevada Personal Income



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Small Biz Jobs at All-Time High; Gains Recorded in Each of Past 19 Quarters

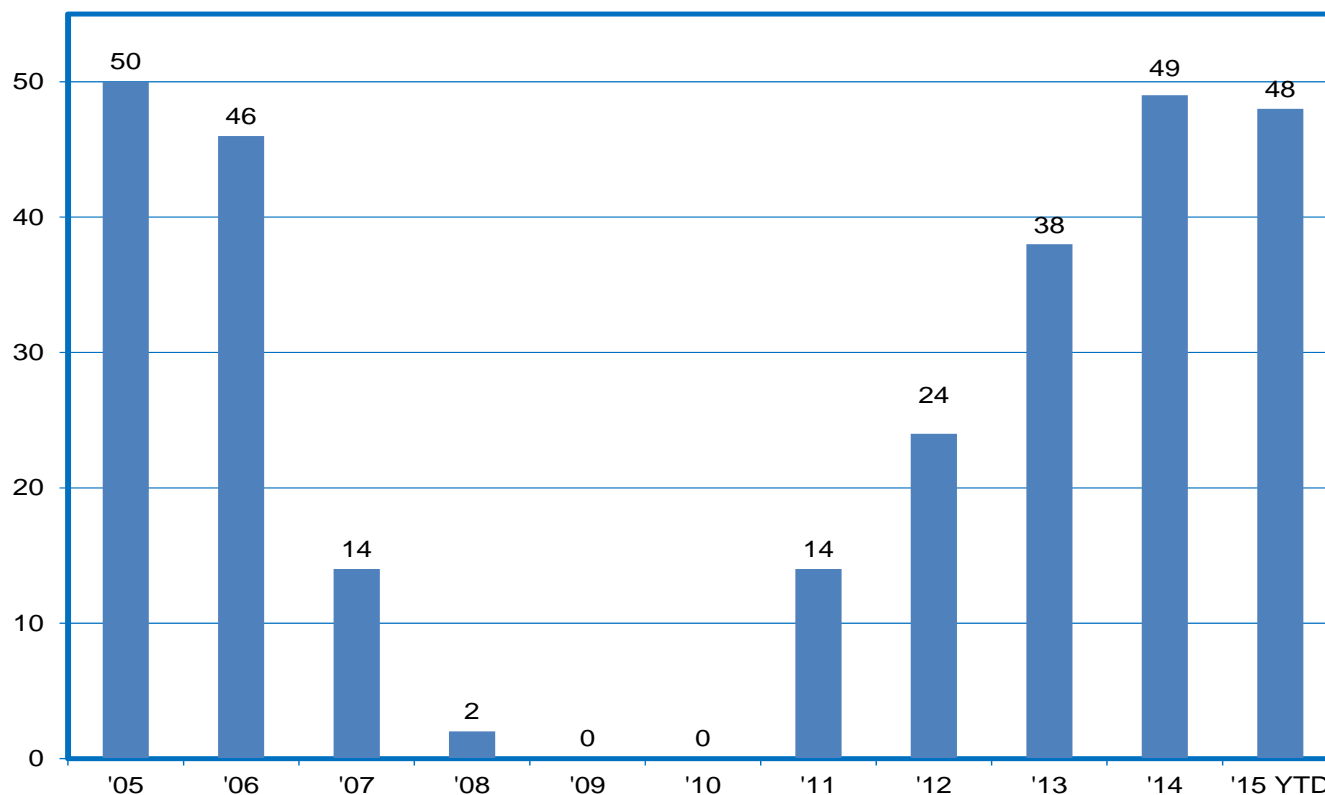
Employment in Establishments With Less Than 100 Workers



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Silver State Job Growth #3 in the Nation

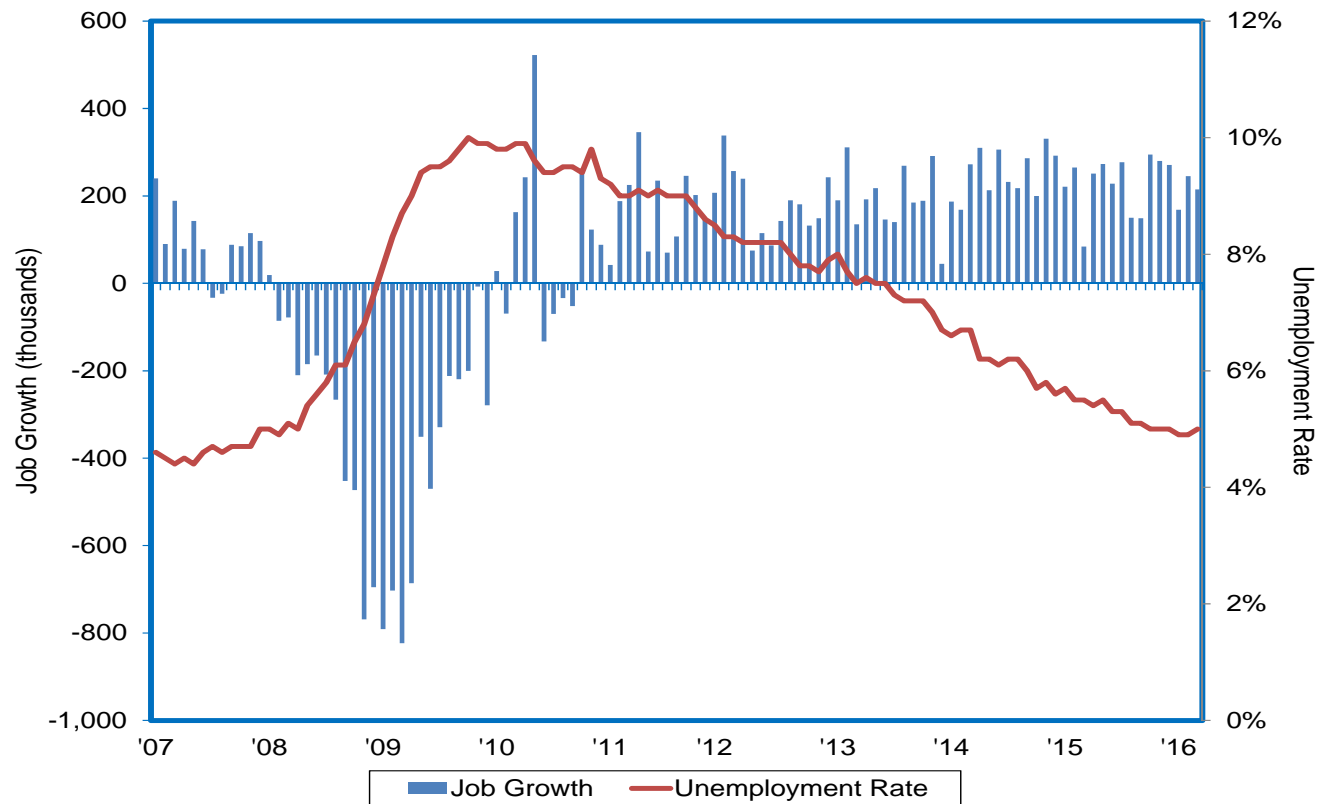
Job Growth Rankings (# of states with slower private sector job growth than NV;
2015 YTD through IIIQ)



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U.S. Jobs on Rise Since Late-2010; Jobless Rate Trending Down, Despite Uptick in March

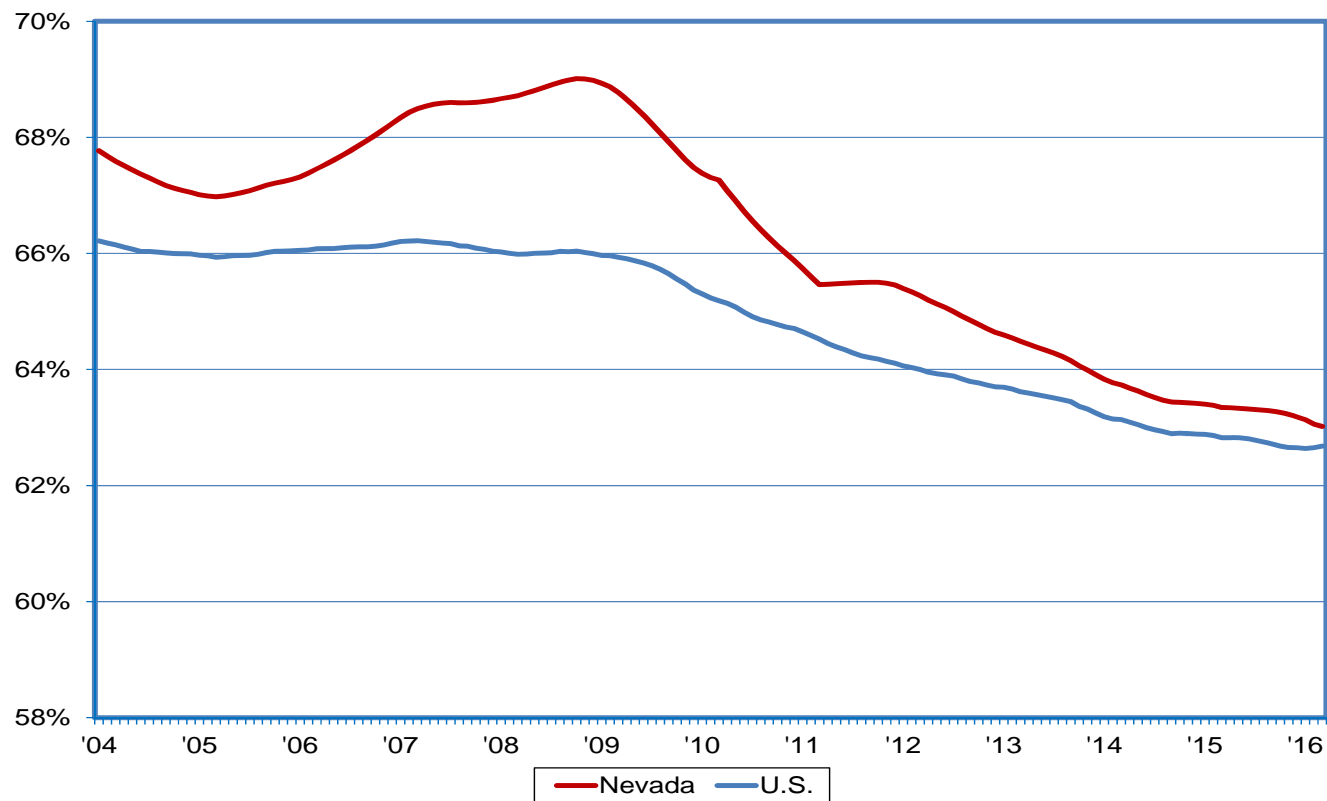
U.S. Job Growth and Unemployment Rate (SA)



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LFPR Trending Higher than U.S.; Declining Over Time Due to Structural/Cyclical Forces

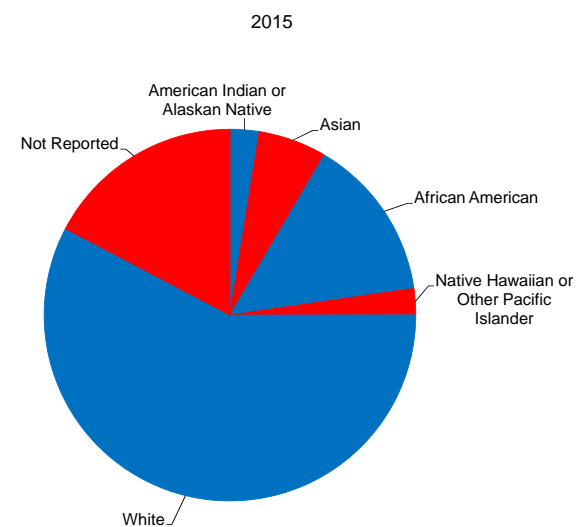
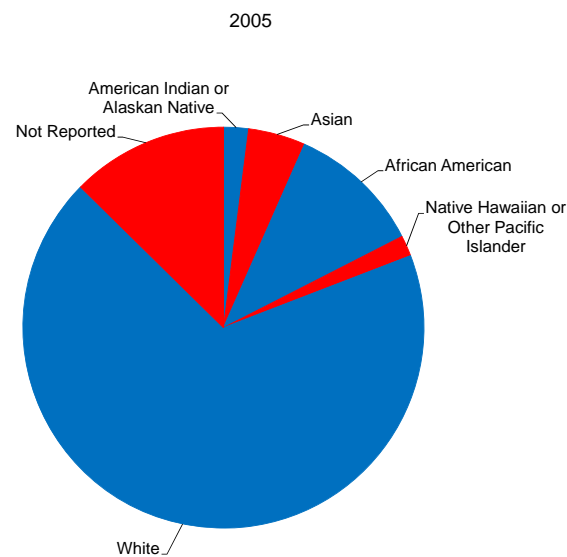
Labor Force Participation Rate (12-month moving average)



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The Demographics of UI Claimants has Changed Marginally Over the Past Decade

Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of Unemployment Insurance Claimants



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Most Common Degrees Differ Considerably Across Industries and Counties

Most Common NSHE Degrees by Industry/County (NPWR Research Tool)

Nevada's Most Common NSHE Degrees By Industry and County for 2014



County	Largest Industry (3 Digit NAICS)	Most Common Degree Awarded
Carson City	Administration of Economic Programs (926)	Civil Engineering BS
Churchill	Educational Services (611)	Associate of General Studies
Clark	Food Services and Drinking Places (722)	Hotel Administration BS
Douglas	Accommodation (721)	Associate of Arts
Elko	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	Electrical Systems Tech AAS
Esmeralda	Educational Services (611)	Special Education MEd
Eureka	Educational Services (611)	Secondary Education BS/Psychology BA
Humboldt	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	Associate of Arts
Lander	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support (921)	Criminal Justice AAS
Lincoln	Educational Services (611)	Secondary Education BS
Lyon	Educational Services (611)	Elementary Education BSED
Mineral	Administrative and Support Services (561)	Associate of General Studies
Nye	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	Electrical Systems Tech AAS
Pershing	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	MBA
Storey	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	Geographic Info Systems AAS/Geography BS
Washoe	Accommodation (721)	Associate of Arts
White Pine	Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)	Diesel Technology Cert



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

March 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5	35.5	2.8%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	10.9	34.9	2.8%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	215	2,802	2.0%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.8%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.9%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment

Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-16	Mar-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1432.6	1417.9	14.7	1.0%	1431.3
EMPLOYMENT	1349.4	1319.4	30.0	2.3%	1346.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	83.2	98.5	-15.3	-15.5%	85.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	6.9%	-----	-----	5.9%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1433.4	1417.0	16.4	1.2%	1425.9
EMPLOYMENT	1348.4	1318.4	30.0	2.3%	1345.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	85.0	98.7	-13.6	-13.8%	80.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%	7.0%	-----	-----	5.7%

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)

	Mar-16	Mar-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-16
<u>Total All Industries</u>	1283.2	1247.7	35.5	2.8%	1276.7
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-7.6%</i>	<i>13.7</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>11.6%</i>	<i>72.8</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Durable Goods	26.2	25.9	0.3	1.2%	26.2
Non-durable Goods	16.5	15.9	0.6	3.8%	16.6
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>245.6</i>	<i>237.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>245.4</i>
Wholesale	35.7	34.4	1.3	3.8%	35.9
Retail	147.6	142.9	4.7	3.3%	147.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.3	59.9	2.4	4.0%	61.7
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>59.6</i>
Finance and Insurance	34.1	33.5	0.6	1.8%	33.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.8	25.3	0.5	2.0%	26.3
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>169.2</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>170.3</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.9	51.5	0.4	0.8%	52.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.0	89.1	5.9	6.6%	95.1
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>125.1</i>
Educational Services	14.1	12.8	1.3	10.2%	14.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.1	107.0	5.1	4.8%	111.0
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>343.6</i>	<i>341.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>340.9</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.7	28.5	1.2	4.2%	29.4
Accommodation and Food Service	313.9	312.6	1.3	0.4%	311.5
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>36.8</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>153.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>156.0</i>
Federal	18.6	18.2	0.4	2.2%	18.6
State	39.6	38.6	1.0	2.6%	39.4
Local	98.5	97.1	1.4	1.4%	98.0

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-16	Mar-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-16
Total All Industries	1277.6	1242.7	34.9	2.8%	1266.7
<u>Goods Producing</u>	128.9	121.8	7.1	5.8%	126.9
Natural Resources & Mining	13.3	14.3	-1.0	-7.0%	13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.7	11.2	-0.5	-4.5%	10.9
Construction	73.2	65.8	7.4	11.2%	71.0
Construction of Buildings	11.0	11.1	-0.1	-0.9%	11.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	54.6	47.8	6.8	14.2%	52.1
Manufacturing	42.4	41.7	0.7	1.7%	42.4
Durable Goods	26.0	25.8	0.2	0.8%	25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.9	10.2	-0.3	-2.9%	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.3	6.6	-0.3	-4.5%	6.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	15.9	0.5	3.1%	16.5
<u>Service Providing</u>	1148.7	1120.9	27.8	2.5%	1139.8
<u>Private Service Providing</u>	988.6	964.0	24.6	2.6%	981.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.4	233.9	8.5	3.6%	243.0
Wholesale	35.5	34.3	1.2	3.5%	35.6
Retail	145.0	140.4	4.6	3.3%	146.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	49.9	48.4	1.5	3.1%	50.3
Food & Beverage Stores	23.6	22.8	0.8	3.5%	23.6
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.5	8.7	0.8	9.2%	9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	61.9	59.2	2.7	4.6%	61.4
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.0	55.3	2.7	4.9%	57.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.2	25.2	2.0	7.9%	27.1
Air	6.6	6.3	0.3	4.8%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.0	15.3	-0.3	-2.0%	14.8
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.6	11.3	-0.7	-6.2%	10.4
Information	13.2	13.5	-0.3	-2.2%	13.3
Telecommunications	3.6	3.9	-0.3	-7.7%	3.6
Financial Activities	59.9	58.5	1.4	2.4%	59.2
Finance and Insurance	34.3	33.6	0.7	2.1%	33.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	-0.2	-1.1%	17.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.6	24.9	0.7	2.8%	25.9
Professional & Business Services	168.8	162.7	6.1	3.7%	168.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.6	52.0	0.6	1.2%	52.7
Management of Companies	22.7	22.3	0.4	1.8%	22.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.5	88.4	5.1	5.8%	93.4
Administrative & Support Services	89.7	85.0	4.7	5.5%	89.6
Employment Services	19.5	19.5	0.0	0.0%	19.4
Education and Health Services	125.8	119.9	5.9	4.9%	124.6
Educational Services	14.4	13.1	1.3	9.9%	14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	111.4	106.8	4.6	4.3%	110.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	49.6	47.6	2.0	4.2%	49.2
Hospitals	28.4	26.6	1.8	6.8%	28.0
Leisure and Hospitality	342.0	339.7	2.3	0.7%	336.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	28.4	1.0	3.5%	28.6
Accommodation and Food Service	312.6	311.3	1.3	0.4%	307.5
Accommodation	192.2	195.8	-3.6	-1.8%	190.6
Casino Hotels and Gaming	186.4	190.5	-4.1	-2.2%	184.9
Casino Hotels	176.3	180.3	-4.0	-2.2%	174.9
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.2	-0.1	-1.0%	10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	120.4	115.5	4.9	4.2%	116.9
Full-Service Restaurants	60.2	57.4	2.8	4.9%	58.3
Limited-Service Restaurants	47.7	45.1	2.6	5.8%	46.3
Other Services	36.5	35.8	0.7	2.0%	36.1
Government	160.1	156.9	3.2	2.0%	158.6
Federal	18.3	18.0	0.3	1.7%	18.3
State	41.1	40.0	1.1	2.8%	40.5
Local	100.7	98.9	1.8	1.8%	99.8

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	1283.2										1277.8
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.4										13.7
Construction	73.4	72.8	75.8										74.0
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.7										42.7
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.2										26.1
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5										16.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.6										245.2
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.7										35.6
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	147.6										147.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3										62.1
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	59.9										59.3
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.1										33.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	25.8										25.8
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.2										169.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.9										52.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.0										94.9
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.2										125.1
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1										14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.1										111.1
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	343.6										341.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.7										29.5
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	313.9										311.9
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9										36.7
Government	158.2	156.0	156.7										157.0
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6										18.6
State	40.9	39.4	39.6										40.0
Local	98.8	98.0	98.5										98.4

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

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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	1277.6										1266.8
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	128.9										127.3
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.3										13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.7										10.8
Construction	70.2	71.0	73.2										71.5
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.0										11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.6										52.7
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.4										42.3
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	26.0										25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9										9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3										6.1
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4										16.4
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.7										1139.6
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.6										981.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.4										243.0
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.5										35.4
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.0										145.8
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	49.9										50.8
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6										23.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5										9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9										61.9
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9										3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0										58.0
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.2										27.1
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6										6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0										15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6										10.7
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2										13.2
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6										3.6
Financial Activities	58.2	59.2	59.9										59.1
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.3										33.6
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.7										17.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.6										25.5
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	168.8										168.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.6										52.3
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.7										22.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	93.5										93.3
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	89.7										89.5
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5										19.7
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.8										124.5
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4										14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.4										110.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.6										49.2
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.4										28.1
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	342.0										337.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.4										28.8
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	312.6										308.4
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.2										190.7
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.4										185.1
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.3										175.0
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1										10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	120.4										117.7
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	60.2										58.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.7										46.6
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5										36.0
Government	155.4	158.6	160.1										158.0
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3										18.3
State	37.9	40.5	41.1										39.8
Local	99.2	99.8	100.7										99.9

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

Mar-16

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	1432.6										1432.3
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.4										1346.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2										85.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%										6.0%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.4										1428.5
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.4										1342.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.0										86.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%										6.0%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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