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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Experience a Slight Uptick in May

CARSON CITY, NV —May's statewide unemployment rate rose slightly to a seasonally-adjusted 6.1 percent, however the rate decreased relative to May last year by 0.8 of a percentage point, the 63rd consecutive month the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis.

"I'm disappointed that Nevada experienced a slight uptick in the unemployment rate for the month of May. We are experiencing dynamic population growth once again and I am hopeful that our robust economic development efforts coupled with existing business expansion will help reduce unemployment moving forward," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "It is clear that more work must be done and I am committed to creating an environment where every Nevadan who wants a good job can find one."

Over the month, payrolls decreased by a seasonally-adjusted 3,800 jobs, the largest monthly decrease since September 2010, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Payrolls were expected to increase by 6,600 (not seasonally adjusted), but 2,800 jobs were actually added, leading to the seasonally adjusted decrease relative to April.

"Job trends nationally were also weak in May. All things considered, we suggest that not too much be read into this month's decline in jobs in Nevada," Anderson said. "Weakness was concentrated in a single industry, administrative services, and underlying trends remain encouraging. With that said, we will be paying close attention in the months ahead for any further signs of softening."

The U.S. rate decreased from last month, at 4.7 percent – 1.4 percentage point lower than the Nevada rate – this compares to a 4.4 percentage-point differential at the height of the recession. The decline in the national rate was the result of a decline in the labor force. In Nevada, the labor force held steady during May. Over the course of the recovery, Nevada's labor force has grown markedly, suggesting that those seeking work are growing increasingly confident of their job prospects.

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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

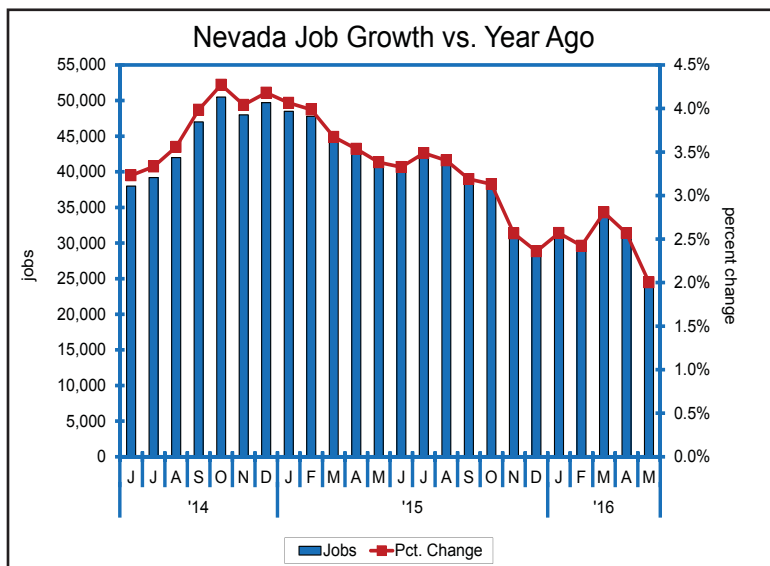
May 2016

Nationally, the employment reports for the last two months have been relatively weak. Even though underlying trends remain encouraging, softening in the U.S. as a whole appears to have impacted the Silver State. This month, employment growth slowed to two percent year-over-year, which translates to 25,100 jobs added over May last year. Although employment growth is less robust than usual, May still marks the 65th consecutive month of year-over-year job gains in Nevada. Despite the slowdown, annualized job gains in Nevada exceed those in the nation for the 46th-consecutive month. (In the U.S. as a whole, jobs stand 1.7 percent higher than a year ago.) Over the month, payrolls decreased by

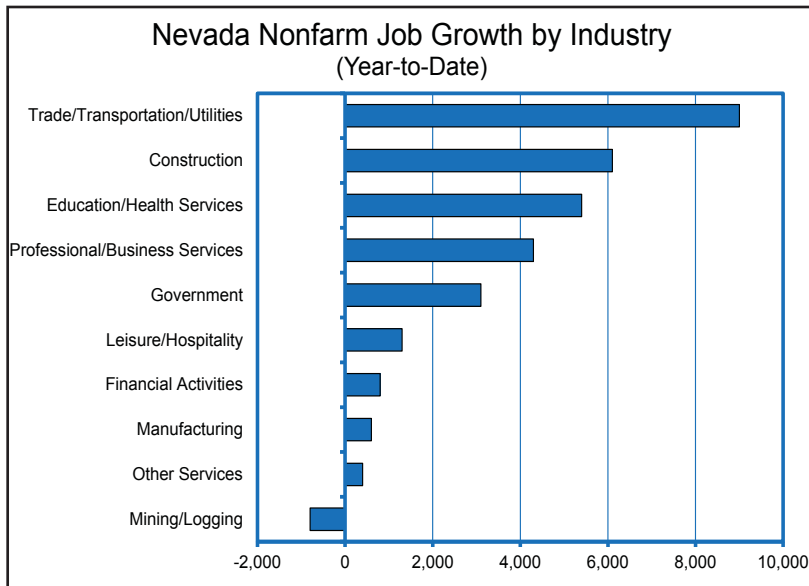
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: April - May Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,800	6,600	-3,800
Private Sector	2,300	5,700	-3,400
Public Sector	500	900	-400

3,800 jobs, seasonally adjusted. This is the largest monthly decrease since September 2010. Payrolls were expected to increase by 6,600 (not seasonally adjusted), but 2,800 jobs were actually added, leading to the seasonally adjusted decrease relative to April. Specifically, the private sector decreased by 3,400 jobs, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector contracted by 400 jobs over the month.



The stagnation of job increases this month can largely be explained by a decline in the administration/support/waste management/remediation services sector (establishments which perform activities for other businesses, such as office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, etc.). From January 2015 to April 2016, year-over-year increases in this industry averaged 6,300 jobs per month. Contrary to employment gains during the last 16 months, in May, these businesses added only 600 jobs over the year, with an employment total estimated at 91,400. This compares to 95,300 in April.



Looked at another way, had employment just held steady during the month at April levels, translating into an increase of 4,500 relative to a year ago, very much in line with recent trends, total job levels in the Silver State would have essentially been unchanged in May. Considering past trends, it would not be surprising if employment in this industry was revised upward during the annual benchmarking/revision process. In fact, a complete count of employment (as opposed to the more timely monthly estimates reported above), based off of unemployment insurance wage records, shows that job levels in this industry were up in excess of 9,000 over the year this past December. We question whether job growth could have slowed in such a pronounced manner over the course of just five months.

All things considered, we suggest that not too much be read into this month's decline in jobs in Nevada. Weakness was concentrated in a single industry, and underlying trends remain encouraging. With that said, we will be paying close attention in the months ahead for any further signs of softening.

The construction super sector continues to have the highest percentage growth rate, up 9.2 percent with the addition of 6,100 jobs relative to the first five months of last year. Trade/transportation/utilities employment experienced the larg-

est nominal growth this month, adding 9,000 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, off 800 jobs from last year.

An examination of weekly wages in Nevada's industries sheds additional light on Nevada's economic structure. Wages in Nevada average \$880 per week. Weekly wages range from \$600 (leisure/hospitality) to \$1,600 (natural resources/mining). Aside from the latter, the highest paying supersector encompasses the information industry, at \$1,100 per week. Other supersectors with payrolls below average include trade/transportation/utilities (\$780), and other services (repair, personal services, membership organizations, etc.), at \$680. Leisure/hospitality, Nevada's lowest-paying supersector, is also the State's largest employer, with 342,700 jobs, or 28 percent of total employment.

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' (BLS) 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."

BED information indicates that 2015:IIIQ gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 67,800. Over the same period, there were 58,200 gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a "net" employment gain of 9,600 jobs in the private sector during the third quarter of 2015. This represents the 20th consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures. Additionally, in seven of the past eight

quarters, net job growth has been nearly 10,000 or higher.

In the third quarter of 2015, opening establishments accounted for a gross gain of 12,000 new jobs. On the other hand, 7,900 jobs were lost due to establishments closing. Over the last 15 quarters, job losses attributed to closing establishments have averaged less than 10,000; in fact, jobs lost are trending below pre-recession readings. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses, solely accounted for by opening and closing establishments, yielded a net employment gain of 4,200 jobs in the private sector during 2015:IIIQ. In seven of the last eight quarters, net job gains were in excess of 1,500. Further, this represents the 16th consecutive quarter of growth, based upon BED measures, and the 20th quarter of improvement since the end of 2009.

Information from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), produced by BLS, helps to shed light on the underlying trends in the national labor market. The number of hires is a reliable barometer for measuring the confidence that employers have in the state of the economy. When a recession hits, many firms stop hiring and layoffs are concentrated among workers with the least job experience. During the recession, the number of hires fell by more than 1.8 million per month from peak to trough. With 5.1 million hires recorded in April 2016, there have been increases on a year-over-year basis in each of the last 34 months.

Perhaps more interesting than the number of hires, are the trends in quits. During the recession, there was a marked downtrend in quits, which suggests employed persons felt inclined to hold on to their jobs while the labor market was in flux. Lately, there has been an uptick in quits, suggesting workers have greater confidence in the labor market. High hiring rates also facilitated the movement of workers between firms. In April 2016, quits totaled 2.9 million, up 8.6 percent over the year. That translates into nearly 60 percent of total separations (voluntary and involuntary). Overall, quit activity has increased in 33

of the previous 34 months.

Another indicator of the Silver State's economic health is small business employment. As of the fourth quarter of 2015, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 596,000. This represents the second consecutive quarter in which small business employment is at a record-high, and compares to 577,000 a year ago. Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at just over 585,000 in 2007:IVQ. Over the course of the downturn, jobs fell to 510,000. All told, year-over-year gains have been recorded in each of the past 20 quarters. For all of 2015, small business employment averaged 586,000 per quarter, compared to 569,000 in 2014.

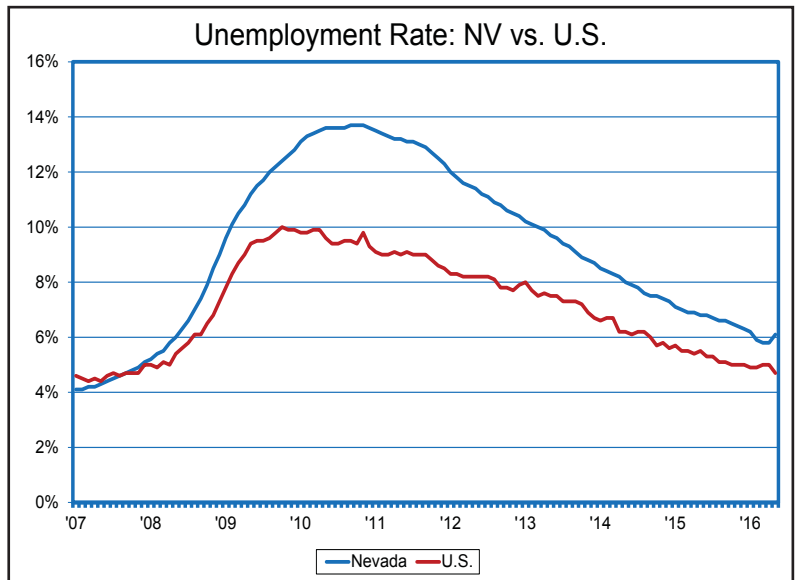
Prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million, representing about 83 percent of total employment. Meanwhile, approximately 225,000 of the Silver State's residents were employed part-time during the peak. Once the recession hit, full-time employment fell to almost 830,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000 jobs. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between mid-2006 and mid-2011, totaling over 300,000 jobs. Since the economic trough, full-time employment rose steadily – in May 2016, employees with full-time status totaled a little over 1,000,000, a gain of 170,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, held steady over the past four years, reaching 310,000 in May. While there is still room for improvement, Nevada employment gains were concentrated in full-time positions during the economic recovery. Currently, 76.5 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 23.5 percent.

For the 63rd consecutive month, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis. In May, the Nevada unemployment rate decreased 0.8 percentage point over the year, to a seasonally adjusted 6.1 percent.

However, over the month the jobless rate increased slightly, up 0.3 percentage point from April, which isn't overly surprising, given May's job results discussed above.

The U.S. rate decreased from last month, at 4.7 percent – 1.4 percentage point lower than the Nevada rate – this compares to a 4.4 percentage point differential at the height of the recession. Job trends nationally were also weak in May. The decline in the national rate was the result of a decline in the labor force. In Nevada, the labor force held steady during May. Over the course of the recovery, Nevada's labor force has grown markedly, suggesting that those seeking work are growing increasingly confident of their job prospects.

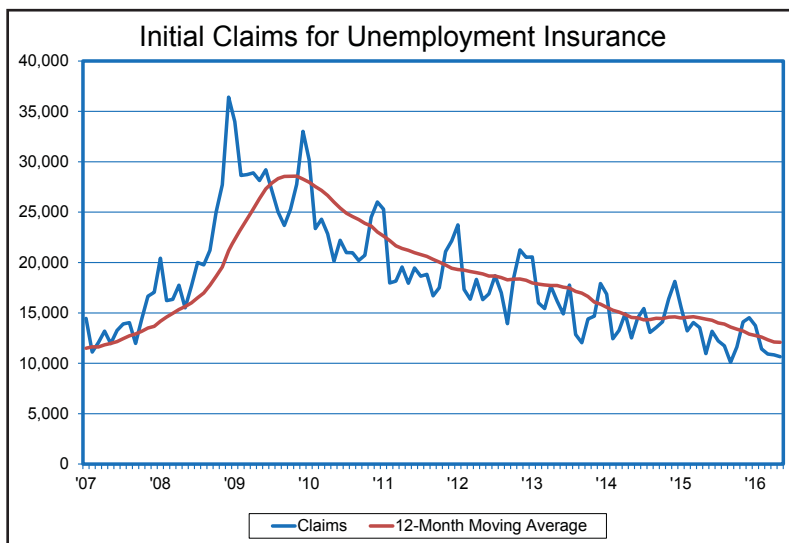
Last month, we began explaining individual aspects of the BLS' Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization with an analysis of discouraged workers, the defining characteristic of the U-4 measure of labor underutilization. This month, we delve into the U-5 Alternative Measure by analyzing marginally attached workers, of which discouraged workers are a subset. Both classifications share the characteristic of having searched for work in the last 12 months, but not in the last four weeks. The main distinction separating these two categories is the motivation



behind curtailing their search. While the discouraged group believes there are no available jobs, other marginally attached workers are those who have not searched for a job for different reasons, such as school attendance, transportation problems, poor health, or family responsibilities.

The Current Population Survey provides additional information. Based on a 12-month moving average, at the lowest point in late-2008, the marginally attached totaled 5,400 in Nevada (exclusive of discouraged workers, already discussed last month). By May 2012, this measure of the labor market's health hit a peak, totaling 25,100 Nevadans. Since the height of the recession, the State has seen a substantial decline in this group, down 50 percent, at roughly 12,700 in May. Year-over year, the number of marginally attached workers also realized significant improvement, down 20.7 percent, or 3,300 persons, from May last year. All things considered, recent trends in the marginally attached suggest that more Nevadans are becoming actively engaged in the improving labor market.

Continuing the steady trend of the last several months, initial claims for unemployment insurance fell slightly from last month to 10,700 in May. Compared to May of 2015, this month saw a 2.9 per-



cent decline in initial claims. The twelve month average, which best captures the overall trend in claims, is at 12,100, its lowest level since May of 2007. Some measures of unemployment insurance activity experienced increases relative to last month, though much of this is attributable to the extra Monday this May, which pulled claims into the month that would typically be counted in June. Overall, unemployment insurance activity remains quite stable.

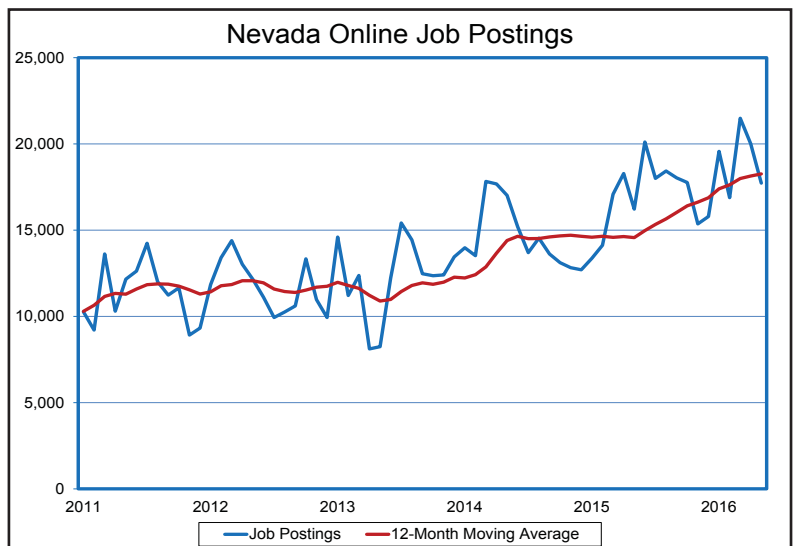
As unemployment insurance activity in Nevada continues to decline, there is some question as to how much more room for improvement there might be. A measure that may provide an idea of where Nevada currently stands is the ratio of weekly initial claims to the number of jobs. Since 1990, there has been a monthly average of three initial claims per 1,000 jobs, with the ratio rising during the three recessionary periods and declining during the periods of recovery and growth. The ratio hit a peak of more than five initial claims per 1,000 jobs in late 2009. Since the recessionary high, the ratio has been in steady decline. Over the last year, the ratio fell well below the historical average, to its current value of 2.3 initial claims per 1,000 jobs. Looking forward, the declines in the ratio are likely to begin to taper, as the large year-over-year declines in the number of initial claims are not expected to continue.

Over the last six consecutive quarters, Nevada set a new record in the number of employers within the State unemployment insurance system. During 2016:IQ, the number of employers equated to 66,900, an increase of 1.9 percent, or 1,200 employers, from the 2015:IVQ total. Further, this is an increase of 10,900, or 19.5 percent, from the recessionary low of 56,000 employers. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employers in Nevada increased by 5,000, or 8.2 percent. In fact, employer totals have increased year-over-year over the last 19 quarters. The sizeable increase in employers this quarter is partially attributable to an amendment made to NRS 616B.691, which required client companies (who lease employees from professional em-

ployer organizations) to be tracked individually in Nevada’s unemployment insurance system. The impact was primarily seen in the final quarter of 2015, though employer counts in the first quarter of 2016 are likely higher due to the law change as well.

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. Year-to-date, ending in May, there were 95,700 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 21 percent increase from the same time period last year. 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.

Continuing our discussion of job posting data, this month we are highlighting Science Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM)¹ occupations in the Silver State, by online job ad volume. All told, there were 21,600 online job postings for STEM occupations during the last 12 months, up from 17,100 ads a year ago. Applications software developers had the largest quantity of job ads, bringing in 3,000 postings. First-line supervisors for food preparation/serving workers, ranked second amongst STEM occupations,



in terms of online job ads, with 2,400 postings over the last 12 months. Accountants, computer user support specialists, and computer systems analysts were the other STEM occupations with more than 1,000 online job postings, at 2,100 ads, 1,200 ads and 1,000 ads, respectively.

The Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System (NPWR) provides insight into Nevada's education and workforce outcomes. NPWR's Wage by Education Level Report examines the median wages of Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) graduates working in Nevada by the degree program and type. STEM has become a focus of educational programs across the country, as many believe the skills developed in these fields will best prepare students for the jobs of the future. NPWR provides the ability to assess the workforce outcomes of STEM Bachelor's Degree holders in Nevada. Generally, Bachelor's holders in these fields earned more in 2014 than the average for all NSHE Bachelor's Degree holders in Nevada. In fact, eight of the top ten earning degree types were in STEM fields. This was led by Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields, which earned more than any other field in Nevada, at an average of \$85,000 per year.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: May 2016

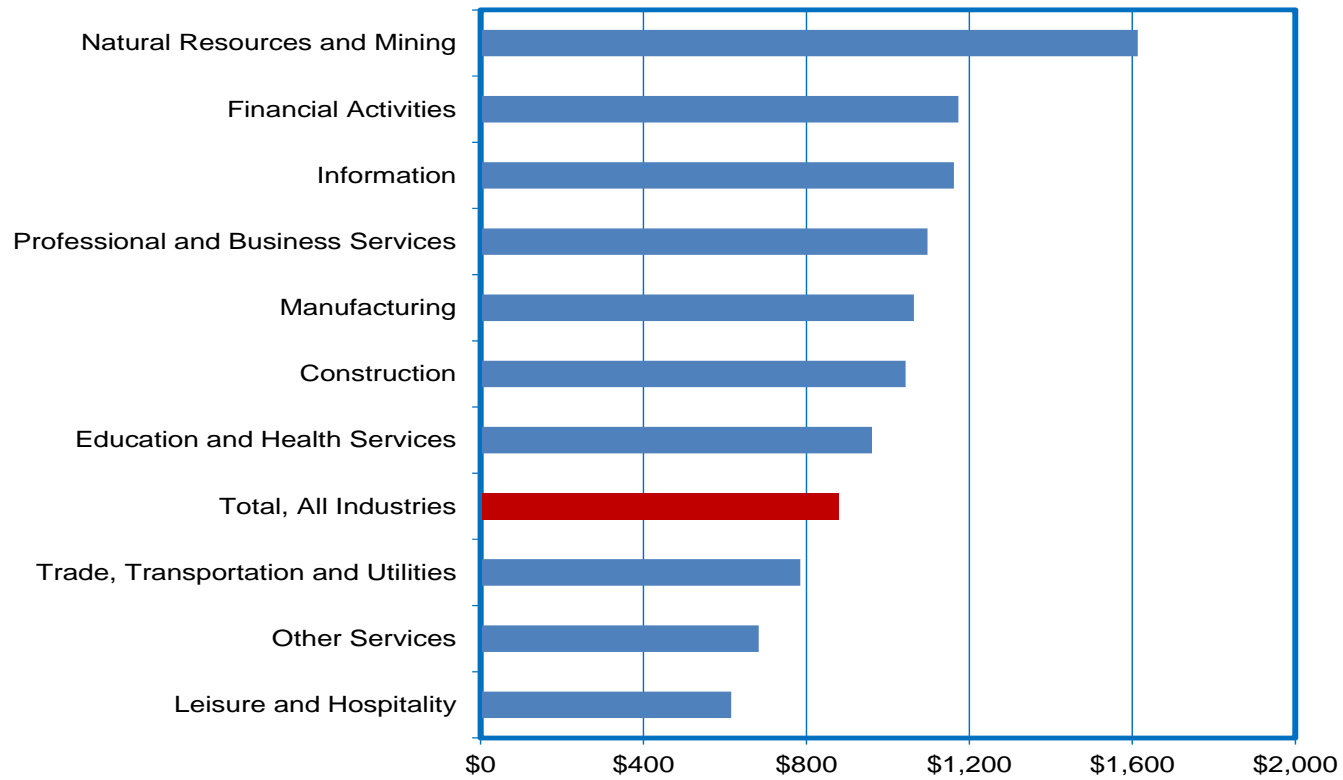
Special Topics Slides



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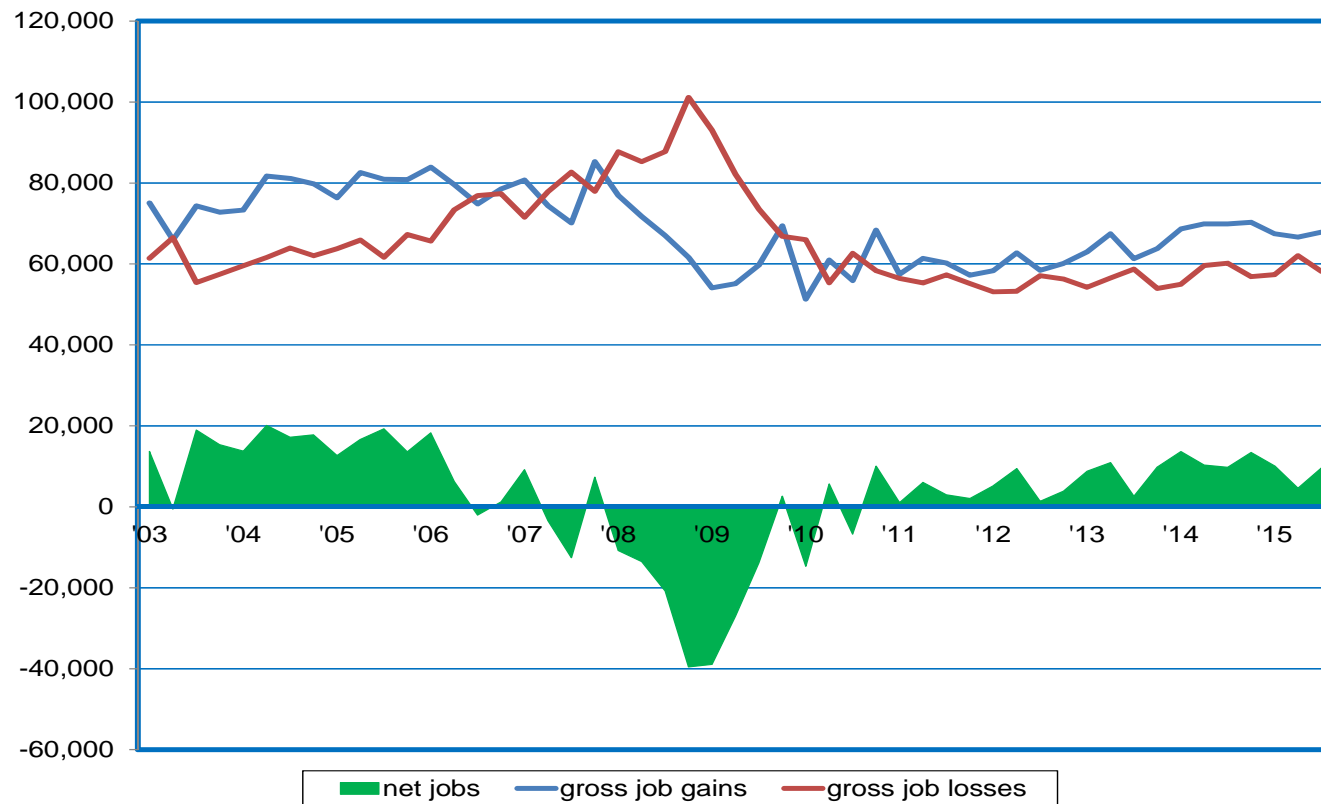
Highest Wages in Natural Resources/Mining; Lowest in Leisure/Hospitality; Avg.=\$880/Wk.

2015 Nevada average weekly wages



Job Gains > Losses in 20 Straight Qtrs.

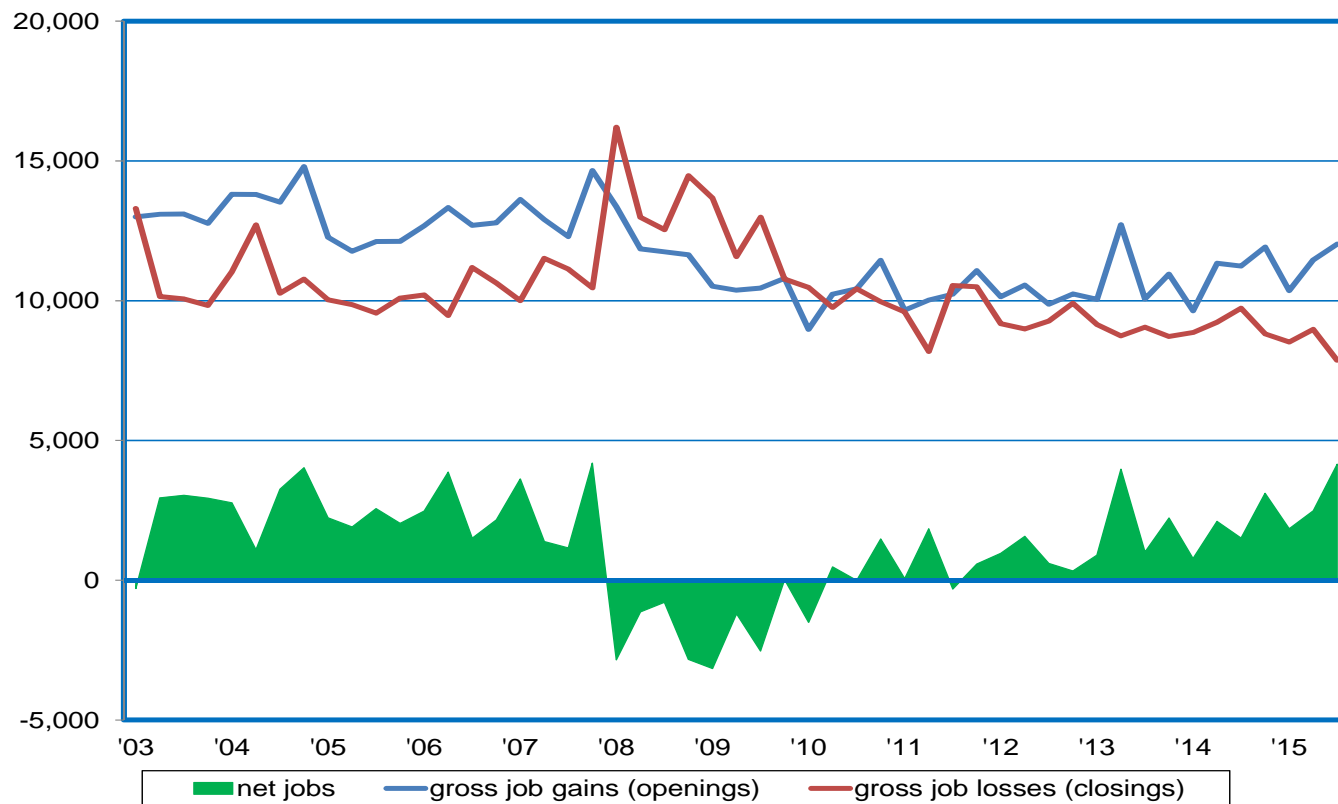
Private Sector Gross Job Gains vs. Gross Job Losses; Business Employment Dynamics (Seasonally Adjusted)



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Opening Gains > Closing Losses Last 16 Qtrs.

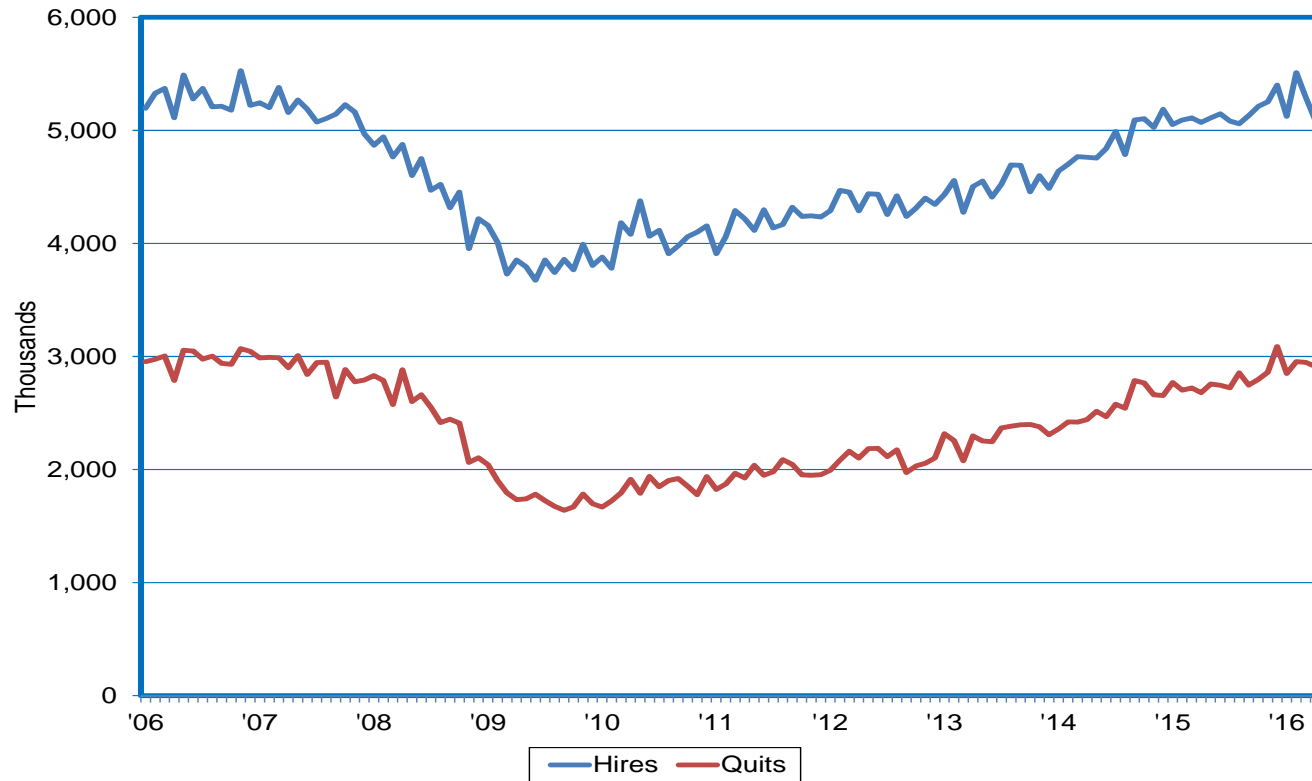
Gross Job Gains vs. Gross Job Losses in Opening & Closing Establishments;
Business Employment Dynamics (Seasonally Adjusted)



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U.S. Hire/Quit Activity Trending Positive... Rise in Quits Suggests Confidence

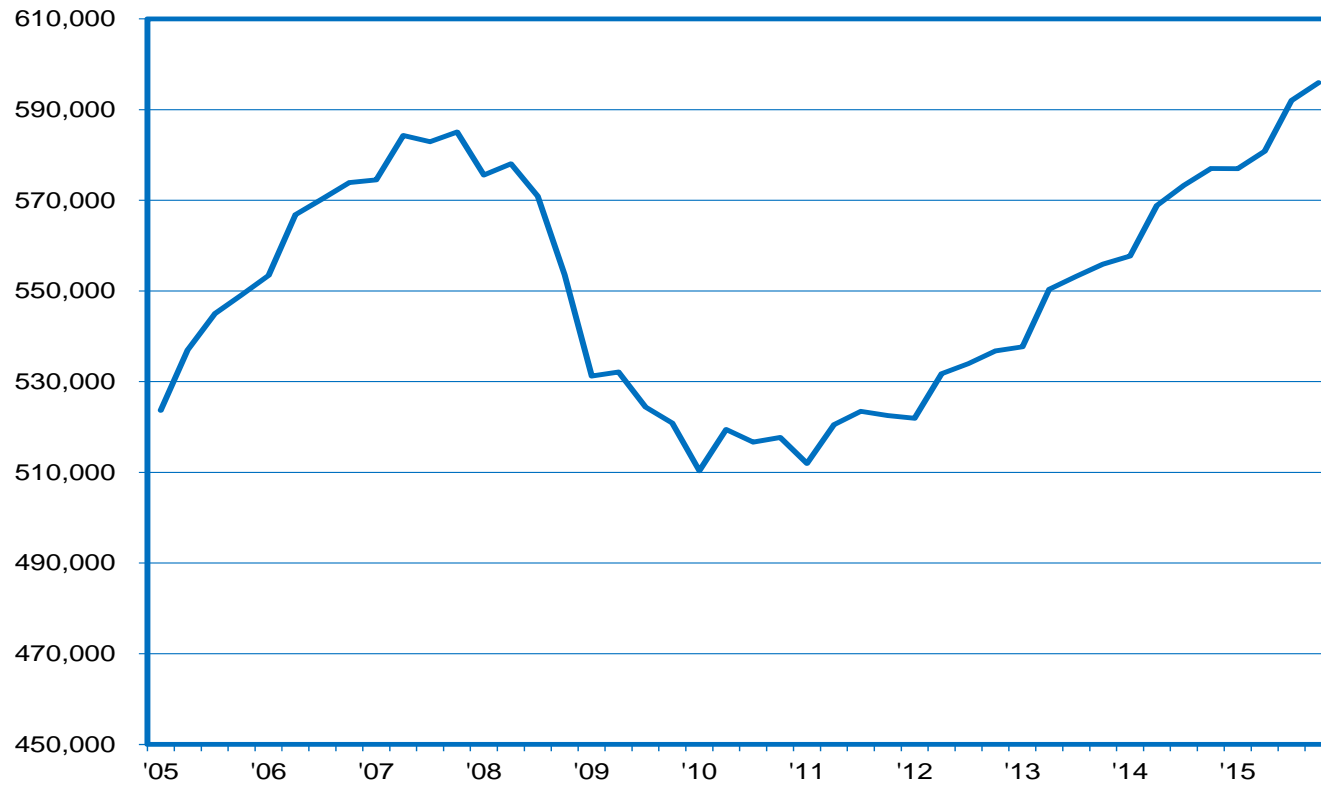
U.S. new hires and quits



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Small Biz Jobs at All-Time High; Gains Recorded in Each of Past 20 Quarters

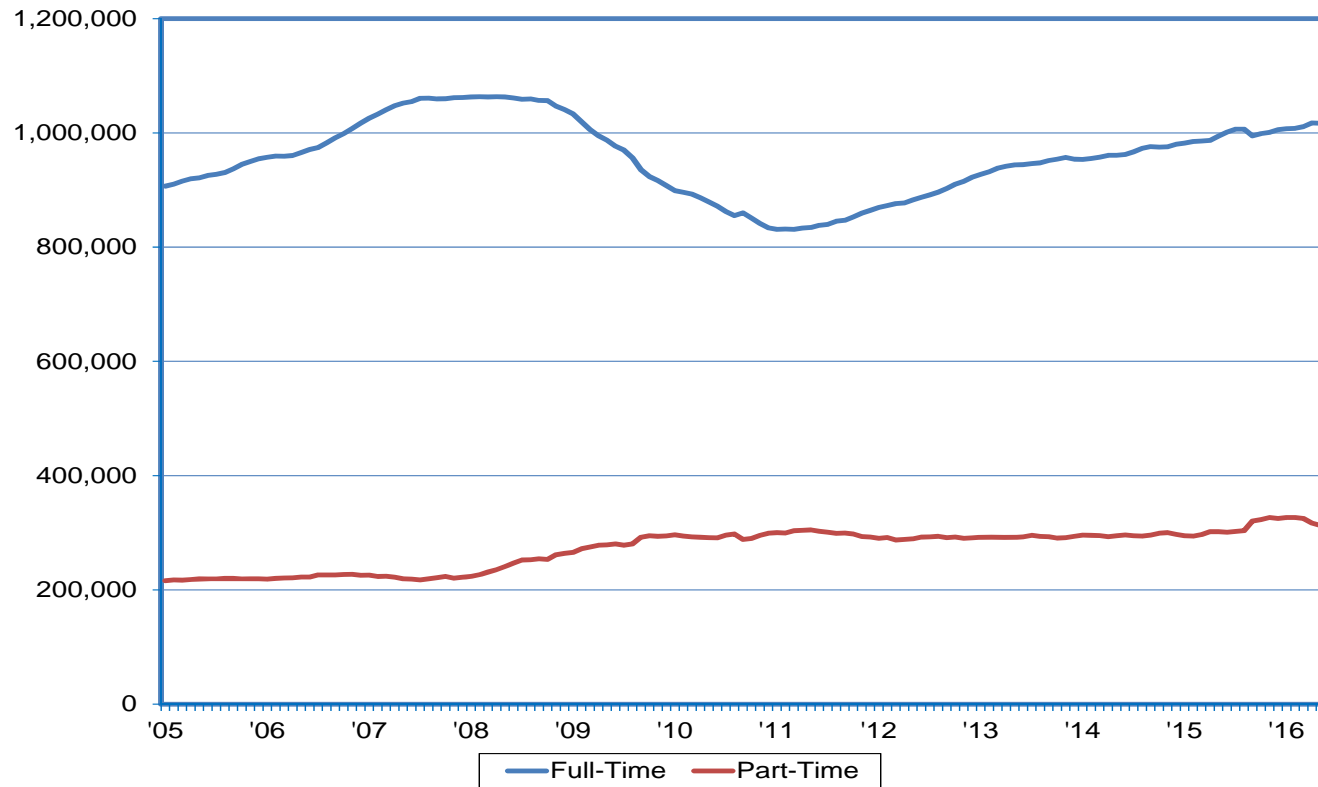
Employment in Establishments With Less Than 100 Workers



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

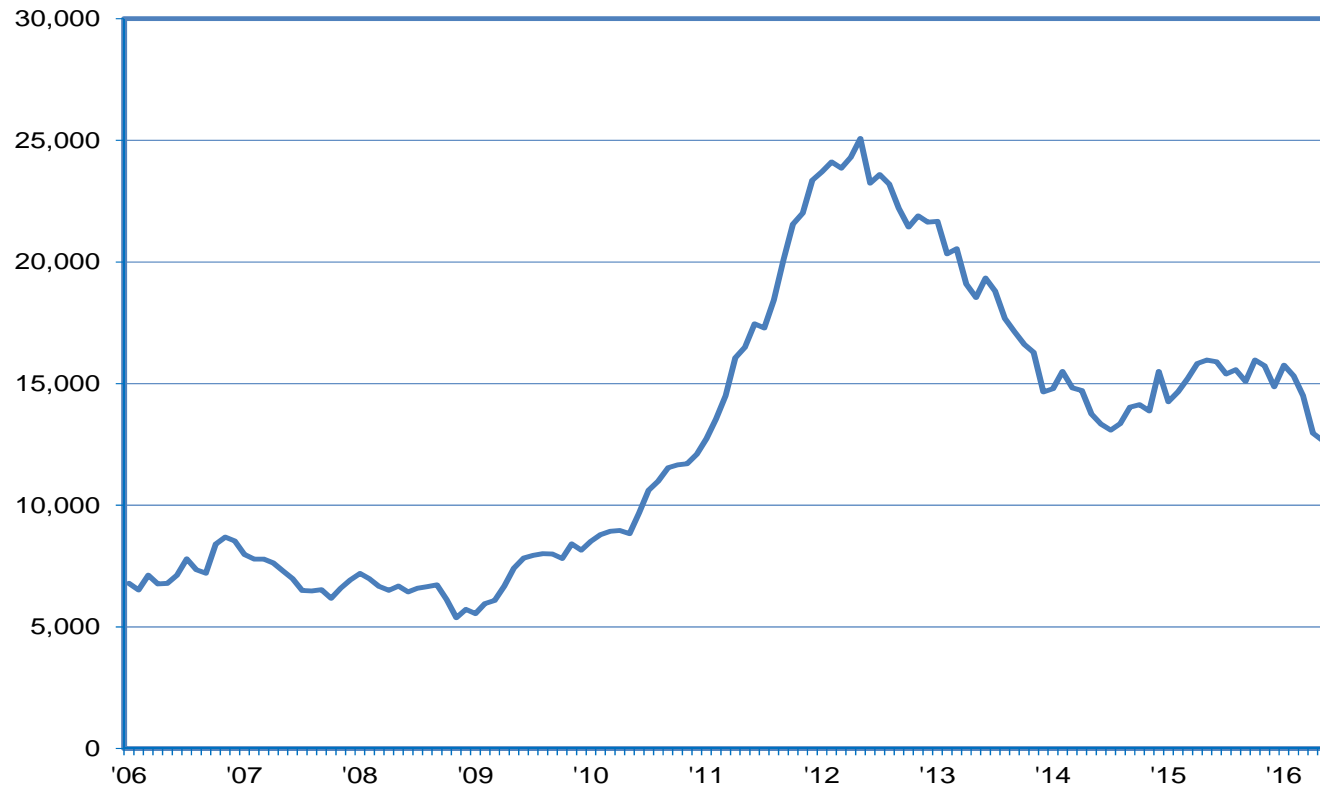
FT vs. PT employment; (12-month moving average)



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More Nevadans Becoming Actively Engaged in the Workforce

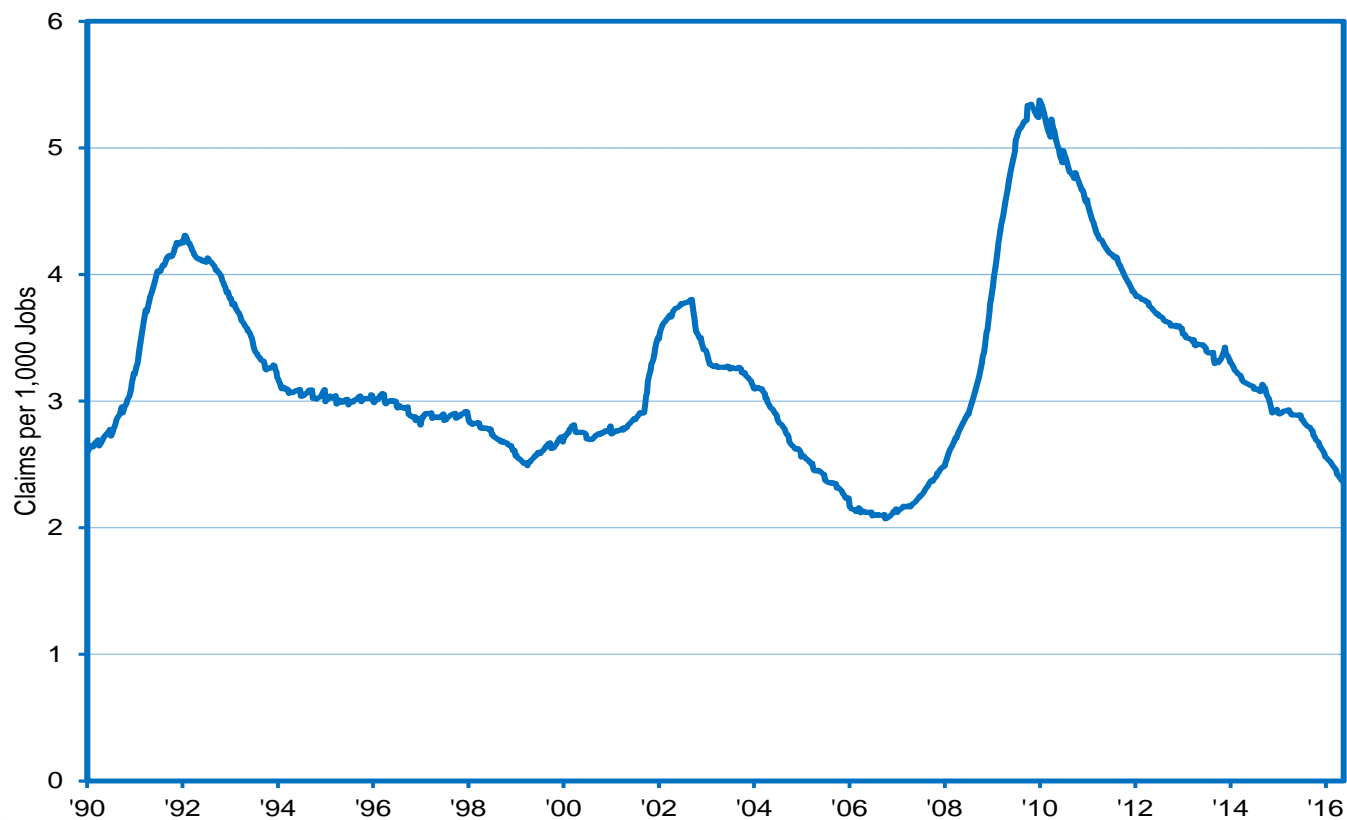
“marginally attached” workers who’ve given up work search; 12-mo. moving avg.



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Claims Activity Relative to the Employment Base Approaching Historical Lows

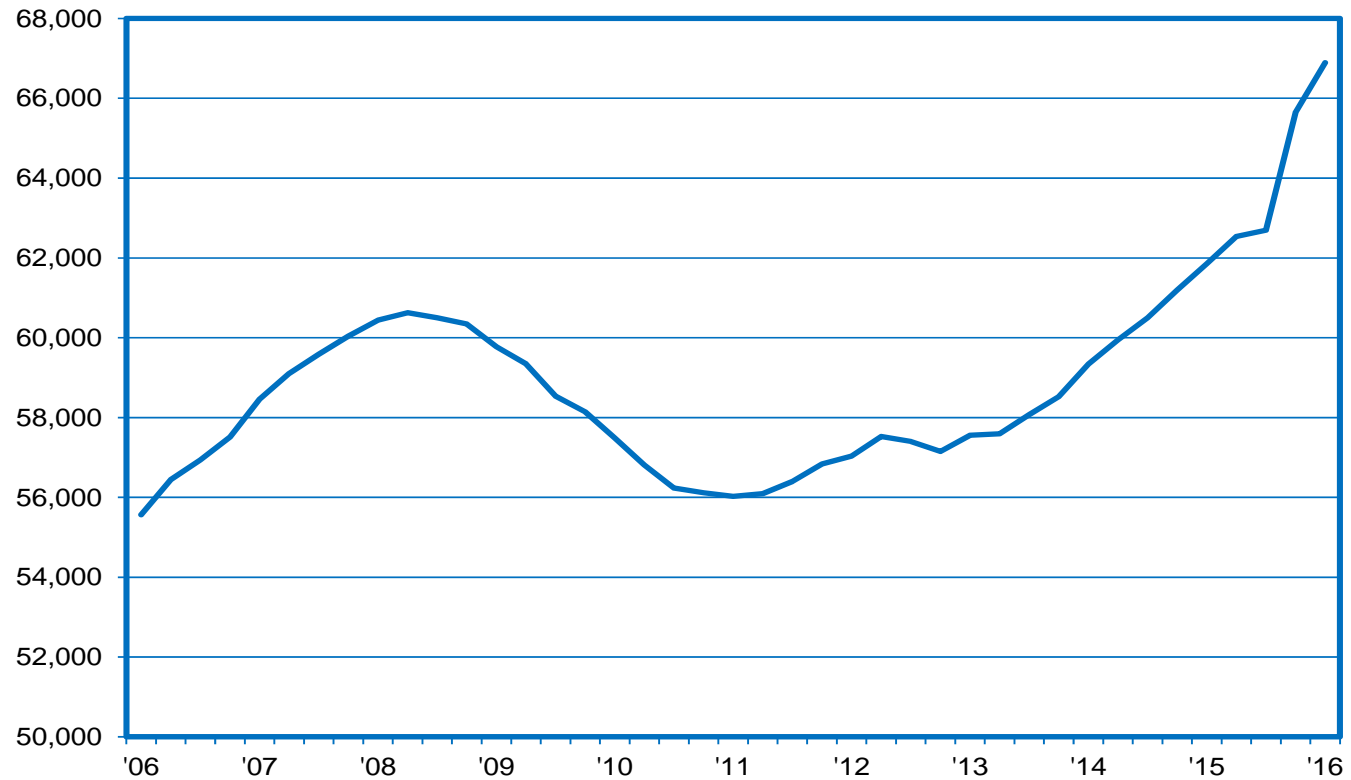
initial claims for unemployment insurance per 1,000 jobs



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At Nearly 67K, # of Employers at Record High; Up vs. Yr.-Ago in 19 Straight Qtrs.

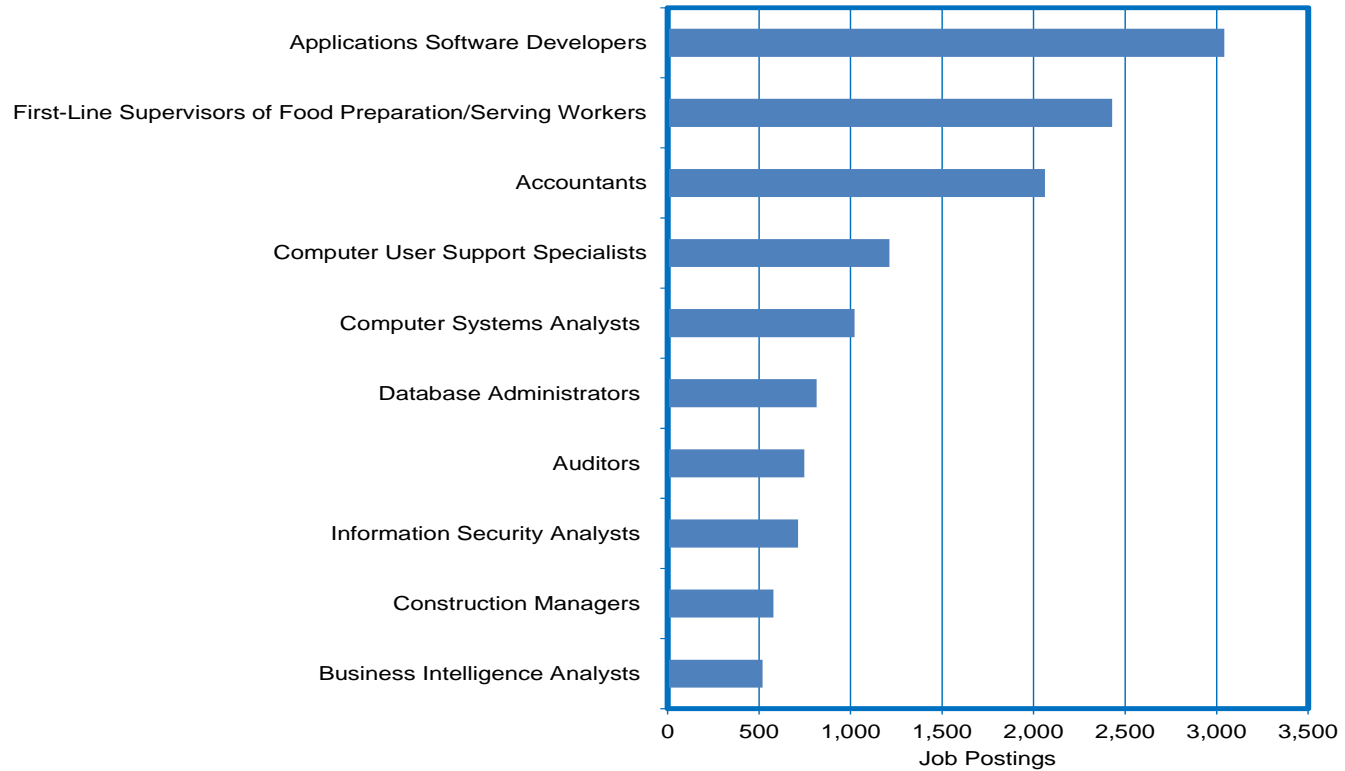
Number of Nevada Employers



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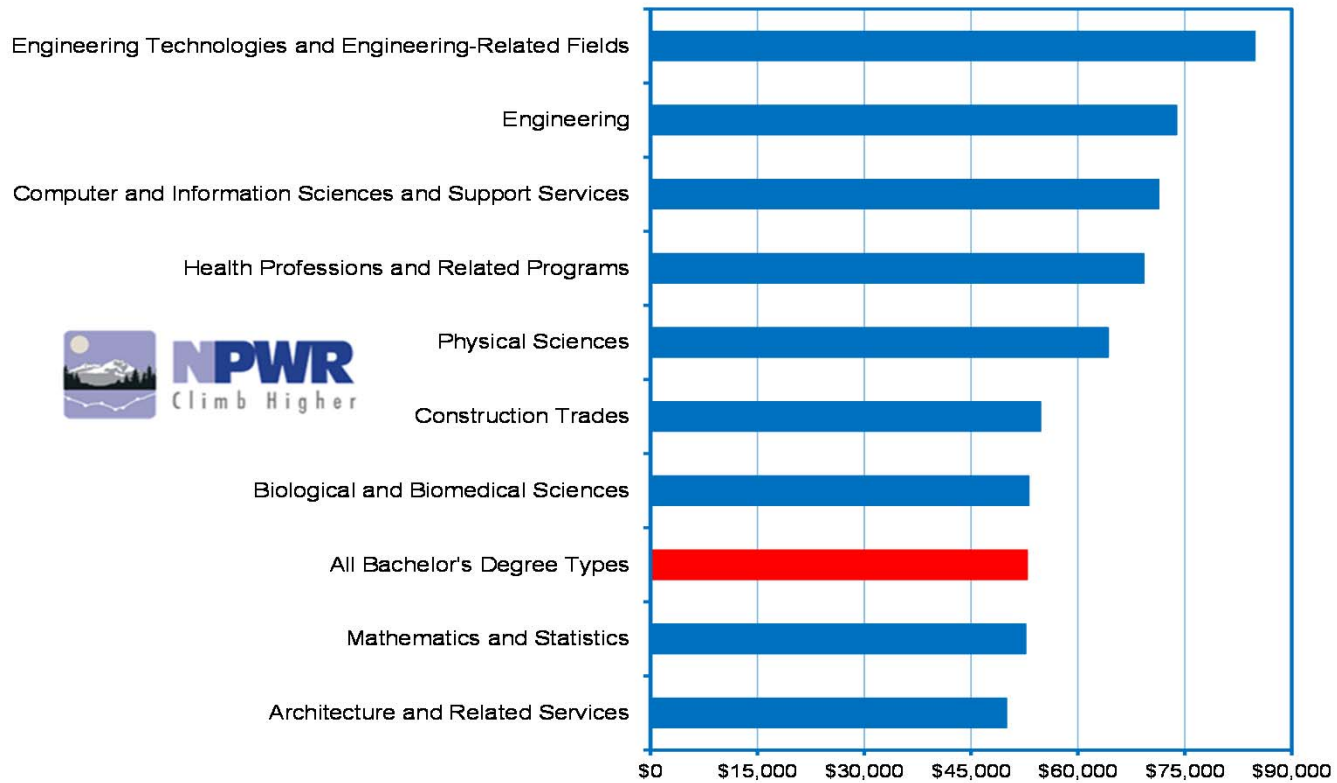
High Demand for STEM Workers; Software Developers Lead the Way in Job Postings

Nevada STEM job postings



Earnings for NSHE STEM-Related Bachelors Degree Holders > Non-STEM Grads

average annual wages; NPWR Data System



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

May 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	-3.8	25.1	2.0%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	2.8	25.4	2.0%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	38	2,398	1.7%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.1%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.2%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7%

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)

	May-16	May-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1434.3	1422.1	12.2	0.9%	1433.2
EMPLOYMENT	1347.2	1325.1	22.1	1.7%	1349.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	87.1	97.0	-9.9	-10.2%	83.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.1%	6.8%	-----	-----	5.8%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1435.6	1426.0	9.6	0.7%	1430.2
EMPLOYMENT	1346.2	1332.0	14.2	1.1%	1343.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	94.0	-4.6	-4.9%	86.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	6.6%	-----	-----	6.1%

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)

	May-16	May-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-16
Total All Industries	1278.5	1253.4	25.1	2.0%	1282.3
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-6.2%</i>	<i>13.6</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>74.8</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>42.5</i>
Durable Goods	25.8	26.0	-0.2	-0.8%	26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	15.8	0.6	3.8%	16.5
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>247.2</i>	<i>238.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>246.8</i>
Wholesale	35.0	34.4	0.6	1.7%	35.0
Retail	148.9	143.5	5.4	3.8%	148.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.3	60.3	3.0	5.0%	63.1
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>60.2</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.6	33.9	-0.3	-0.9%	33.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.7	25.6	1.1	4.3%	26.5
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>165.4</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>169.7</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.9	51.9	-1.0	-1.9%	51.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	91.4	90.8	0.6	0.7%	95.3
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>125.2</i>	<i>120.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>125.6</i>
Educational Services	14.3	12.9	1.4	10.9%	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.9	108.0	2.9	2.7%	111.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>343.9</i>	<i>340.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>342.5</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.8	28.7	1.1	3.8%	29.5
Accommodation and Food Service	314.1	311.7	2.4	0.8%	313.0
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.1%</i>	<i>36.4</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>156.9</i>
Federal	18.6	18.3	0.3	1.6%	18.4
State	39.7	38.6	1.1	2.8%	39.8
Local	98.2	97.6	0.6	0.6%	98.7

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	May-16	May-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-16
Total All Industries	1285.8	1260.4	25.4	2.0%	1283.0
<i>Goods Producing</i>	131.0	125.3	5.7	4.5%	129.3
Natural Resources & Mining	13.5	14.4	-0.9	-6.3%	13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.2	-0.3	-2.7%	10.9
Construction	75.3	69.0	6.3	9.1%	73.5
Construction of Buildings	11.6	11.4	0.2	1.8%	11.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.2	50.1	6.1	12.2%	54.8
Manufacturing	42.2	41.9	0.3	0.7%	42.3
Durable Goods	25.8	26.0	-0.2	-0.8%	25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	10.1	-0.3	-3.0%	9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.3	6.5	-0.2	-3.1%	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	15.9	0.5	3.1%	16.4
<i>Service Providing</i>	1154.8	1135.1	19.7	1.7%	1153.7
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	994.3	978.0	16.3	1.7%	993.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	245.4	236.7	8.7	3.7%	243.9
Wholesale	35.0	34.4	0.6	1.7%	34.9
Retail	147.6	142.2	5.4	3.8%	146.4
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.5	49.3	1.2	2.4%	50.3
Food & Beverage Stores	23.9	23.1	0.8	3.5%	23.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.8	8.7	1.1	12.6%	9.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.8	60.1	2.7	4.5%	62.6
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.9	56.1	2.8	5.0%	58.7
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.9	25.7	2.2	8.6%	27.6
Air	6.6	6.5	0.1	1.5%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.1	15.2	-0.1	-0.7%	15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.7	11.2	-0.5	-4.5%	10.7
Information	13.1	13.8	-0.7	-5.1%	13.3
Telecommunications	3.5	3.9	-0.4	-10.3%	3.6
Financial Activities	60.2	59.7	0.5	0.8%	60.0
Finance and Insurance	33.4	33.8	-0.4	-1.2%	33.6
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.1	17.9	0.2	1.1%	18.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.8	25.9	0.9	3.5%	26.4
Professional & Business Services	165.4	165.5	-0.1	-0.1%	169.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.6	51.4	-0.8	-1.6%	52.3
Management of Companies	22.8	22.5	0.3	1.3%	22.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	92.0	91.6	0.4	0.4%	94.4
Administrative & Support Services	88.3	88.1	0.2	0.2%	90.6
Employment Services	20.3	20.7	-0.4	-1.9%	19.5
Education and Health Services	126.0	121.1	4.9	4.0%	126.1
Educational Services	14.3	13.1	1.2	9.2%	14.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	111.7	108.0	3.7	3.4%	111.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	49.6	48.0	1.6	3.3%	49.5
Hospitals	28.9	26.8	2.1	7.8%	28.8
Leisure and Hospitality	347.9	344.8	3.1	0.9%	344.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	29.4	0.9	3.1%	29.8
Accommodation and Food Service	317.6	315.4	2.2	0.7%	314.6
Accommodation	193.7	197.2	-3.5	-1.8%	193.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	187.2	191.3	-4.1	-2.1%	186.9
Casino Hotels	177.2	181.2	-4.0	-2.2%	176.9
Gaming Industries	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	123.9	118.2	5.7	4.8%	121.2
Full-Service Restaurants	60.5	58.8	1.7	2.9%	60.2
Limited-Service Restaurants	49.8	46.0	3.8	8.3%	48.7
Other Services	36.3	36.4	-0.1	-0.3%	36.6
Government	160.5	157.1	3.4	2.2%	160.0
Federal	18.7	18.3	0.4	2.2%	18.5
State	41.0	39.8	1.2	3.0%	41.1
Local	100.8	99.0	1.8	1.8%	100.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

1/ Adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

2/ Data may not add due to rounding. Employment by place of work. Does not coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

2016 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment
Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1273.5	1276.7	1282.7	1282.3	1278.5								1278.7
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6								13.7
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8	75.5								74.5
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.2								42.5
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8								26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4								16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.8	246.8	247.2								246.0
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.0								35.3
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9								148.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.3								62.6
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.3								59.7
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.7	33.6								33.6
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.7								26.2
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.8	169.7	165.4								168.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	50.9								51.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.4								94.4
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.3	125.6	125.2								125.3
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.3								14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.2	110.9								111.1
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	341.8	342.5	343.9								341.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8								29.5
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	314.1								312.2
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	35.6								36.4
Government	158.2	156.0	156.6	156.9	156.5								156.8
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6								18.5
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7								39.9
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.2								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

May-16

2016 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1256.2	1266.7	1277.1	1283.0	1285.8								1273.8
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	129.1	129.3	131.0								128.5
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5								13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9								10.9
Construction	70.2	71.0	73.4	73.5	75.3								72.7
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6								11.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.2								53.8
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.2								42.3
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8								25.8
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8								9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3								6.2
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4								16.4
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.0	1153.7	1154.8								1145.3
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.1	993.7	994.3								986.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.6	243.9	245.4								243.7
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.0								35.2
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6								146.3
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5								50.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9								23.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8								9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.8								62.2
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9								3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.7	58.9								58.3
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9								27.4
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6								6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1								15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7								10.7
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1								13.2
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5								3.6
Financial Activities	58.2	59.2	60.2	60.0	60.2								59.6
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.6	33.4								33.6
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.1								17.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.8								26.0
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	169.4	169.4	165.4								168.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.6								52.0
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8								22.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.0								93.4
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.3								89.6
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.3								19.8
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.9	126.1	126.0								125.2
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.3								14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	111.7								110.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.6								49.3
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9								28.4
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	340.3	344.4	347.9								340.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.3								29.3
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	317.6								311.2
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.4	193.7								191.8
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	187.2								185.8
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	177.2								175.8
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0								10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.2	123.9								119.3
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	60.5								59.2
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.8								47.5
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.3								36.2
Government	155.4	158.6	159.9	160.0	160.5								158.9
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7								18.4
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0								40.4
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.8								100.1

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

May-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	1432.5	1433.2	1434.4								1432.9
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.2								1347.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.1								85.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%								6.0%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1435.6								1430.2
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1346.2								1343.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.4								87.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%								6.1%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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