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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
September 14, 2016

Unemployment Rate Down in August in the Silver State

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate fell to a seasonally-adjusted 6.3 percent in August. This is down 0.3 of a percentage point over the year.

"I am pleased that Nevada continues to exceed the nation in job creation and I'm encouraged that a majority of our growth is concentrated in full-time positions," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Unemployment claims are at the lowest level in a decade which is more good news for our labor market this month. We will continue to focus on economic development opportunities that will lead to quality jobs for residents of the Silver State."

Year-over-year, the Silver State added a seasonally adjusted 37,200 jobs over August last year, for a growth rate of 2.9 percent, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

"Further, annualized employment growth in the state exceeded national job gains for the 49th-consecutive month," he said. "Over the month, a seasonally-adjusted 4,800 jobs were added. Although payrolls were expected to increase by 1,600 (not seasonally adjusted), a gain of 6,400 actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase."

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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

August 2016

Over the last several months, we have highlighted the volatility which can occur in the monthly estimates of labor market activity. In addition to the regular benchmark revisions which occur at year-end, designed to update the estimates based upon a more complete set of information, the preliminary headline job and unemployment rate barometers are subject to one-time monthly revisions coinciding with the release of the following month's information.

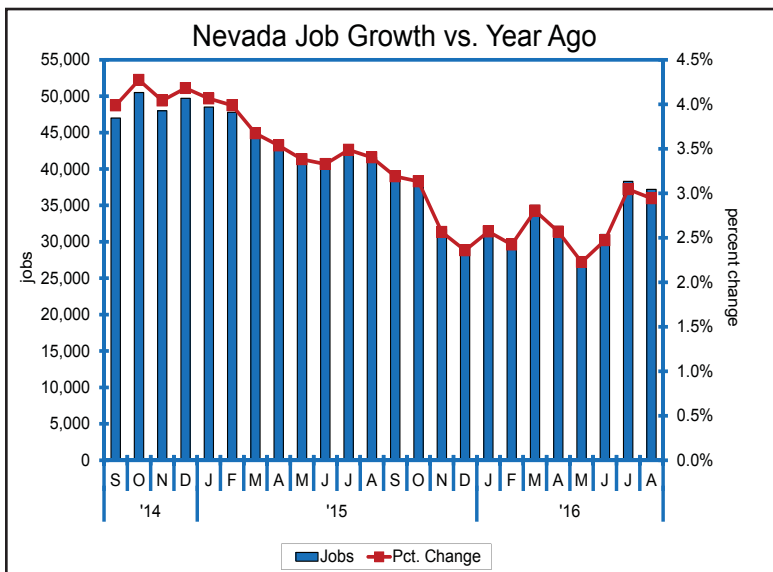
For instance, we initially reported a 4,700 job gain in July. Revised estimates show a gain of 11,100 is estimated to have actually occurred. In other words, initial estimates were revised up by

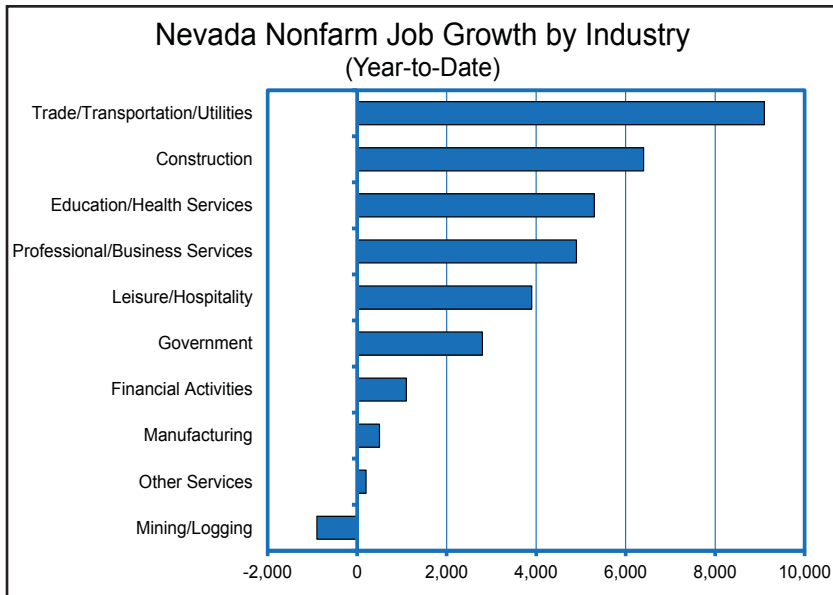
Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: July - August Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,400	1,600	4,800
Private Sector	5,200	600	4,600
Public Sector	1,200	1,000	200

6,400. This is a relatively large revision. Prior to this, during the first six months of the year, revisions ranged from a decrease of 3,400 to an increase of 2,800. The largest revisions this year occurred within the last three months – July's upward revision being the most significant.

Nevada gained employment for 68-consecutive months as of August. Year-over-year, the Silver State added a seasonally adjusted 37,200 jobs over August last year, for a growth rate of 2.9 percent. Further, annualized employment growth in the State exceeded national job gains for the 49th-consecutive month. Over the month, 4,800 jobs were added, seasonally adjusted. Although payrolls were expected to increase by 1,600 (not seasonally adjusted), a gain of 6,400 actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase. Specifically, the private sector increased by 4,600 jobs and the public sector added 200 to payrolls. As noted above, although monthly employment estimates are always adjusted to some extent, it is possible for August





to realize a large revision with next month's release, considering the pattern in the last several months.

The trade, transportation, and utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first eight months of 2015, adding 9,100 jobs year-to-date, an increase of 3.8 percent relative to last year. In terms of percentage growth, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in terms of year-over-year job gains, up 9.4 percent over the same period, which equates to a gain of 6,400 jobs. Mining has consistently lost employment over the course of the year – mining and logging continues to be the only supersector to contract, down 900 jobs, a loss of 5.9 percent, year-to-date. Losses in the mining sector can be largely attributed to the weakened gold prices over the last five years.

The Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program, among other things, allows for detailed demographic analyses of Nevada's workforce. In August, we examine the workforce, by industry, of workers at least 45 years of age. As of mid-2015, the most recent information available, nearly 540,000 (44 percent) of the Silver State's 1.2 million workers were at least 45 years old. "Older" workers account for more than half of the workforce in three industries--education, government and transportation/warehous-

ing. All told, those older than 45 represent 52 percent of the workforce in these establishments. This is up from 48 percent a decade ago. In Nevada's largest industries – accommodation/food services, retail trade, and health care/social assistance – 41 percent of the workforce is at least 45 years of age, slightly below the Statewide average. Nationally, 38 percent of the workers in these industries are 45+ years of age. At 36 percent, the share of workers at least 45 years of age in the retail trade industry is the smallest in the State. Other industries with relatively small shares are information and finance/insurance. As an aside, the manufacturing sector in Nevada is in store for unprecedented growth in

the near future. The share of workers at least 45 years old in that sector is 49 percent, suggesting that workforce development efforts will likely play a crucial role in developing the talent pipeline to fill these positions.

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, with a growth rate of 6.4 percent in 2005. 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 five 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 this 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; in 2015 we grew at a rate of 3.8 percent, third in the

nation. With data through first quarter of 2016, we see that Nevada had the 11th-fastest growing private sector in the nation, at 3.1 percent. The three leading states are Utah, Florida, and Idaho.

An important gauge of the Silver State's economic health overall is small business employment. 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. As of the first quarter of 2016, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 590,000. This is a decrease of nearly 6,300 from 2015:IVQ. This contraction can mostly be explained by the usual slowdown that occurs after the holidays. Despite the over-the-quarter decline, 2016:IQ is still a record high for any first quarter – exceeding the previous record of 577,000 set last year. Further, year-over-year gains have been recorded in each of the past 21 quarters.

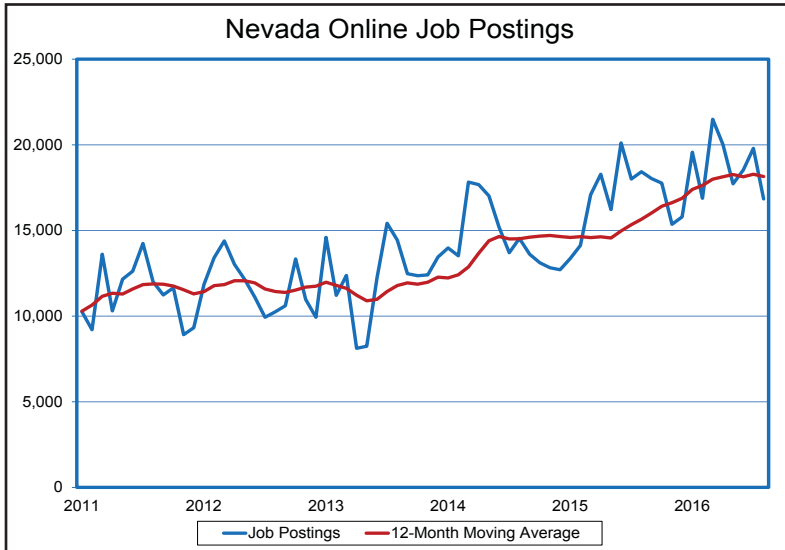
The Occupational Employment Statistics wage survey provides detailed wage information for over 700 occupations in Nevada. This month, we examine wage disparities as a ratio of the 90th percentile wage to the 10th percentile, also called the “90-10 ratio.” A significant wage disparity is represented by a large 90-10 ratio. Protective service occupations had the highest ratio, with a disparity of four. This group is composed of 19 detailed occupations with average wages ranging from over \$49 per hour (supervisors of police and detectives) to about \$10 per hour (crossing guards). The building/grounds cleaning and maintenance major group had the lowest ratio, at just 2.2. The ten occupations in this group range from average wages of \$26 per hour (landscaping supervisors) to \$11 per hour (building cleaning workers). Management occupations have the highest mean hourly wage, at \$47 per hour, and have one of the largest wage disparities. On the other hand, food preparation/serving related occupations have the lowest mean wage, at \$12 per hour, and have a relatively small disparity in wages. These patterns suggest that larger skill and training differentials between the highest-paid and lowest-paid occupations in a group lead to a larger wage disparity across the entire

group.

New-hire wages can enhance our understanding of important labor market trends. The latest available information from the LED Program (through mid-2015) shows that average monthly earnings for all employees are just over \$3,800. However, new-hire wages hover slightly above \$2,600 (approximately 70 percent of that for all workers). This certainly supports the theory that long-term employees are paid more as a group than those with less seniority on the job. Looking at trends over the past several years, new-hire wages consistently total about two-thirds of the overall average. This relationship has held steady over time. Since 2006, the new-hire/total wage ratio has fluctuated in a very narrow range between 60 percent and 75 percent. Since the labor market recovery began in 2010, wages have been trending up – the overall average is up nine percent, compared to an increase of seven percent for new hires.

As of late, there has been much debate about the “quality” of new jobs being generated in Nevada, and, for that matter, throughout the nation. In order to answer these questions, we have analyzed a number of resources. As we will discuss further in this Overview, information from the Current Population Survey (CPS) suggests that employment growth in Nevada is concentrated in full-time positions (see below). Using information from DETR's Silver State Solutions Initiative, we established the vast majority of online ads, roughly 90 percent, are for full-time jobs. Utilizing data from Unemployment Insurance records submitted by Nevada employers, we found wages, on average, are on the rise. Finally, we examined industries adding or losing jobs, and found a minimal difference in wages across these two groups.

Looked at in a new way, according to LED, in 2015:IQ new-hire earnings for employees were just over \$2,300 a month. Earnings for those jobs that are lost in the economy (job “separations,” whether voluntary or involuntary) paid just a bit above \$2,500 during the same quarter. This difference represents a continuation of a struc-



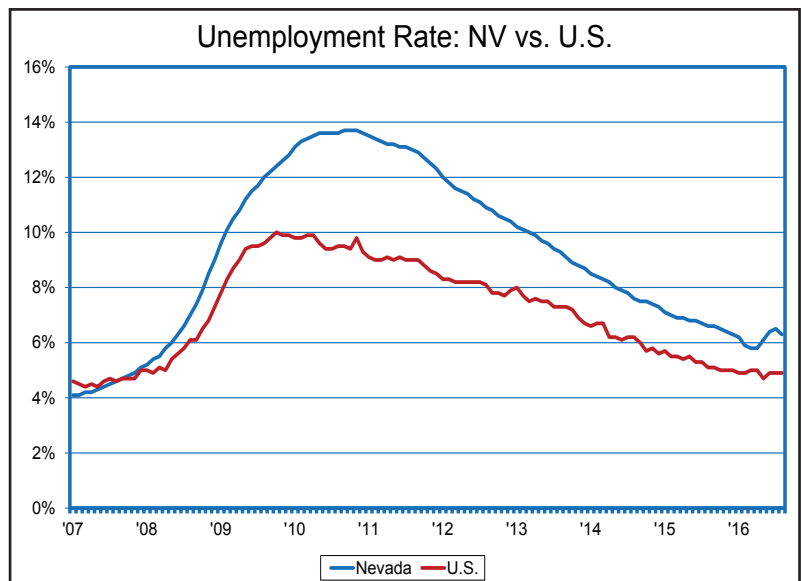
mid-2006 and mid-2011, totaling over 300,000 jobs. Since the economic trough, full-time employment has risen steadily – in August 2016, employees with full-time status totaled a little over 1,000,000, a gain of 170,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, has held steady over the past four years, reaching 310,000 in August. While there is still room from improvement, Nevada employment gains have been concentrated in full-time positions during the economy recovery. Currently, 76.4 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions accounts for 23.6 percent.

tural trend evident over time. LED information points to just a marginal wage trade-off between those jobs being added in Nevada, and those jobs that are lost. Some have argued that the quality of jobs being generated in Nevada of late leaves something to be desired. It seems that, all too often, these arguments suggest that good, high-paying jobs are being lost, while the new jobs are part-time, low-wage positions. Available evidence, including from the LED Program, does not support this characterization. At most, there appears to be a minimal trade-off. Although available information cannot confirm this, the findings reported above suggest that much of the labor market “churn,” both new jobs added and existing jobs lost, appears to take place at the lower end of the relative pay scale.

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 August, there were 151,200 online job postings in Nevada. This is an 11.5 percent increase from the same time period last year. For those job ads specifying work hours, 89 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Furthering our discussion of job quality indicators in the Silver State, prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million. At this peak level, full-time employment represented about 83 percent of the total. Silver State residents employed part-time numbered approximately 225,000. During the recession, full-time employment fell to almost 830,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between

As would be expected with the employment in-

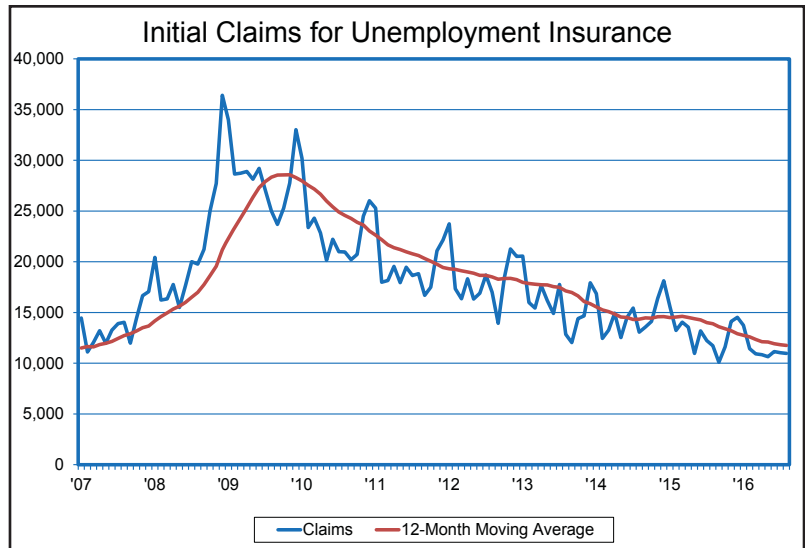


crease in August, the unemployment rate decreased over the month, down 0.2 percentage point from July, to a seasonally adjusted 6.3 percent. Additionally, for the 66th consecutive month, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis, down 0.3 percentage point over August last year. Comparing to the nation, the unemployment rate in the United States as a whole has held steady for three consecutive months, at a seasonally adjusted 4.9 percent.

Information from the monthly CPS, allows us to highlight the labor market status of the Silver State's veteran population. At its peak in mid-2011, the veteran's unemployment rate stood at 14.7 percent –slightly higher than the peak rate for total unemployment, which was 14.4 percent at the end of 2010. However, since 2012, unemployment rates for veterans have been notably lower than the total rate. In August, veterans have an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), down from 6.2 percent a year ago. In comparison, the total unemployment rate is 6.3 percent this month, a 0.9 percentage point decrease from August last year.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance continued to decline in August, falling nearly seven percent from August of 2015, to just under 11,000 claims. This is the 17th-consecutive month of year-over-year declines in initial claims. Other measures of activity also continue to improve, with the exhaustion rate falling to 38.4 percent and the average duration of benefits falling to 14.2 weeks. The declines in these measures have helped reduce the average benefits paid per month over the last year to \$25.5 million per month, the lowest level seen since November of 2007. Initial claims activity is expected to be stable over the next few months before seasonally rising over the winter.

From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of businesses in the Nevada unemployment insurance system grow by 11,500 (20.5 percent). In the second



quarter of 2016, the number of employers totaled 67,500, an increase of 590 employers, or 0.9 percent, from 2016:IQ. In fact, Nevada has set a new record number of employers for seven consecutive quarters. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employers in the Silver State increased by 4,900, or 7.9 percent. Additionally, year-over-year, employer totals have increased for the last 20 quarters. While the year-over-year growth in employers is relatively substantial, it is partially attributable to an amendment made to NRS 616B.691, which required client companies, who lease employees from Professional Employer Organizations (PEOs), to be tracked individually in Nevada's unemployment insurance system. However, the impact of this statute change was primarily seen in 2015:IVQ and 2016:IQ.

As Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund continues to recover from the effects of the recession, the question that arises is: when will the Fund have enough to be considered adequate? Prior to addressing the when, we first have to determine the Fund balance which would be considered adequate. The most widely used method of understanding UI Trust Fund adequacy is the Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM), which uses the product of total wages and the average of the three highest benefit cost rates over the last 20 years to provide an estimate of the balance required to cover a year's worth of benefit payments during an economic downturn. If a state's Trust Fund balance is less than this

amount, the state has an AHCM less than 1.0. At the end of the second quarter of 2016, Nevada's AHCM was 0.56, as the State's Trust Fund balance of \$575.7 million was below the \$1.03 billion required to have an ACHM of 1.0.

With that said, we can address when we expect the Trust Fund to reach the AHCM adequacy level. Assuming continued stability in both the UI tax rate and benefit payments, the UI Trust Fund balance will likely reach the \$1 billion mark in the second quarter of 2018. The AHCM would also hit 1.0 in that quarter – the first time that Nevada's UI Trust Fund would have a multiple of at least 1.0 since 2007. While having an AHCM of 1.0 is marked improvement, this is the minimum recommended balance level for a Trust Fund. In a deep recession, even a Trust Fund with an AHCM of 1.0 may not withstand the total benefit outlay – a fact which lead some states (such as Utah and Oregon) to opt for even higher Trust Fund balances.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: August 2016

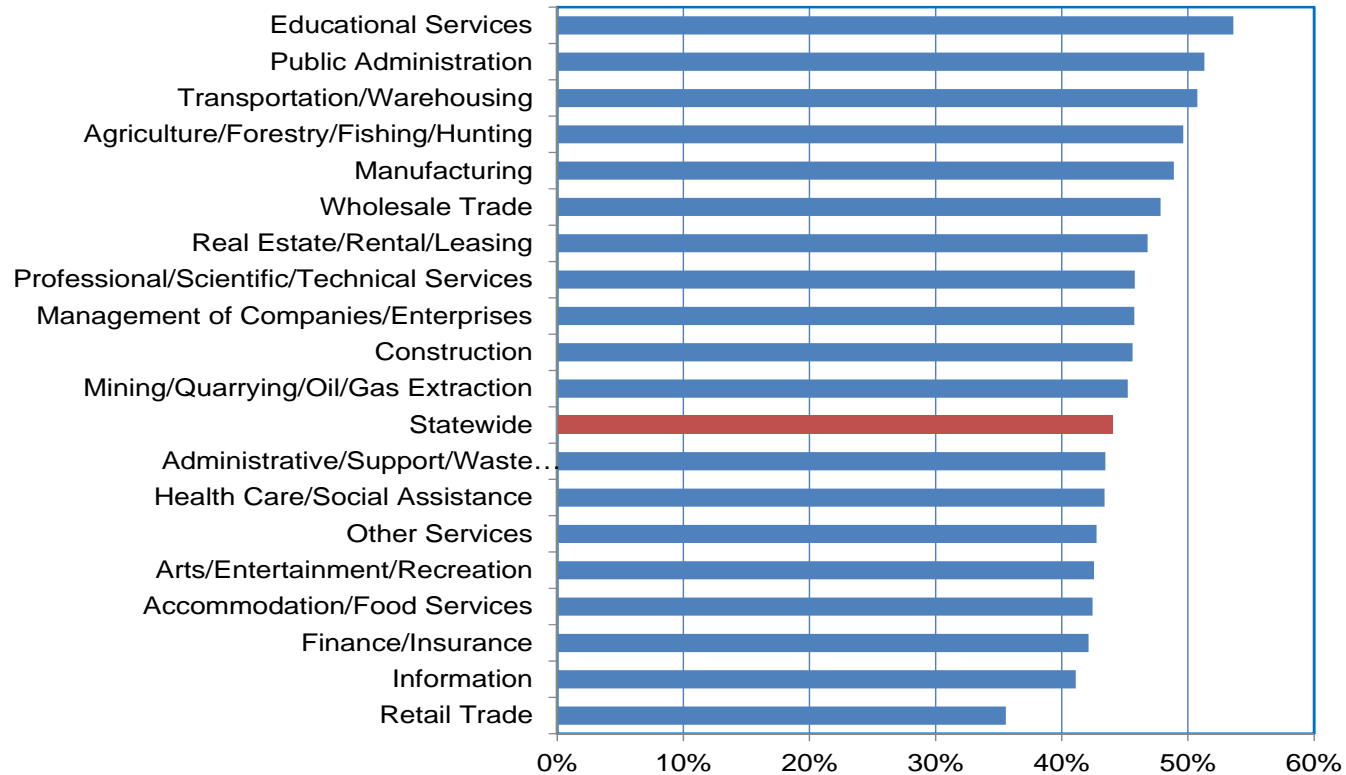
Special Topics Slides



The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a proactive workforce & rehabilitation agency

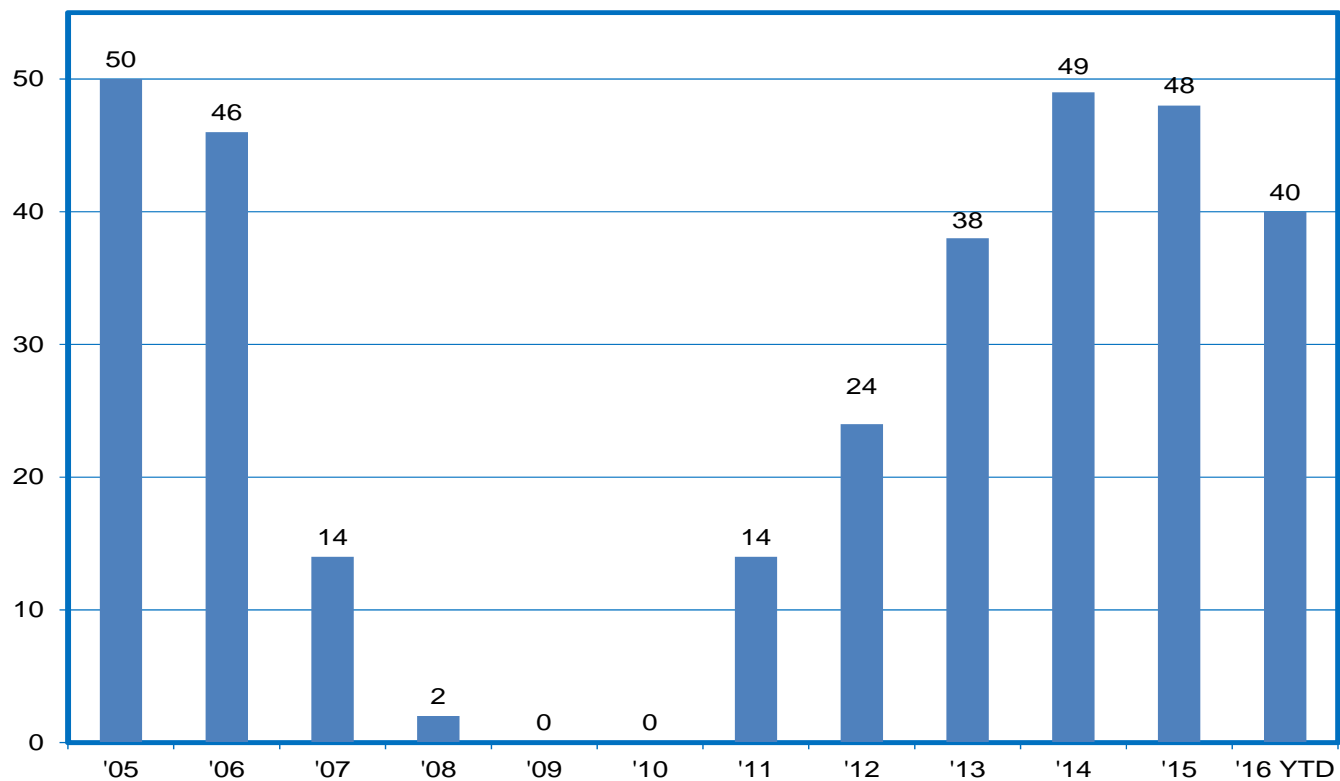
44% of Workforce at Least 45 Years Old; 50%+ in Educ., Govt., & Trans./Warehousing

2015:IIIQ Nevada workforce by age



Silver State Job Growth Stronger than in 40 Other States in IQ

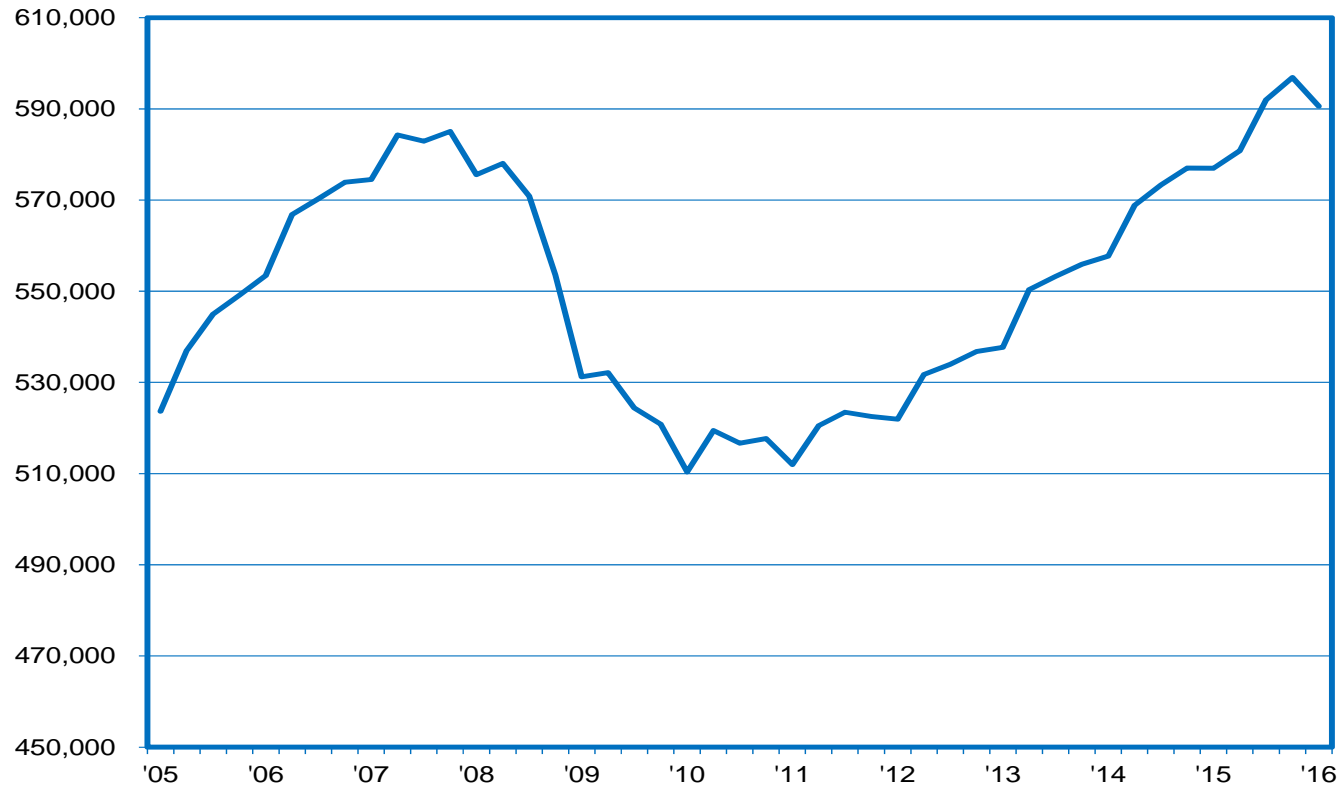
job growth rankings (# of states with slower private sector job growth than NV)



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Small Biz Jobs at All-Time High for IQ; Gains Recorded in Each of Past 21 Quarters

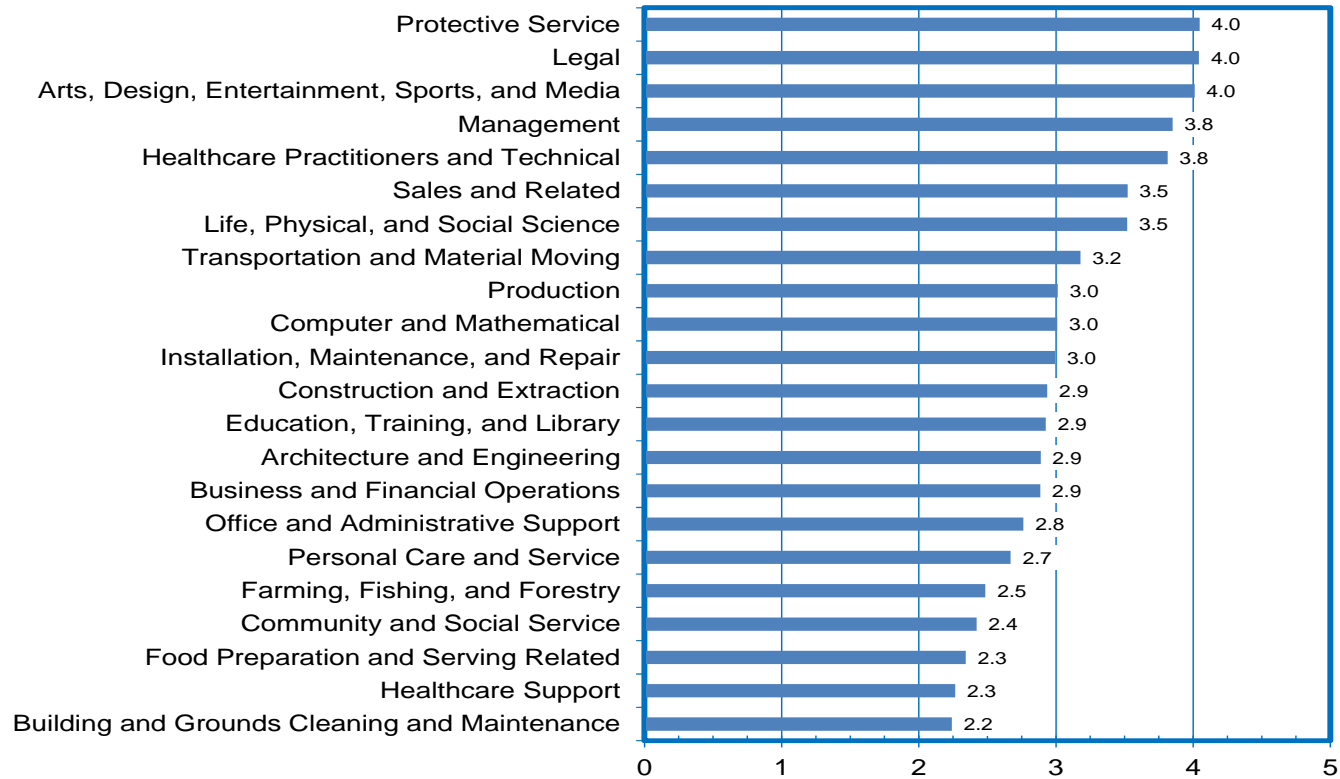
employment in establishments with less than 100 workers



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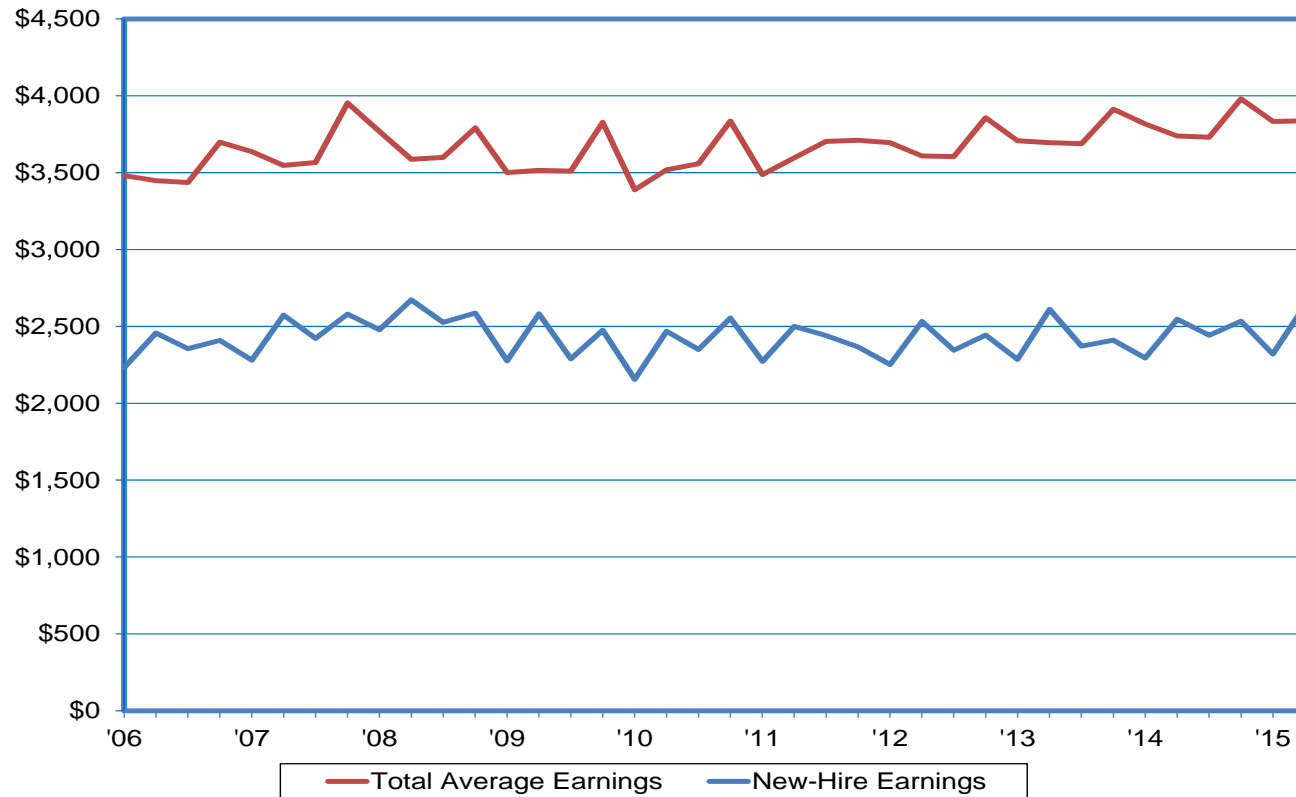
Wage Disparity Differs Considerably Across Occupation Groups

2016 occupation wage ratios: 90th percentile wage/10th percentile



New-Hire Earnings Approximately 2/3rds of Overall Average...a Consistent Relationship

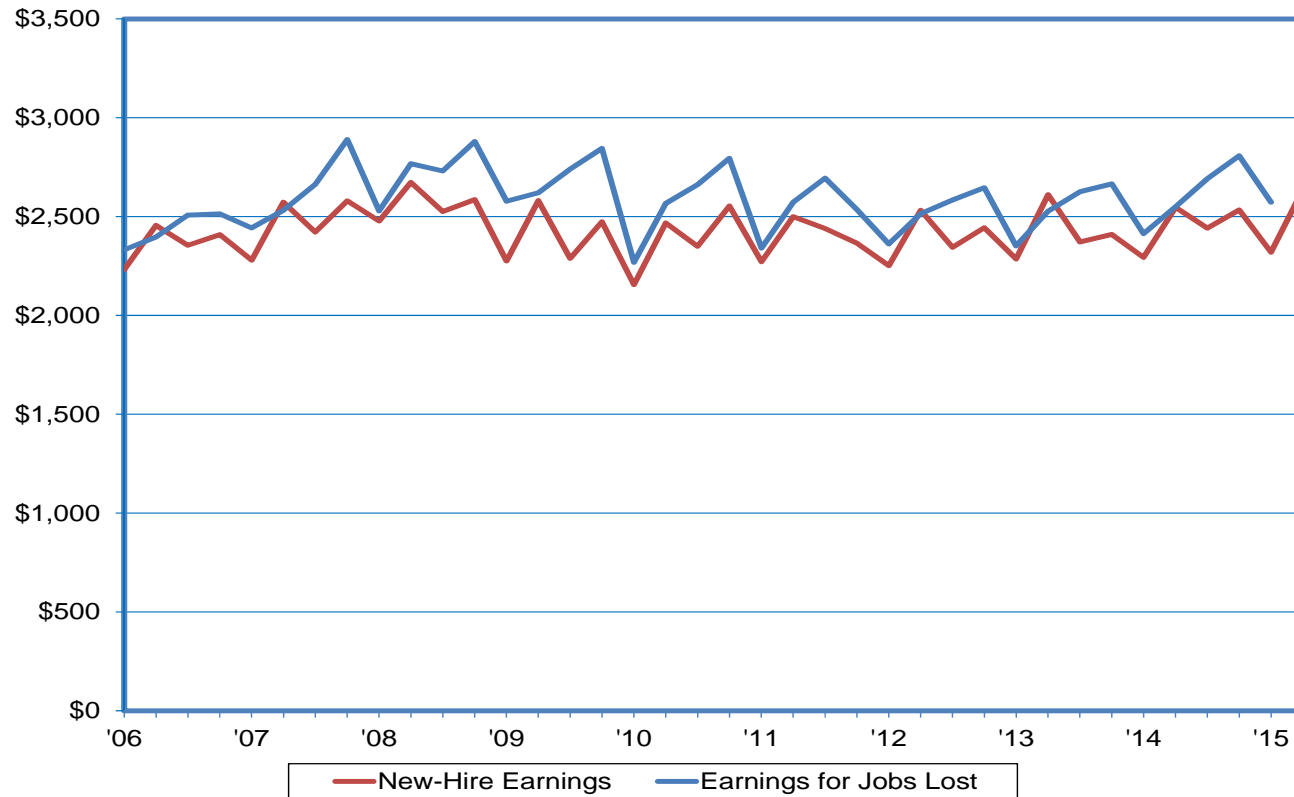
new-hire monthly earnings vs. total average earnings



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Earnings for Jobs Lost are Just Slightly Higher than Those for New Hires

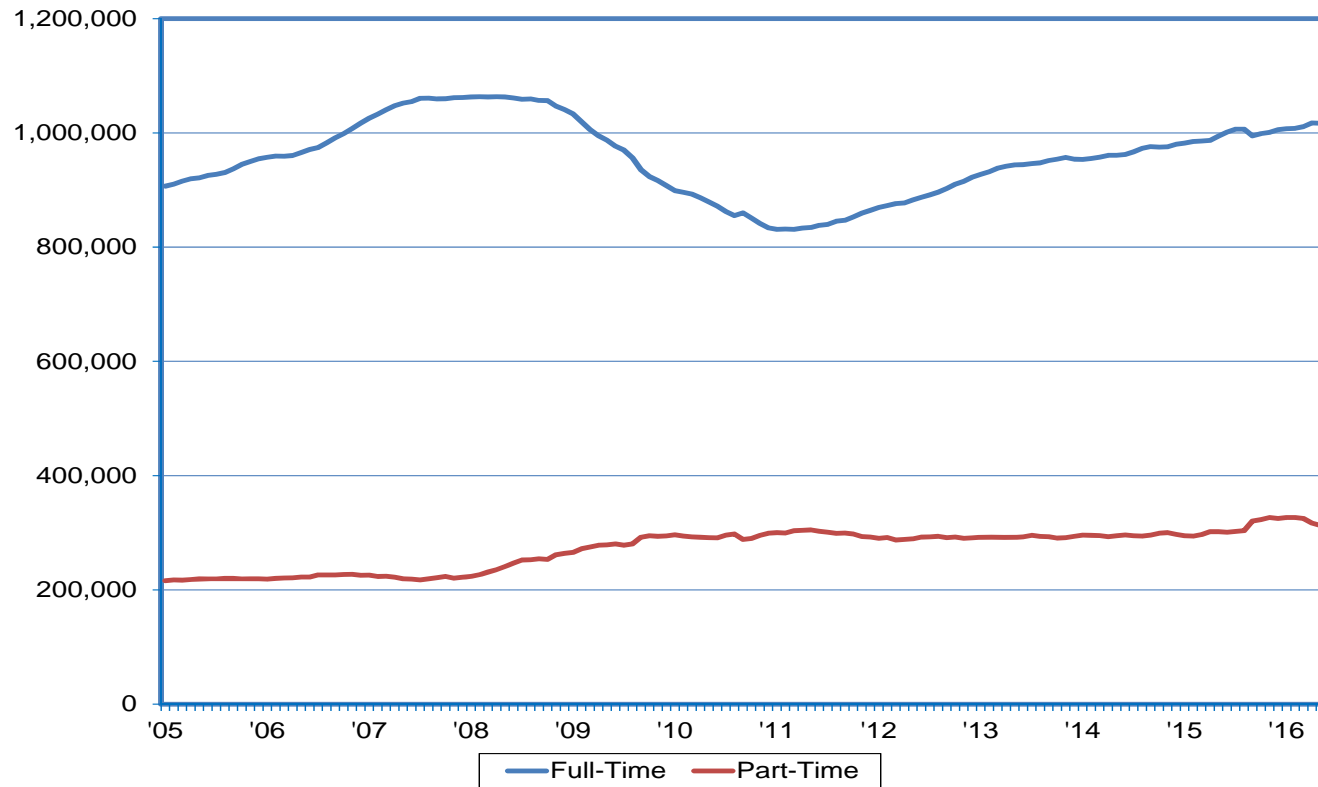
average monthly earnings for jobs lost vs. new-hire earnings



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Vast Majority of Employment Growth Concentrated in Full-Time Positions

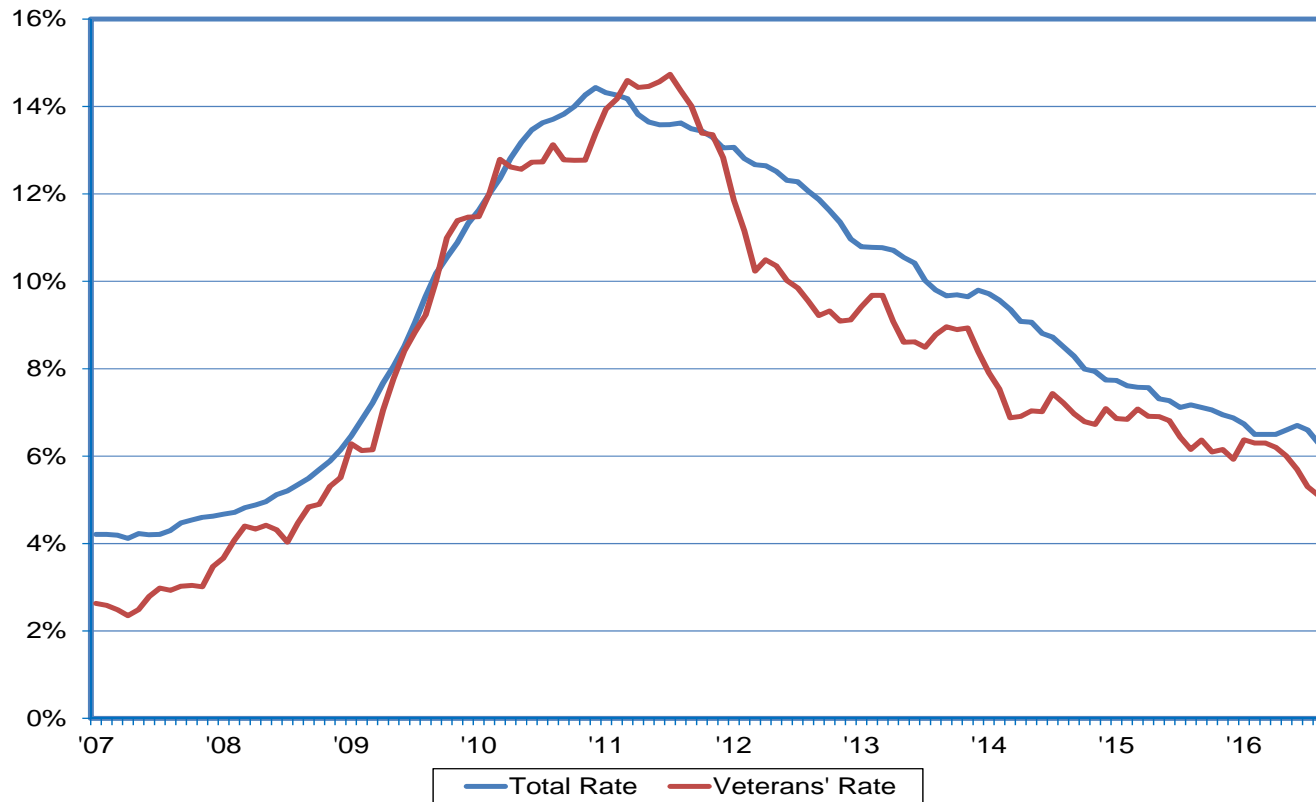
FT vs. PT employment; (12-month moving average)



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The Jobless Rate for Vets has been Lower than the Total Rate During the Recovery

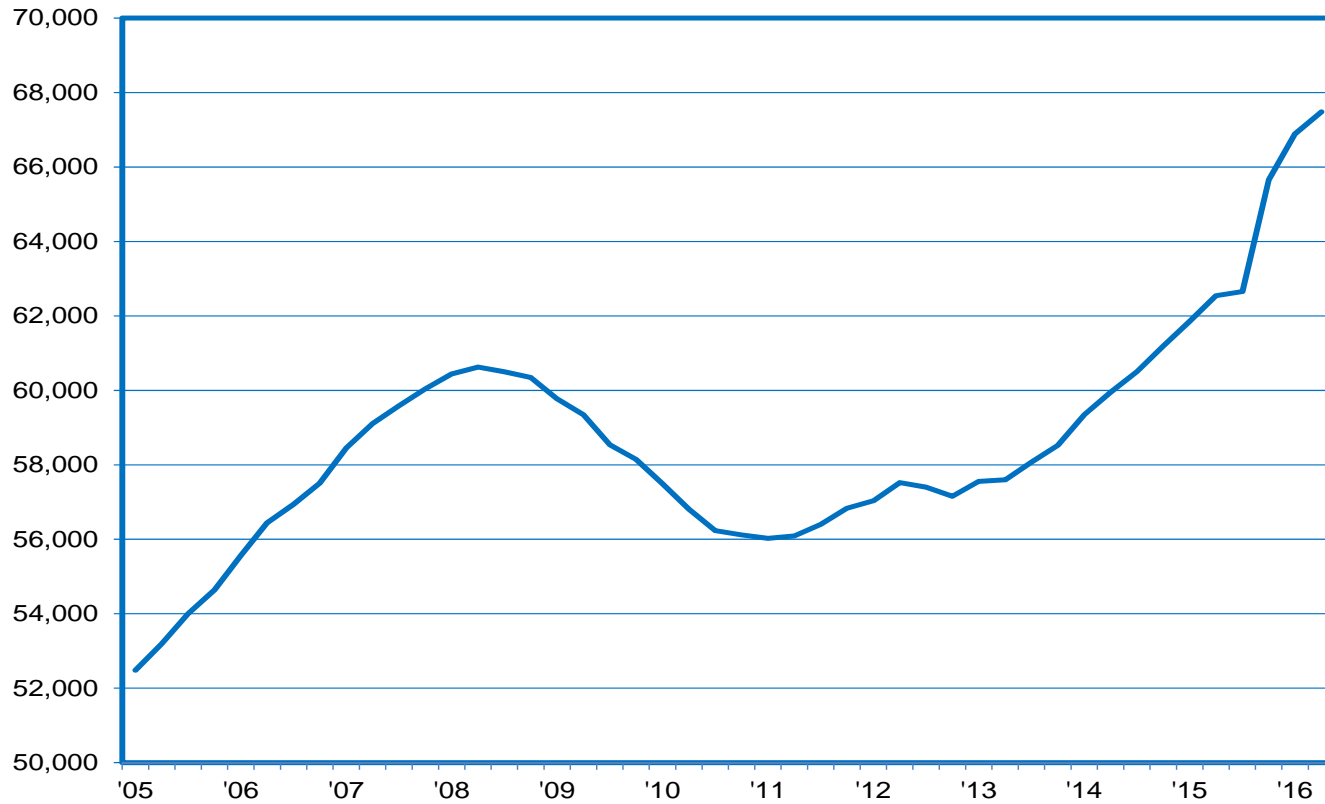
unemployment rate for Nevada Vets vs. total (12-month moving average)



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At Nearly 68K, # of Employers at Record High; Up vs. Yr.-Ago in 20 Straight Qtrs.

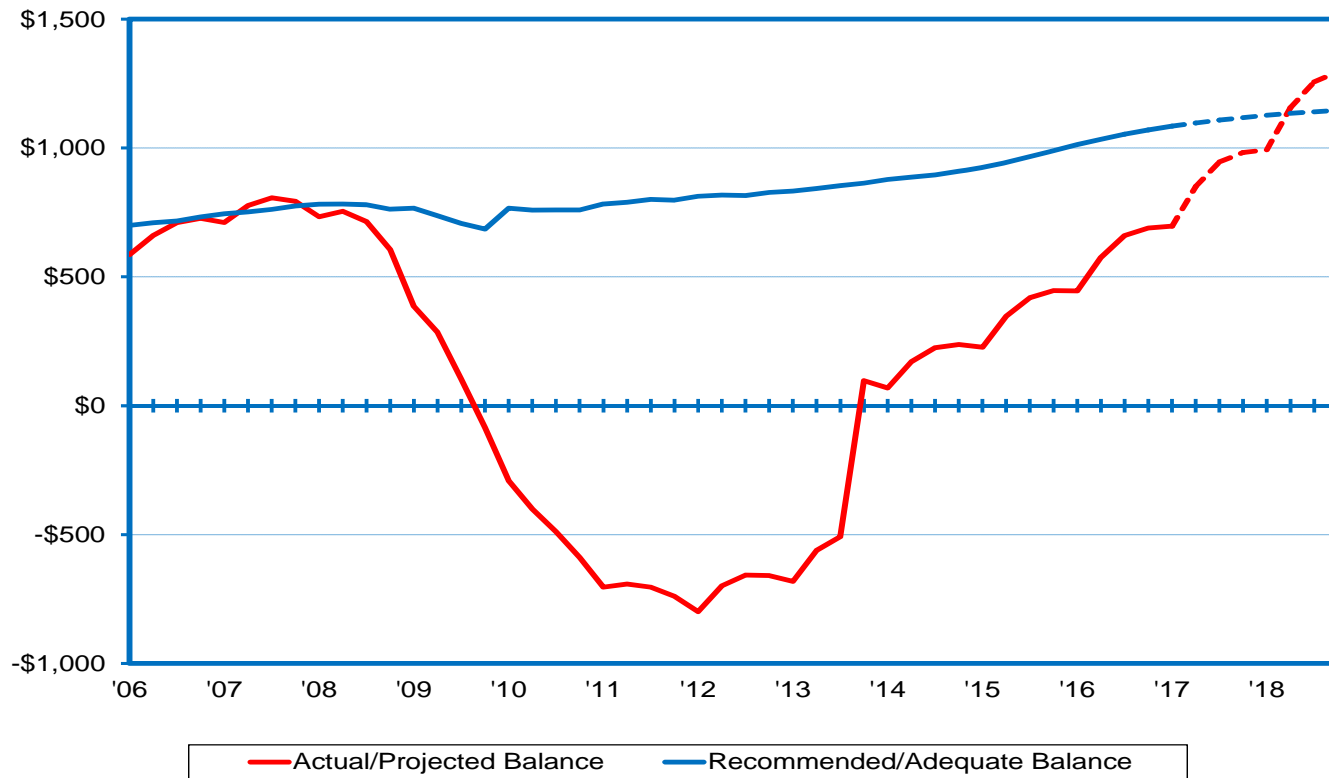
number of Nevada employers



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Trust Fund On Pace to Reach \$1B in Mid-2018; Currently 60% of “Adequate” Balance

UI Trust Fund balance: actual vs. recommended (millions of \$)



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

August 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.8	37.2	2.9%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.4	37.1	2.9%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	151	2,447	1.7%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.3%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.8%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.9%

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)

	Aug-16	Aug-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1434.7	1428.3	6.4	0.4%	1436.6
EMPLOYMENT	1344.5	1333.5	11.0	0.8%	1343.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	90.1	94.8	-4.7	-4.9%	92.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.3%	6.6%	-----	-----	6.5%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1431.7	1430.5	1.2	0.1%	1443.7
EMPLOYMENT	1348.2	1334.9	13.3	1.0%	1350.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	83.5	95.6	-12.1	-12.7%	93.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	6.7%	-----	-----	6.5%

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)

	Aug-16	Aug-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-16
Total All Industries	1301.3	1264.1	37.2	2.9%	1296.5
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-5.7%</i>	<i>13.4</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>75.7</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>42.4</i>
Durable Goods	26.0	26.0	0.0	0.0%	25.9
Non-durable Goods	16.3	16.0	0.3	1.9%	16.5
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>249.0</i>	<i>239.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>249.7</i>
Wholesale	35.6	34.5	1.1	3.2%	36.1
Retail	148.0	143.9	4.1	2.8%	148.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.4	60.9	4.5	7.4%	64.8
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>60.9</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.8	34.0	-0.2	-0.6%	33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.5	25.9	0.6	2.3%	27.1
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>173.5</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>171.2</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.4	52.4	-2.0	-3.8%	51.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.6	93.1	5.5	5.9%	96.8
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>127.2</i>	<i>123.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>127.6</i>
Educational Services	14.4	13.3	1.1	8.3%	14.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.8	109.8	3.0	2.7%	113.1
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>350.0</i>	<i>341.1</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>347.4</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	28.9	1.4	4.8%	30.3
Accommodation and Food Service	319.7	312.2	7.5	2.4%	317.1
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>36.1</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>158.9</i>
Federal	18.8	18.4	0.4	2.2%	18.8
State	39.1	38.9	0.2	0.5%	39.5
Local	101.2	98.3	2.9	3.0%	100.6

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Aug-16	Aug-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jul-16
Total All Industries	1297.5	1260.4	37.1	2.9%	1291.1
<u>Goods Producing</u>	135.0	129.2	5.8	4.5%	133.6
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	14.4	-0.8	-5.6%	13.7
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	11.4	-0.4	-3.5%	11.1
Construction	78.8	72.6	6.2	8.5%	77.2
Construction of Buildings	12.5	12.1	0.4	3.3%	12.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	57.9	52.7	5.2	9.9%	56.4
Manufacturing	42.6	42.2	0.4	0.9%	42.7
Durable Goods	26.2	26.1	0.1	0.4%	26.2
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	10.0	-0.2	-2.0%	9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.6	6.4	0.2	3.1%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.1	0.3	1.9%	16.5
<u>Service Providing</u>	1162.5	1131.2	31.3	2.8%	1157.5
<u>Private Service Providing</u>	1010.8	983.5	27.3	2.8%	1007.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	247.6	238.2	9.4	3.9%	247.7
Wholesale	35.7	34.6	1.1	3.2%	36.1
Retail	146.7	142.9	3.8	2.7%	147.2
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.7	49.7	1.0	2.0%	50.5
Food & Beverage Stores	24.3	22.9	1.4	6.1%	24.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.5	8.7	0.8	9.2%	9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.2	60.7	4.5	7.4%	64.4
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	61.3	56.7	4.6	8.1%	60.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	30.0	26.2	3.8	14.5%	29.3
Air	6.7	6.6	0.1	1.5%	6.7
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	15.1	0.1	0.7%	15.2
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.9	11.0	-0.1	-0.9%	10.9
Information	13.2	13.9	-0.7	-5.0%	13.2
Telecommunications	3.6	3.9	-0.3	-7.7%	3.6
Financial Activities	60.6	59.9	0.7	1.2%	61.0
Finance and Insurance	33.7	33.9	-0.2	-0.6%	33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.6%	18.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	26.0	0.9	3.5%	27.2
Professional & Business Services	173.1	167.8	5.3	3.2%	169.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.5	52.1	-1.6	-3.1%	51.1
Management of Companies	23.7	22.7	1.0	4.4%	23.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.9	93.0	5.9	6.3%	95.2
Administrative & Support Services	95.1	89.4	5.7	6.4%	91.5
Employment Services	22.5	21.2	1.3	6.1%	21.3
Education and Health Services	126.5	122.8	3.7	3.0%	127.2
Educational Services	13.8	12.7	1.1	8.7%	13.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.7	110.1	2.6	2.4%	113.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.3	48.8	1.5	3.1%	50.7
Hospitals	29.3	27.5	1.8	6.5%	29.2
Leisure and Hospitality	352.6	344.3	8.3	2.4%	351.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.9	29.6	1.3	4.4%	31.0
Accommodation and Food Service	321.7	314.7	7.0	2.2%	320.6
Accommodation	196.9	196.0	0.9	0.5%	196.5
Casino Hotels and Gaming	190.3	190.0	0.3	0.2%	190.2
Casino Hotels	180.1	179.9	0.2	0.1%	180.1
Gaming Industries	10.2	10.1	0.1	1.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.8	118.7	6.1	5.1%	124.1
Full-Service Restaurants	60.8	58.7	2.1	3.6%	61.4
Limited-Service Restaurants	50.0	46.8	3.2	6.8%	49.9
Other Services	37.2	36.6	0.6	1.6%	36.6
Government	151.7	147.7	4.0	2.7%	150.5
Federal	19.1	18.6	0.5	2.7%	19.1
State	37.0	36.2	0.8	2.2%	36.8
Local	95.6	92.9	2.7	2.9%	94.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

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

2016 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1273.5	1276.7	1282.7	1282.3	1281.3	1285.4	1296.5	1301.3					1285.0
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.3					13.5
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8	75.6	75.5	75.7	76.8					75.1
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.3					42.5
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0					26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.3					16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.8	246.8	247.2	246.7	249.7	249.0					246.9
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.9	36.1	35.6					35.4
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9	147.1	148.8	148.0					148.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.2	64.7	64.8	65.4					63.5
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.7	61.6	60.9	60.3					60.2
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.7	33.9	34.4	33.8	33.8					33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.1	26.5					26.5
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.8	169.7	166.0	168.4	171.2	173.5					169.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.8	51.4	50.4					51.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	93.8	96.8	98.6					95.2
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.3	125.6	125.7	127.0	127.6	127.2					126.1
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4					14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.2	111.2	112.4	113.1	112.8					111.8
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	341.8	342.5	345.2	347.7	347.4	350.0					344.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.3	30.3					29.8
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	315.4	317.4	317.1	319.7					314.6
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	35.6	35.3	36.1	36.6					36.3
Government	158.2	156.0	156.6	156.9	156.4	153.7	158.9	159.1					157.0
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8					18.6
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.5	39.5	39.1					39.6
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.1	96.5	100.6	101.2					98.8

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders
 Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

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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	1277.1	1283.0	1288.6	1290.5	1291.1	1297.5					1281.3
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	129.1	129.3	131.1	133.4	133.6	135.0					130.6
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6					13.6
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0					10.9
Construction	70.2	71.0	73.4	73.5	75.4	77.3	77.2	78.8					74.6
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.5					11.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.1	57.1	56.4	57.9					55.1
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.6	42.7	42.6					42.4
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2					26.0
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8					9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6					6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.4					16.5
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.0	1153.7	1157.5	1157.1	1157.5	1162.5					1150.8
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.1	993.7	997.1	1006.0	1007.0	1010.8					994.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.6	243.9	245.4	244.8	247.7	247.6					244.8
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.9	36.1	35.7					35.3
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6	146.0	147.2	146.7					146.5
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.2	50.5	50.7					50.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.3					23.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5					9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.7	63.9	64.4	65.2					63.1
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9					3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.7	58.8	59.9	60.5	61.3					59.2
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.7	29.3	30.0					28.1
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7					6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2					15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9					10.8
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.7	13.2	13.2					13.3
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6					3.6
Financial Activities	58.2	59.2	60.2	60.0	60.6	61.7	61.0	60.6					60.2
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.6	33.7	34.3	33.8	33.7					33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.1					18.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.2	26.9					26.4
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	169.4	169.4	166.0	169.7	169.7	173.1					169.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.5					51.6
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.4	23.7					23.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.4	92.4	95.2	98.9					94.6
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.7	91.4	91.5	95.1					90.8
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.3	22.5					20.5
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.9	126.1	126.5	127.3	127.2	126.5					125.9
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.8					14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.9	113.4	112.7					111.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.8	50.3	50.7	50.3					49.8
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3					28.7
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	340.3	344.4	349.2	352.8	351.6	352.6					345.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.8	31.0	30.9					29.9
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	319.0	322.0	320.6	321.7					315.2
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.4	194.8	196.5	196.5	196.9					193.8
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	188.5	190.2	190.2	190.3					187.7
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	178.5	180.1	180.1	180.1					177.6
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2					10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.2	124.2	125.5	124.1	124.8					121.4
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	61.1	61.5	61.4	60.8					60.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.5	50.1	49.9	50.0					48.4
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.0	36.6	37.2					36.4
Government	155.4	158.6	159.9	160.0	160.4	151.1	150.5	151.7					156.0
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.1					18.7
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	36.3	36.8	37.0					39.0
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.7	95.8	94.6	95.6					98.3

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.

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Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

2016 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA													
LABOR FORCE	1433.1	1431.3	1432.5	1433.2	1434.9	1436.2	1436.6	1434.7					1434.1
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.7	1344.9	1343.9	1344.5					1346.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.2	91.4	92.8	90.1					87.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%					6.1%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1436.9	1440.8	1443.7	1431.7					1433.6
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1347.4	1343.5	1350.6	1348.2					1345.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.5	97.3	93.1	83.5					88.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.8%	6.5%	5.8%					6.2%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

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