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PRESS RELEASE

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Silver State Experiences Slight Uptick in June's Unemployment Rate

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate rose slightly to a seasonally-adjusted 6.4 percent in June, but experienced strong job growth. In June, the Silver State experienced the strongest over-the-month gain in employment in 11 years, adding a seasonally-adjusted 7,500 jobs.

“Nevada has almost added back all of the jobs lost during the recession,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “June's monthly job gain was the strongest since late-2005. At the same time, the fact that unemployment remains stubbornly high reminds us that more work remains to be done to ensure a solid future for all Nevadans.”

Year-over-year, Nevada's employment reading stands 34,400 above the same month last year, for a growth rate of 2.7 percent. This makes June the 66th consecutive month of recorded job gains in the state, said Bill Anderson chief economist for Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Additionally, annualized employment growth in the Silver State has exceeded national job gains for the 47th consecutive month.

The trade, transportation, and utilities sector realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first half of 2016, adding 8,800 jobs year-to-date, an increase of 3.7 percent relative to last year. In percentage growth, construction continues to lead the industrial supersectors in year-over-year job gains, up 9.5 percent over the same period, which equates to a gain of 6,300 jobs.

“We question this month's marked increase in the unemployment rate, especially given very encouraging overall job trends,” Anderson said. “In light of this, a long-term view is necessary in order to more accurately assess underlying trends in the unemployment rate. During the first six months of 2015, the jobless rate averaged 6.9 percent. Through the first half of this year, it has declined 0.9 points, to 6 percent. Also of note, the labor force in Nevada continues to expand, which has offset any downward pressure on the unemployment rate. Relative to May, the labor force is up over 2,000. For the first half of the year, it is up 14,500 relative to the first six months of 2015.”

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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.



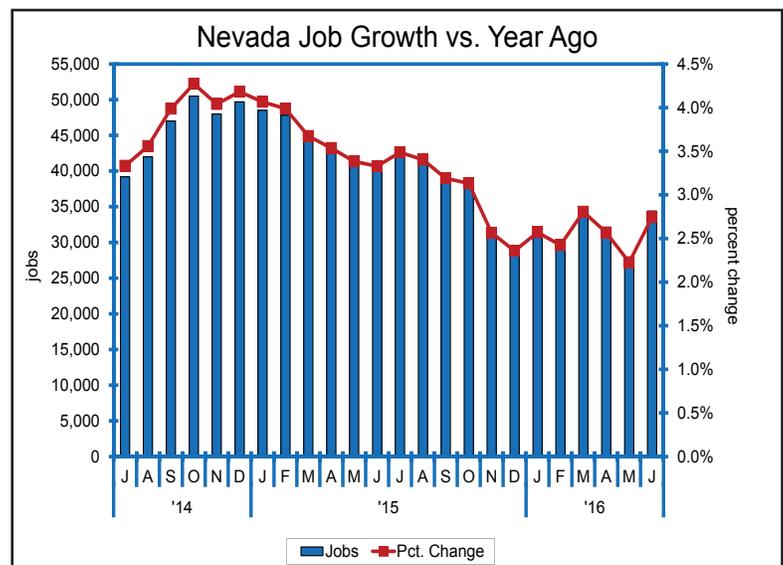
NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

June 2016

Last month, as we often do, we cautioned against reading too much into a single month's information in assessing the underlying health of the Silver State's labor market. Instead, we have argued that it is best to take into account results over a much longer period of time in order to capture the trends driving the "headline" numbers – job growth and the unemployment rate. We were not overly concerned with the relatively weak results in May, coming on the heels of several months of encouraging news. Monthly estimates are often subject to considerable volatility and noticeable revision. In fact, last month we initially reported a loss of 3,800 jobs, seasonally adjusted, relative to April. Subsequent revisions suggest that our job losses were estimated to be much less, at about 1,000.

Furthermore, preliminary reports suggest that the Current Employment Statistics (CES) jobs data we report in our monthly *Overviews*, which is derived from a survey of about 3,900 business establishments in Nevada, may be revised upwards during our annual year-end benchmark/revision process to be in line with more accurate, complete-count data. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program publishes the most accurate, albeit less-timely, measure of jobs. It represents a comprehensive count of employment based off information reported by all businesses covered under the Unemploy-

ment Insurance System, but is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter. As such, QCEW is the principal source of benchmark data for CES revisions which occur at the end of every calendar year. A comparison of year-over-year growth in these two measures of employment suggests that our monthly estimates of employment are likely to be revised upward during the benchmark process. During the first half of this year, our monthly job estimates have trended about 32,000 higher than a year ago. At the same time, QCEW information (including preliminary results for this year's first quarter) suggests that growth has been consistently higher. Therefore, it is likely that the CES data will be revised upward at year-end to better



Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: May - June Change			
	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,300	-2,200	7,500
Private Sector	10,700	4,400	6,300
Public Sector	-5,400	-6,600	1,200

reflect the QCEW data.

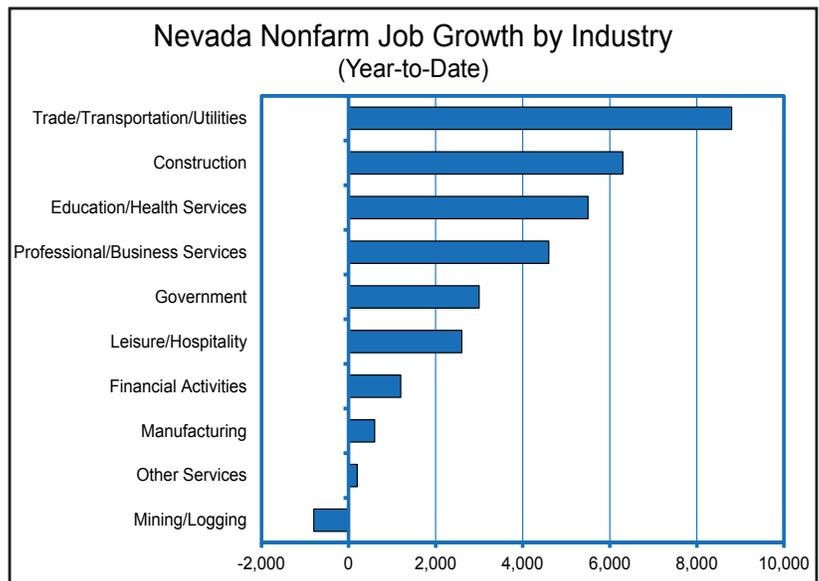
Perhaps most importantly, the weakness which appeared to have shown up in the May results reported last month was offset by considerable improvement in June, at least with respect to jobs – again suggesting that it is best to assess trends over several months. In June, the unemployment rate actually ticked up for the second-consecutive month, which is inconsistent with the good news on the jobs front, although we are confident that such an increase will almost surely be revised noticeably during the annual benchmark/revision process discussed above. These estimates are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Again, to compensate for this, an assessment of trends over time is the best approach.

In June, the Silver State experienced the strongest over-the-month gain in employment since late-2005, adding 7,500 jobs, seasonally adjusted. Although payrolls were expected to decrease by 2,200 (not seasonally adjusted), an increase of 5,300 jobs actually occurred, leading to the seasonally adjusted gain. Specifically, the private sector increased by 6,300 jobs and the public sector added 1,200 to payrolls, seasonally adjusted. Year-over-year, Nevada’s employment reading stands 34,400 above the same month last year, for a growth rate of 2.7 percent – this makes June the 66th-consecutive month of recorded job gains in the State. Additionally, annualized employment growth in the Silver State has exceeded national job gains

for the 47th-consecutive month.

The trade, transportation, and utilities sector has realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first half of 2016, adding 8,800 jobs year-to-date, an increase of 3.7 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 9.5 percent over the same period, which equates to a gain of 6,300 jobs. Mining has consistently lost employment over the course of the year – mining and logging continues to be the only supersector to contract, down 800 jobs, a loss of 5.8 percent, during the first six months of the year.

The construction industry significantly influenced employment numbers over the last decade. Over the course of the recession, the Silver State lost 186,000 jobs overall, bottoming out at 1.11 million. Since then, Nevada has recovered nearly all of the jobs lost during the economic downturn. Specifically, in June 2016, employment totaled 1.29 million, less than 9,000 short of the peak in 2007. Meanwhile, the construction industry lost nearly 96,000 jobs as the recession unfolded – job levels fell from a high of nearly 150,000 to almost 50,000. Despite an increase of a little over 25,000 jobs since the recession began,



building-related jobs are still nearly 75,000 short of the pre-recessionary peak in June. Most importantly, exclusive of the construction sector, Nevada's employment has surpassed pre-recession highs. In other words, in total, we are approaching record-high levels of employment in the Silver State, even with the disparity of construction jobs.

The 25,000 job increase in the construction sector since the recessionary trough has been relatively widespread. Specifically, eight industries have realized gains of over 1,000 jobs since 2012. The three industries that have experienced the largest growth in employment are electrical contractors (4,000), plumbing/heating/air conditioning contractors (2,000), and drywall/insulation contractors (1,900). All told, of the 31 construction industries for which information is available, all but three have increased job levels since 2012.

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 use BED to continue our discussion of the construction industry. All told, as mentioned above, close to 100,000 jobs were lost as the downturn unfolded. Job growth finally turned positive in mid-2012 after several years of decline. In 2015:IIIQ, construction establishment closings totaled 220, a decrease of 110 from the previous quarter. Closings peaked in excess of 650 establishments per quarter at the height of the recession. Job losses attributable to these closings totaled 590 in 2015:IIIQ, a decrease of 450 from the previous quarter. Job losses from closings peaked at 2,700 in the final quarter of 2008. Overall, underlying labor market trends have improved markedly in the construction

industry. In fact, establishments closing their doors, and associated job losses, are at all-time lows.

With data from the QCEW 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. Indeed, Nevada had the highest employment growth rate in the country in 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 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. With data now available through 2015, we see that, last year, Nevada had the third-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a 3.8 percent growth rate. Utah and Florida had slightly higher growth rates, at 4.3 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

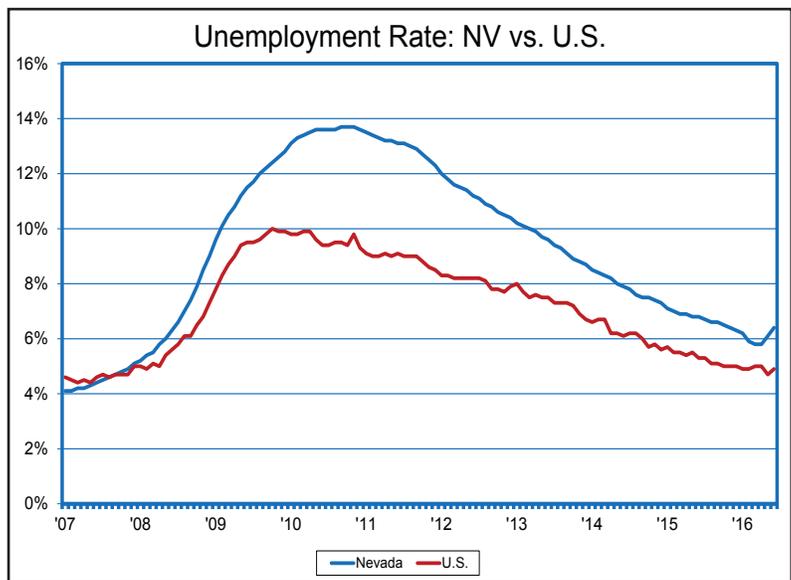
Nevada's economy is dominated by small business establishments. All told, there were more than 77,000 private sector worksites Statewide in 2015. The largest establishment size category incorporates those with 0-4 employees, accounting for nearly 60 percent (46,000) of all worksites. The next four largest categories (ranging in size from 5-99 workers) account for nearly all remaining establishments. When combined, worksites with less than 100 workers account for 98 percent of all establishments in Nevada. Looked at another way, large and medium-size establishments (those with 100 or more employees) account for just two percent of worksites Statewide. There are 1,500 worksites with at least 100 em-

ployees, 80 of which have at least 1,000 workers.

Private sector job growth in 2015 was widespread across all establishment size groups. All told, jobs were up by more than 40,000 from 2014. Establishments with 100-249 employees led the way with 11,200 new jobs. Next in line are those worksites with 20-49 workers, up 9,700 from the prior year. Businesses with 10-19 workers added just over 4,100 jobs. Job counts in those establishments with less than 100 employees, our definition of “small business,” were up 20,000 relative to 2014, accounting for roughly half of total growth. By the end of 2015, small business employment totaled nearly 600,000, a record-high. Job growth in Nevada’s largest establishments, those with at least 500 workers, totaled 6,400 for all of 2015.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released 2015:IVQ State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) information. This quarter, Nevada realized an annualized rate of growth of 2.3 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the U.S. rate. In fact, GDP growth in the Silver State has exceeded the national average in eight of the past nine quarters. Amongst other things, that has translated into relatively strong labor market conditions in the State, as measured by downward pressure, over time, on the unemployment rate; a downtrend in unemployment insurance activity; and an uptrend in jobs.

For the 63rd consecutive month, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis. In June, the Nevada jobless rate decreased 0.4 percentage point over the year, to a seasonally adjusted 6.4 percent. Contrary to June’s strong employment increase, over the month the jobless rate increased slightly, up 0.3 percentage point from May. The nation did realize a similar increase in the unemployment rate this month, despite positive employment estimates, up 0.2 percentage points, to a seasonally adjusted 4.9 percent.



As noted above, we question this month’s marked increase in the unemployment rate, especially given very encouraging overall job trends. In light of this, a long-term view is necessary in order to more accurately assess underlying trends in the unemployment rate. During the first six months of 2014, the jobless rate averaged seven percent. Through the first half of this year, it has declined 0.8 points, to 6.2 percent.

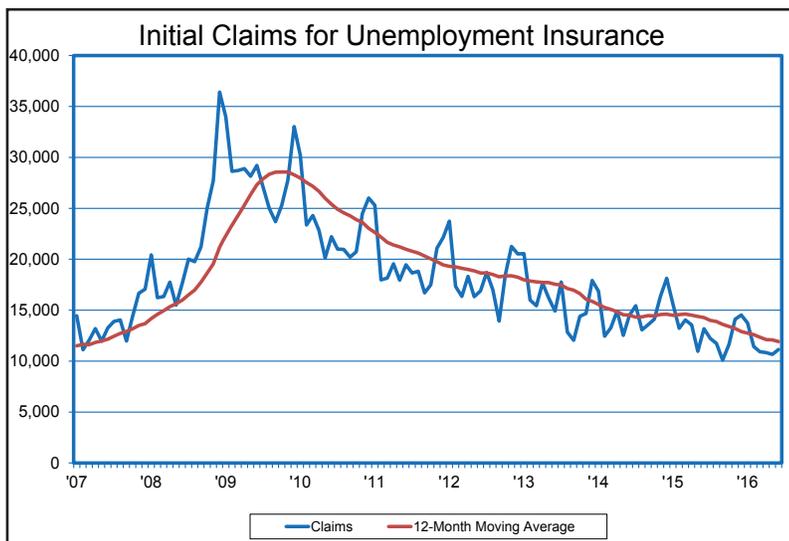
Also of note, the labor force in Nevada continues to expand, which can help offset any downward pressure on the unemployment rate. Relative to May, the labor force is up nearly 2,000. For the first half of the year, it is up 12,000 relative to the first six months of 2015.

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. In June 2016, Nevada's LFPR has averaged 62.8 percent (vs. 62.7 percent in the nation) over the past 12 months.

In April, we began explaining individual aspects of BLS' Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization, with an analysis of discouraged workers, the defining characteristic of the U-4 Alternative Measure. Last month, we continued the discussion with marginally attached workers, the category which defines the U-5 Alternative Measure. This month, we delve into the group which distinguishes the U-6 Alternative Measure, with an analysis of workers who are part-time for economic reasons. Workers are classified in this category by indicating that they would like to work full-time, but are working part-time, perhaps because their hours were cut back, or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

Information from the Current Population Survey



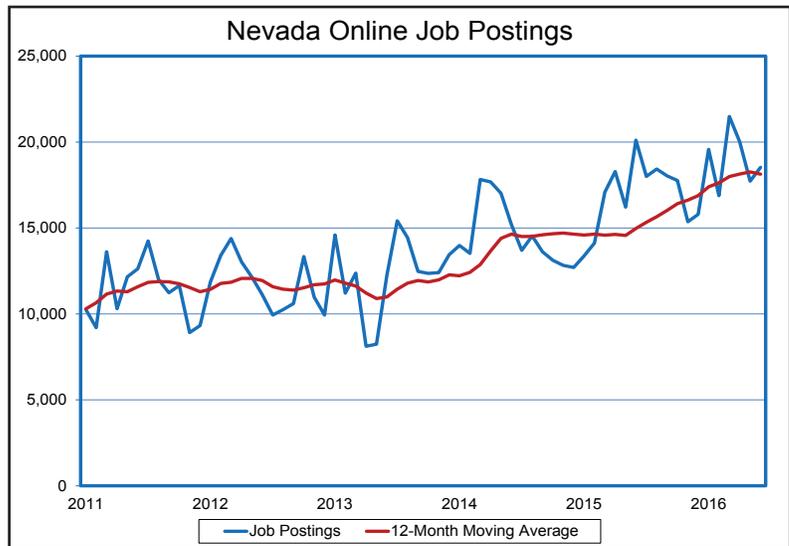
suggests, that prior to the recession, workers who were part-time for economic reasons in Nevada, averaged about 28,100 per month. The number of these workers hit a peak by mid-2011, totaling nearly 105,400 Nevadans as the recession took hold. Since that time, the State has seen a decline in the number these workers. Over the past 12 months, these part-time workers have averaged about 75,800 – representing a decline of nearly 30 percent from the peak. Further, workers in this category have declined 16.3 percent over the past year, down 14,800 persons. In terms of the U-6 Alternative Measure, including Nevadans who work part-time for economic reasons into the definition of “unemployed” would add about 5.6 percentage points to the official unemployment rate.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance totaled 11,100 in June, down over 15 percent from June of 2015 and a slight increase relative to last month. The increase from May was largely expected, as Nevada typically experiences a seasonal rise in claims during the summer months. The 12-month average, which provides the best measure of the overall trend in claims, is 11,900, the first time Nevada has seen the average below 12,000 since May of 2007. Comparing the first half of 2016 to 2015, unemployment insurance activity is down across the board, with measures such as the amount of benefits paid and the total number of exhaustions down from last year by more than ten percent.

In advance of the annual Employment Security Council meeting in October, over the next few months we will be looking at some of the topics likely to be discussed at the meeting. The focus of the meeting typically revolves around the future outlook of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. Ideally, the Trust Fund carries a balance that can withstand an economic downturn without having to borrow funds from the federal government.

This month, we offer an assessment of how the current Fund balance would have handled past recessions in Nevada. Af-

ter accounting for inflation and historical growth in the size of the labor market, we conclude that the current balance in Nevada's Trust Fund would fail to cover the outflows in three out of the last four recessionary periods. While the Trust Fund could withstand a mild recession as experienced in the early 2000s, even moderate recessions, as seen in the early 1980s and 1990s, would strain and potentially deplete the Fund's balance. If Nevada were to experience a significant downturn similar to the most recent recession, the Trust Fund would cover just 30 percent of the expected Fund outflows, forcing the State to borrow from the federal government. With this in mind, expectations for continued improvement in the health of the labor market will surely help replenish the Fund to better withstand any future downturn.



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 June, there were 114,200 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 15 percent increase from the same time period last year. For those job ads specifying work hours, 88 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: June 2016

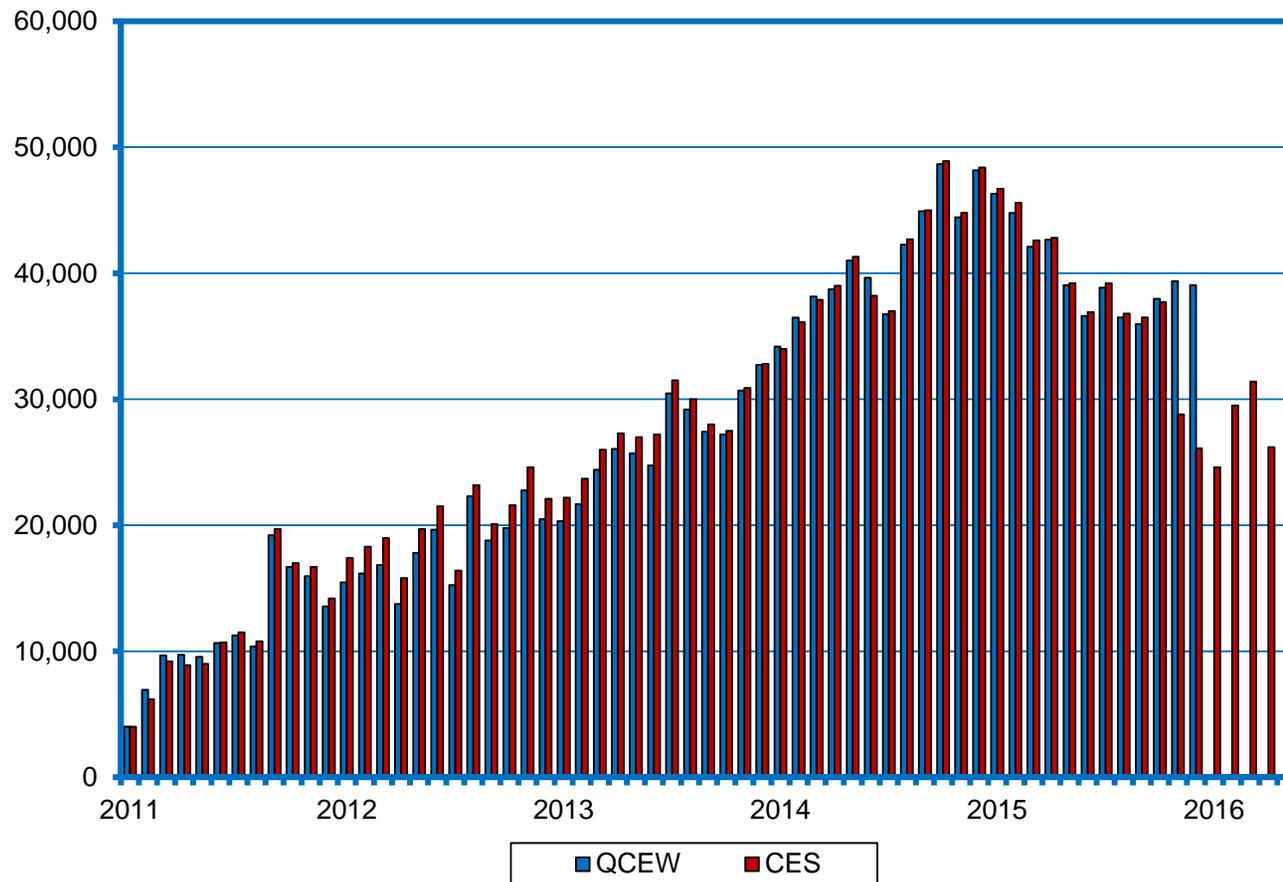
Special Topics Slides



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

Likely Upward Revision in Monthly Job Estimates at Year-End

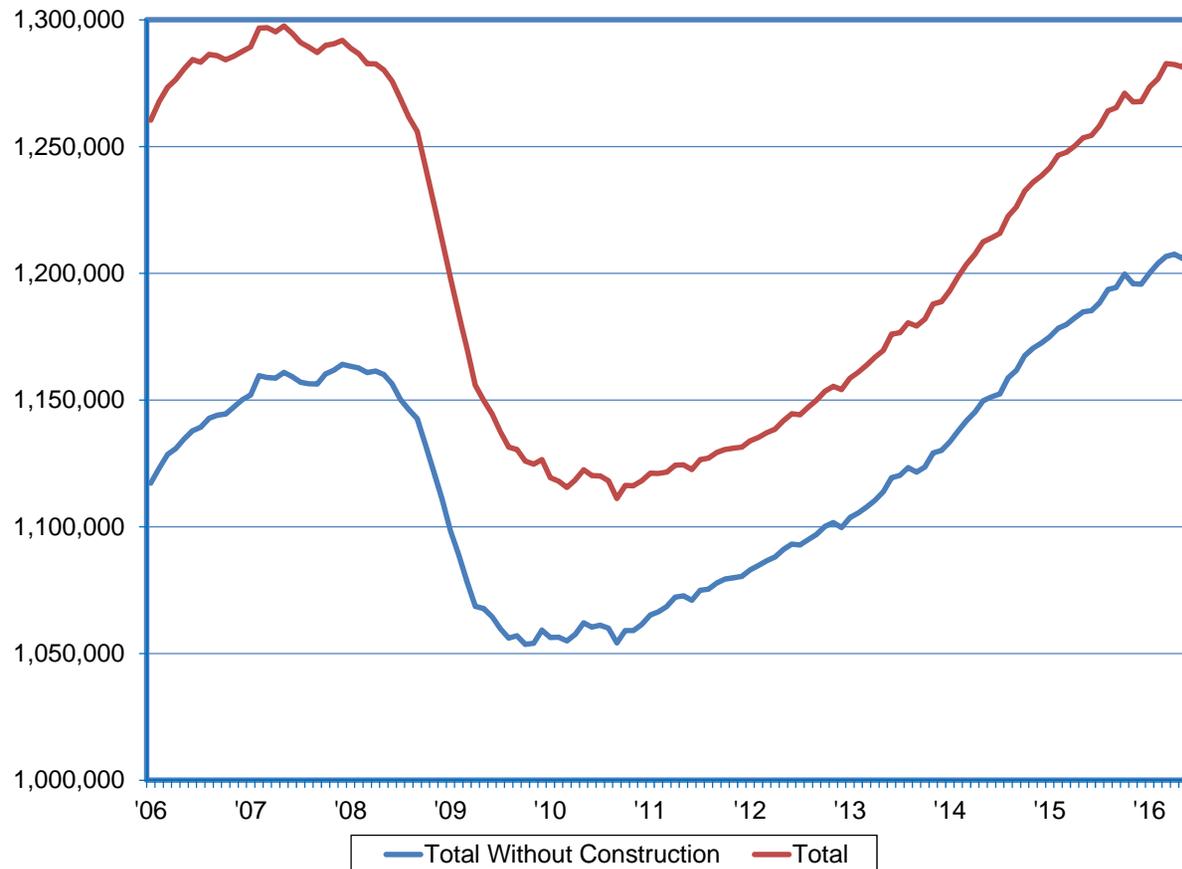
year-over-year growth in QCEW (complete count) vs. CES (monthly estimate)



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Total Employment Levels Approach Peak; At Record High When Construction is Excluded

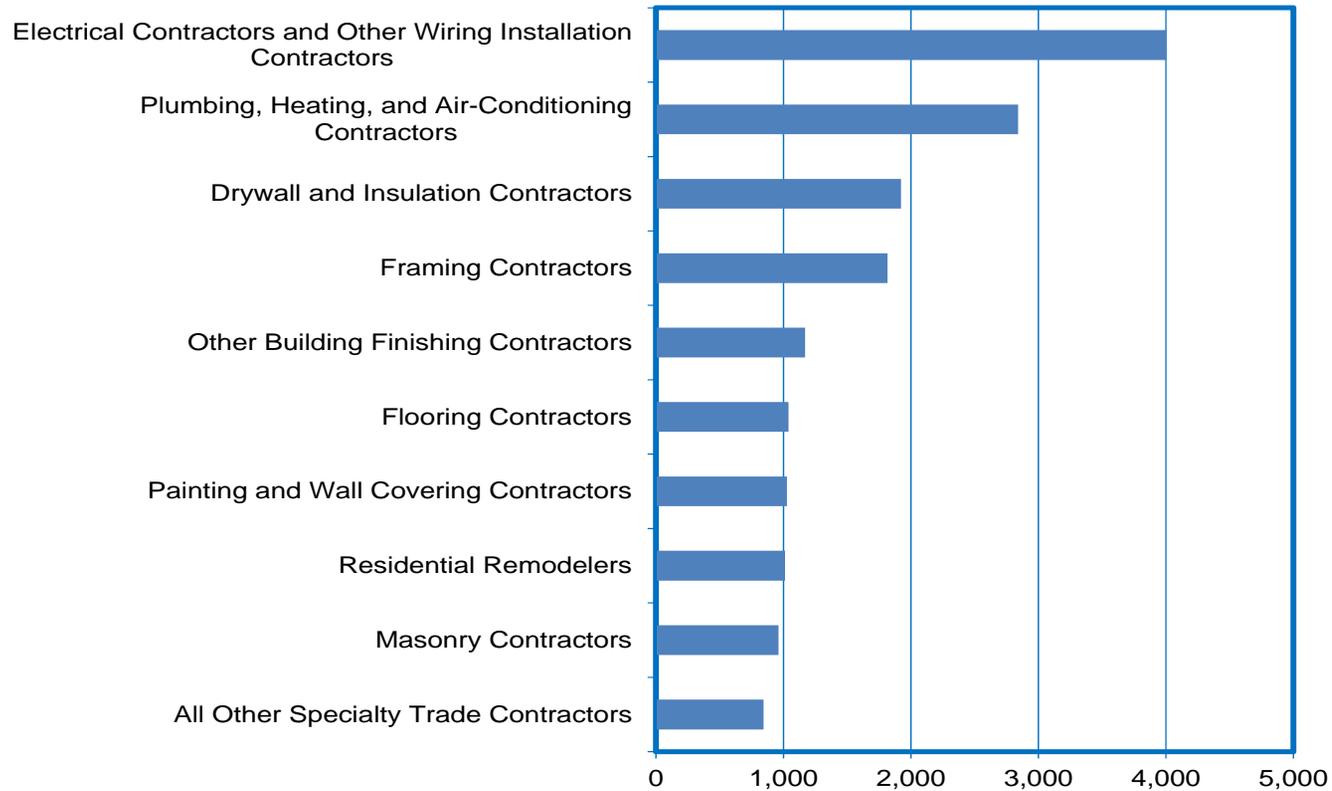
Nevada jobs with and without construction



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Construction Industries Have Increased Payrolls by About 25,000 Since 2012

2012-2016 construction employment gains



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Construction Establishment Closings on the Decline; At Historical Low

construction establishment closings (SA)



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Job Losses from Construction Closings off Significantly from Recession Highs

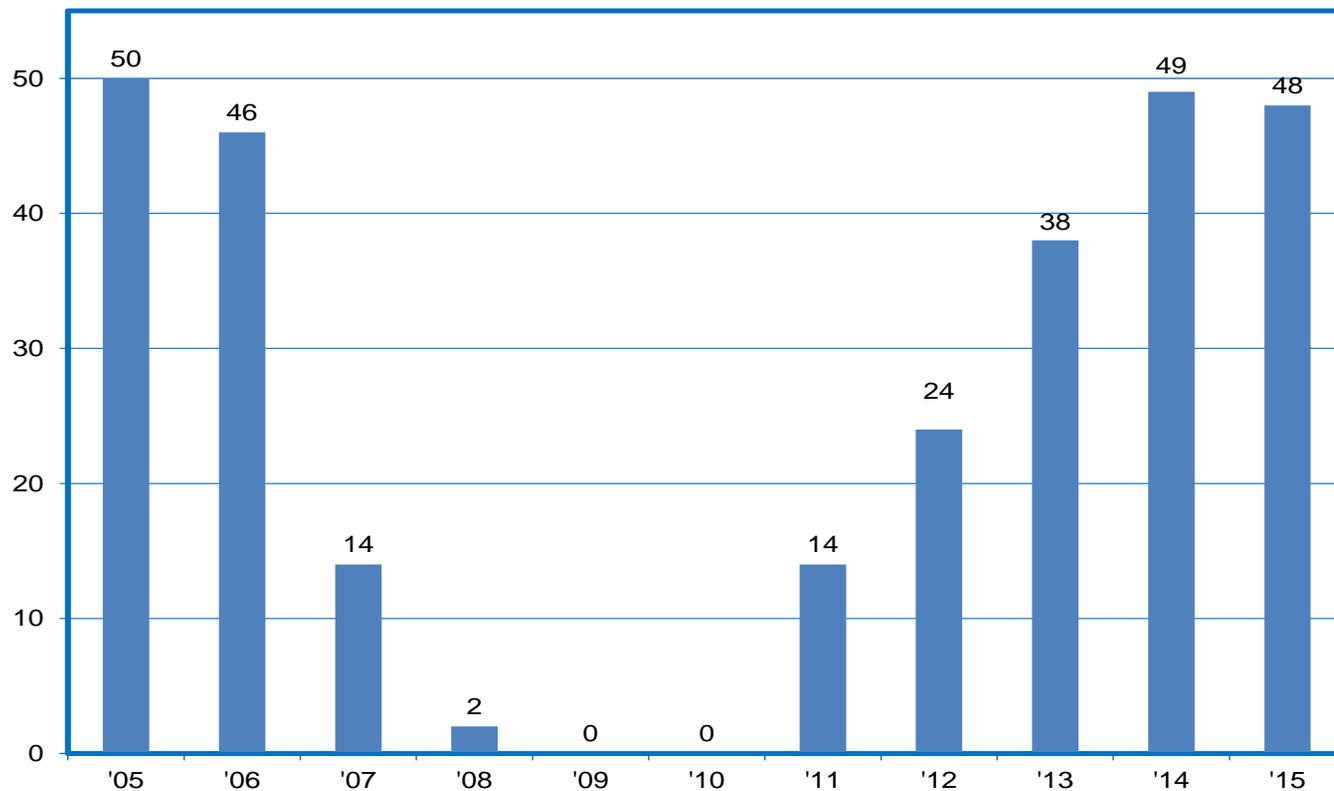
job losses from construction establishment closings (SA)



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Silver State Job Growth #3 in the Nation

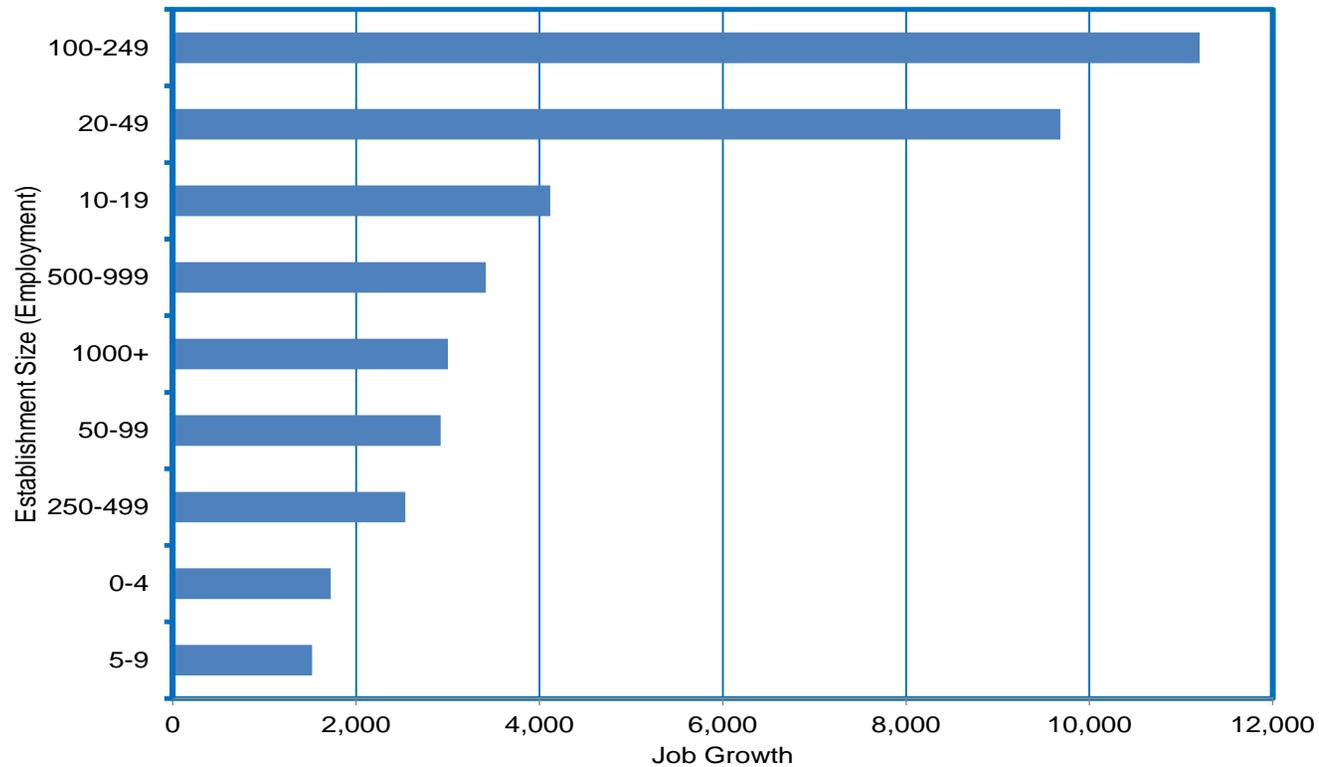
2015 job growth rankings (# of states with slower private sector job growth than NV)



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Job Gains Across all Size Groups; Est. With < 100 Workers add 20,000 Jobs in 2015

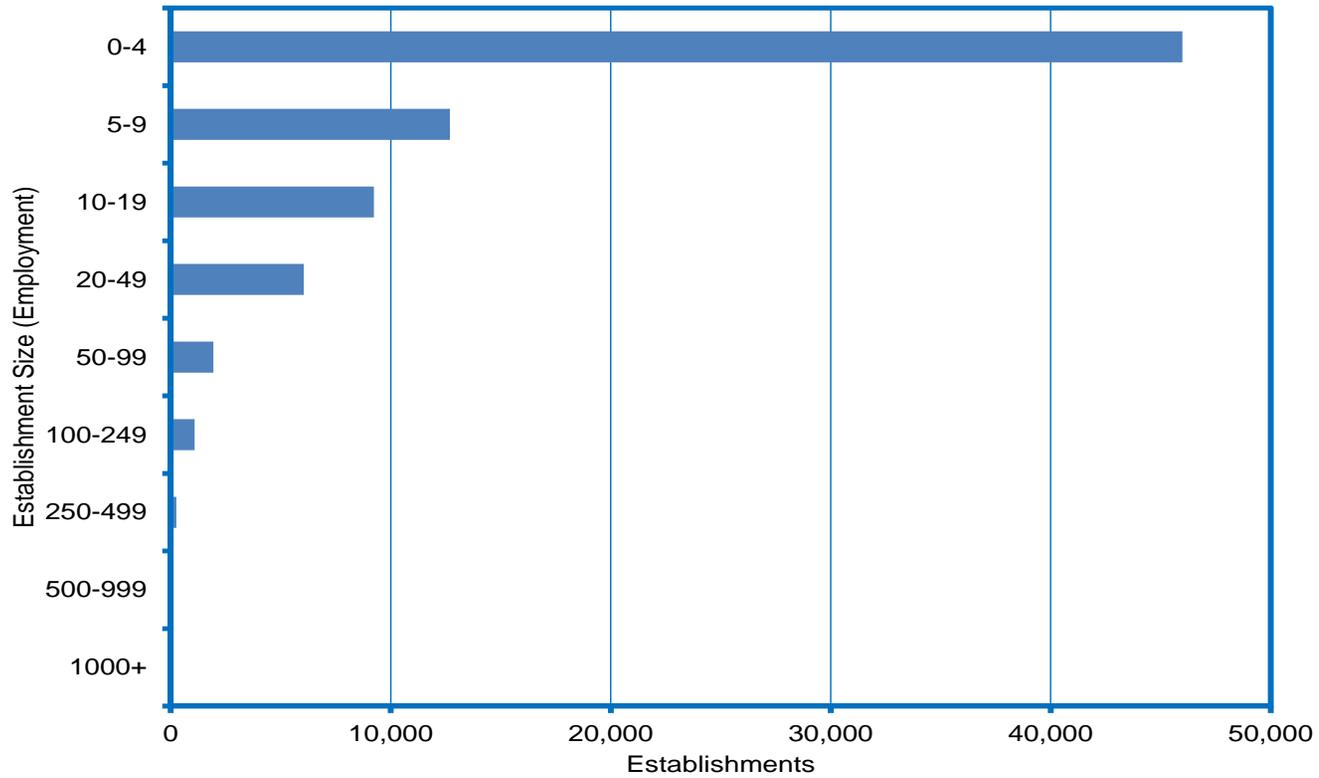
2014-2015 job growth by establishment size



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Small Business Accounts for 98% of Nevada's 77K Private Sector Worksites

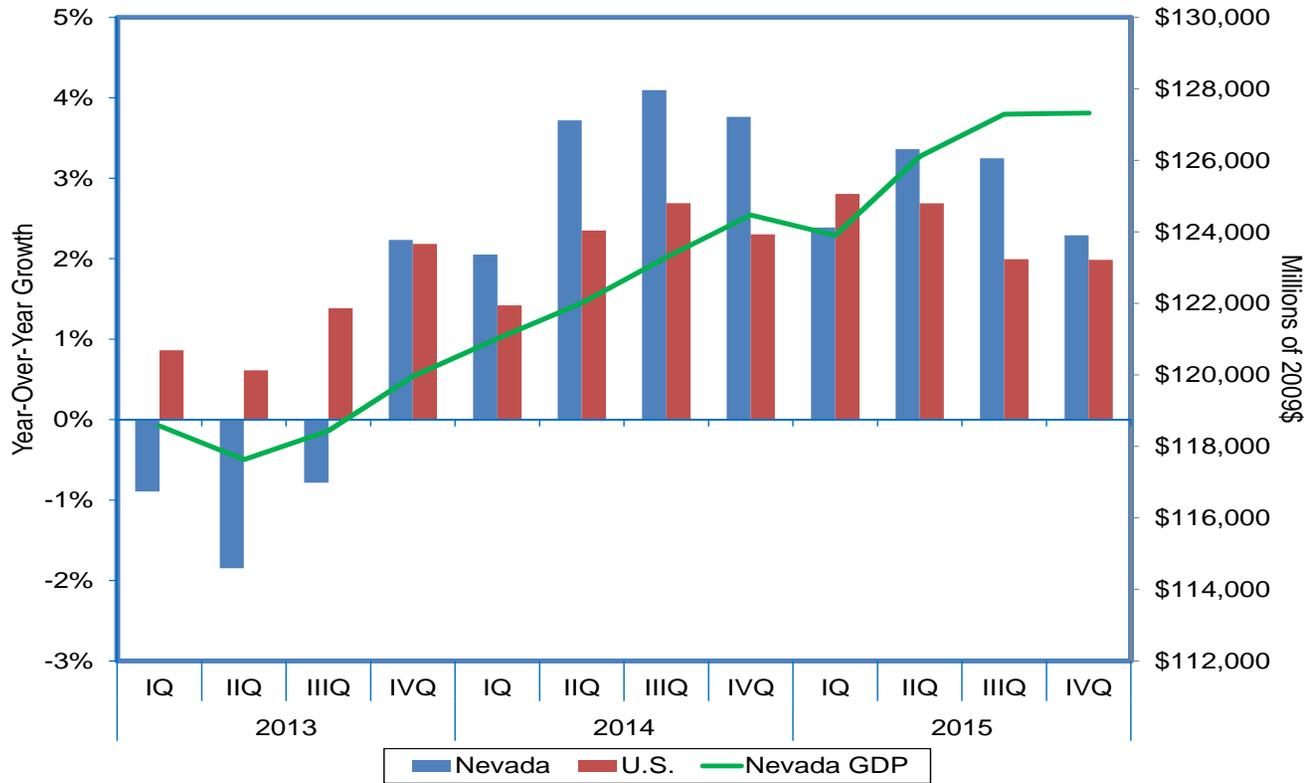
number of establishments by employment size



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The Silver State's GDP Growth Exceeded the Nation's in Eight of the Past Nine Quarters

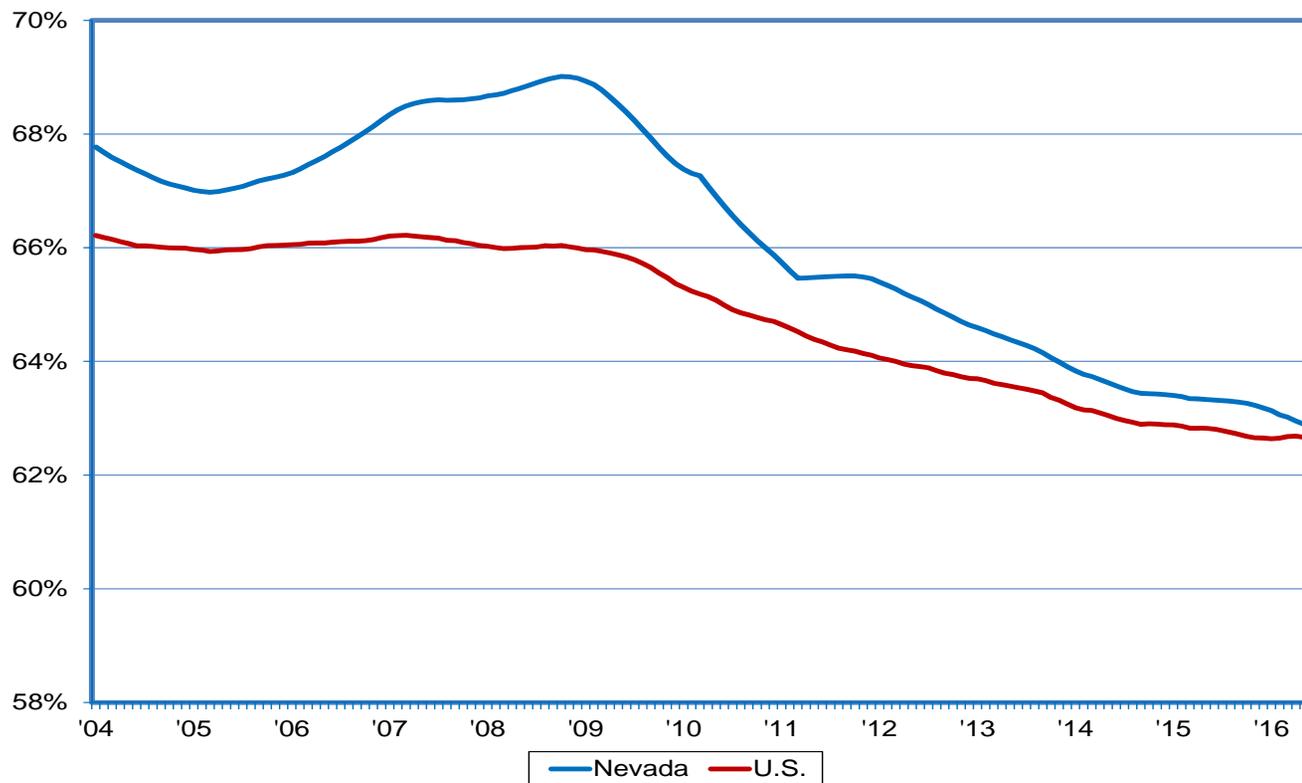
gross domestic product



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

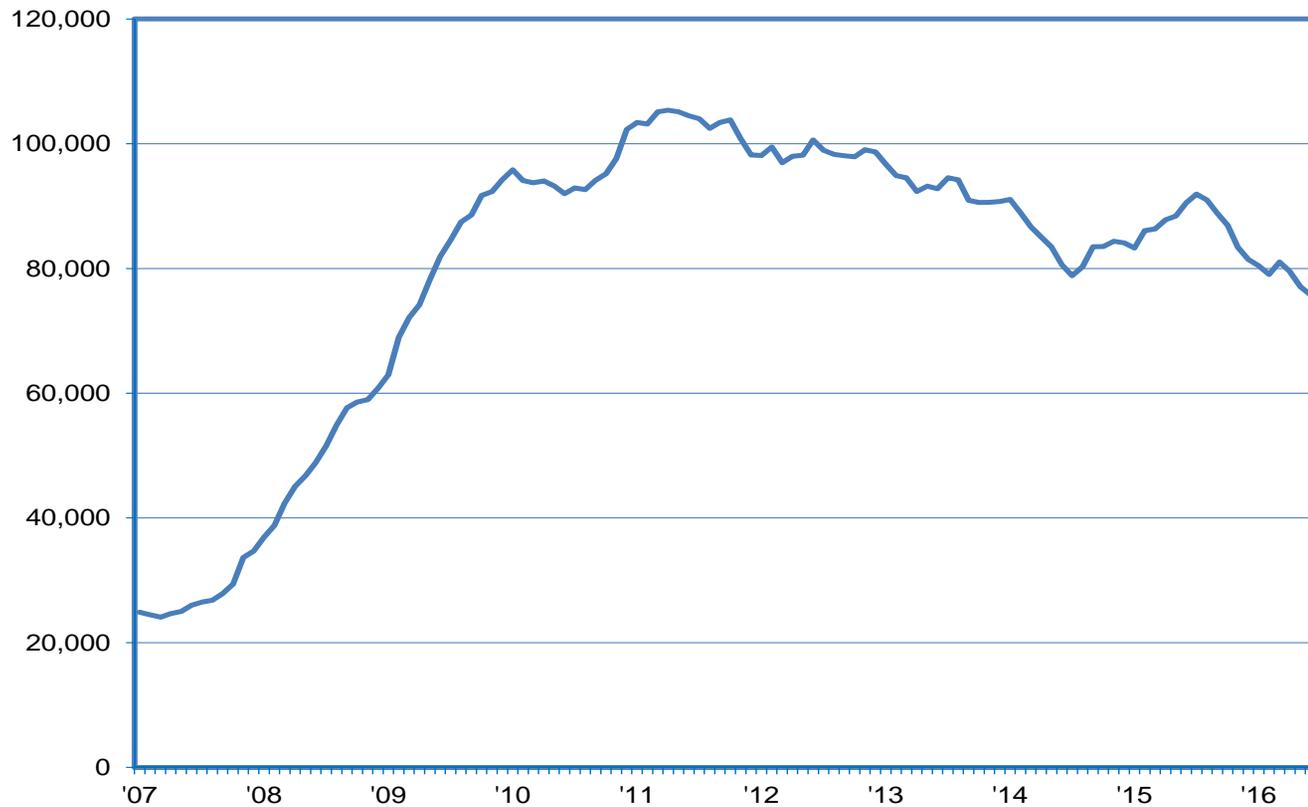
labor force participation rate (12-month moving average)



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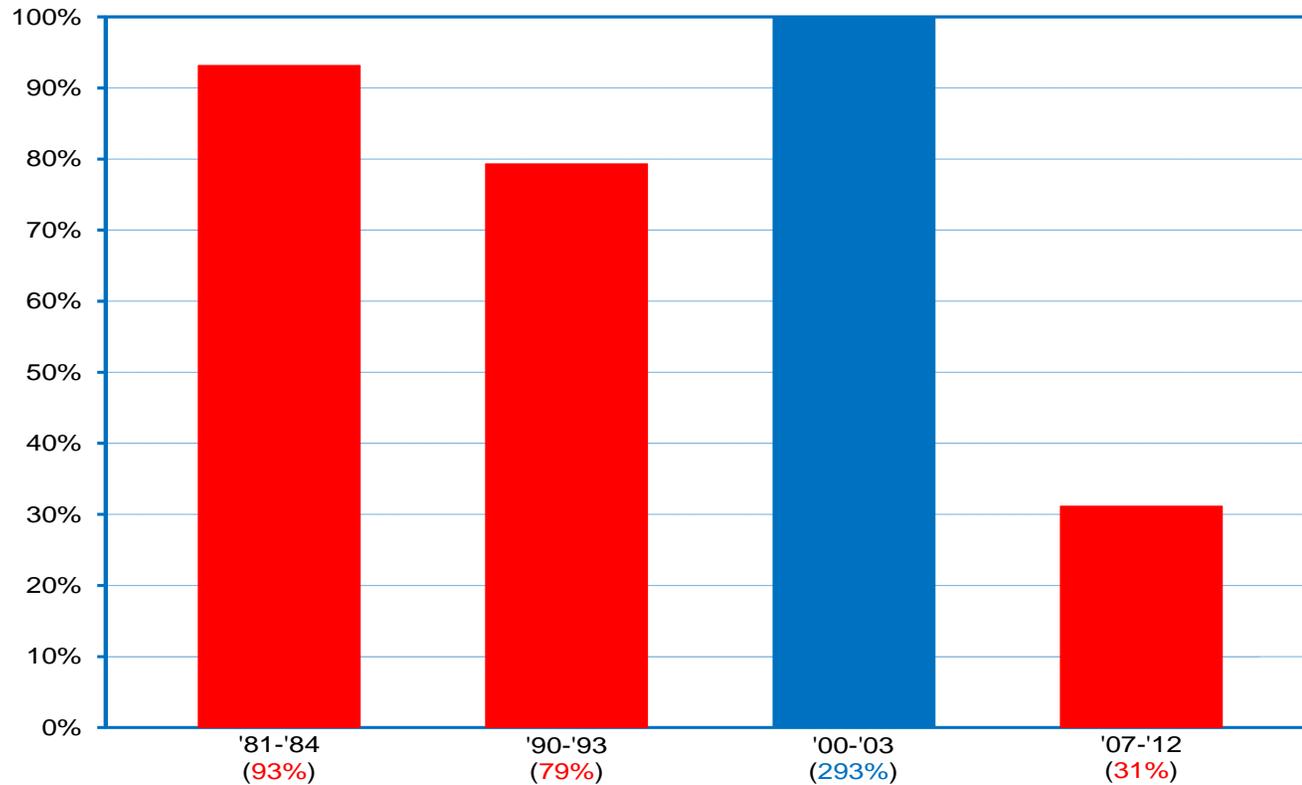
of Part-Timers Who'd Rather Work Full-Time on the Decline; Still Remains Elevated

part-time workers for economic reasons (12-month moving average)



UI Trust Fund Rebounds; More Improvement Required to Withstand Any Future Downturn

portion of outlays in past 4 recessions potentially covered by current balance





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

June 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.5	34.4	2.7%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	36.7	2.9%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	287	2,451	1.7%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.4%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.8%
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)

	Jun-16	Jun-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1436.8	1424.3	12.5	0.9%	1434.3
EMPLOYMENT	1345.4	1327.9	17.5	1.3%	1347.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	91.4	96.4	-5.0	-5.2%	87.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.4%	6.8%	-----	-----	6.1%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1442.4	1430.2	12.2	0.9%	1435.6
EMPLOYMENT	1344.9	1330.7	14.2	1.1%	1346.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	97.5	99.5	-2.0	-2.0%	89.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.8%	7.0%	-----	-----	6.2%

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)

	Jun-16	Jun-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-16
Total All Industries	1288.8	1254.4	34.4	2.7%	1281.3
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-6.3%</i>	<i>13.6</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>75.6</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>42.2</i>
Durable Goods	26.0	26.1	-0.1	-0.4%	25.8
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.0	0.6	3.8%	16.4
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>246.5</i>	<i>238.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>247.2</i>
Wholesale	34.9	34.5	0.4	1.2%	35.1
Retail	146.8	143.5	3.3	2.3%	148.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.8	60.3	4.5	7.5%	63.2
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>60.7</i>
Finance and Insurance	34.4	33.7	0.7	2.1%	33.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.2	25.6	1.6	6.2%	26.8
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>166.0</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.8	52.2	-0.4	-0.8%	51.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.8	89.6	4.2	4.7%	91.8
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>126.9</i>	<i>121.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>125.7</i>
Educational Services	14.6	13.1	1.5	11.5%	14.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.3	108.7	3.6	3.3%	111.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>347.8</i>	<i>340.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>345.2</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	28.8	1.6	5.6%	29.8
Accommodation and Food Service	317.4	311.4	6.0	1.9%	315.4
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-2.2%</i>	<i>35.6</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>156.4</i>
Federal	18.7	18.3	0.4	2.2%	18.6
State	39.9	38.7	1.2	3.1%	39.7
Local	99.0	97.7	1.3	1.3%	98.1

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Jun-16	Jun-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	May-16
Total All Industries	1293.9	1257.2	36.7	2.9%	1288.6
<i>Goods Producing</i>	133.3	126.5	6.8	5.4%	131.1
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	14.5	-0.9	-6.2%	13.5
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	11.4	-0.4	-3.5%	10.9
Construction	77.0	69.7	7.3	10.5%	75.4
Construction of Buildings	12.2	11.5	0.7	6.1%	11.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.8	50.6	6.2	12.3%	56.1
Manufacturing	42.7	42.3	0.4	0.9%	42.2
Durable Goods	26.1	26.3	-0.2	-0.8%	25.8
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	10.1	-0.3	-3.0%	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.3	6.5	-0.2	-3.1%	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.0	0.6	3.8%	16.4
<i>Service Providing</i>	1160.6	1130.7	29.9	2.6%	1157.5
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	1005.6	978.3	27.3	2.8%	997.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	237.2	7.4	3.1%	245.4
Wholesale	34.9	34.5	0.4	1.2%	35.1
Retail	145.7	142.5	3.2	2.2%	147.6
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.2	49.2	1.0	2.0%	50.5
Food & Beverage Stores	23.9	23.2	0.7	3.0%	23.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.6	8.7	0.9	10.3%	9.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	60.2	3.8	6.3%	62.7
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	56.2	3.8	6.8%	58.8
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	28.7	26.0	2.7	10.4%	27.9
Air	6.7	6.5	0.2	3.1%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	15.1	0.1	0.7%	15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.8	11.0	-0.2	-1.8%	10.7
Information	13.5	14.0	-0.5	-3.6%	13.1
Telecommunications		3.9	-3.9	-100.0%	3.5
Financial Activities	61.7	59.4	2.3	3.9%	60.6
Finance and Insurance	34.3	33.6	0.7	2.1%	33.7
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.3	17.9	0.4	2.2%	18.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.4	25.8	1.6	6.2%	26.9
Professional & Business Services	169.7	164.4	5.3	3.2%	166.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.3	51.9	-0.6	-1.2%	50.8
Management of Companies	23.2	22.6	0.6	2.7%	22.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.2	89.9	5.3	5.9%	92.4
Administrative & Support Services	91.5	86.3	5.2	6.0%	88.7
Employment Services	21.4	20.3	1.1	5.4%	20.4
Education and Health Services	127.2	121.7	5.5	4.5%	126.5
Educational Services	14.4	12.9	1.5	11.6%	14.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	112.8	108.8	4.0	3.7%	112.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.4	48.3	2.1	4.3%	49.8
Hospitals	29.1	27.0	2.1	7.8%	28.9
Leisure and Hospitality	352.9	344.9	8.0	2.3%	349.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.9	29.5	1.4	4.7%	30.2
Accommodation and Food Service	322.0	315.4	6.6	2.1%	319.0
Accommodation	196.5	196.9	-0.4	-0.2%	194.8
Casino Hotels and Gaming	190.2	191.1	-0.9	-0.5%	188.5
Casino Hotels	180.1	181.0	-0.9	-0.5%	178.5
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0%	10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	125.5	118.5	7.0	5.9%	124.2
Full-Service Restaurants	61.7	59.1	2.6	4.4%	61.1
Limited-Service Restaurants	50.1	46.3	3.8	8.2%	49.5
Other Services	36.0	36.7	-0.7	-1.9%	36.3
Government	155.0	152.4	2.6	1.7%	160.4
Federal	19.0	18.5	0.5	2.7%	18.7
State	37.7	36.7	1.0	2.7%	41.0
Local	98.3	97.2	1.1	1.1%	100.7

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	1288.8							1280.9
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4							13.6
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8	75.6	75.2							74.6
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.2	42.6							42.6
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	26.0							26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.6							16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	245.4	245.8	246.8	247.2	246.5							246.1
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.9							35.3
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9	146.8							147.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.2	64.8							62.9
Financial Activities	58.4	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.7	61.6							60.1
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.7	33.9	34.4							33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.8	27.2							26.4
Professional & Business Services	169.0	170.3	169.8	169.7	166.0	168.4							168.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.8							51.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	93.8							94.4
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.1	126.3	125.6	125.7	126.9							125.6
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6							14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.2	111.2	112.3							111.4
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.9	341.8	342.5	345.2	347.8							343.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.4							29.7
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	315.4	317.4							313.3
Other Services	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	35.6	35.3							36.2
Government	158.2	156.0	156.6	156.9	156.4	157.6							157.0
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.7							18.6
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.9							39.9
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.1	99.0							98.5

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	1288.6	1293.9							1277.6
Goods Producing	126.0	126.9	129.1	129.3	131.1	133.3							129.3
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6							13.5
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0							10.9
Construction	70.2	71.0	73.4	73.5	75.4	77.0							73.4
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.2							11.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.1	56.8							54.3
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.7							42.3
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.1							25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8							9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3							6.2
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6							16.5
Service Providing	1130.2	1139.8	1148.0	1153.7	1157.5	1160.6							1148.3
Private Service Providing	974.8	981.2	988.1	993.7	997.1	1005.6							990.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.0	242.6	243.9	245.4	244.6							243.9
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.9							35.1
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6	145.7							146.2
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.2							50.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	23.9							23.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.6							9.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.7	64.0							62.5
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0							3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.7	58.8	60.0							58.6
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.7							27.6
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7							6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.2							15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8							10.7
Information	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.5							13.3
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5							3.6
Financial Activities	58.2		60.2	60.0	60.6	61.7							60.1
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.6	33.7	34.3							33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3							18.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4							26.2
Professional & Business Services	167.3	168.9	169.4	169.4	166.0	169.7							168.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.8	51.3							51.9
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.2							22.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.4	95.2							93.8
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.7	91.5							90.0
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.4							20.1
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.6	125.9	126.1	126.5	127.2							125.6
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4							14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.8							111.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.8	50.4							49.6
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1							28.6
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	336.1	340.3	344.4	349.2	352.9							342.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.9							29.6
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	319.0	322.0							313.2
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.4	194.8	196.5							192.8
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	188.5	190.2							186.8
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	178.5	180.1							176.7
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1							10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.2	124.2	125.5							120.4
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	61.1	61.7							59.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.5	50.1							47.9
Other Services	35.5	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.0							36.2
Government	155.4	158.6	159.9	160.0	160.4	155.0							158.2
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0							18.5
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	37.7							39.9
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.7	98.3							99.8

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.

May-16

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	1434.4	1436.8							1433.6
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.2	1345.4							1346.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.1	91.4							86.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%							6.0%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1435.6	1442.3							1432.2
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1346.2	1344.9							1343.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.4	97.5							88.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.8%							6.2%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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