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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
August 17, 2016

Nevada Continues to Add Jobs in July

CARSON CITY, NV— Employment increased statewide by 4,700 in July, standing 31,900 higher than a year ago. Nevada's unemployment rate rose slightly to a seasonally-adjusted 6.5 percent, but continues to be down over the year.

"I remain encouraged by the consistent job growth we're continuing to experience across Nevada," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "The private sector continues to increase employment opportunities and as a result, we are on the verge of regaining all of the more than 175,000 jobs lost during the recession. Despite this significant progress, our unemployment rate is still too high and we will continue our efforts so that more businesses can create jobs and every Nevadan who wants a full-time job can find one."

Most notable is that job growth has continued to outpace the nation, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. The trade/transportation/utilities supersector has experienced the most nominal growth so far in 2016, adding 9,100 jobs year-to-date. Construction has added 6,400 jobs and healthcare has added 5,500 jobs."

"Given that job trends are impressive and unemployment insurance claims activity is holding relatively steady at pre-recession levels, it is a challenge to understand the upward pressure on the jobless rate," Anderson said. "Our expectations are that, once the annual benchmark (revision) process is complete in early-2017, updated estimates will likely show the opposite is more accurate, and that the unemployment rate is, in fact, trending down, as it has since 2011, alongside an improving employment situation."

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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.

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NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

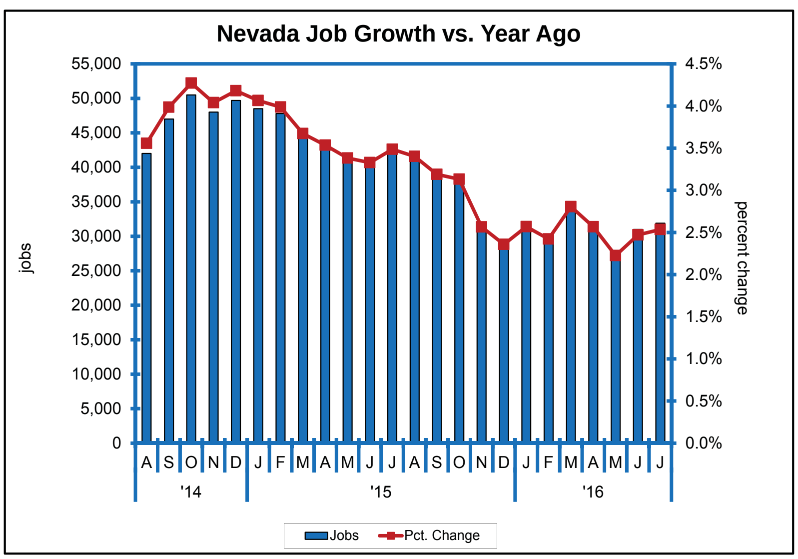
July 2016

The Silver State followed up an encouraging month of June (4,100 new jobs relative to May, revised down slightly from the 7,500 new positions originally reported) with an impressive showing in July. Specifically, job readings are up a seasonally adjusted 4,700 vs. June. Since 2011, month-to-month job gains have been realized in all but eight months.

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: June - July Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	-5,500	-10,200	4,700
Private Sector	0	-4,700	4,700
Public Sector	-5,500	-5,500	0

At 1.29 million, employment stands 31,900 higher than a year ago, the 67th-straight month of growth. The all-time high is just under 1.3 million jobs. Nevada stands just 7,500 below that high-water mark set in May 2007. Should recent trends continue, as we expect they will, we will surpass that pre-recessionary peak in the months ahead.

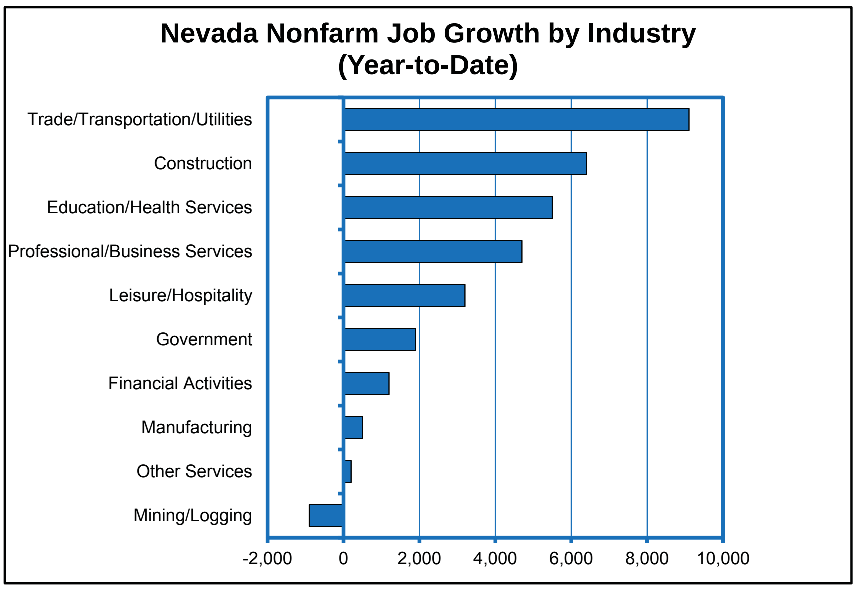


Based upon historical trends, we would expect public sector payrolls to decline by 5,500 during July, mainly attributable to the winding down of the academic year. This year we saw a decline in payrolls in line with expectations. Hence, on a seasonally adjusted basis, public sector jobs held steady. In the private sector, historical trends suggest that payrolls should go down by about 4,700 over the month. This year, however, jobs held steady. The end result is the seasonally adjusted gain reported above.

Once again, as has been the case for 48 consecutive months, job growth in Nevada continues to outpace national norms. Specifically in July, U.S. jobs are up 1.7 percent over the year. In the Silver State, payrolls are up 2.5 percent.

The trade/transportation/utilities supersector has realized the largest increase in terms of nominal growth during the first seven months of 2016, adding 9,100 jobs year-to-date. Other relatively large gains have been turned in by construction (+6,400), healthcare (+5,500), and professional services (+4,700). Leisure/hospitality, one of the Silver State's historical "drivers" in terms of job growth, has increased payrolls by 3,200, suggesting that some of the industries mentioned above have stepped in of late to add to the Silver State's job base.

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:IVQ gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 75,900. Over the same period, there were 57,700 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 18,200 jobs in the private sector during the fourth quarter of 2015, the strongest advance in a decade. This represents the 21st consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures.
In the fourth quarter of 2015, opening establishments accounted for a gross gain of 12,500 new jobs. On the other hand, 9,200 jobs were lost due to establishments closing. Over the last 16 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 3,400 jobs in the private sector during 2015:IVQ. This represents the 17th consecutive quarter of growth.

The Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program, among other things, allows for detailed demographic analyses of Nevada's workforce. This month, we examine the composition of the workforce by age. Perhaps most importantly, as of mid-2015, the most recent information available, nearly 540,000 of the Silver State's 1.2 million workers were at least 45 years of age. As these workers transition into retirement, the potential exists for significant impacts on the structure of Nevada's workforce which could impact employers' recruitment/retention efforts. Those workers in the "prime" age group of 25-44 years of age account for a similar share of total employment, in totaling 530,000.

Those workers at least 45 years of age account for 44 percent of total employment in the Silver State. Ten years ago, they represented 39 percent of all workers, suggesting that Nevada's workforce is aging. Looked at another way, those workers who are less than 25 years old account for 12.1 percent of the workforce. This compares to 14.6 percent a decade ago.

These overall findings (and potential workforce challenges) are quite consistent with national trends, and are not specific to Nevada. For instance, about 43 percent of the national workforce is 45+ years old, nearly identical to that in the Silver State.

Weekly wages in Nevada as a whole averaged $875 during 2016:IQ. This compares to $865 a year ago, a gain of 1.2 percent. This represents the highest IQ reading on record. During last year's first quarter, wages actually declined slightly. Wages have been trending up since 2011, albeit at a modest pace. Gains have been recorded in 11 of the past 12 quarters. At the height of the recession, wages declined in five of seven quarters. Underlying trends continue to improve, as wage growth is keeping up with inflation. For instance, during the first half of 2016, consumer prices are up 1.1 percent from a year ago, suggesting that wages are holding steady, or perhaps growing slightly, in "real" terms.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Programs both provide information concerning Nevada average weekly wages. The CES estimate is based on a sample of less than 1,000 establishments, and is available shortly after the end of each month. On the other hand, QCEW (the information reported above) provides a summation of wages employers actually paid to workers and it is a based upon complete-count info from unemployment insurance wage records submitted by employers. While the wage data from the QCEW Program is more reliable, this information is only available with a 4-5 month lag.

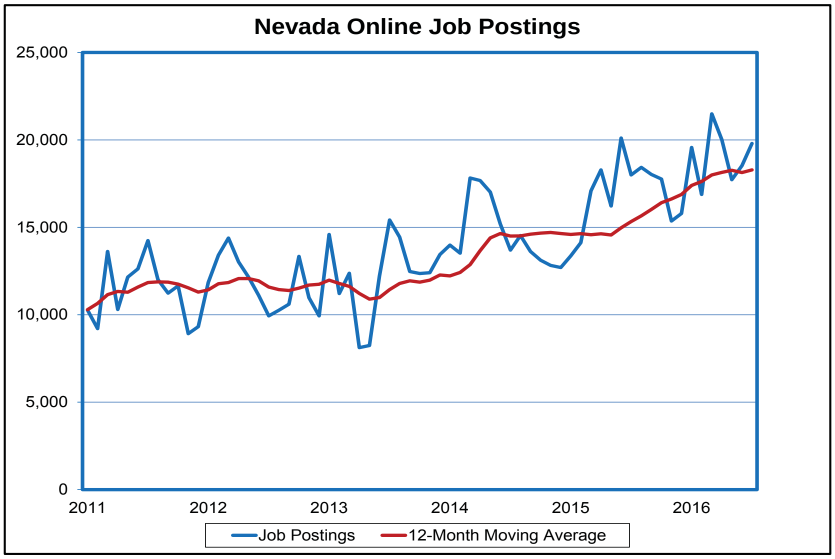
While CES estimates suggest that wages fell by about $70/week over the course of the recession, the QCEW measure shows wages were essentially flat. During the recovery, both measures show wages rising over time. However, the CES estimates suggest that wages have essentially returned to pre-recessionary levels, while QCEW information shows wages at an all-time high. In the final quarter of 2015, QCEW reports a private sector average weekly wage of $916 per week, while CES estimates show that wages averaged $744 per week in that same period.

In Nevada, eight "sector councils" are designed to provide private sector input regarding the State's workforce development efforts. A recent Executive Order from Governor Sandoval mandates steps to be taken to ensure that the councils provide this input in the most efficient manner possible, and that the information is incorporated into the efforts of all workforce development partners within the Silver State.

Tourism/gaming/entertainment (TGE) is the largest of these workforce development sectors, with nearly 410,000 jobs. The health care/medical services and manufacturing/logistics sectors are in a close race for second place in total employment, each with slightly more than 100,000 jobs, or a bit more than one-fourth of TGE employment. Aerospace and defense has the smallest employment total, at 13,100, only 900 jobs behind the mining sector.

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 July, there were 134,000 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 14.4 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.

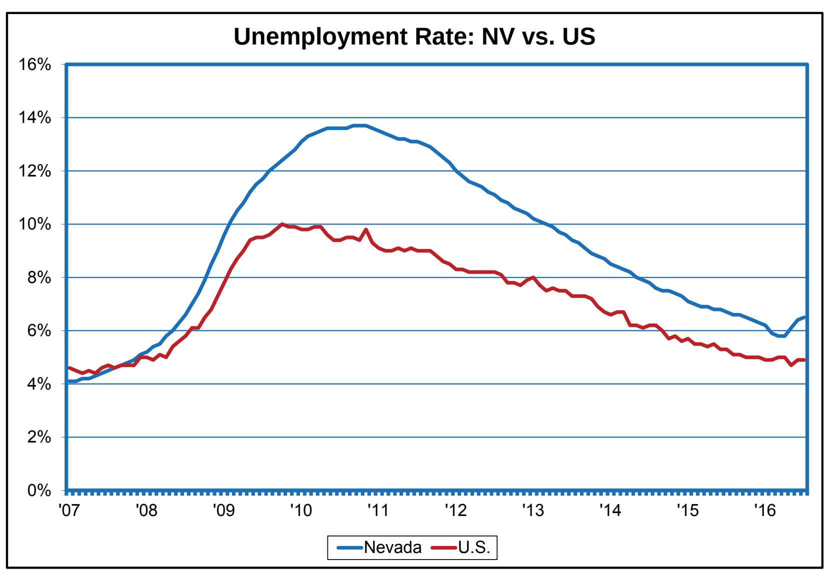
Continuing our discussion of job posting data, this month we highlight the skills specified for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) occupations in online job ads. All told, there were 20,800 job postings related to STEM occupations from August 2015 to July 2016. Of the total, 85 percent, or 17,700 ads, specified skills. The most requested skill, structured query language (SQL), was listed in 2,300 postings over the year. Ranking second, budgeting skills were requested in nearly 2,300 postings. Project management, scheduling, and customer service skills were also of note, each with more than 2,000 ads during the last 12 months.



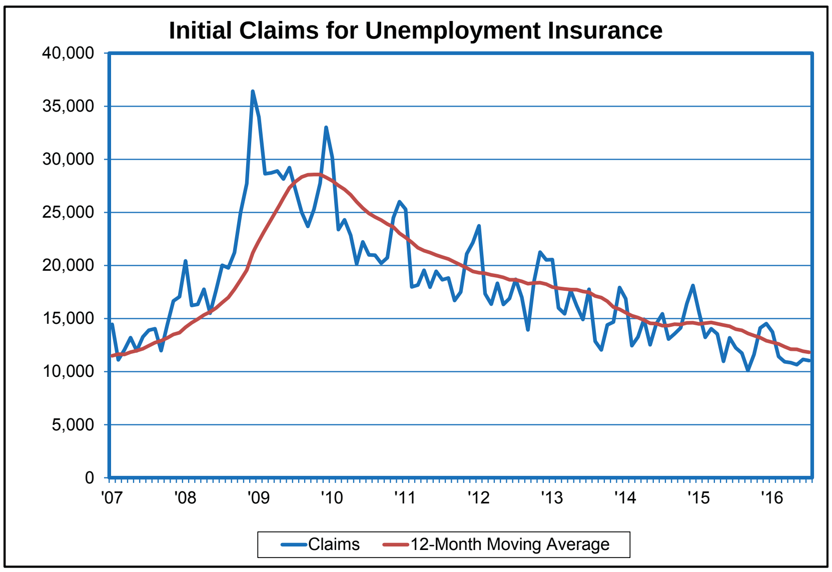
Information from the Current Population Survey allows for an assessment of a number of the factors affecting the unemployed in the State – the so-called "Alternatives Measures." U-3, the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force, averaged 6.7 percent over the year ending in 2016:IIQ. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 6.3 percent over this period. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 7.1 percent. Discouraged workers are those individuals who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than the belief that there are no jobs to fill (school attendance, transportation problems, poor health, family responsibilities, etc.), totaling 7.9 percent. Finally, U-6 adds part-time workers (working less than 35 hours per week) who would rather be working full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons including having their hours cut or being unable to find full-time work. This leads to a U-6 underutilization rate of 13.1 percent. Through the year ending in 2016:IIQ, Nevada was within the highest two positions in all measures of Labor Underutilization, except for the U-1 measure, where Nevada ranked fourth.

While underlying job trends remain quite encouraging, the same cannot be said for the unemployment rate. The jobless rate came in at a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent in April, but has risen in each of the past three months, to stand at 6.5 percent in July. We continue to question these estimates. Given that job trends are impressive and unemployment insurance claims activity is holding relatively steady at pre-recession levels (discussed in more detail below), it is a challenge to understand the upward pressure on the jobless rate. Our expectations are that, once the annual benchmark (revision) process is complete in early-2017, updated estimates will likely show the opposite is more accurate, and that the unemployment rate is, in fact, trending down, as it has since 2011, alongside an improving employment situation.

That is why we think that a broader view, looking at year-over-year trends, is perhaps a more appropriate manner in which to gain insight into underlying trends in the unemployment rate. Such an approach offsets some of the (questionable) monthly volatility. During the first seven months of 2015, the jobless rate averaged seven percent. So far this year, it has averaged 6.2 percent over the January-July period.



July saw the continuation of the trend seen in initial claims of late, with a total of 11,000 initial claims filed in the month. This is a decline of nearly 10 percent from July of 2015 and a slight decline from last month. This is the lowest total for any July since 2006 when there were 10,400 claims. Other measures of unemployment insurance activity remain positive, with the benefits exhaustion rate at its lowest level since early 2008, at 39 percent, and the average duration of benefits holding at 14 weeks. Looking forward, we are likely to see steady initial claims totals for the next several months prior to late fall when Nevada typically experiences a seasonal rise in claims.



Over the last several months, Nevada's estimated non-seasonally adjusted unemployment totals have seen increases despite improvements in other economic indicators within the State. One of these indicators is the number of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits.

A comparison of these two barometers highlights the fact that they typically trend in a consistent manner. For most of 2015, both the direction and magnitude of the changes were quite similar… claimants and the number of unemployed both trended down. Since February 2016, unemployment has risen sharply, despite the number of unemployment insurance claimants falling. Based on their historical relationship, the stark divergence of the two is an unexpected result. In recent Overviews, as noted above, we have questioned the upward trend in unemployment. At the end of each calendar year, revisions are made to Nevada's estimated unemployment figures that may result in changes to the data. This (likely) could restore the relationship seen between unemployment and UI claimants seen in the past. UI data is based on a count of actual activity and is not subject to revision.

The record level of benefits paid out of Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund during the recession pulled the Fund balance below zero, forcing the State to take out federal loans. After several years of negative Trust Fund balances, it was determined that the most cost effective method to pay off the loans was for the State to issue a bond.

In November 2013, Nevada received $592 million in bond proceeds, paying off the federal loans and using the remaining amount to establish a small, positive Trust Fund balance. Beginning in June 2014, Nevada began to make its semi-annual payments on the bond. To date, $325.6 million in payments have been made, a little over half the amount (principal plus interest) the State will pay over the life of the bond.

Personal income is one of the broader measures of economic activity at the state-level. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, total personal income is composed of net earnings, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. Information through the first quarter of 2016 shows personal income in Nevada reached $126 billion, up 5.3 percent from a year ago. In fact, personal income has increased in 22 out of the past 23 quarters, following six straight quarters of decline during the recession. Nevada's personal income growth has exceeded that for the U.S. in each of the past nine quarters.

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union on June 23rd, also known as "Brexit," is expected to have economic consequences in the global economy. Information from the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau shows that the U.K. is Nevada's ninth largest trade partner, totaling $333 million in activity in 2015. Specifically, exports to the U.K. totaled $111 million last year, and imports were valued at $222 million, for a trade deficit of $110 million. Manufacturing accounted for nearly all of Nevada exports to the U.K. Computer and electronic products exported to the U.K. were valued at $26 million, while gaming equipment exports totaled $14 million. Used or second-hand products accounted for nearly all of Nevada imports from the U.K. – antiques and paintings imports totaled $65 million. Considering that the terms of the U.K. exit are still being negotiated, any future trade impacts, including trade with Nevada, remain to be seen.

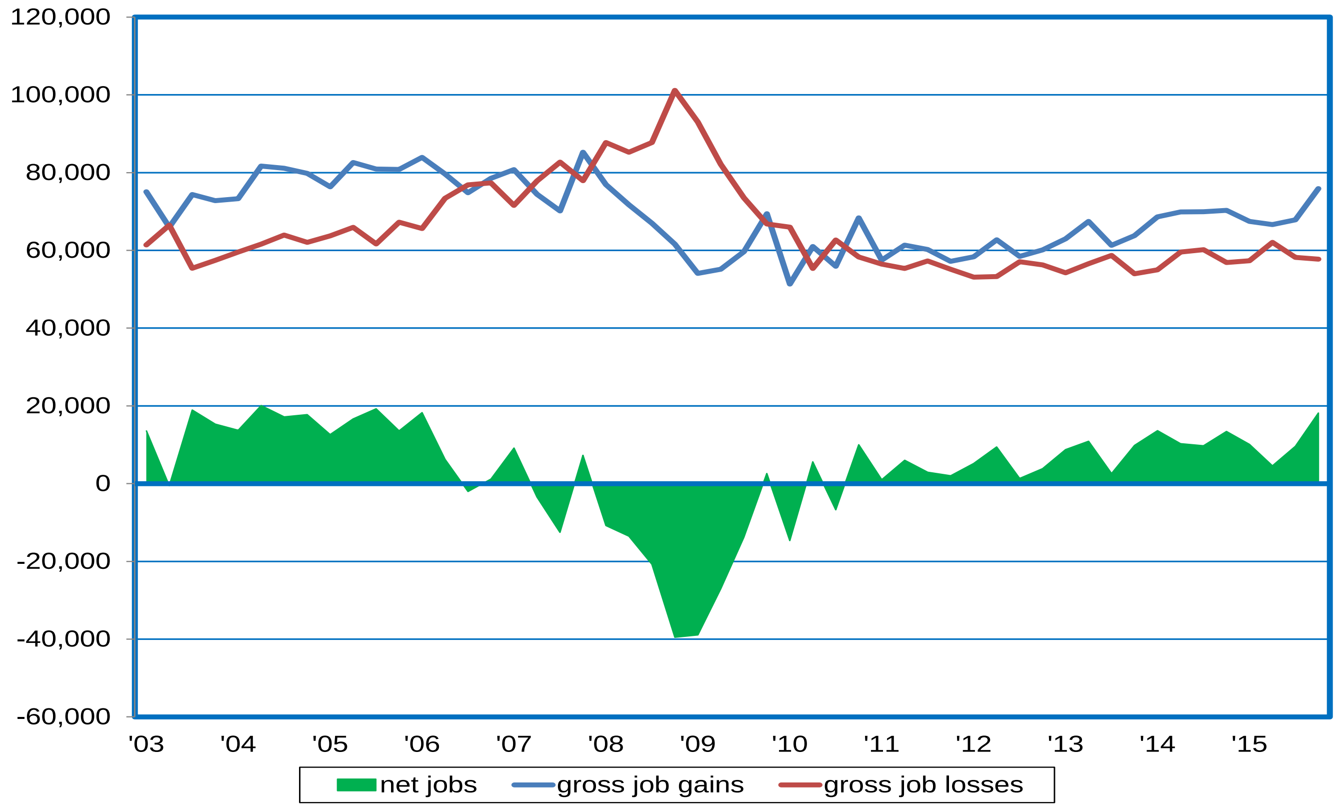
[1] STEM occupations are based upon definitions established via O*Net (a database of occupational information sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration). It should be noted that first-line supervisors for food preparation/serving workers are included in that list of STEM occupations within the "life sciences" discipline.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: July 2016

Special Topics Slides

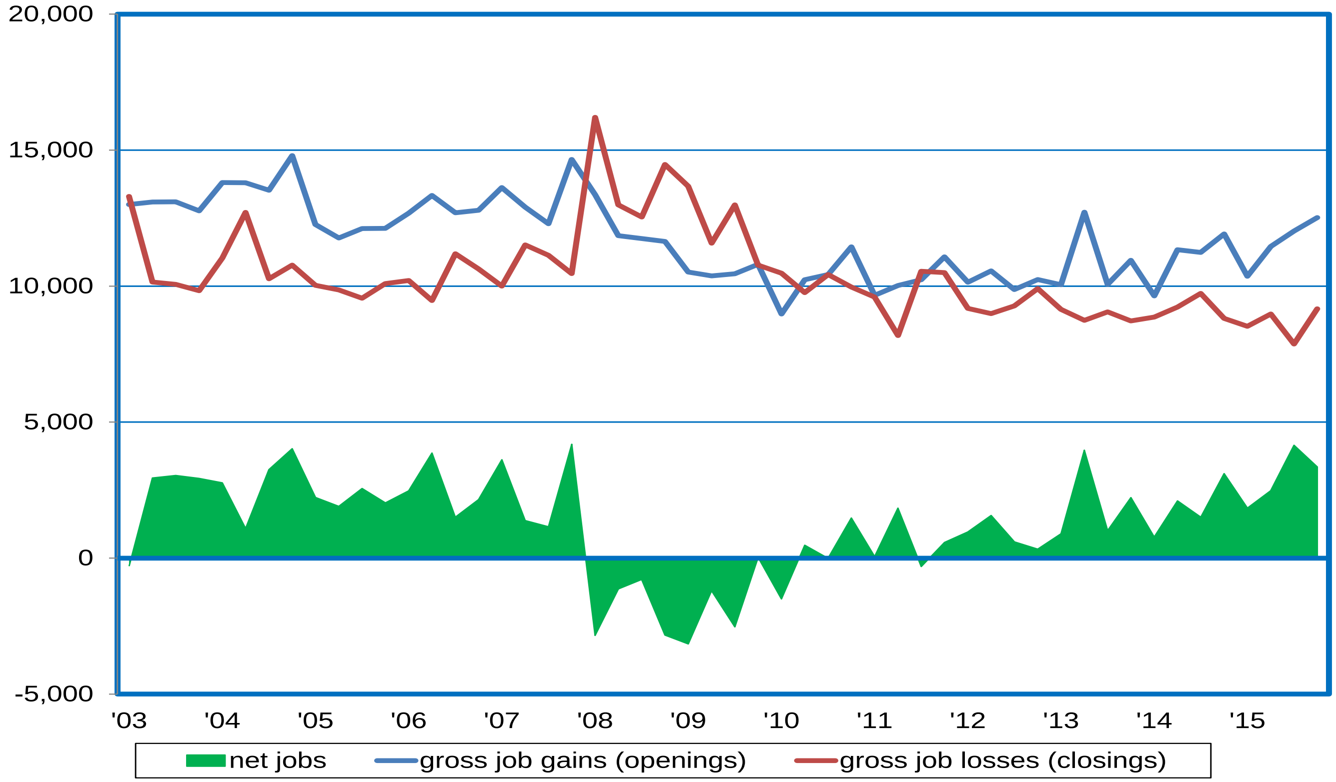
Job Gains>Losses in 21 Straight Quarters; 2015:IVQ Net Gain Strongest in a Decade

private sector gross job gains vs. gross job losses (SA)



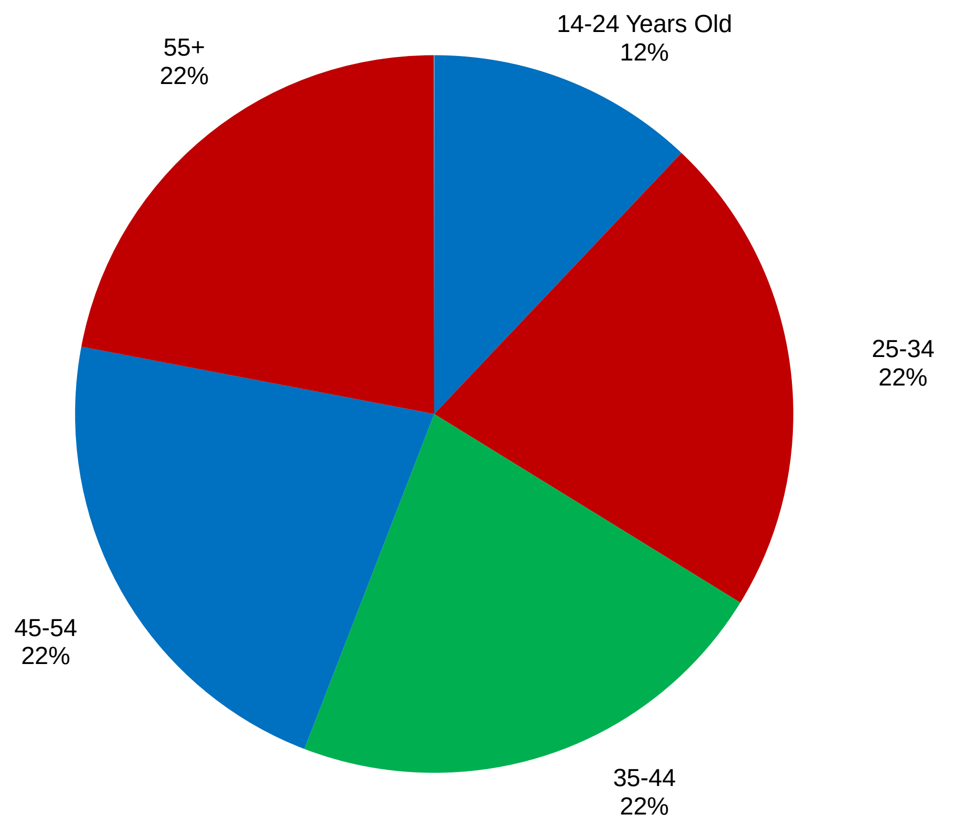
Opening Gains>Closing Losses Last 17 Quarters; Net Gain=3,400 in 2015:IVQ

gross job gains vs. gross job losses in opening & closing establishments (SA)



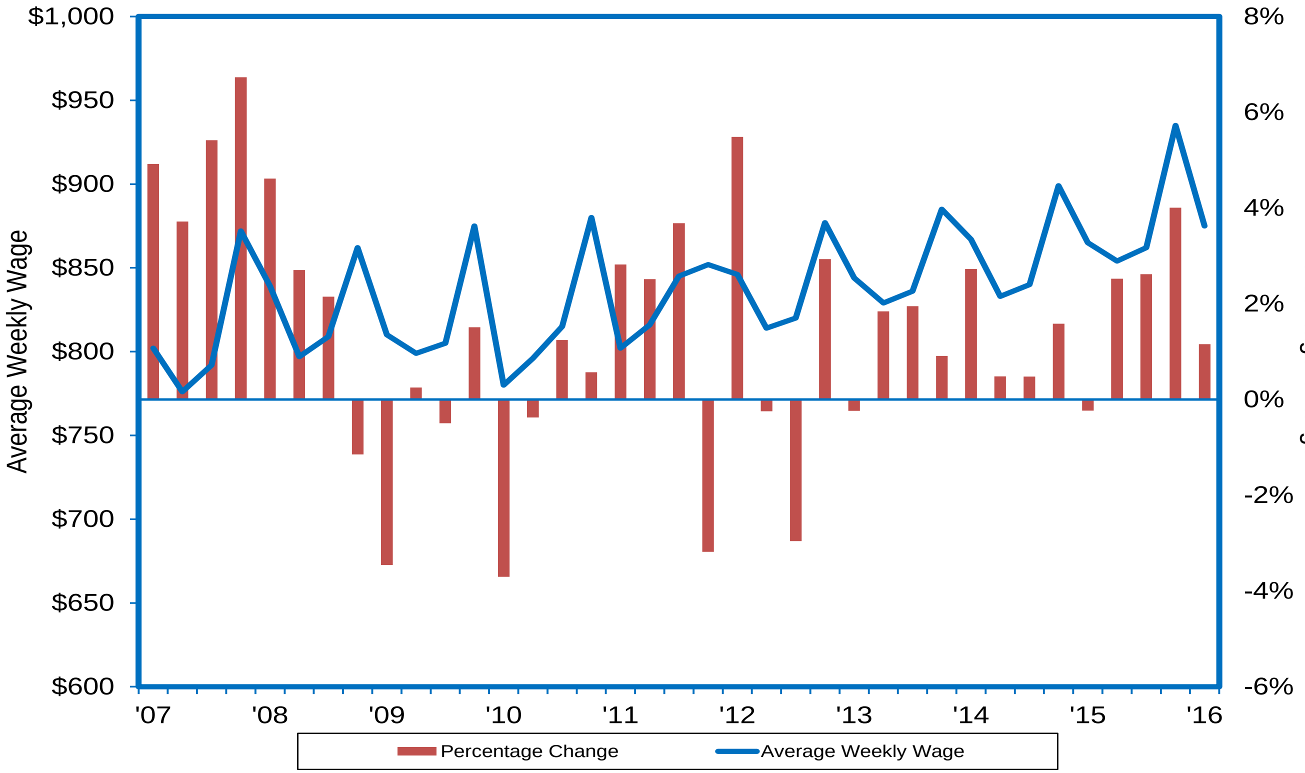
44% of Nevada's Workforce is at Least 45 Years Old; 39% a Decade Ago

2015:IIIQ Nevada workforce by age



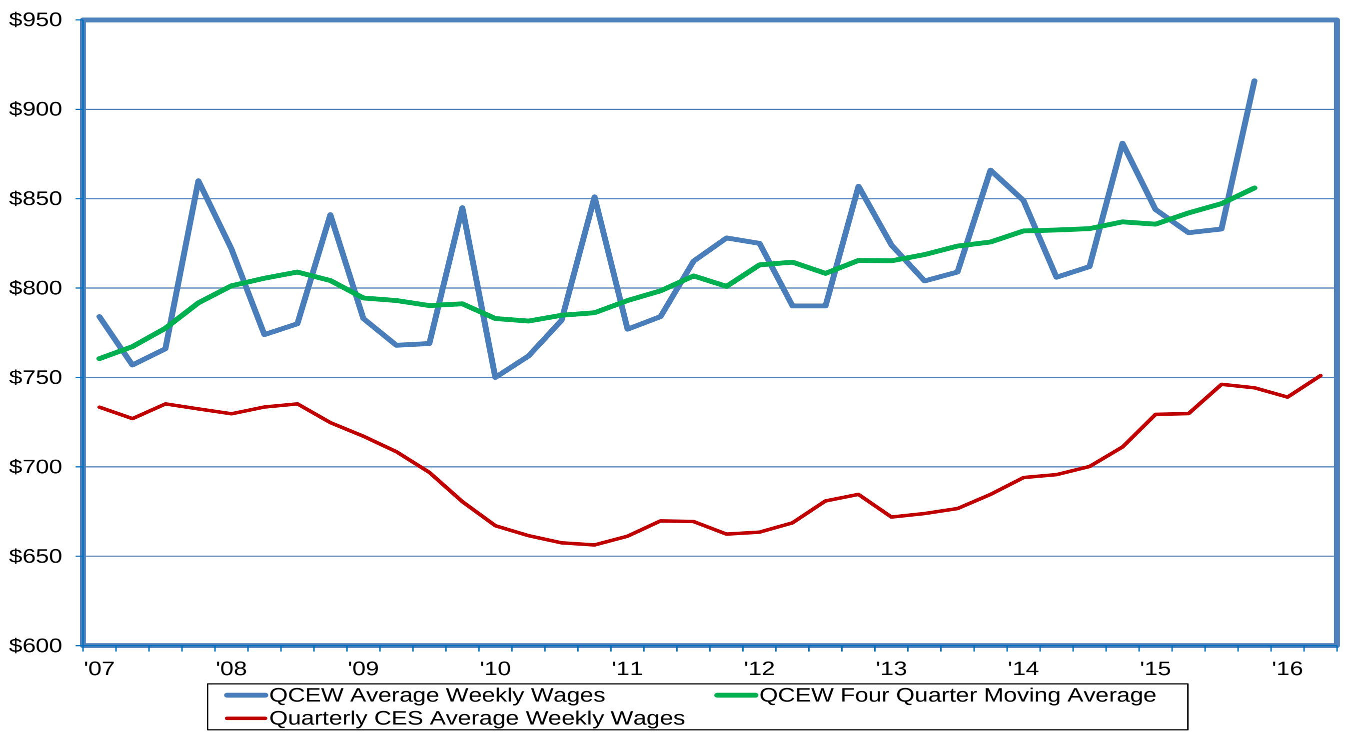
Nevada Wages at $875/Week in 2016:IQ; A Record-High for the Qtr.; Up 1.2% Over 2015

Nevada average weekly wages



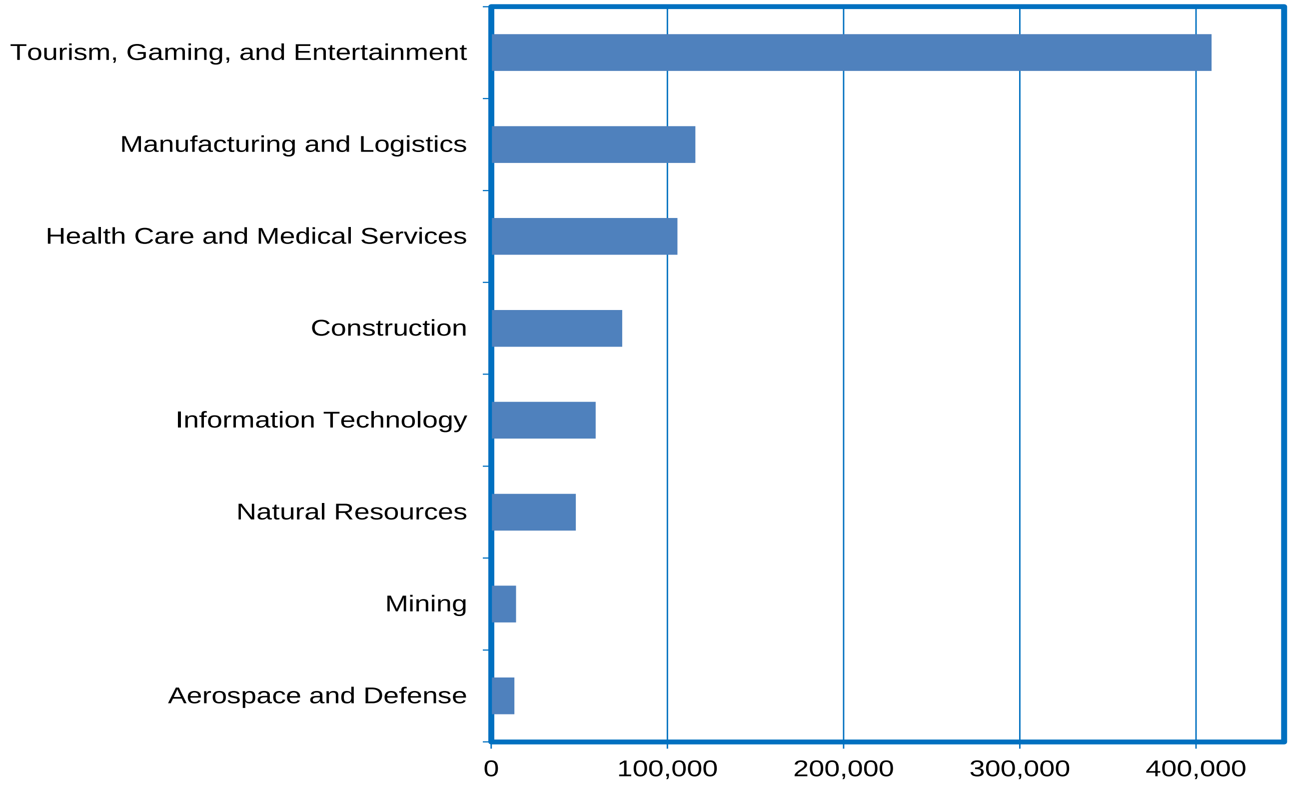
Private Sector Average Weekly Wage Trends Differ Considerably, Depending on the Source

weekly wages from QCEW (complete-count) and CES (estimates) Programs



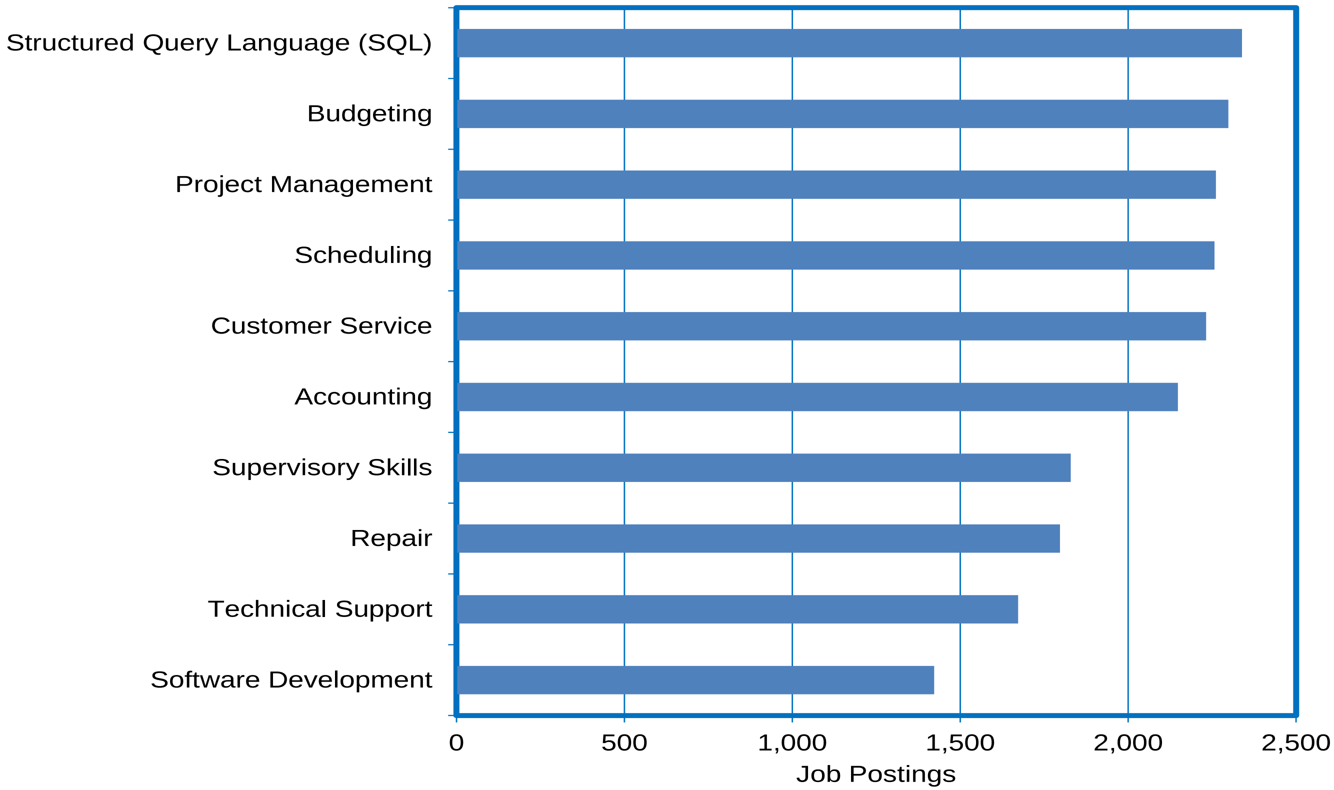
TGE Leads with 410K Jobs; Mfg./Log. & Health Care Both Exceed 100K

2016 employment by workforce development sector



There are a Variety of STEM-Related Skills in Demand Based Upon On-Line Job Ads

STEM skills in demand over past 12 months



Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.4 Point to the "Official" Rate

Alternative Measures Of Labor Underutilization

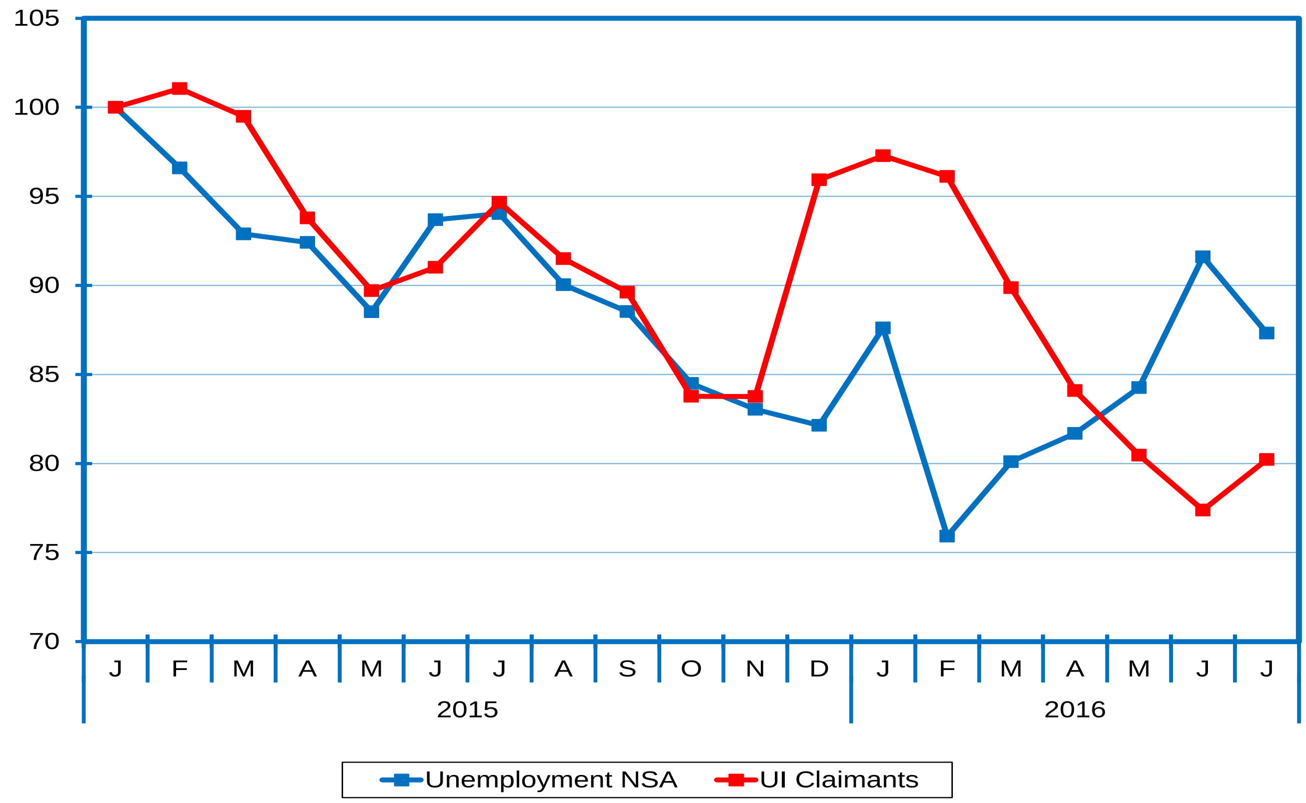
Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (Annual Average - 2015:IIIQ through 2016:IIQ)

Measure	Underutilization Concept	Level
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	6.3%
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	2.7%
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	3.5%
U-3	similar to official rate	6.7%
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	7.1%
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	7.9%
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	13.1%

Offical Rate: annual average of 2015:IIIQ through 2016:IIQ

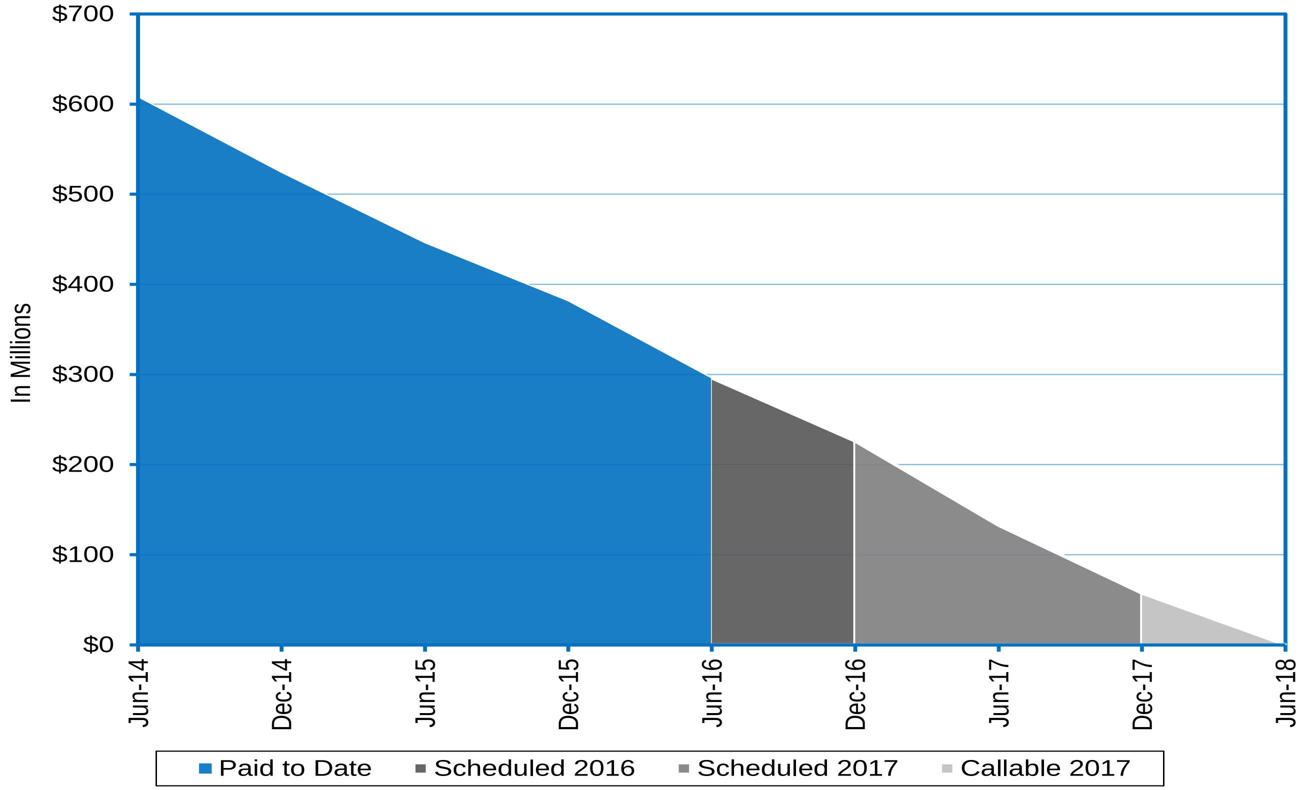
The Relationship Between Unemployment and UI Claimants has Deteriorated of Late

UI claimants vs. unemployment estimates (Jan. 2015=100)



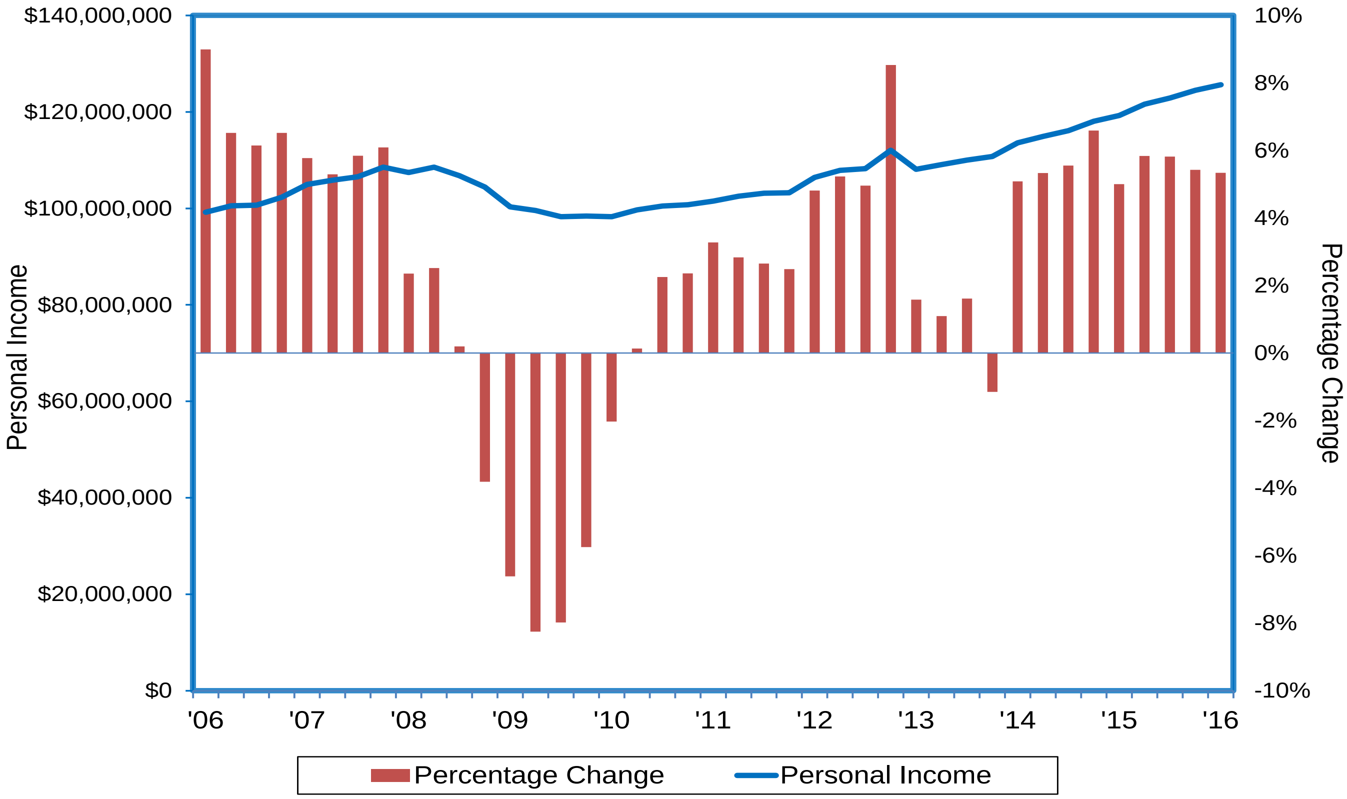
UI Bond Payment Progress; On Pace to Pay Off

Nevada's UI Trust Fund bond payments



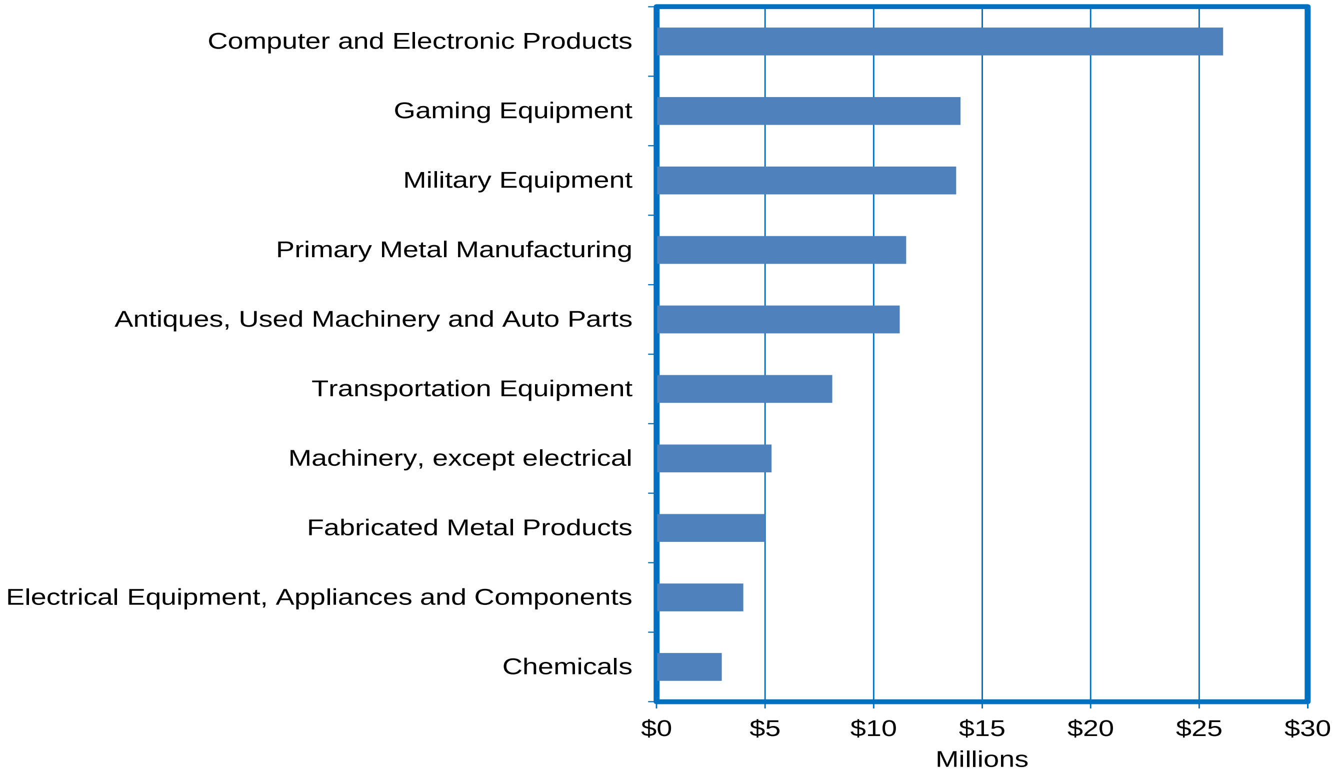
Personal Income Growth Hovering in the Mid-Single Digits in the Silver State

Nevada personal income



Exports to U.K.=$111M; NV's 9th-Largest Partner; Electronics/Gaming Equip. Lead

2015 Nevada exports to the U.K.



NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

July 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7	31.9	2.5%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	-5.5	33.8	2.7%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	255	2,447	1.7%

(Employment in thousands)

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5%
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)

	Jul-16	Jul-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1435.7	1426.5	9.2	0.6%	1436.2
EMPLOYMENT	1342.9	1330.8	12.1	0.9%	1344.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	92.7	95.7	-3.0	-3.1%	91.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	**6.5%**	**6.7%**	------	------	**6.4%**
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1441.3	1435.1	6.2	0.4%	1440.8
EMPLOYMENT	1348.2	1335.2	13.0	1.0%	1343.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	99.9	-6.8	-6.8%	97.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	***6.5%***	***7.0%***	------	------	***6.8%***

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)

	Jul-16	Jul-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-16
Total All Industries	**1290.1**	**1258.2**	**31.9**	**2.5%**	**1285.4**
Natural Resources & Mining	***13.4***	***14.3***	***-0.9***	***-6.3%***	***13.3***
Construction	***75.3***	***69.8***	***5.5***	***7.9%***	***75.5***
Manufacturing	***42.4***	***42.0***	***0.4***	***1.0%***	***42.5***
Durable Goods	25.9	26.0	-0.1	-0.4%	25.9
Non-durable Goods	16.5	16.0	0.5	3.1%	16.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	***250.0***	***238.6***	***11.4***	***4.8%***	***246.7***
Wholesale	36.1	34.5	1.6	4.6%	34.9
Retail	148.8	143.6	5.2	3.6%	147.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.1	60.5	4.6	7.6%	64.7
Financial Activities	***61.0***	***59.7***	***1.3***	***2.2%***	***61.6***
Finance and Insurance	33.8	33.9	-0.1	-0.3%	34.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.2	25.8	1.4	5.4%	27.2
Professional & Business Services	***170.5***	***166.8***	***3.7***	***2.2%***	***168.4***
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.7	52.2	-1.5	-2.9%	51.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	96.7	91.9	4.8	5.2%	93.8
Education and Health Services	***127.7***	***122.3***	***5.4***	***4.4%***	***127.0***
Educational Services	14.5	13.1	1.4	10.7%	14.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	113.2	109.2	4.0	3.7%	112.4
Leisure and Hospitality	***347.3***	***340.0***	***7.3***	***2.1%***	***347.7***
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.3	28.9	1.4	4.8%	30.3
Accommodation and Food Service	317.0	311.1	5.9	1.9%	317.4
Other Services	***36.0***	***36.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.3%***	***35.3***
Government	***153.7***	***154.9***	***-1.2***	***-0.8%***	***153.7***
Federal	18.8	18.4	0.4	2.2%	18.7
State	38.5	38.6	-0.1	-0.3%	38.5
Local	96.4	97.9	-1.5	-1.5%	96.5

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment

Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Jul-16	Jul-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jun-16
Total All Industries	1285.0	1251.2	33.8	2.7%	1290.5
Goods Producing	*133.2*	*127.2*	*6.0*	*4.7%*	*133.4*
Natural Resources & Mining	**13.7**	**14.6**	**-0.9**	**-6.2%**	**13.5**
Metal Ore Mining	**11.1**	**11.5**	**-0.4**	**-3.5%**	**11.0**
Construction	**76.8**	**70.4**	**6.4**	**9.1%**	**77.3**
Construction of Buildings	12.5	11.8	**0.7**	**5.9%**	12.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.2	51.0	**5.2**	**10.2%**	57.1
Manufacturing	**42.7**	**42.2**	**0.5**	**1.2%**	**42.6**
Durable Goods	26.2	26.2	**0.0**	**0.0%**	26.0
Computer & Electronic Products	10.0	10.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.6	6.4	**0.2**	**3.1%**	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.5	16.0	**0.5**	**3.1%**	16.6
Service Providing	*1151.8*	*1124.0*	*27.8*	*2.5%*	*1157.1*
Private Service Providing	**1006.2**	**977.5**	**28.7**	**2.9%**	**1006.0**
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	**248.0**	**237.3**	**10.7**	**4.5%**	**244.8**
Wholesale	36.1	34.6	**1.5**	**4.3%**	34.9
Retail	147.2	142.3	**4.9**	**3.4%**	146.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.5	49.3	**1.2**	**2.4%**	50.2
Food & Beverage Stores	24.3	23.1	**1.2**	**5.2%**	24.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.5	8.6	**0.9**	**10.5%**	9.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.7	60.4	**4.3**	**7.1%**	63.9
Utilities	4.0	4.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.7	56.4	**4.3**	**7.6%**	59.9
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	29.4	26.1	**3.3**	**12.6%**	28.7
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%**	10.8
Information	**12.8**	**13.7**	**-0.9**	**-6.6%**	**13.7**
Telecommunications	**3.5**	4.0	**-0.5**	**-12.5%**	3.6
Financial Activities	**61.1**	**59.9**	**1.2**	**2.0%**	**61.7**
Finance and Insurance	33.8	33.9	**-0.1**	**-0.3%**	34.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.0	18.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	18.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.3	26.0	**1.3**	**5.0%**	27.4
Professional & Business Services	**169.0**	**163.7**	**5.3**	**3.2%**	**169.7**
Professional, Scientific and Technical	50.4	51.7	**-1.3**	**-2.5%**	51.3
Management of Companies	23.5	22.7	**0.8**	**3.5%**	23.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.1	89.3	**5.8**	**6.5%**	95.2
Administrative & Support Services	91.3	85.7	**5.6**	**6.5%**	91.4
Employment Services	21.3	19.9	**1.4**	**7.0%**	21.3
Education and Health Services	**127.3**	**121.8**	**5.5**	**4.5%**	**127.3**
Educational Services	13.8	12.4	**1.4**	**11.3%**	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	113.5	109.4	**4.1**	**3.7%**	112.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.9	48.4	**2.5**	**5.2%**	50.3
Hospitals	29.2	27.3	**1.9**	**7.0%**	29.1
Leisure and Hospitality	**351.5**	**344.4**	**7.1**	**2.1%**	**352.8**
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.0	29.8	**1.2**	**4.0%**	30.8
Accommodation and Food Service	320.5	314.6	**5.9**	**1.9%**	322.0
Accommodation	196.7	196.0	**0.7**	**0.4%**	196.5
Casino Hotels and Gaming	**190.5**	**190.1**	**0.4**	**0.2%**	190.2
Casino Hotels	180.4	180.0	**0.4**	**0.2%**	180.1
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.1	**0.0**	**0.0%**	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	123.8	118.6	**5.2**	**4.4%**	125.5
Full-Service Restaurants	60.8	58.8	**2.0**	**3.4%**	61.5
Limited-Service Restaurants	49.9	46.6	**3.3**	**7.1%**	50.1
Other Services	**36.5**	**36.7**	**-0.2**	**-0.5%**	**36.0**
Government	**145.6**	**146.5**	**-0.9**	**-0.6%**	**151.1**
Federal	19.1	18.6	**0.5**	**2.7%**	19.0
State	35.8	36.1	**-0.3**	**-0.8%**	36.3
Local	90.7	91.8	**-1.1**	**-1.2%**	95.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

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

2016 Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment
Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	**1273.5**	**1276.7**	**1282.7**	**1282.3**	**1281.3**	**1285.4**	**1290.1**						**1281.7**
Natural Resources & Mining	**13.9**	**13.7**	**13.5**	**13.6**	**13.6**	**13.3**	**13.4**						**13.6**
Construction	**73.4**	**72.8**	**76.0**	**74.8**	**75.6**	**75.5**	**75.3**						**74.8**
Manufacturing	**42.6**	**42.8**	**42.6**	**42.5**	**42.2**	**42.5**	**42.4**						**42.5**
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.9	25.9						26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.5						16.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	**244.6**	**245.4**	**245.8**	**246.8**	**247.2**	**246.7**	**250.0**						**246.6**
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.9	36.1						35.4
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.7	148.9	147.1	148.8						148.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.2	64.7	65.1						63.2
Financial Activities	**58.4**	**59.6**	**60.2**	**60.2**	**60.7**	**61.6**	**61.0**						**60.2**
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.7	33.9	34.4	33.8						33.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.2						26.5
Professional & Business Services	**169.0**	**170.3**	**169.8**	**169.7**	**166.0**	**168.4**	**170.5**						**169.1**
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.8	50.7						51.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	95.3	91.8	93.8	96.7						94.7
Education and Health Services	**124.1**	**125.1**	**126.3**	**125.6**	**125.7**	**127.0**	**127.7**						**125.9**
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5						14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.2	111.2	112.4	113.2						111.6
Leisure and Hospitality	**339.7**	**340.9**	**341.8**	**342.5**	**345.2**	**347.7**	**347.3**						**343.6**
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.3						29.8
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.0	315.4	317.4	317.0						313.8
Other Services	**36.4**	**36.8**	**36.9**	**36.4**	**35.6**	**35.3**	**36.0**						**36.2**
Government	**158.2**	**156.0**	**156.6**	**156.9**	**156.4**	**153.7**	**153.7**						**155.9**
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8						18.6
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	38.5	38.5						39.5
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.7	98.1	96.5	96.4						97.8

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. Jul-16
Information compiled by DETR's Reseach & Analysis Bureau

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	1285.0						1278.2
Goods Producing	*126.0*	*126.9*	*129.1*	*129.3*	*131.1*	*133.4*	*133.2*						*129.9*
Natural Resources & Mining	**13.7**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**13.5**	**13.5**	**13.5**	**13.7**						**13.5**
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1						10.9
Construction	**70.2**	**71.0**	**73.4**	**73.5**	**75.4**	**77.3**	**76.8**						**73.9**
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.5						11.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8	56.1	57.1	56.2						54.6
Manufacturing	**42.1**	**42.4**	**42.3**	**42.3**	**42.2**	**42.6**	**42.7**						**42.4**
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0	26.2						25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0						9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6						6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.5						16.5
Service Providing	*1130.2*	*1139.8*	*1148.0*	*1153.7*	*1157.5*	*1157.1*	*1151.8*						*1148.3*
Private Service Providing	*974.8*	*981.2*	*988.1*	*993.7*	*997.1*	*1006.0*	*1006.2*						*992.4*
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	**243.7**	**243.0**	**242.6**	**243.9**	**245.4**	**244.8**	**248.0**						**244.5**
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9	35.1	34.9	36.1						35.3
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.4	147.6	146.0	147.2						146.4
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.2	50.5						50.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3						23.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5						9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.6	62.7	63.9	64.7						62.8
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0						3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.7	58.8	59.9	60.7						58.9
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.7	29.4						27.9
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7						6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2						15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9						10.7
Information	**13.2**	**13.3**	**13.2**	**13.3**	**13.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**						
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5						3.6
Financial Activities	**58.2**		**60.2**	**60.0**	**60.6**	**61.7**	**61.1**						**60.3**
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.6	33.7	34.3	33.8						33.8
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.0						18.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.3						26.4
Professional & Business Services	**167.3**	**168.9**	**169.4**	**169.4**	**166.0**	**169.7**	**169.0**						**168.5**
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3	50.8	51.3	50.4						51.7
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.2	23.5						22.9
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	94.4	92.4	95.2	95.1						93.9
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	90.6	88.7	91.4	91.3						90.2
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.3						20.2
Education and Health Services	**123.2**	**124.6**	**125.9**	**126.1**	**126.5**	**127.3**	**127.3**						**125.8**
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.8						14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.9	113.5						111.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.5	49.8	50.3	50.9						49.7
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2						28.6
Leisure and Hospitality	**333.7**	**336.1**	**340.3**	**344.4**	**349.2**	**352.8**	**351.5**						**344.0**
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.8	31.0						29.7
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.6	319.0	322.0	320.5						314.3
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.4	194.8	196.5	196.7						193.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	186.9	188.5	190.2	190.5						187.3
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	176.9	178.5	180.1	180.4						177.3
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1						10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.2	124.2	125.5	123.8						120.9
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.2	61.1	61.5	60.8						59.8
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.7	49.5	50.1	49.9						48.2
Other Services	**35.5**	**36.1**	**36.5**	**36.6**	**36.3**	**36.0**	**36.5**						**36.2**
Government	**155.4**	**158.6**	**159.9**	**160.0**	**160.4**	**151.1**	**145.6**						**155.9**
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.1						18.6
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	36.3	35.8						39.1
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.7	95.8	90.7						98.1

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.

Jul-16

Information compiled by DETR's Reseach & 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	1435.7						1433.8
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.4	1347.7	1344.9	1342.9						1346.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8	87.2	91.4	92.7						87.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	**6.2%**	**5.9%**	**5.8%**	**5.8%**	**6.1%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**						**6.1%**
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.3	1430.2	1436.9	1440.8	1441.3						1433.5
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.5	1347.4	1343.5	1348.2						1344.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.1	86.8	89.5	97.3	93.1						89.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	**6.5%**	**5.7%**	**5.9%**	**6.1%**	**6.2%**	**6.8%**	**6.5%**						**6.2%**

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data. Jul-16

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