



NEVADA GOVERNOR
BRIAN SANDOVAL
DETR DIRECTOR
DON SODERBERG



Media Contact:
Mae Worthey
(702) 486.7991
(702) 249.6324

DETR's RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
CHIEF ECONOMIST BILL ANDERSON

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
Nov. 18, 2015

Nevada's Unemployment Rate Falls in October to 6.6 Percent

Outlook is Positive for Holiday Hiring

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate dipped to a seasonally adjusted 6.6 percent in October, the lowest it has been in more than seven years. This is down 0.6 point from a year ago, the 56th consecutive month of annual declines.

"This year is proving to be a solid year for Nevada's economy," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Job levels are up 40,000 from 2014. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are down by 10 percent. The unemployment rate is the lowest since June 2008. Looking forward, I'm confident that, as we progress into 2016, we will continue to see good news on the jobs front that will keep Nevada near the top of the job growth rankings. I am committed to continuing our efforts to diversifying our economy and creating job opportunities for Nevadans who still need employment."

Employers added 6,200 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in October, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Employment is up 42,100 jobs compared to a year ago. Construction is up 11.2 percent with an addition of 7,100 jobs relative to last year, the highest percentage growth of all the sectors in October. Leisure and hospitality realized the largest nominal growth in October, adding 16,300 jobs.

"The expanding job market is good news for people looking for seasonal holiday employment," Anderson said. "September to December increases in seasonal jobs measured around 10,000 prior to the recession; however those seasonal gains noticeably retracted during the recession and during the early part of the recovery. Since 2011, holiday hiring has returned to the 10,000 mark and is expected to experience similar growth this year, if not better. This can be attributed to the strengthening economy."

-##-

Visit us <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com> and Follow us on Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com/NVlabormarket>



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

October 2015

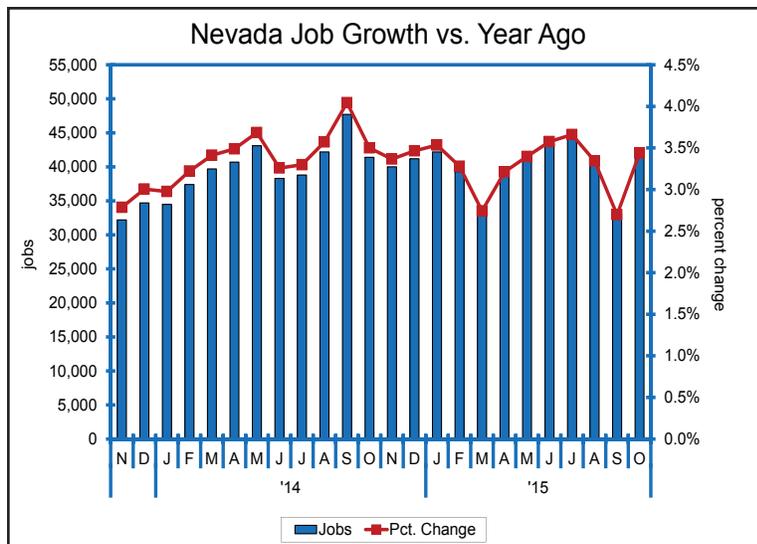
In a month where we would expect to add 4,700 jobs to payrolls, a total of 10,900 jobs were added from September to October, leading to a seasonally adjusted gain of 6,200 jobs. Over the year, employment is up 42,100, for a gain of 3.4 percent. This is the 58th consecutive month of year-over-year employment gains in the Silver State. Further, for five of the past six months, increases in employment in excess of 40,000 jobs have been realized.

The construction sector continues to hold the highest percentage growth this month, up 11.2 percent with the addition of 7,100

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	10,900	4,700	6,200
Private Sector	9,100	2,600	6,500
Public Sector	1,800	2,100	-300

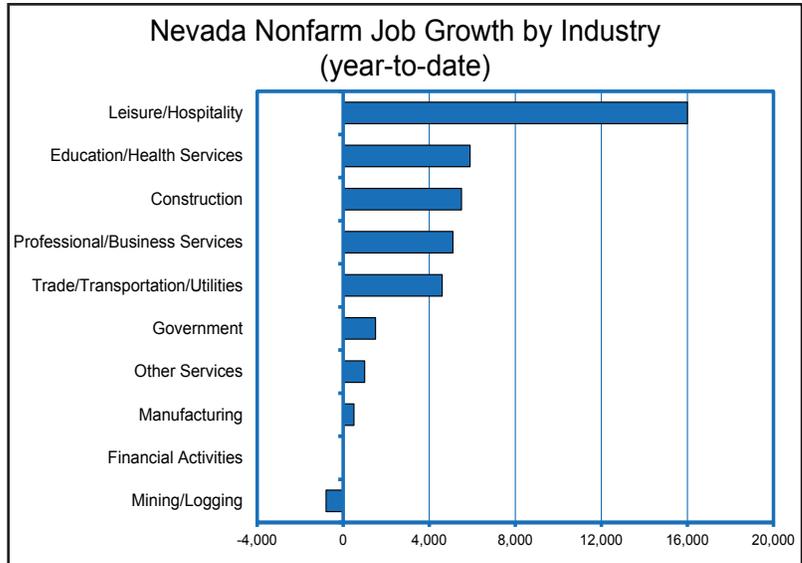
jobs relative to October 2014. This month marks the 39th consecutive increase in construction employment, measured on a year-over-year basis. The leisure and hospitality sector, Nevada's largest employment sector, was home to the highest nominal growth this month, adding 16,300 jobs to payrolls, for a growth rate of 4.8 percent. Each of the first ten months of this year has had an employment level in leisure and hospitality that has exceeded the prerecession peak of 342,000 employees, reached at the end of 2007.

With the approaching holiday-related uptick in retail/wholesale trade and transportation activity, this month we examine the likely impacts on hiring. In the years prior to the recession, September-December increases in holiday-related seasonal jobs approached 10,000 in Nevada. During the recession and early stages of re-



covery, seasonal gains eased noticeably. However, more recently, holiday-related job growth has picked up in these industries. Since 2011, holiday hiring has once again averaged close to 10,000 jobs. It is our expectation that this year's seasonal hiring will be similar, if not slightly more robust, due to the strengthening economy.

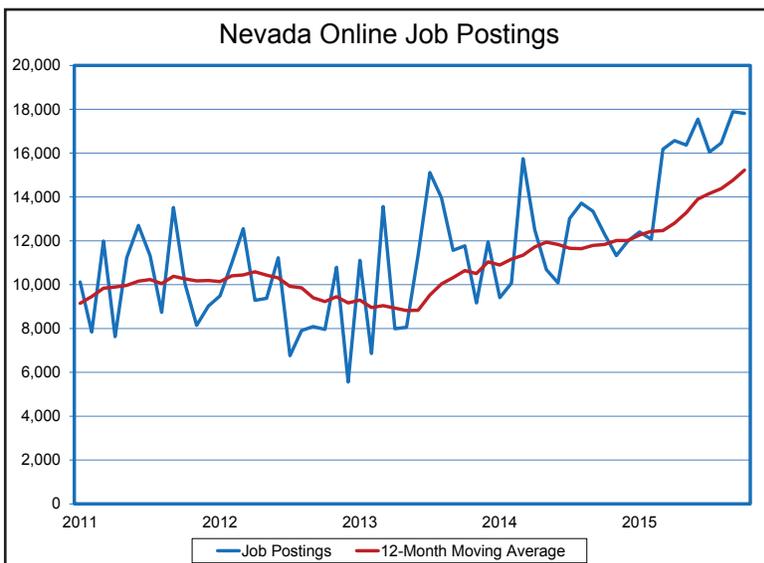
According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, which measures employment and wage rates for workers in nonfarm establishments in Nevada and all states, retail trade accounts for 140,300 jobs, or 11.8 percent of total State employment. The occupations with the largest employment are retail salespersons, cashiers, and stock clerks/order fillers. Combined, these occupations account for 56.8 percent of total retail trade employment. The top ten occupations in retail trade earn between \$21,500 and \$79,900, the highest paid position being general/operations managers. Aside from that, the only other occupation to earn higher than the average wage for all occupations (\$42,300) is first-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers, grossing \$20 more per year than

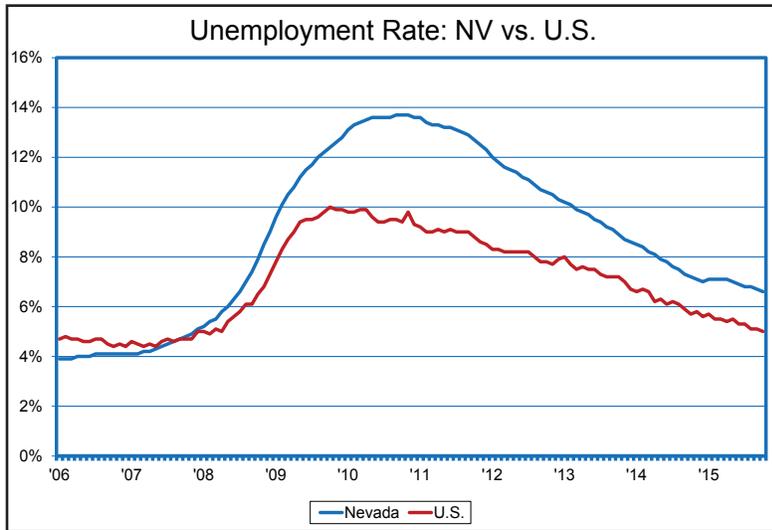


the State average. The average salary for all retail trade occupations is relatively low, at \$31,000 per year; however, Nevada's average for these occupations is slightly higher than the national average of \$30,600 per year. In fact, the yearly income for retail trade occupations in the Silver State equates to 73.3 percent of average earnings for all Nevada occupations, while the same ratio for the Nation is only 64.7 percent.

In previous Overviews, we have compared two different measures of employment, from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Programs. The former is the typical focus of our monthly analyses (e.g. the October trends reported above) and provides a timely employment estimate based, in part, on a monthly survey of business establishments. The QCEW Program offers a less-timely complete-count of workers covered under the State's Unemployment Insurance Program.

There is a third employment measure, from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), based, in part, on





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. In October, there were a total of 17,800 job postings in the Silver State, up from 12,300 a year ago. For those ads specifying work hours, nearly 89 percent were for full-time positions. There is an underlying trend of steady growth in job postings.

a monthly survey of households. Unlike the CES estimate, which is an establishment-based measure of employment (i.e., the number of jobs in Nevada business establishments); LAUS employment estimates the number of Nevadans employed, regardless of their place of work. There are also differences in scope between the LAUS and CES employment estimates. Our focus is typically on CES employment, as research suggests that it is a more robust survey of underlying employment trends than LAUS estimates; though LAUS is the only source of the necessary unemployment statistics for calculating the official unemployment rate.

Still, over time, the CES and LAUS measures of employment tend to follow similar patterns. For instance, over the 2007-2010 recessionary period, CES employment fell about 14 percent, while LAUS employment declined eight percent. Since then, CES employment growth has come in at 12 percent, while LAUS employment growth has been 13 percent. However, the two measures can move in opposite directions over the short-term, especially on a month-to-month basis. As recently as September, establishment-based jobs from the CES Program fell by a seasonally adjusted 4,100 from August, whereas LAUS resident employment actually rose by 2,800.

Weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$854 during 2015:IIQ. This compares to \$833 a year ago, an increase of 2.5 percent. Underlying trends continue to point to modest increases in wages. Since mid-2010, wage gains have been recorded in 15 of 20 quarters. Over the past five years, since the Silver State’s labor markets bottomed out, average weekly wages are up 9 percent. Over that same five-year time frame, prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, have increased just over 8 percent, suggesting a slight gain in “real” wages over time, although there is considerable volatility from quarter-to-quarter. The average weekly wage is up 1.1 percent year-to-date when compared to the first half of last year.

Turning to the nation, similar trends are evident in hourly wages. According to the CES program, prior to the economic downturn, the national average hourly wage came in at \$20.69 at the beginning of 2007. Since then, wages have increased to just over \$25 per hour, with October’s reading of \$25.14. Perhaps most importantly, though, wage growth has eased noticeably over the course of the past several years, as in Nevada. In 2007, wage growth came in at about 3.5 percent, measured on a year-over-year basis. During the past 12-months, wage gains have come

in at approximately two percent.

The news with respect to the nation's "real" (inflation-adjusted) wage growth is slightly more encouraging. When we compare the first nine months of 2007 to the first nine months of this year, we see that wages are up 19.5 percent. Over the same period, prices, measured by the Consumer Price Index, are up 13.2 percent.

Concurrent with the upward movement in employment this month, Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate ticked down one tenth of a percentage point over the month, to 6.6 percent. This is the 56th consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate, down 0.6 percentage point this month, relative to last October. Further, this is the lowest the rate has been since June 2008.

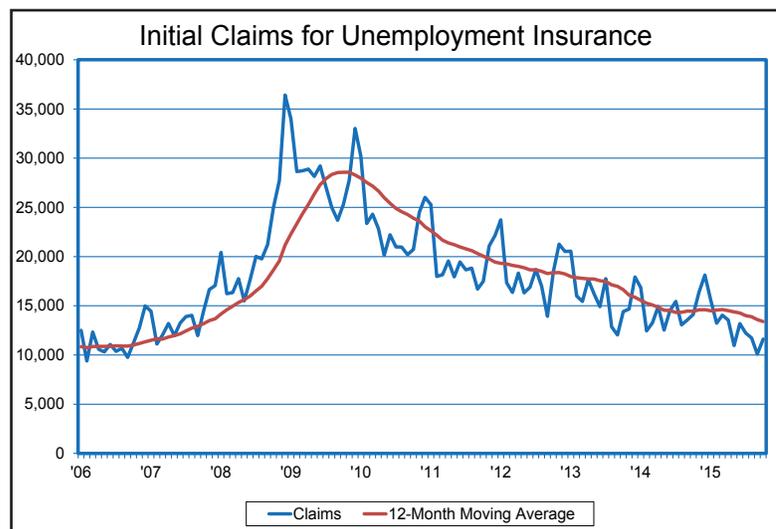
In light of the Veteran's Day holiday this month, we are taking a look at the unemployment rate for Nevada's Veterans relative to the State as a whole. Since December 2011, the unemployment rate for Veterans remained below that for the State. For instance, over the past 12 months, the unemployment rate for Veterans has averaged 6.4 percent; 0.6 percentage points below the statewide reading over the same period.

October's initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 11,620, nearly an 18 percent decline from a year ago, but an increase from September. The month-over-month increase was expected as Nevada, in all of the last 15 years, has seen an increase in claims from September to October due to the beginning of the seasonal layoff period. It is expected that month-to-month increases will continue through January and then begin to taper off thereafter. Despite the increase in initial claims, other areas of unem-

ployment insurance claims activity continue to improve. Activity measures such as total benefit exhaustions and total benefits paid are at their lowest levels since early 2008.

The Unemployment Insurance system provides benefits to involuntarily unemployed workers, typically up to 26 weeks. During economic downturns, federally-funded benefit extensions can be allocated, making additional weeks of benefits available to the unemployed. It is important to note that only a portion of the unemployed actually receive UI benefits. From 1995 to 2008, 38 percent of the unemployed, on average, received regular UI benefits. During recessions, the share of unemployed receiving benefits rises as layoffs rise. In the last recession as much as 53 percent of the unemployed received regular UI benefits. If the federal programs are included, nearly 80 percent received benefits. In the last several years, the reciprocity rate has declined as UI claimants exhaust their available benefits. The end of the federal benefit extensions also reduced the rate. Over the last 12 months, the share of unemployed receiving benefits in Nevada has been around 25 percent.

In each of the past two months, we highlighted the importance of exports to Nevada's economy. This month, we utilize information from the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors



Authority to examine international visitation in Las Vegas. In 2014, international visitation in the Silver State's largest MSA totaled 6.2 million. Of these, about 30 percent, or 1.9 million, are from Canada. Mexico, with 1.3 million Las Vegas visitors, accounted for 20 percent of international visitation. With 725,000 visitors, the United Kingdom accounted for 12 percent of total international visitors. Other notable international visitation markets include: Australia, Japan, Brazil, Germany, China, South Korea, and France. All told, Las Vegas visitation (domestic and international), totaled 41 million, a record high, in 2014.

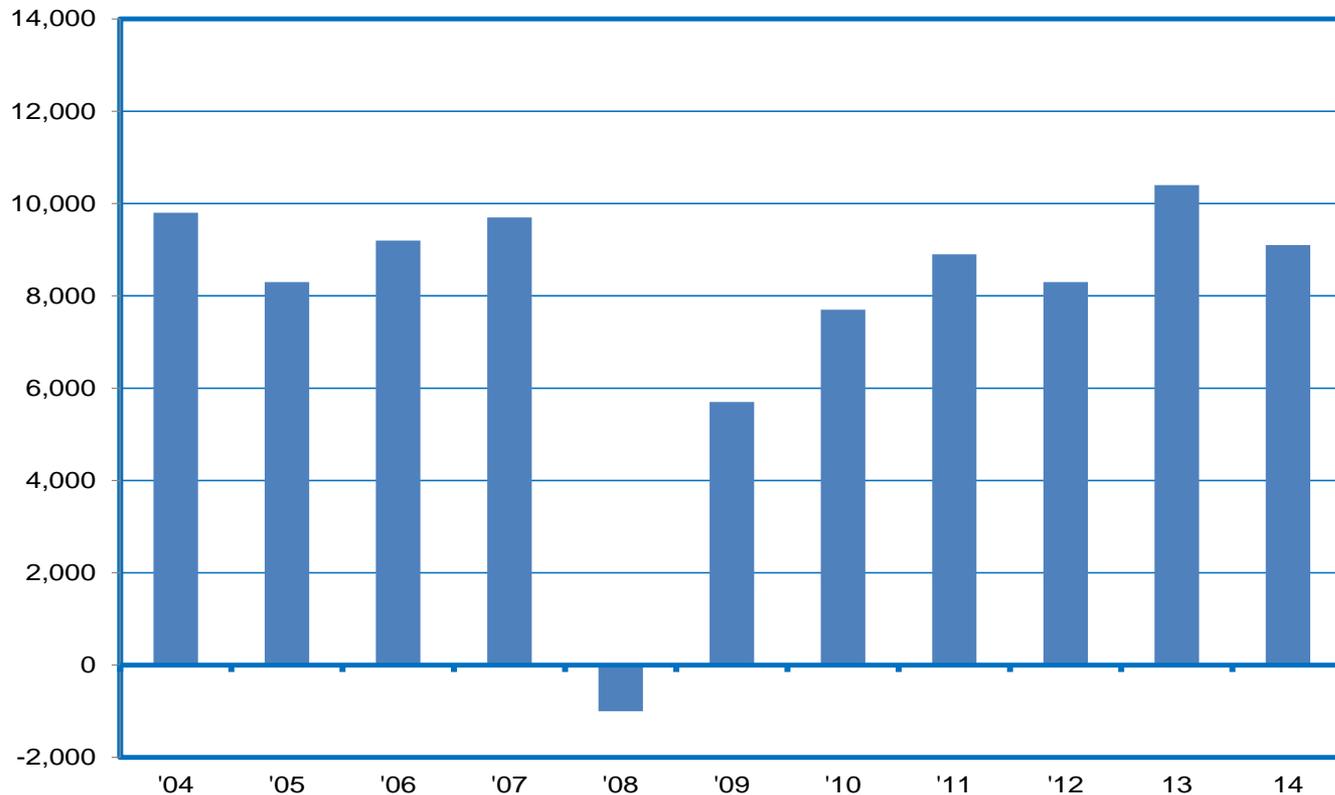
Nevada Labor Market Briefing: October 2015

Special Topics Slides



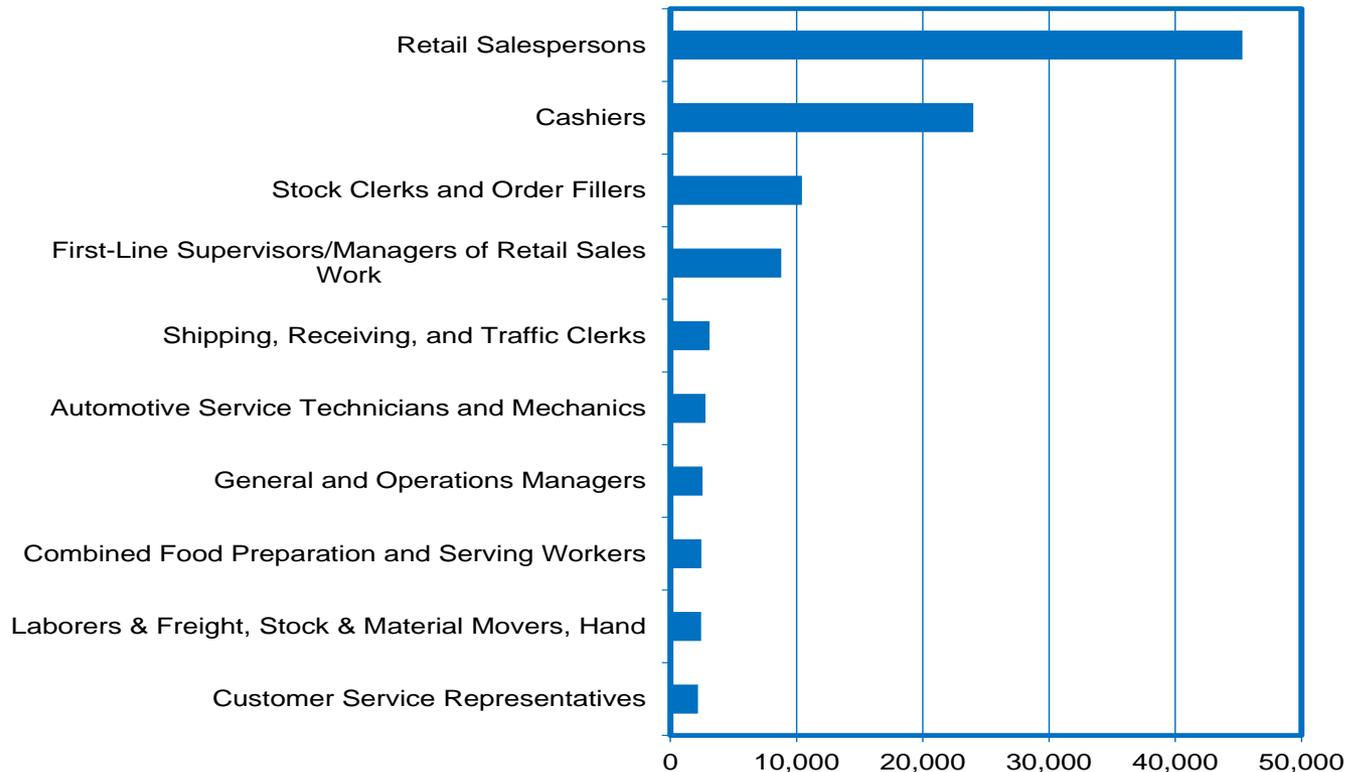
Seasonal Holiday Hiring Typically Adds Approximately 9K Jobs to Payrolls

September-December Growth in Trade/Transportation Jobs



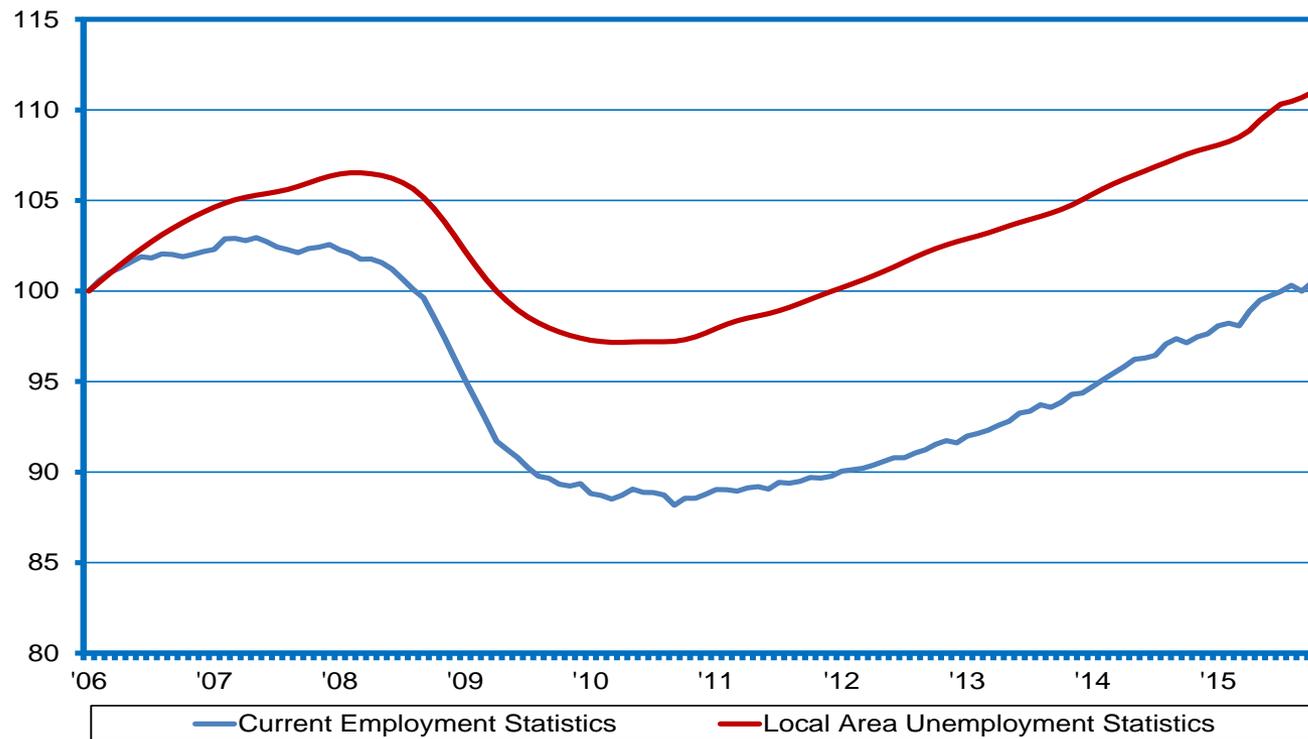
Salespersons/Cashiers Largest Retail Occs; Wages=73% of Overall Avg vs. 65% in US

Top Ten Manufacturing Occupations



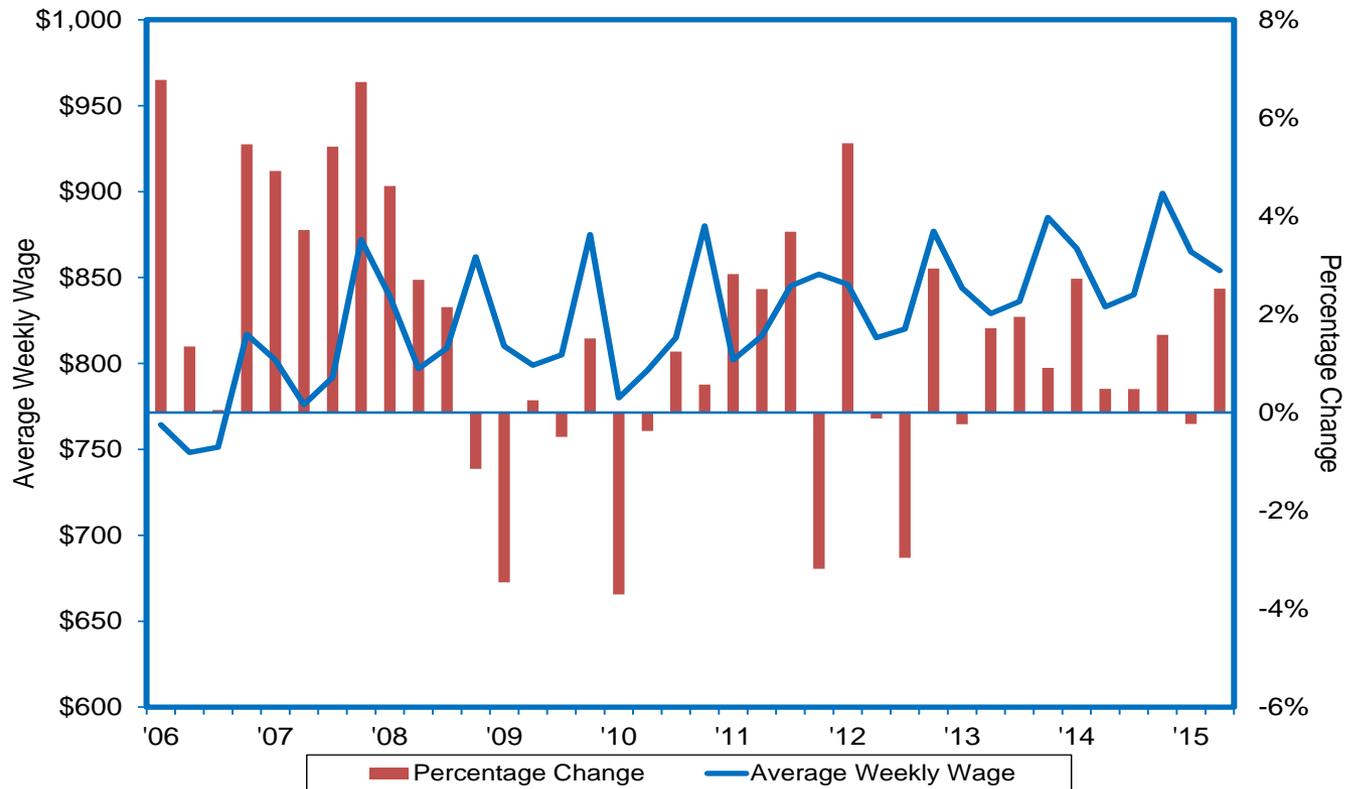
Two Alternative Employment Measures Follow Similar Patterns Over Time

CES vs. LAUS Employment; January 2006 = 100



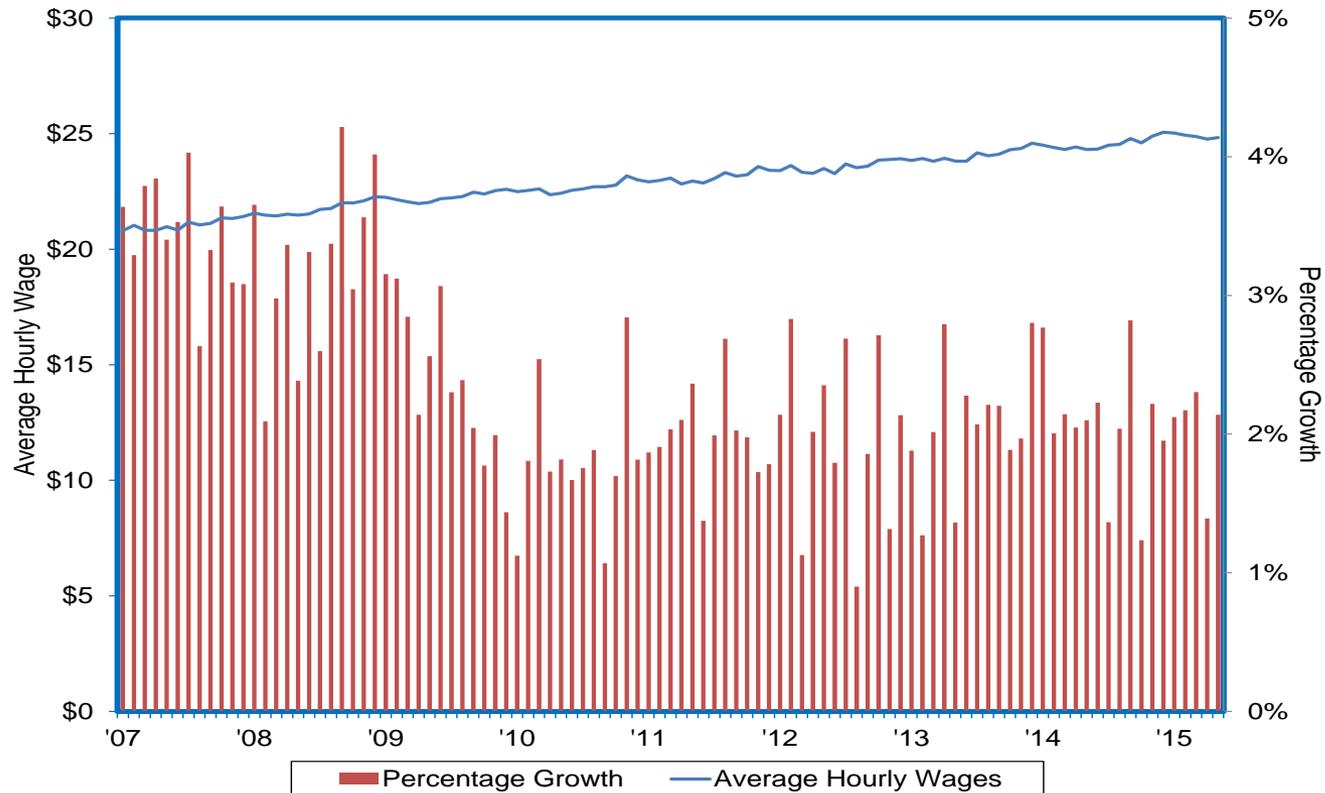
Nevada Wages at \$854/Week in 2015:IIQ; Up 2.5% Over the Year

Nevada Average Weekly Wage



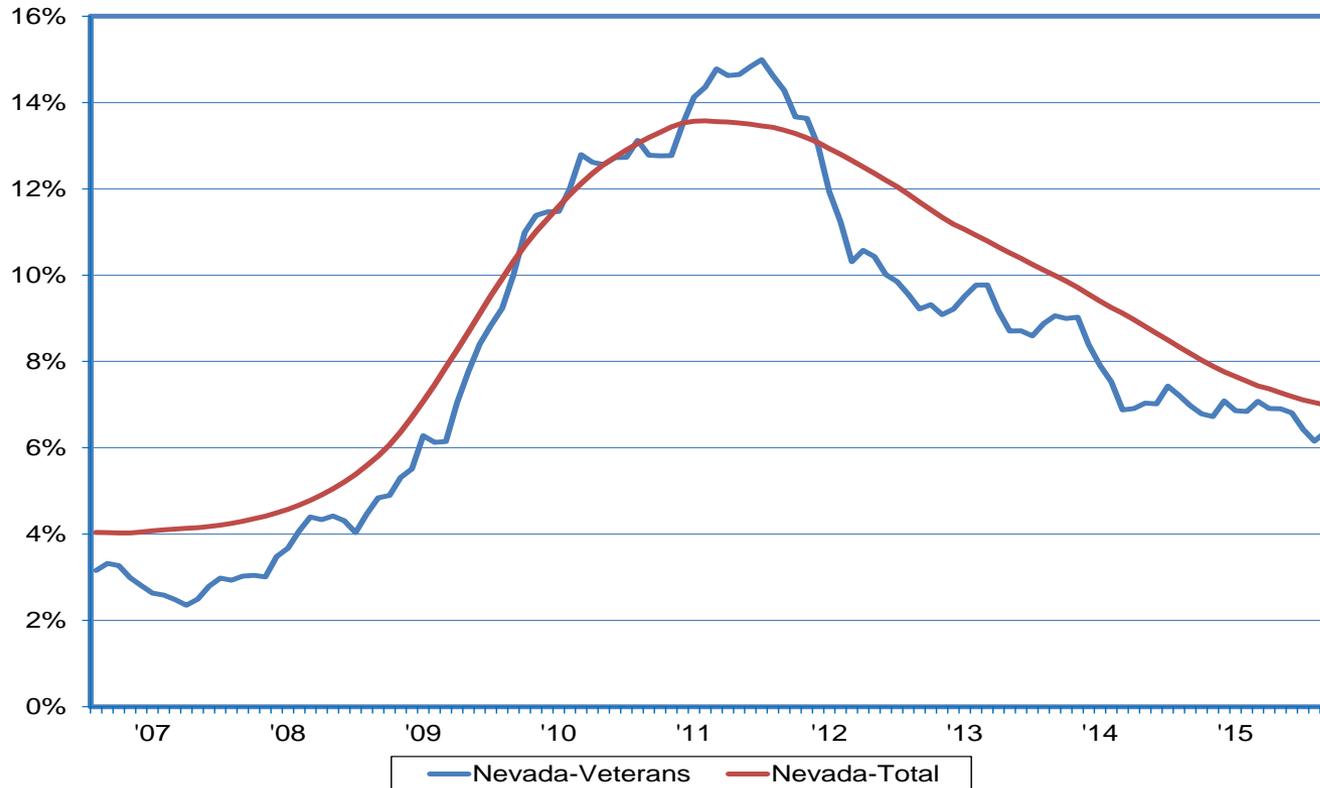
Over Past Five Years, U.S. Wages Growing at a 2.1% Average Annual Rate

U.S. Average Hourly Wage



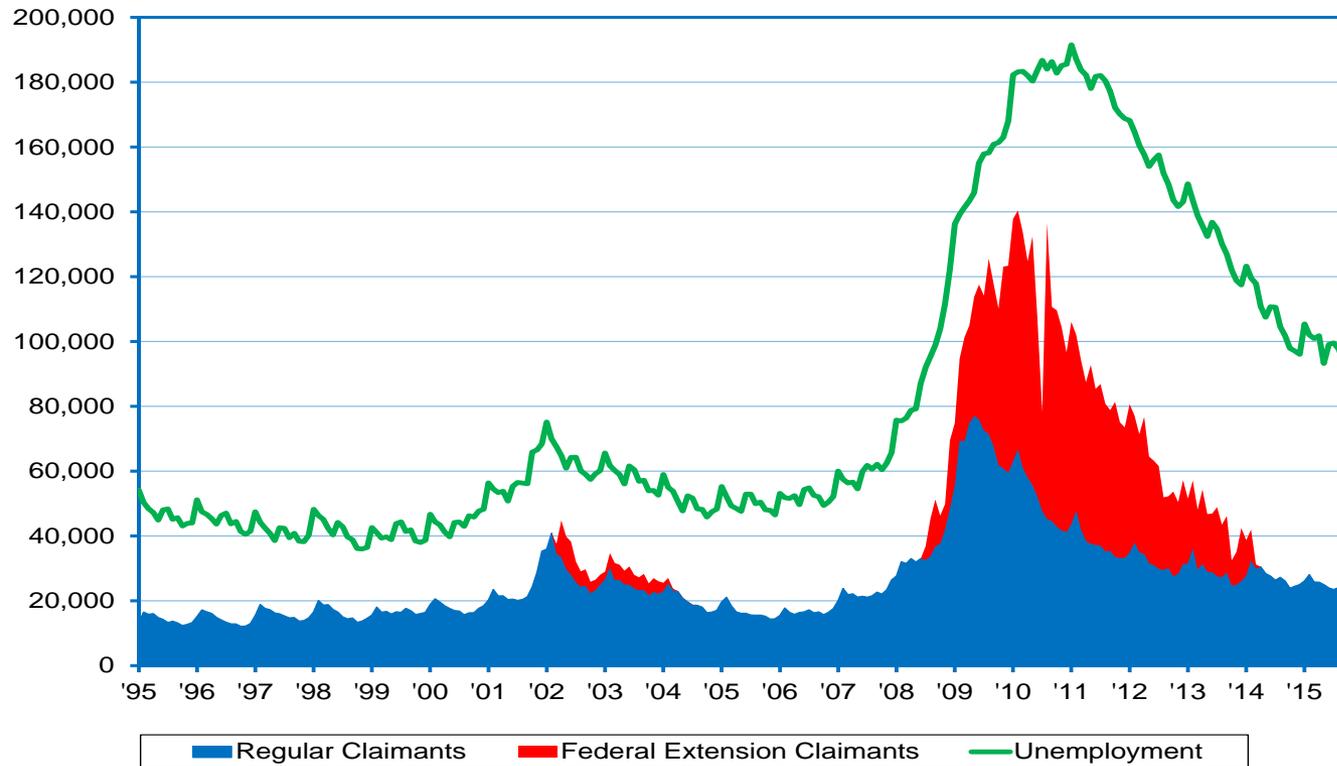
Unemployment Rate for Vets has been Lower than the Total Throughout the Recovery

Nevada Unemployment Rates; 12-Month Moving Average



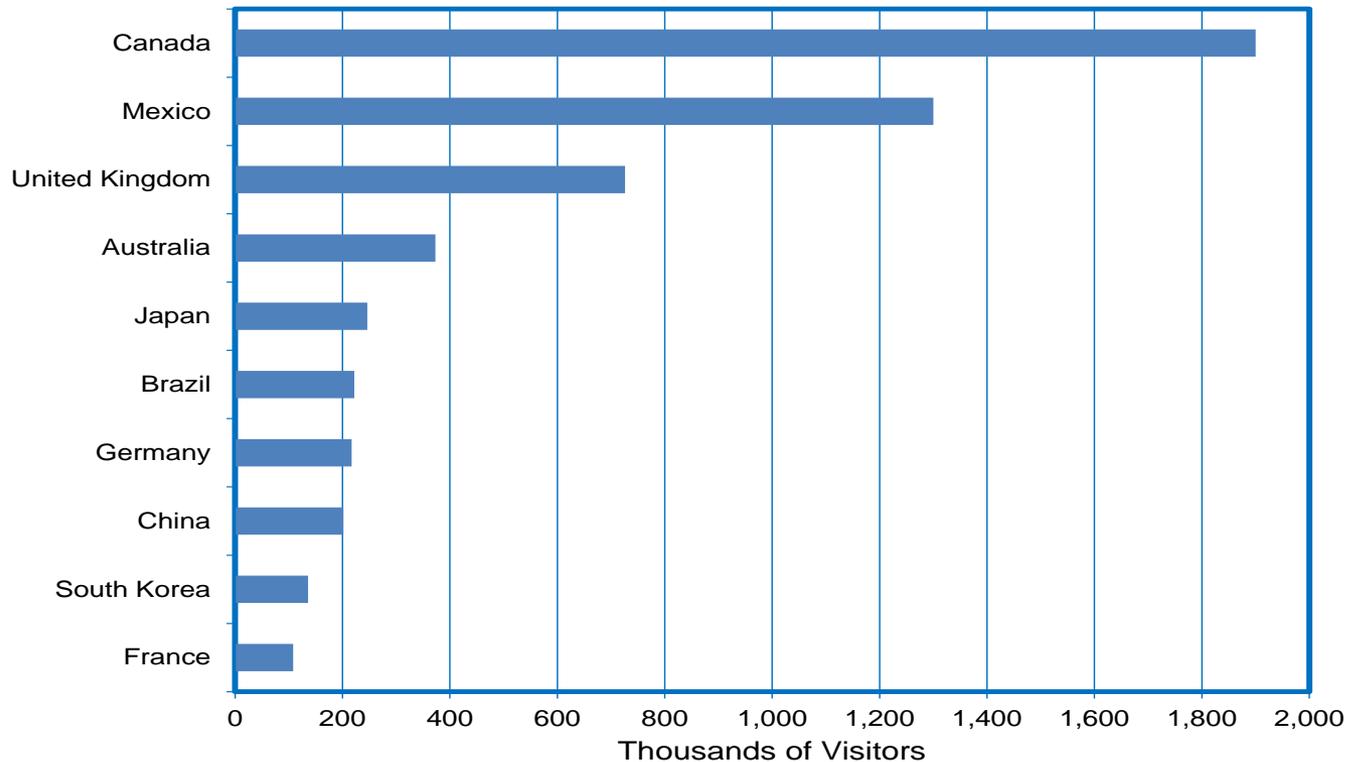
The # of UI Claimants is Typically Much Lower than the Estimate of Total Unemployed

Unemployment Insurance Claimants vs. the Number of Unemployed



6.2M International Visitors to Las Vegas; 1.9M from Canada; 1.3M from Mexico

2014 International Visitation





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

October 2015

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.2	42.1	3.4%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	10.9	42.4	3.4%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	271	2,814	2.0%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.6%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.2%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Oct-15	Oct-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Sep-15
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1431.3	1396.8	34.5	2.5%	1429.5
EMPLOYMENT	1337.3	1296.1	41.2	3.2%	1333.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	94.0	100.8	-6.8	-6.7%	95.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.6%	7.2%	-----	-----	6.7%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1430.0	1397.2	32.9	2.4%	1428.7
EMPLOYMENT	1341.1	1299.2	41.9	3.2%	1334.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	88.9	97.9	-9.0	-9.2%	94.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	7.0%	-----	-----	6.6%

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)

	Oct-15	Oct-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Sep-15
Total All Industries	1266.4	1224.3	42.1	3.4%	1260.2
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-9.0%</i>	<i>13.1</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>70.4</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>42</i>
Durable Goods	25.9	25.8	0.1	0.4%	25.9
Non-durable Goods	16.3	15.9	0.4	2.5%	16.1
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>230.5</i>
Wholesale	35.4	34.4	1.0	2.9%	34.9
Retail	138.0	140.5	-2.5	-1.8%	136.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	58.6	57.1	1.5	2.6%	58.7
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.9%</i>	<i>56.7</i>
Finance and Insurance	31.8	32.7	-0.9	-2.8%	32.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.3	24.9	0.4	1.6%	24.5
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>164.9</i>	<i>156.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>160.9</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.4	50.7	1.7	3.4%	51.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	90.1	84.4	5.7	6.8%	85.9
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>124.0</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>122.7</i>
Educational Services	14.2	13.3	0.9	6.8%	14.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.8	103.2	6.6	6.4%	108.6
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>357.6</i>	<i>341.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>358.9</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	28.3	1.1	3.9%	29.1
Accommodation and Food Service	328.2	313.0	15.2	4.9%	329.8
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>4.3%</i>	<i>36.2</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>154.6</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>154.9</i>
Federal	18.3	18.0	0.3	1.7%	18.4
State	38.1	38.0	0.1	0.3%	38.3
Local	98.2	96.9	1.3	1.3%	98.2

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Oct-15	Oct-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Sep-15
Total All Industries	1274.8	1232.4	42.4	3.4%	1263.9
Goods Producing	126.9	120.5	6.4	5.3%	127.5
Natural Resources & Mining	13.1	14.4	-1.3	-9.0%	13.1
Metal Ore Mining	10.5	11.3	-0.8	-7.1%	10.6
Construction	71.5	64.3	7.2	11.2%	72.2
Construction of Buildings	13.8	12.1	1.7	14.0%	13.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	49.4	45.5	3.9	8.6%	50.1
Manufacturing	42.3	41.8	0.5	1.2%	42.2
Durable Goods	25.9	25.8	0.1	0.4%	26.0
Computer & Electronic Products	9.9	10.3	-0.4	-3.9%	9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.2	6.6	-0.4	-6.1%	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.0	0.4	2.5%	16.2
Service Providing	1147.9	1111.9	36.0	3.2%	1136.4
Private Service Providing	991.1	956.9	34.2	3.6%	981.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	234.4	234.3	0.1	0.0%	230.3
Wholesale	35.6	34.6	1.0	2.9%	35.1
Retail	139.4	141.8	-2.4	-1.7%	136.3
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.6	49.6	1.0	2.0%	48.7
Food & Beverage Stores	21.4	22.0	-0.6	-2.7%	21.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	8.6	8.4	0.2	2.4%	8.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59.4	57.9	1.5	2.6%	58.9
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	55.5	54.0	1.5	2.8%	54.9
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	25.6	24.3	1.3	5.3%	25.4
Air	6.3	6.1	0.2	3.3%	6.3
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.1	14.9	0.2	1.3%	15.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.4	10.9	0.5	4.6%	11.6
Information	14.1	13.6	0.5	3.7%	13.9
Telecommunications	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	3.9
Financial Activities	57.2	57.7	-0.5	-0.9%	56.7
Finance and Insurance	31.8	32.7	-0.9	-2.8%	32.1
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.5	0.2	1.1%	17.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	25.0	0.4	1.6%	24.6
Professional & Business Services	166.1	157.3	8.8	5.6%	161.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.6	50.9	1.7	3.3%	51.2
Management of Companies	22.7	21.2	1.5	7.1%	22.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	90.8	85.2	5.6	6.6%	87.4
Administrative & Support Services	86.6	81.7	4.9	6.0%	83.4
Employment Services	20.1	20.1	0.0	0.0%	19.9
Education and Health Services	124.4	116.9	7.5	6.4%	122.9
Educational Services	14.5	13.6	0.9	6.6%	13.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.9	103.3	6.6	6.4%	109.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.7	46.3	2.4	5.2%	47.6
Hospitals	26.5	25.8	0.7	2.7%	26.4
Leisure and Hospitality	358.1	341.9	16.2	4.7%	359.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.3	28.2	1.1	3.9%	29.5
Accommodation and Food Service	328.8	313.7	15.1	4.8%	330.1
Accommodation	202.4	200.3	2.1	1.0%	203.9
Casino Hotels and Gaming	196.8	194.8	2.0	1.0%	198.0
Casino Hotels	186.5	184.4	2.1	1.1%	187.7
Gaming Industries	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-1.0%	10.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	126.4	113.4	13.0	11.5%	126.2
Full-Service Restaurants	61.6	56.1	5.5	9.8%	60.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	48.0	43.7	4.3	9.8%	48.1
Other Services	36.8	35.2	1.6	4.5%	36.8
Government	156.8	155.0	1.8	1.2%	155.0
Federal	18.3	18.0	0.3	1.7%	18.6
State	39.5	39.4	0.1	0.3%	38.4
Local	99.0	97.6	1.4	1.4%	98.0

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.

2015 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	1236.0	1237.9	1236.1	1246.3	1254.0	1257.1	1260.0	1264.3	1260.2	1266.4			1251.8
Natural Resources & Mining	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.1			13.6
Construction	65.4	64.2	65.5	67.5	68.0	69.8	70.6	68.9	70.4	70.4			68.1
Manufacturing	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.2			42.0
Durable Goods	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.9			26.0
Non-durable Goods	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.3			16.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	234.8	236.5	235.5	236.1	237.3	235.1	233.7	232.5	230.5	232.0			234.4
Wholesale	35.2	35.1	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.7	35.3	34.9	35.4			35.2
Wholesale	140.7	142.0	140.5	141.5	143.3	141.6	139.7	138.8	136.9	138.0			140.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	58.9	59.4	59.9	59.7	59.1	58.4	58.3	58.4	58.7	58.6			58.9
Financial Activities	56.3	56.3	56.7	57.1	57.6	58.5	57.6	57.7	56.7	57.1			57.2
Finance and Insurance	31.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.1	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.2	31.8			32.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.6	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.5	26.0	25.0	25.0	24.5	25.3			25.1
Professional & Business Services	159.6	159.6	158.7	157.7	159.0	158.4	159.7	163.4	160.9	164.9			160.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.2	52.5	51.9	51.9	52.2	51.2	51.3	51.8	51.4	52.4			51.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	87.8	86.3	85.9	83.9	84.1	85.0	86.4	88.5	85.9	90.1			86.4
Education and Health Services	119.2	119.8	119.0	120.3	121.6	121.6	123.6	124.7	122.7	124.0			121.7
Educational Services	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.2			14.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	105.6	106.1	105.3	106.6	107.5	107.1	108.7	110.1	108.6	109.8			107.5
Leisure and Hospitality	344.1	344.1	343.6	348.9	352.2	352.8	355.4	357.5	358.9	357.6			351.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.0	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.4			28.9
Accommodation and Food Service	315.8	315.8	315.2	320.3	323.2	323.8	326.0	328.4	329.8	328.2			322.7
Other Services	34.4	35.0	35.2	36.0	36.2	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.4			35.8
Government	152.7	153.0	152.8	153.7	152.8	155.0	153.8	154.4	154.9	154.6			153.8
Federal	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.3			18.3
State	37.7	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.8	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1			38.1
Local	96.8	96.6	96.7	97.1	96.7	98.3	97.3	97.5	98.2	98.2			97.3

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.
Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Nov-15

2015 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	1220.5	1229.5	1233.5	1247.5	1259.2	1259.6	1252.9	1257.6	1263.9	1274.8			1249.9
Goods Producing	118.0	118.2	119.0	121.3	123.1	127.0	127.7	126.4	127.5	126.9			123.5
Natural Resources & Mining	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.1			13.6
Metal Ore Mining	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.5			11.0
Construction	62.6	62.9	63.7	66.1	67.6	70.9	71.5	70.6	72.2	71.5			68.0
Construction of Buildings	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.8			12.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	44.9	45.7	45.8	47.4	48.4	49.9	50.2	48.8	50.1	49.4			48.1
Manufacturing	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.3			42.0
Durable Goods	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.3	26.3	26.1	26.0	25.9			26.0
Computer & Electronic Products	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9			10.0
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2			6.3
Non-durable Goods	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.4			16.0
Service Providing	1102.5	1111.3	1114.5	1126.2	1136.1	1132.6	1125.2	1131.2	1136.4	1147.9			1126.4
Private Service Providing	952.6	955.8	958.2	969.6	979.0	980.8	979.4	984.1	981.4	991.1			973.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	233.7	233.1	232.3	233.0	234.2	233.4	232.6	231.5	230.3	234.4			232.9
Wholesale	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.6	35.4	35.1	35.6			35.1
Retail	140.0	139.6	138.0	139.1	140.6	140.4	138.9	137.7	136.3	139.4			139.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.0	48.4	48.2	48.2	48.8	48.9	48.6	48.5	48.7	50.6			48.9
Food & Beverage Stores	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	21.2	21.2	21.0	21.4			21.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6			8.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	58.8	58.8	59.5	59.0	58.6	57.9	58.1	58.4	58.9	59.4			58.7
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9			3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	54.9	54.9	55.6	55.1	54.7	54.0	54.1	54.4	54.9	55.5			54.8
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	24.5	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.4	25.6			24.9
Air	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3			6.2
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.1			15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.4			11.4
Information	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1			13.7
Telecommunications	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9			3.9
Financial Activities	56.5	56.4	56.7	57.0	57.5	58.6	57.5	57.7	56.7	57.2			57.2
Finance and Insurance	32.2	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.1	31.8			32.1
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.7			17.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.3	24.5	24.6	25.1	25.5	26.1	25.1	25.2	24.6	25.4			25.0
Professional & Business Services	157.7	158.0	158.3	158.1	159.2	159.2	158.9	162.5	161.2	166.1			159.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.1	52.3	52.4	52.4	51.6	50.6	51.3	51.8	51.2	52.6			51.7
Management of Companies	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.7			22.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	85.6	84.6	84.7	84.0	85.6	86.2	85.3	88.0	87.4	90.8			86.2
Administrative & Support Services	81.6	79.9	80.7	80.1	81.6	82.2	81.3	83.9	83.4	86.6			82.1
Employment Services	19.6	18.8	18.9	18.6	19.2	19.2	18.8	19.7	19.9	20.1			19.3
Education and Health Services	118.4	119.5	119.0	121.0	122.3	122.4	122.4	123.2	122.9	124.4			121.5
Educational Services	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.5			14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	104.7	105.5	104.9	106.9	108.2	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.0	109.9			107.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	46.0	46.6	45.9	46.2	47.1	46.9	48.0	48.2	47.6	48.7			47.1
Hospitals	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.5			26.3
Leisure and Hospitality	338.8	340.9	343.6	351.3	355.6	356.7	357.7	358.6	359.6	358.1			352.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	27.5	27.7	28.3	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.3			29.0
Accommodation and Food Service	311.3	313.2	315.3	322.3	326.3	327.2	328.0	328.9	330.1	328.8			323.1
Accommodation	197.6	199.4	199.5	202.1	203.8	204.6	204.0	204.0	203.9	202.2			202.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	192.4	193.9	194.6	196.4	197.3	198.3	198.6	198.0	198.0	196.8			196.4
Casino Hotels	182.1	183.6	184.2	186.1	187.0	188.0	188.2	187.6	187.7	186.5			186.1
Gaming Industries	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3			10.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	113.7	113.8	115.8	120.2	122.5	122.6	123.4	124.9	126.2	126.4			121.0
Full-Service Restaurants	55.3	55.3	55.6	56.3	58.1	57.4	57.9	58.4	60.0	61.6			57.6
Limited-Service Restaurants	43.8	44.1	44.8	46.0	46.5	47.2	47.5	48.3	48.1	48.0			46.4
Other Services	34.1	34.4	34.8	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8			35.9
Government	149.9	155.5	156.3	156.6	157.1	151.8	145.8	147.1	155.0	156.8			153.2
Federal	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.3			18.3
State	34.9	39.2	39.6	39.4	39.3	35.9	35.5	36.1	38.4	39.5			37.8
Local	97.1	98.4	98.9	98.8	99.4	97.3	91.6	92.3	98.0	99.0			97.1

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

2015 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA													
LABOR FORCE	1401.6	1403.3	1407.6	1415.8	1418.0	1422.5	1426.4	1428.1	1429.5	1431.3			1418.4
EMPLOYMENT	1302.2	1304.5	1307.5	1311.8	1318.7	1324.4	1329.5	1331.2	1333.8	1337.3			1320.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.9	99.2	98.1	96.9	96.9	95.7	94.0			98.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%			6.9%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1395.8	1404.6	1407.7	1415.5	1422.3	1428.5	1435.5	1429.0	1428.7	1430.0			1419.8
EMPLOYMENT	1290.3	1302.6	1306.8	1313.7	1329.0	1329.4	1335.9	1331.2	1334.4	1341.1			1321.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	105.4	102.0	100.9	101.8	93.2	99.1	99.5	97.7	94.3	88.9			98.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	6.6%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%			6.9%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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