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For Immediate Release
April 15, 2015

Nevada's Unemployment Rate Holds Steady at 7.1 Percent in March

Metro area labor market information will be released April 21st as part of a new reporting schedule separating the metro area statistics from the state statistics. This allows the statewide information to be released earlier than usual.

Carson City, NV —Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 7.1 percent in March, however, on a year-over-year basis, the rate fell by 1.1 percentage points.

"I am pleased that unemployment has been cut in half from its recessionary peak and that for 49 consecutive months the Silver State has experienced year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "We are headed in the right direction and must remain committed to our efforts to support employment growth and assisting Nevadans in successfully returning to work."

This month, Nevada payrolls increased by 34,100, for a growth rate of 2.8 percent relative to the same month last year, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

Construction has continued to hold the highest percentage growth rate of the industrial super-sectors in the state, up 6.3 percent with the addition of 3,900 jobs relative to last year. The leisure and hospitality sector added 11,800 jobs to payrolls this month, a growth rate of 3.5 percent, for the highest nominal growth in the state. From 2010-2014, during the recovery, Nevada added nearly 100,000 new private sector jobs.

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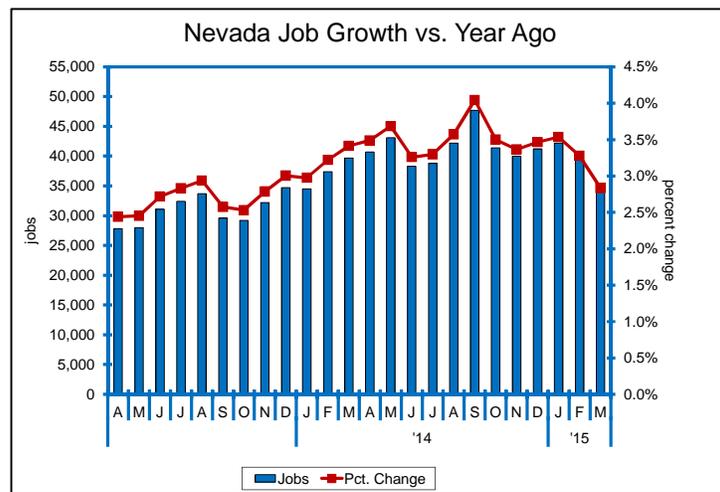


DETR is comprised of the Employment Security Division, Equal Rights Commission, Rehabilitation Division, the Information Development and Processing Division and the Research and Analysis Bureau. DETR works in partnership with the Nevada JobConnect System to provide training and job placement services to job seekers and to assist employers in hiring practices.

NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW March 2015

Beginning with the release of Nevada's March 2015 labor market information, we will provide two separate monthly releases: one for Statewide conditions, as presented below, followed a short time later by our sub-State analysis. We are doing this for two reasons. Since we will not have to wait for the sub-State labor market indicators to become available, this will allow us to release Statewide information earlier than we traditionally have. In addition, it will allow us to provide a more detailed examination of sub-State labor market trends. This month, we will release our assessment of labor market conditions in Nevada's metro areas and counties on April 21st.

For the 51st consecutive month, non-farm jobs grew in the Silver State, on a year-over-year basis. However, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, growth has begun to slow. Nevada experienced year-over-year gains in excess of 40,000 jobs for six consecutive months, from August 2014 through January 2015, equating to growth rates between 3.4 and four percent. Last month, we reported year-over-year growth of 36,900 jobs, up 3.1 percent. Since then, February results were revised upward to a gain of 39,300, for a growth rate of 3.3 percent. While this may seem a negligible revision, it also affected the month-to-month change. Initially, we reported a seasonally adjusted decline of 500 jobs in February, relative to January.



However, with the revision, this became an increase of 1,900 jobs.

This month, Nevada payrolls increased by 34,100, for a growth rate of 2.8 percent relative to the same month last year. We expected a month-to-month increase of 5,800 (not seasonally adjusted), but only realized an addition of 5,100, leading to the seasonally adjusted decline of 700 jobs relative to February.

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: Feb. - Mar. Change			
	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,100	5,800	-700
Private Sector	3,900	4,800	-900
Public Sector	1,200	1,000	200

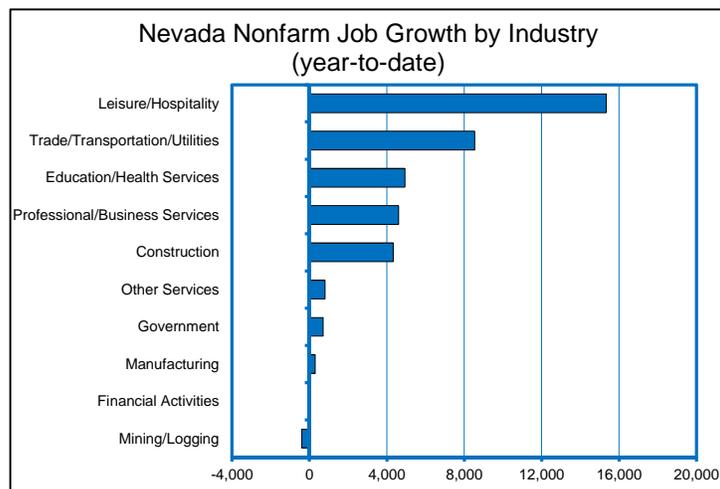
Construction has continued to hold the highest percentage growth rate of the industrial super sectors in the State, up 6.3 percent with the addition of 3,900 jobs relative to last year. The leisure and hospitality sector added 11,800 jobs to payrolls this month, a growth rate of 3.5 percent, for the highest nominal growth in the State. The only super sectors to lose employment on a year-over-year basis this month were mining, down 600, and financial activities, down 300.

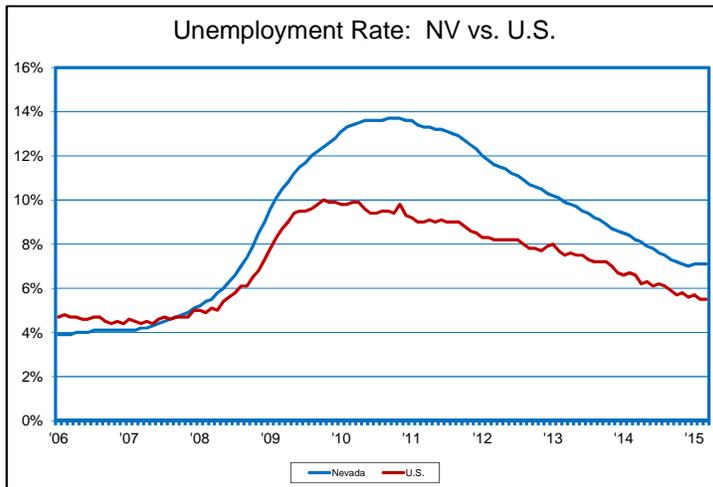
There are three alternative measures of jobs/employment available. The CES Program provides detailed industry-level job information to estimate current movements in the labor market. Among other things, it provides a count of jobs and is driven by a monthly survey of businesses (about 3,400 establishments in Nevada). CES job counts are nearly always the focus of the employment analyses in our monthly *Overviews*. The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program provides estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment. It is driven, in part, by a monthly household survey (about 850 households in Nevada). It provides counts of

individuals, as opposed to jobs. The LAUS employment measure is considered less reliable than the CES job estimates. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program publishes

the most accurate, but less timely, measure of jobs. It represents a complete count of employment based off information reported by all businesses covered under the Unemployment Insurance System, but is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter.

While all three measures of employment/jobs follow the same general trend over time, there can be differences at any given point in time. Each measure shows the gradual pickup in employment and job growth as the economic recovery in Nevada has unfolded. Specifically, regardless of the measure used, employment/job growth turned positive beginning in 2011. In 2014, depending on the measure used, job growth came in





down 9.9 percent from the peak. Since then, Nevada's personal income has steadily grown, surpassing the pre-recessionary peak. The latest data from the BEA shows that personal income in the third quarter of 2014 stands at \$114.3 billion. This is up 17.2 percent relative to the trough, and 5.6 percent relative to the prior peak. Gains have been reported in 17 of the past 18 quarters.

between 2.5 and 3.7 percent. Based upon the CES and LAUS estimates, growth has continued into the first quarter of 2015. (QCEW information is only available through 2014:IIIQ.)

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Nevada held steady this month at 7.1 percent. However, on a year-over-year basis, the rate fell by 1.1 percentage points. This is the 49th consecutive month in which year-ago declines have been realized in Nevada.

We will be keeping a very close watch on CES job trends in coming months, as we are beginning to see signs that recent estimates may not be capturing overall employment gains. The last (complete count) QCEW reading, in September 2014, showed job gains of 46,400 relative to a year ago. Preliminary evidence suggests that growth in the final three months of the year was similar. We question whether underlying growth really eased by several thousand, as shown in the March CES results.

While the job picture has improved markedly over the course of the recovery, with nearly 100,000 new private sector jobs created over the 2010-2014 period (and trending an additional 39,000 higher than last year's readings during the first quarter), unemployment remains stubbornly high, even though it has been cut in half from its recessionary peak. This is at least partly the result of an expanding labor force. The labor force declined for 13 straight months beginning in October 2008. Since then, it has been on a steady upward trend. In fact, it exceeded its pre-recession peak of 1.37 million in May 2011. It currently stands at 1.4 million (seasonally adjusted). This suggests that, as employment prospects have

Personal income, as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, is comprised of three parts: net earnings; transfer receipts; and dividends, interest, and rents. Prior to the recession, Nevada personal income peaked in the fourth quarter of 2007 at \$108.3 billion. The series fell to a recessionary low of \$97.6 billion in the first quarter of 2010,

improved, Nevadans have entered the labor market, preventing a more pronounced decline in the jobless rate.

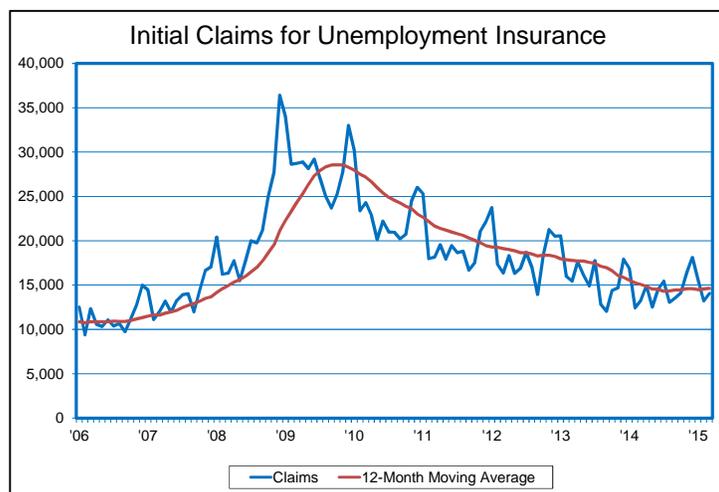
On the flip side, many have argued that at least part of the underlying improvement in the jobless rate has been the result of relatively fewer individuals participating in the labor force and actually looking for work. Hence, they are not counted amongst the unemployment estimate. One of the more commonly used measures to gauge the extent to which this is occurring is the “labor force participation rate” (LFPR). The LFPR is a simple measure: the ratio of the labor force relative to the working-age population. Specifically, between 2010 and 2014 the labor force grew by 2.8 percent, but was outpaced by population growth, at five percent.

Prior to the recession, Nevada’s LFPR was hovering between 67-68 percent. In 2008, it actually broke through the 68 percent barrier for a brief period before trending down. Currently, it stands at 63 percent. With data going back to 1977, this is the lowest labor force participation rate on record. The same general pattern is evident in national trends. Although the decline has been more pronounced in the Silver State, as Nevada started with a slightly higher LFPR, current readings are nearly identical (62.9 percent for the nation).

Considerable research has

been done to decipher the downtrend in the LFPR. Although no definitive conclusions have been drawn, two forces appear to be in play. One is “structural.” More and more individuals are entering their retirement years and dropping out of the labor force. A second is “cyclical.” Following an extended period of labor market sluggishness, some may have ended their search for work and dropped out of the labor force.

Peaking in the first half of 2010, Nevada’s levels of total unemployment and total regular unemployment insurance claimants have both seen significant declines when compared to their apex values, falling by 49 percent and 64 percent, respectively. Total unemployment nearly reached the 200,000 mark in July of 2010. Thereafter, unemployment trended downward until recently, when the figure began to see slight increases. These increases are generally considered a positive during an economic recovery as people begin to “come off the sidelines” and re-enter the



labor force. The number of persons in Nevada receiving regular UI benefits peaked at 79,900 in May of 2009. From then until early 2012, the number of claimants generally decreased and at a rate much faster than total unemployment.

This speedier decline is simply explained by the expiration of unemployment insurance. A person can be unemployed for an indefinite period whereas regular UI claimants in Nevada are only eligible for 26 weeks of benefits. Recently the number of claimants has stabilized around 28,000 to 29,000 per month, still well above pre-recession levels but a marked improvement.

While our regular analyses are generally on the employment/jobs picture, a regular examination of Nevada's occupational structure helps to give a fuller picture of the labor market. As such, this month we are considering data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Program is driven by a semi-annual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments.

Occupations can be categorized into 22 broadly-defined groups. Office and administrative support is the largest occupational group in Nevada, making up 15.7% of total employment, with 187,400 jobs. Food preparation/serving-related occupations and sales-related occupations are also large occupational groups, at 14.6 and

10.9 percent of total employment in the Silver State, respectively. The smallest occupation group in the State is farming, fishing, and forestry, with 440 jobs, about 0.04% of total Nevada employment¹.

Within these groups are approximately 800 different occupations. At this more detailed level, the ten largest occupations in the Silver State make up 24.9 percent of total employment, based upon 2014 information. The occupations with the largest share of employment are retail salespersons (49,100) and waiters/waitresses (37,400). Combined, these occupations account for 7.3 percent of occupational employment in the State. The smallest of the top ten occupations is security guards, with employment of 20,400. According to Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. (EMSI), nearly half of the ten largest occupations were employed in the following industries during 2014: casino hotels, limited-service/full restaurants, janitorial services, and security guards/patrol services.

As mentioned above, the OES also tracks average wages by occupation. Nevada's largest occupations are relatively low-paying. In fact, of the ten largest occupations, none pay an above-average wage. For reference, the average wage in the State is \$42,300. Annual average wages (exclusive of tips) for Nevada's largest occupations range from \$17,400 for gaming dealers to \$32,400 for office clerks. The only other occupation that earns more

¹ The OES survey does not cover all farming establishments.

than \$30,000 per year, on average, is maids/housekeepers, at an average wage of \$30,100 per year. While this may seem less than optimal, much the same is true in the nation as a whole, where nine of the top ten occupations pay below the national average wage.

customer service representatives, software developers, maintenance and repair workers, and cooks.

Rounding out our analysis of occupations this month, we are utilizing the Labor/Insight tool from Burning Glass Technologies to highlight our new “real-time” labor market information capabilities for the first time. (The Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation is a client of Burning Glass Technologies. Among other things, Burning Glass has developed a number of tools designed to assist a variety of workforce development entities in efforts to match workers with jobs.) In upcoming months, our plan is to incorporate these new capabilities into our regular analyses of labor market conditions throughout Nevada.

Specifically, this month we look at the top ten occupations, by online job ad volume, in the Silver State. All told, there were 41,000 on-line job postings in Nevada during this year’s first quarter, up from 35,300 a year ago. The largest number of openings was for registered nurses, at 1,700 postings. The second-largest number of openings was for retail salespersons, the largest occupation in the State according to OES, with 1,200 on-line ads. The rest of the top ten, in order, are: sales representatives, truck drivers, medical and health services managers, retail managers,

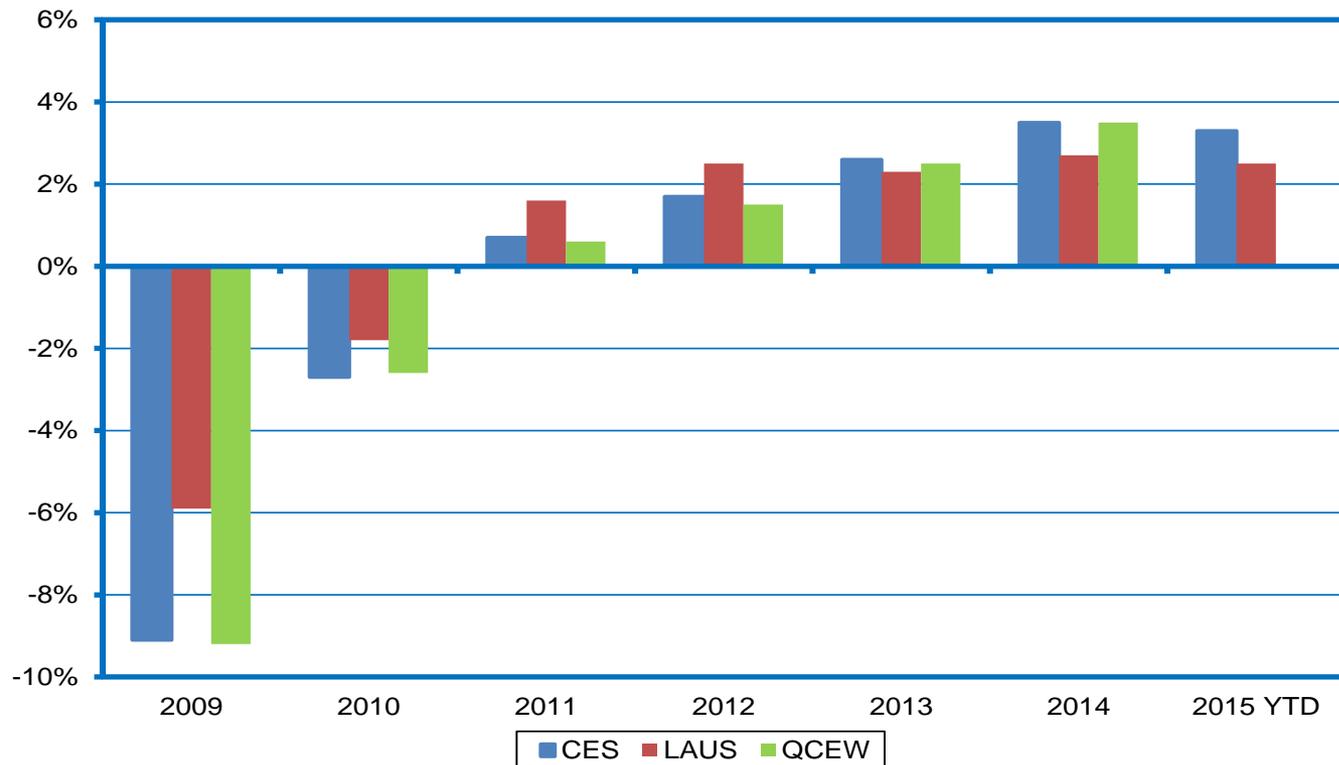
Nevada Labor Market Briefing: March 2015

Special Topics Slides



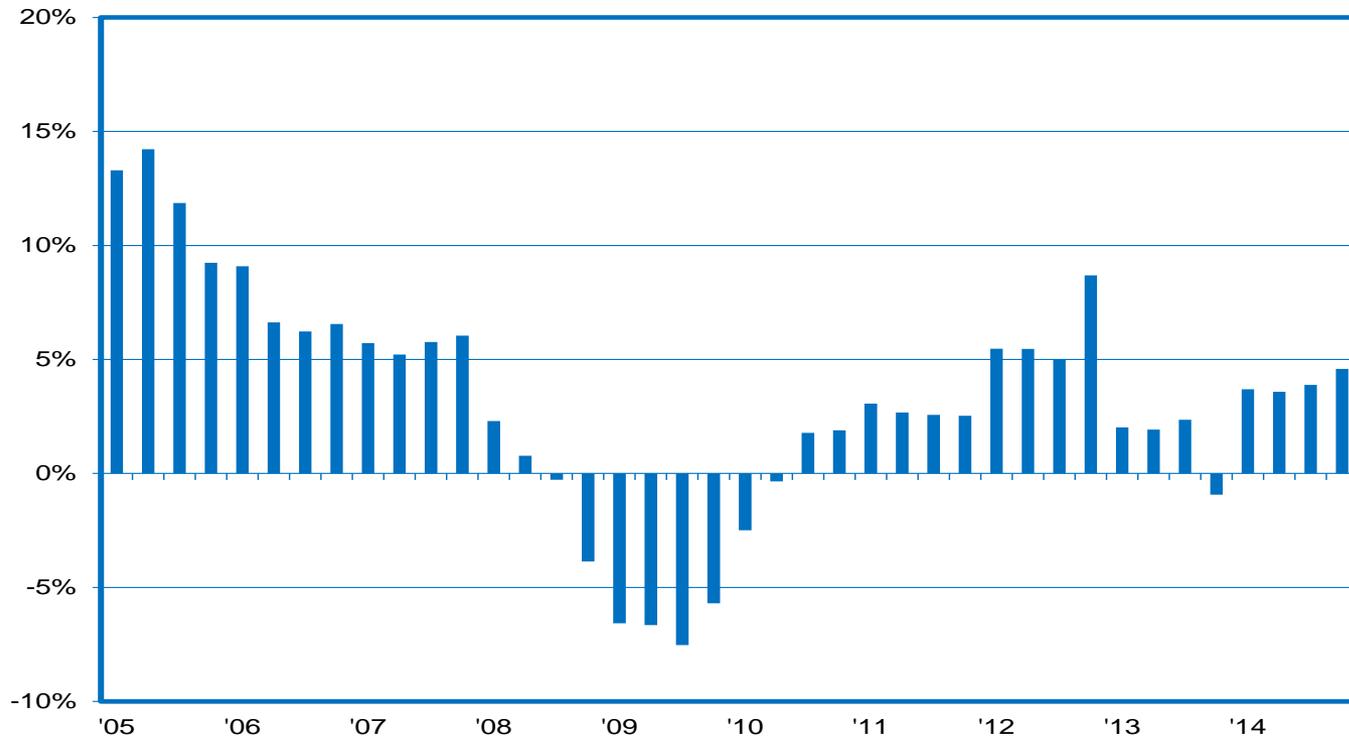
Consistent Trends Evident Over Time in Different Measures of Employment Growth

CES, LAUS, and QCEW Employment Growth (year-over-year)



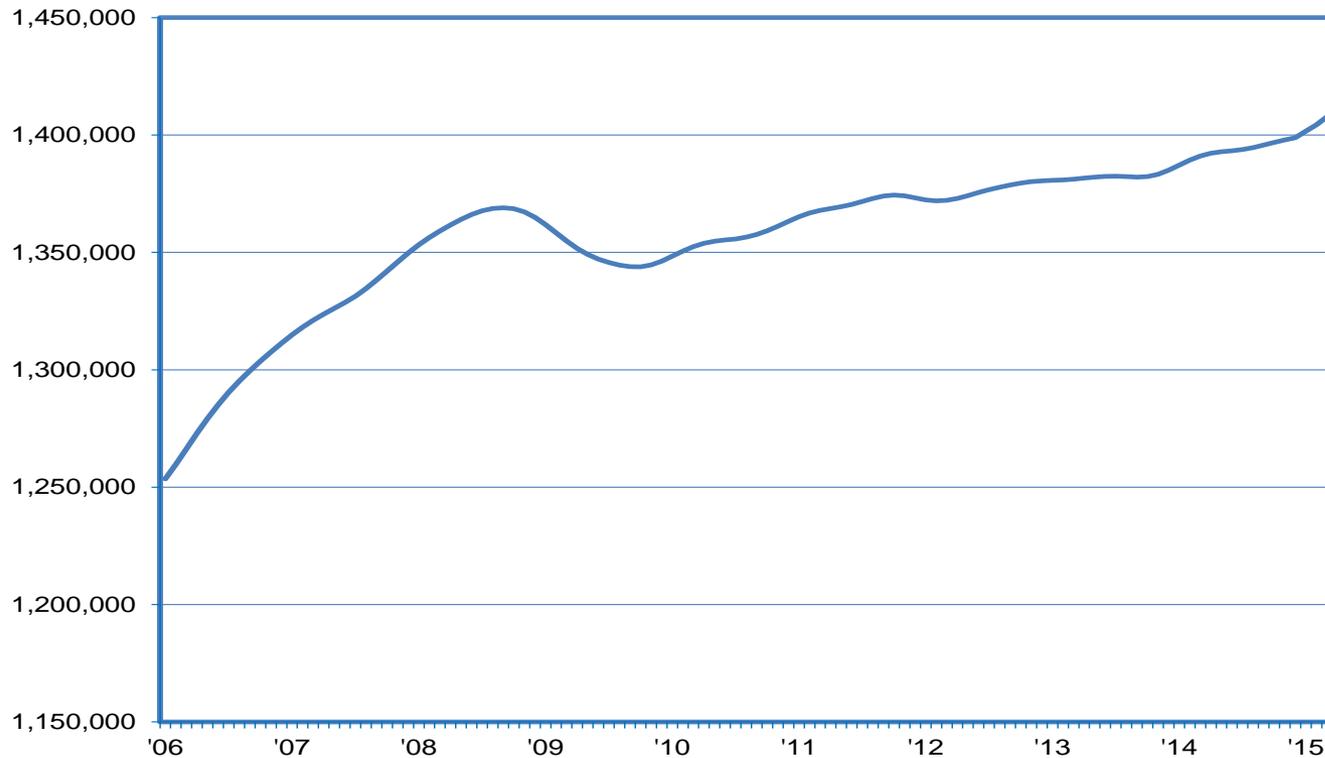
Personal Income up 3.9% in 2014; Same as in US; Gains in 17 of Past 18 Quarters

Personal Income Growth (year-over-year)



Labor Force has Expanded as Job Prospects Improve; Keeps Unemployment Rate High

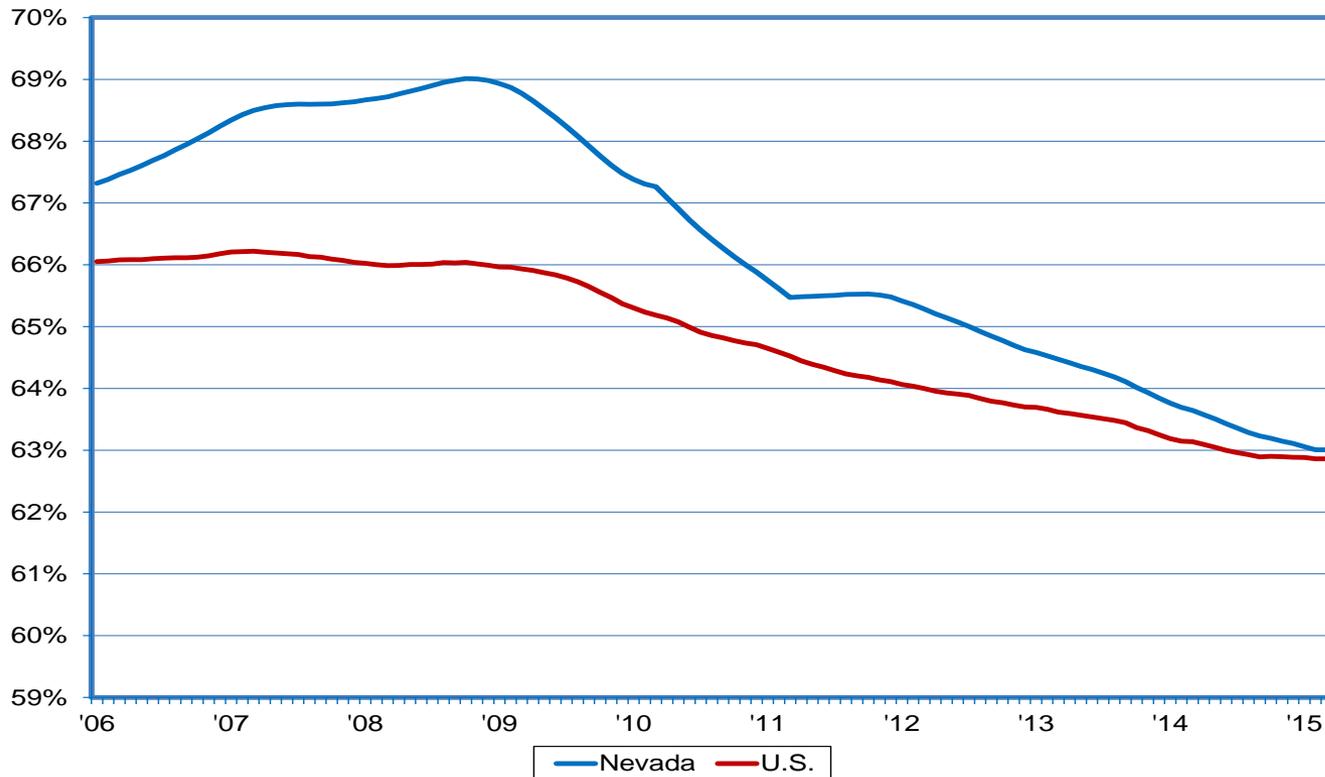
Nevada Labor Force (SA)



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

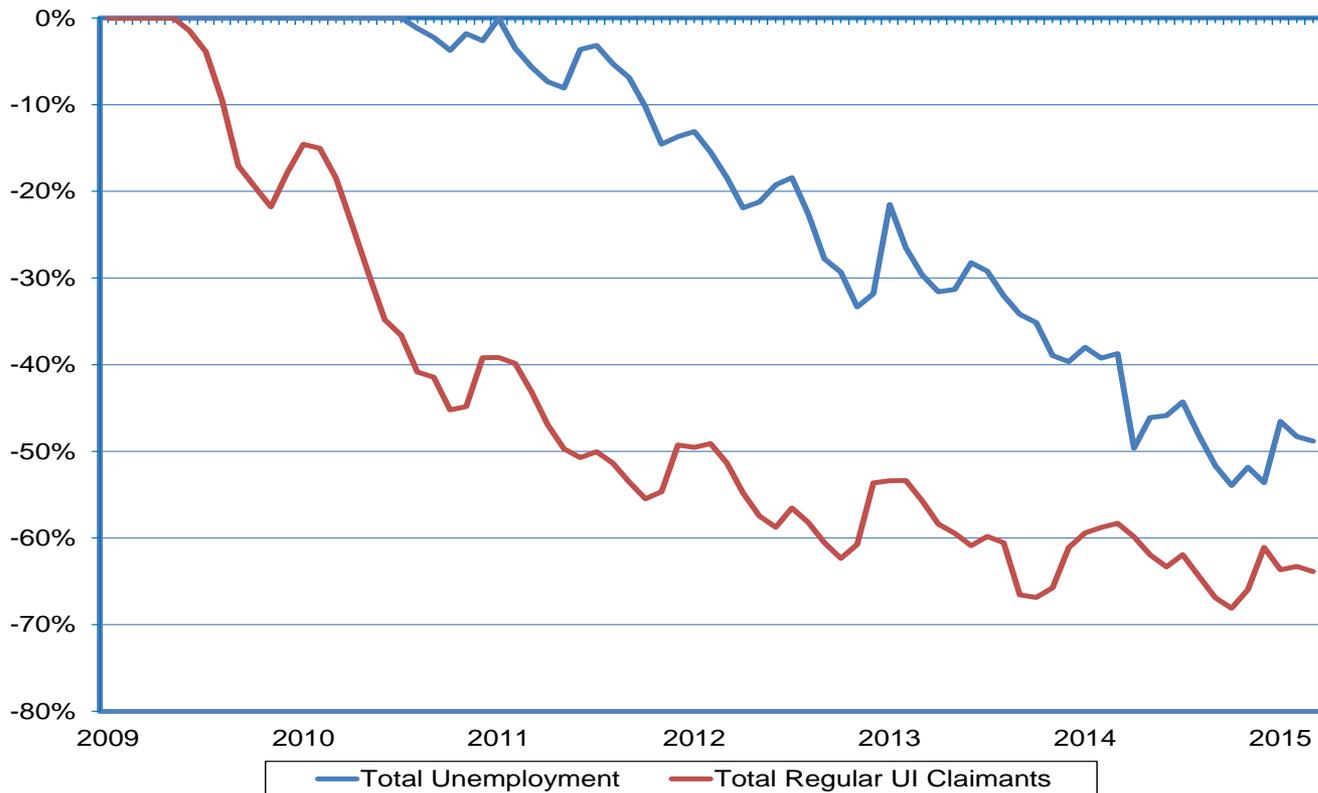
Initial Signs of Stabilization in the Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor Force Participation Rate (12-month moving average)



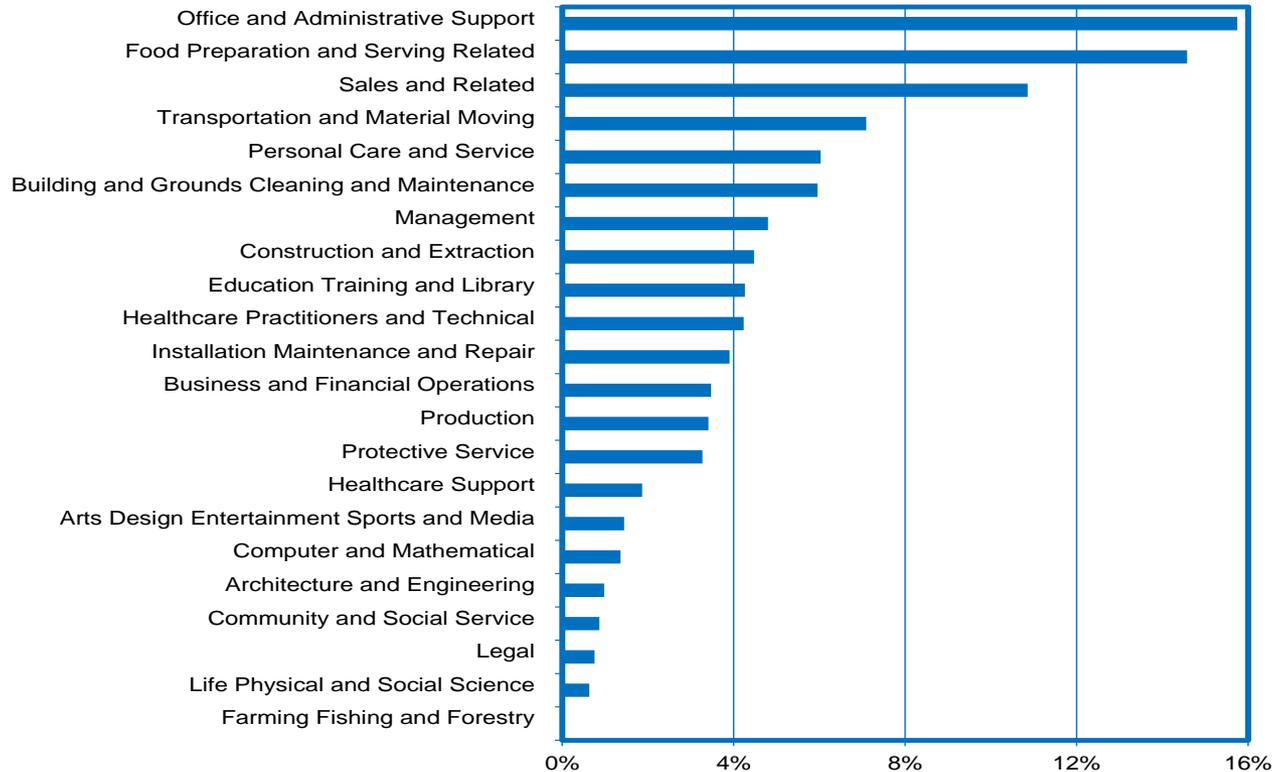
Unemployment Levels Down 50% During Recovery; UI Claimants Down 60%

Regular UI Claimants vs. the Number of Unemployed



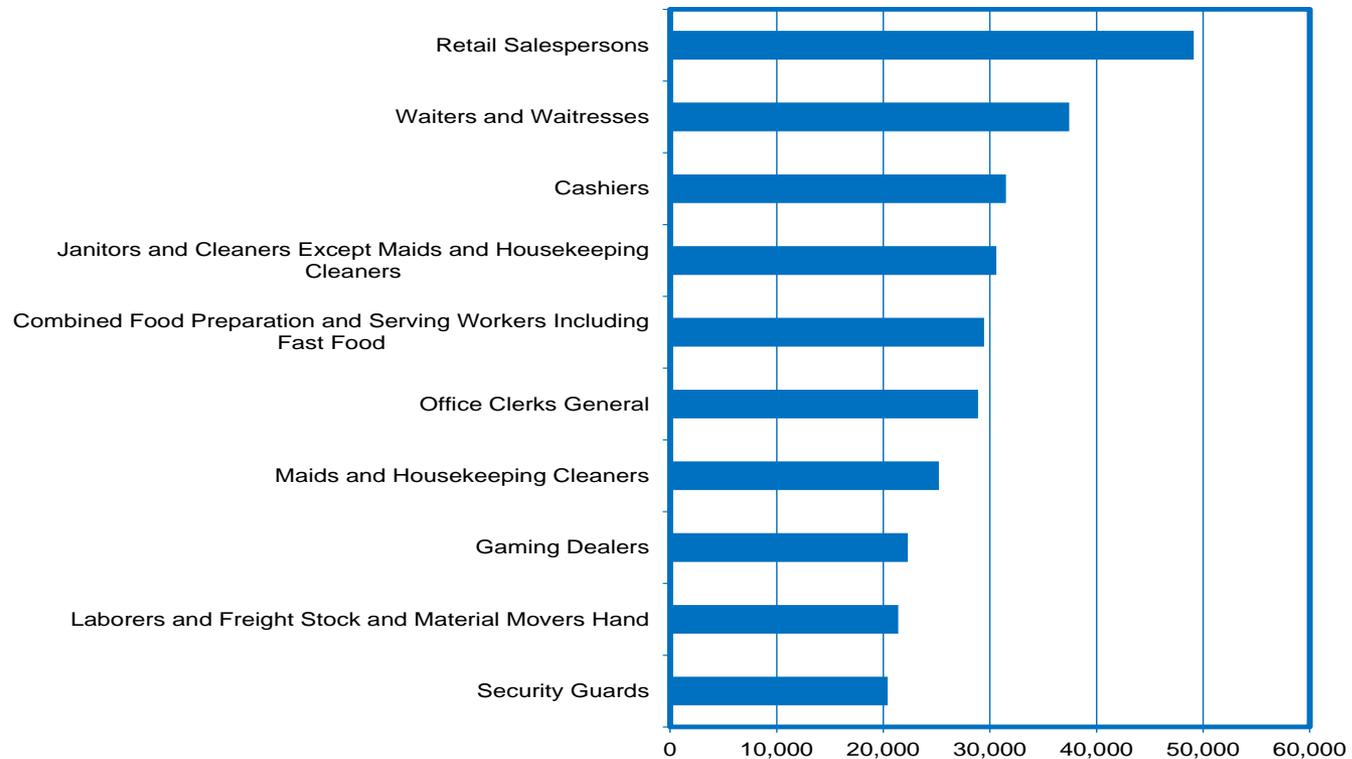
Three Largest Occupational Groups Account for 41% of Employment

Percentage of Nevada Employment; 2014 Occupational Employment Statistics



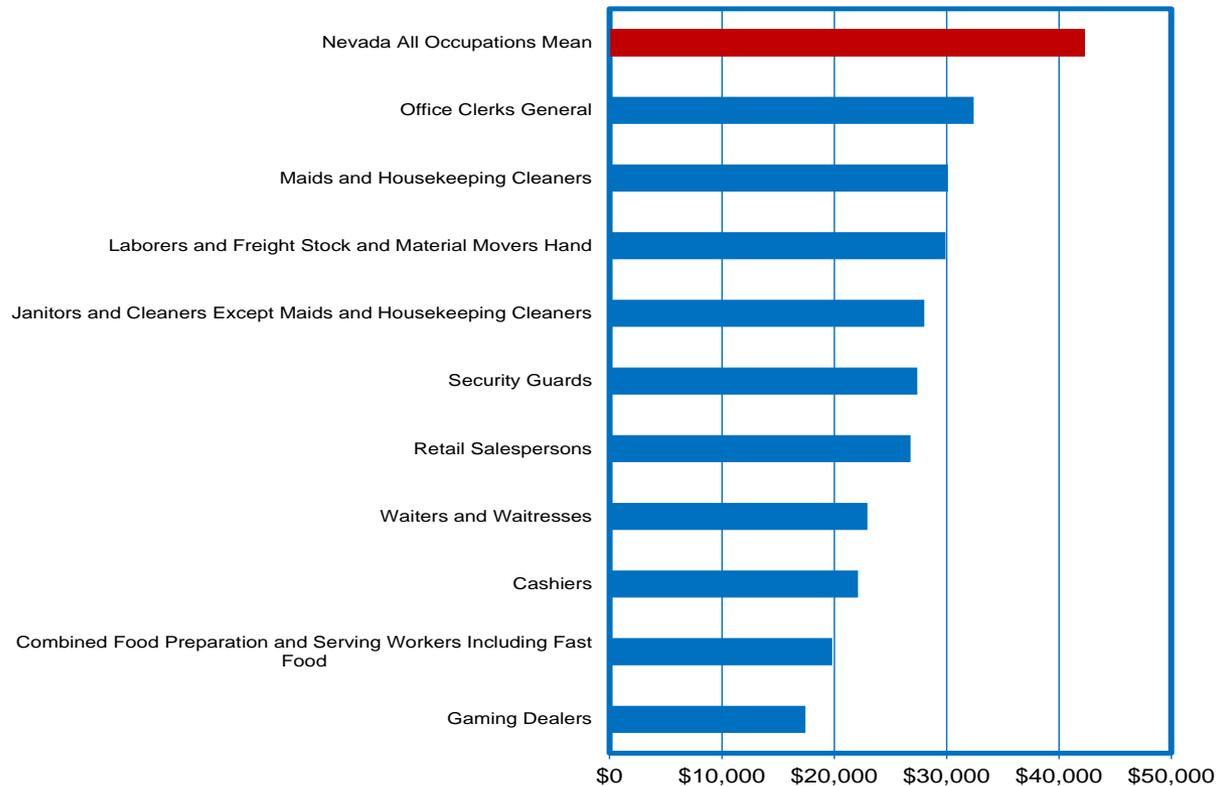
Tourism/Gaming/Entertainment Occupations Stand Out in Nevada

Ten Largest Occupations; 2014 Occupational Employment Statistics



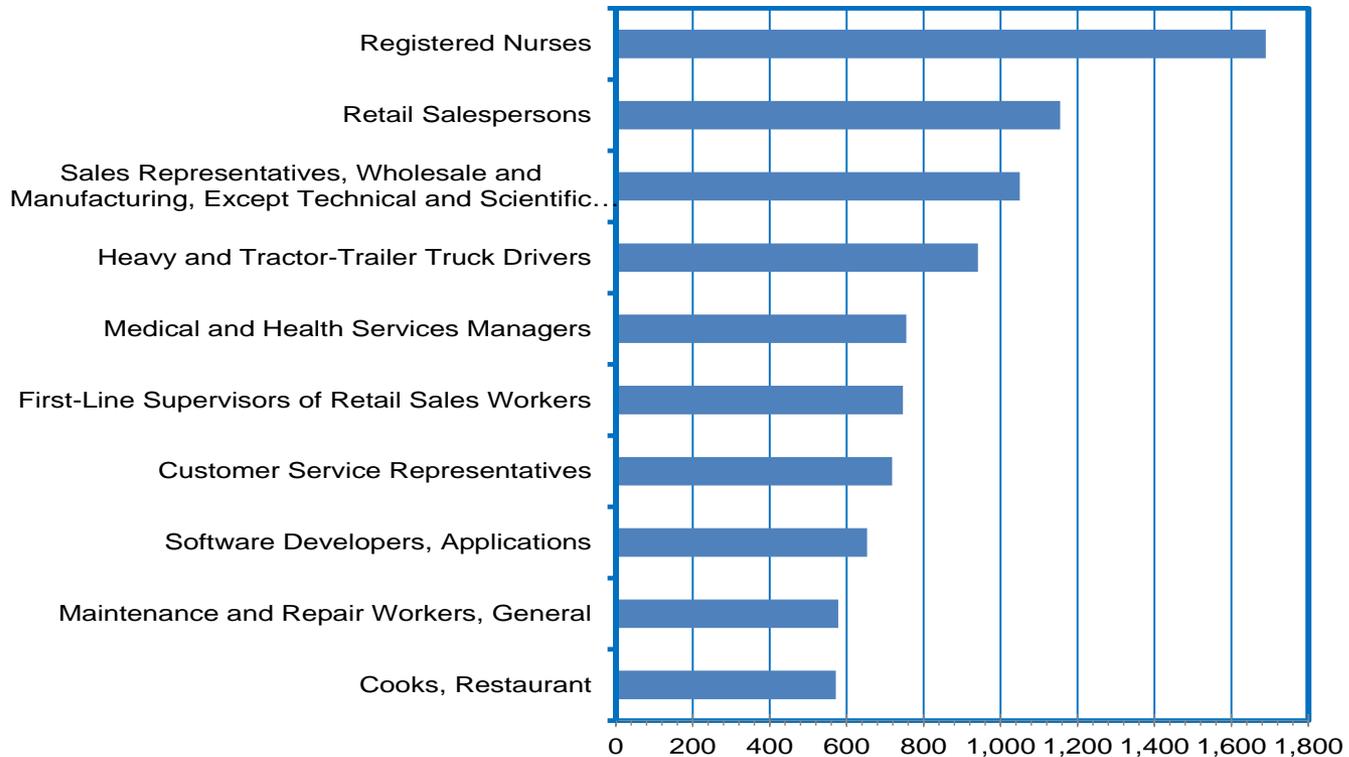
Each of NV's 10 Largest Occs Earn Below-Avg. Wages; 9 of 10 in the U.S. as a Whole

Avg. Ann. Wages in 10 Largest Occs; 2014 Occupational Employment Stats



41K On-Line Job Postings in NV During 2015:IQ; Top Occupation=RNs (1,700 ads)

Top 10 Occs by Job Postings (information from Burning Glass/Labor Insight)





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

March 2015

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	-0.7	34.1	2.8%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.1	36.3	3.0%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	126	3,128	2.3%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.1%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	7.2%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.5%

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)

	Mar-15	Mar-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-15
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1407.8	1391.1	16.7	1.2%	1404.3
EMPLOYMENT	1307.7	1276.5	31.2	2.4%	1304.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	100.1	114.6	-14.5	-12.6%	99.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	8.2%	-----	-----	7.1%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1408.3	1393.6	14.7	1.1%	1404.6
LABOR FORCE	1307.3	1275.8	31.5	2.5%	1302.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	101.0	117.8	-16.8	-14.3%	102.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2%	8.5%	-----	-----	7.3%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-15	Mar-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-15
Total All Industries	1237.2	1203.1	34.1	2.8%	1237.9
<i>Mining and Logging</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-4.2%</i>	<i>14.0</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>64.2</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>41.9</i>
Durable Goods	25.9	25.8	0.1	0.4%	26.0
Non-durable Goods	15.9	15.6	0.3	1.9%	15.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	235.7	228.3	7.4	3.2%	236.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	35.2	33.7	1.5	4.5%	35.1
Retail	140.4	138.4	2.0	1.4%	142.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	60.1	56.2	3.9	6.9%	59.4
Financial Activities	56.7	57.0	-0.3	-0.5%	56.3
Finance and Insurance	31.9	32.4	-0.5	-1.5%	31.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.8	24.6	0.2	0.8%	24.6
Professional & Business Services	158.1	154.2	3.9	2.5%	159.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.3	49.7	2.6	5.2%	52.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	84.9	84.0	0.9	1.1%	86.3
Education and Health Services	119.2	114.7	4.5	3.9%	119.8
Educational Services	13.7	12.6	1.1	8.7%	13.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	105.5	102.1	3.4	3.3%	106.1
Leisure and Hospitality	344.3	332.5	11.8	3.5%	344.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.4	27.8	0.6	2.2%	28.3
Accommodation and Food Service	315.9	304.7	11.2	3.7%	315.8
Other Services	35.4	34.4	1.0	2.9%	35.0
Government	153.2	151.9	1.3	0.9%	153.0
Federal	18.1	17.8	0.3	1.7%	18.2
State	38.1	37.3	0.8	2.1%	38.2
Local	97.0	96.8	0.2	0.2%	96.6

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-15	Mar-14	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-15
Total All Industries	1234.6	1198.3	36.3	3.0%	1229.5
Goods Producing	119.0	114.9	4.1	3.6%	118.2
Mining and Logging	13.7	14.2	-0.5	-3.5%	13.8
Metal Ore Mining	11.1	11.2	-0.1	-0.9%	11.1
Construction	63.7	59.5	4.2	7.1%	62.9
Construction of Buildings	11.4	10.9	0.5	4.6%	11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	45.8	42.3	3.5	8.3%	45.7
Manufacturing	41.6	41.2	0.4	1.0%	41.5
Durable Goods	25.8	25.7	0.1	0.4%	25.7
Computer & Electronic Products	10.1	10.6	-0.5	-4.7%	10.1
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.3	7.1	-0.8	-11.3%	6.4
Non-durable Goods	15.8	15.5	0.3	1.9%	15.8
Service Producing	1115.6	1083.4	32.2	3.0%	1111.3
Private Service Providing	958.9	928.2	30.7	3.3%	955.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	232.5	225.1	7.4	3.3%	233.1
Wholesale	34.9	33.6	1.3	3.9%	34.7
Retail	137.9	135.7	2.2	1.6%	139.6
General Merchandise & Clothing	48.2	46.9	1.3	2.8%	48.4
Food & Beverage Stores	21.9	21.2	0.7	3.3%	21.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	8.4	8.1	0.3	3.7%	8.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59.7	55.8	3.9	7.0%	58.8
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	55.8	51.9	3.9	7.5%	54.9
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	24.7	22.9	1.8	7.9%	24.5
Air	6.2	5.8	0.4	6.9%	6.2
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	14.9	0.3	2.0%	15.2
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.5	11.1	0.4	3.6%	11.3
Information	13.5	12.7	0.8	6.3%	13.5
Telecommunications	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Financial Activities	56.7	56.7	0.0	0.0%	56.4
Finance and Insurance	32.1	32.4	-0.3	-0.9%	31.9
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.4	17.4	0.0	0.0%	17.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.6	24.3	0.3	1.2%	24.5
Professional & Business Services	157.7	154.0	3.7	2.4%	158.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.8	50.2	2.6	5.2%	52.3
Management of Companies	21.2	20.4	0.8	3.9%	21.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	83.7	83.4	0.3	0.4%	84.6
Administrative & Support Services	79.9	80.1	-0.2	-0.2%	79.9
Employment Services	18.9	19.2	-0.3	-1.6%	18.8
Education and Health Services	119.2	115.0	4.2	3.7%	119.5
Educational Services	14.1	13.0	1.1	8.5%	14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	105.1	102.0	3.1	3.0%	105.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	46.5	45.6	0.9	2.0%	46.6
Hospitals	26.2	25.3	0.9	3.6%	26.1
Leisure and Hospitality	344.3	330.7	13.6	4.1%	340.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.3	27.5	0.8	2.9%	27.7
Accommodation and Food Service	316.0	303.2	12.8	4.2%	313.2
Accommodation	199.9	193.7	6.2	3.2%	199.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	194.5	188.5	6.0	3.2%	193.9
Casino Hotels	184.1	178.2	5.9	3.3%	183.6
Gaming Industries	10.4	10.3	0.1	1.0%	10.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	116.1	109.5	6.6	6.0%	113.8
Full-Service Restaurants	55.8	54.2	1.6	3.0%	55.3
Limited-Service Restaurants	44.8	41.9	2.9	6.9%	44.1
Other Services	35.0	34.0	1.0	2.9%	34.4
Government	156.7	155.2	1.5	1.0%	155.5
Federal	17.9	17.6	0.3	1.7%	17.9
State	39.6	38.7	0.9	2.3%	39.2
Local	99.2	98.9	0.3	0.3%	98.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

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

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	1237.2										1237.0
Natural Resources & Mining	14.2	14.0	13.8										14.0
Construction	65.4	64.2	65.5										65.0
Manufacturing	41.9	41.9	41.8										41.9
Durable Goods	26.0	26.0	25.9										26.0
Non-durable Goods	15.9	15.9	15.9										15.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	234.8	236.5	235.7										235.7
Wholesale	35.2	35.1	35.2										35.2
Wholesale	140.7	142.0	140.4										141.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	58.9	59.4	60.1										59.5
Financial Activities	56.3	56.3	56.7										56.4
Finance and Insurance	31.7	31.7	31.9										31.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.6	24.6	24.8										24.7
Professional & Business Services	159.6	159.6	158.1										159.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.2	52.5	52.3										52.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	87.8	86.3	84.9										86.3
Education and Health Services	119.2	119.8	119.2										119.4
Educational Services	13.6	13.7	13.7										13.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	105.6	106.1	105.5										105.7
Leisure and Hospitality	344.1	344.1	344.3										344.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.3	28.3	28.4										28.3
Accommodation and Food Service	315.8	315.8	315.9										315.8
Other Services	34.4	35.0	35.4										34.9
Government	152.7	153.0	153.2										153.0
Federal	18.2	18.2	18.1										18.2
State	37.7	38.2	38.1										38.0
Local	96.8	96.6	97.0										96.8

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.

Apr-15

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

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	1234.6										1228.2
Goods Producing	118.0	118.2	119.0										118.4
Natural Resources & Mining	14.0	13.8	13.7										13.8
Metal Ore Mining	11.2	11.1	11.1										11.1
Construction	62.6	62.9	63.7										23.0
Construction of Buildings	11.0	11.1	11.4										11.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	44.9	45.7	45.8										45.5
Manufacturing	41.4	41.5	41.6										41.5
Manufacturing	25.7	25.7	25.8										25.7
Computer & Electronic Products	10.1	10.1	10.1										10.1
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.4	6.4	6.3										6.4
Non-durable Goods	15.7	15.8	15.8										15.8
Services Producing	1102.5	1111.3	1115.6										1109.8
Private Service Providing	952.6	955.8	958.9										955.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	233.7	233.1	232.5										233.1
Wholesale	34.9	34.7	34.9										34.8
Retail	140.0	139.6	137.9										139.2
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.0	48.4	48.2										49.1
Food & Beverage Stores	21.9	21.8	21.9										21.9
Health and Personal Care Stores	8.4	8.4	8.4										8.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	58.8	58.8	59.7										59.1
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9										3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	54.9	54.9	55.8										55.2
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	24.5	24.5	24.7										24.6
Air	6.2	6.2	6.2										6.2
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	15.2	15.2										15.2
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.4	11.3	11.5										11.4
Information	13.4	13.5	13.5										13.5
Telecommunications	3.8	3.9	3.9										3.9
Financial Activities	56.5	56.4	56.7										56.5
Finance and Insurance	32.2	31.9	32.1										32.1
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.6	17.5	17.4										17.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.3	24.5	24.6										24.5
Professional & Business Services	157.7	158.0	157.7										157.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.1	52.3	52.8										52.1
Management of Companies	21.0	21.1	21.2										21.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	85.6	84.6	83.7										84.6
Administrative & Support Services	81.6	79.9	79.9										80.5
Employment Services	19.6	18.8	18.9										19.1
Education and Health Services	118.4	119.5	119.2										119.0
Educational Services	13.7	14.0	14.1										13.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	104.7	105.5	105.1										105.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	46.0	46.6	46.5										46.4
Hospitals	26.0	26.1	26.2										26.1
Leisure and Hospitality	338.8	340.9	344.3										341.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	27.5	27.7	28.3										27.8
Accommodation and Food Service	311.3	313.2	316.0										313.5
Accommodation	197.6	199.4	199.9										199.0
Casino Hotels and Gaming	192.4	193.9	194.5										128.8
Casino Hotels	182.1	183.6	184.1										183.3
Gaming Industries	10.3	10.3	10.4										10.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	113.7	113.8	116.1										114.5
Full-Service Restaurants	55.3	55.3	55.8										55.5
Limited-Service Restaurants	43.8	44.1	44.8										44.2
Other Services	34.1	34.4	35.0										34.5
Government	149.9	155.5	156.7										154.0
Federal	17.9	17.9	17.9										17.9
State	34.9	39.2	39.6										37.9
Local	97.1	98.4	99.2										98.2

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

Apr-15

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	1404.3	1407.8										1404.6
EMPLOYMENT	1302.2	1304.5	1307.7										1304.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	99.4	99.8	100.1										99.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%										7.1%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1395.8	1404.6	1408.3										1402.9
LABOR FORCE	1290.3	1302.6	1307.3										1300.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	105.4	102.0	101.0										102.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%										7.3%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.
Employment adjusted by census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.