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PRESS RELEASE

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March 23, 2016

Nevada's Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.9 Percent in February

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate decreased over the month, to a seasonally adjusted 5.9 percent, the first time in eight years that the rate has fallen below 6 percent. The U.S. rate is unchanged from January, at 4.9 percent – one point lower than the Nevada rate. This is the smallest differential in eight years.

“I'm extremely encouraged by the labor market news this month,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “The unemployment rate fell below 6 percent for the first time since April 2008. The long-term jobless rate, for those without a job for at least a half-year, has tumbled from 7 percent, at the height of the recession, to less than 2 percent. The number of Nevadans unemployed because they involuntarily lost their jobs has tumbled from nearly 120,000 when the recession was at its worst, to less than 40,000 over the past year. We will continue our efforts in improving our economy so that even more Nevadans can get back to work and provide for their families.”

The number of unemployed decreased to 85,000 in February, down from last month's total of 89,400, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Over-the-year, the number unemployed persons is down 14.7 percent.

In terms of employment growth, for the 62nd month in a row, employment in Nevada has increased on a year-over-year basis.

“February brought more good news for Nevada's employment growth,” Anderson said. “In February, there was a seasonally adjusted increase of 1,700 jobs relative to January. The Silver State experienced a 2.3 percent growth rate over the year, up 28,700 jobs. Construction, the hardest hit sector during the recession, continued to lead the state in terms of percentage growth. Year-to-date, it is up 8.3 percent relative to the first two months of last year, which equates to an additional 5,400 construction jobs in the state. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 9,900 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 4.2 percent.”

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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

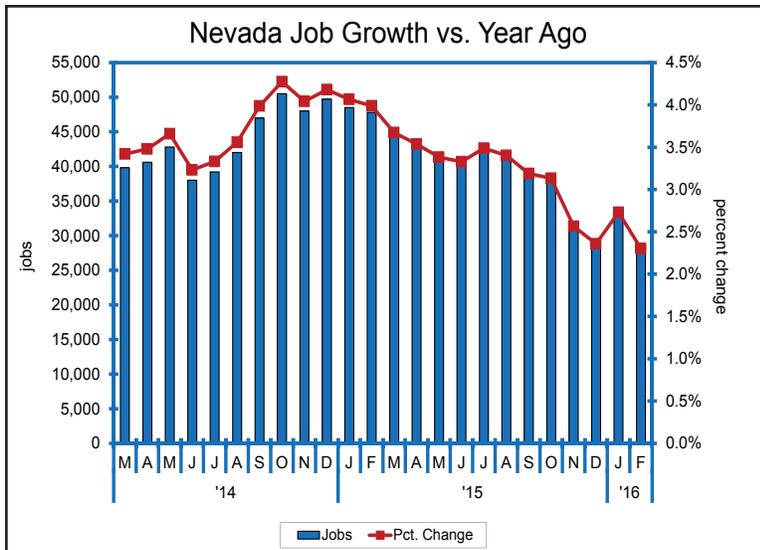
February 2016

For the 62nd month in a row, employment in Nevada has increased on a year-over-year basis. February's reading of 1.28 million jobs, seasonally adjusted, is 28,700 higher than last year's reading, a growth rate of 2.3 percent. Further, this is the 43rd month in a row that year-over-year job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation. This month, there was a seasonally adjusted increase of 1,700 jobs, relative to January. We expected payrolls (not adjusted for seasonality) to increase by 7,300 this month, but 9,000 jobs were actually added, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase. Specifically, the private sector added 4,200 jobs to

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	9,000	7,300	1,700
Private Sector	6,100	1,900	4,200
Public Sector	2,900	5,400	-2,500

payrolls, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector lost 2,500 jobs over the month.

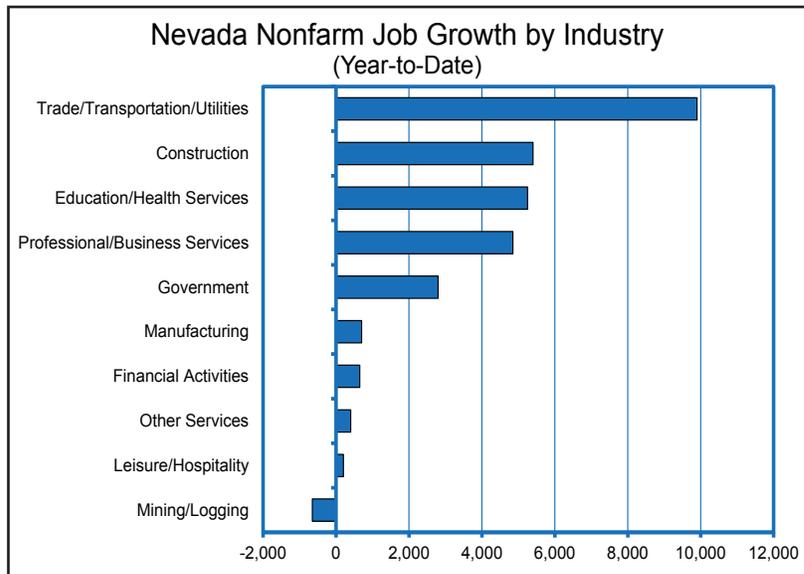
In February, the construction sector continued to lead the State in terms of percentage growth, year-to-date, up 8.3 percent relative to the first two months of last year. This equates to an additional 5,400 construction jobs in the State. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 9,900 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 4.2 percent. Mining and logging, the only sector to contract, continued to trend downward this month, down 700 jobs, relative to a year ago.



Prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million, representing about 83 percent of total employment. Meanwhile, approximately 225,000 of

the Silver State's residents were employed part-time during the peak. Once the recession hit, full-time employment fell to almost 830,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000 jobs. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between mid-2006 and mid-2011, totaling over 300,000 jobs. Since the economic trough, full-time employment rose steadily – in January 2016, employees with full-time status totaled one million, a gain of nearly 170,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, held steady over the past four years, reaching 327,000 in January. While there is still room for improvement, Nevada employment gains were concentrated in full-time positions during the economic recovery. Currently, 76 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 24 percent.

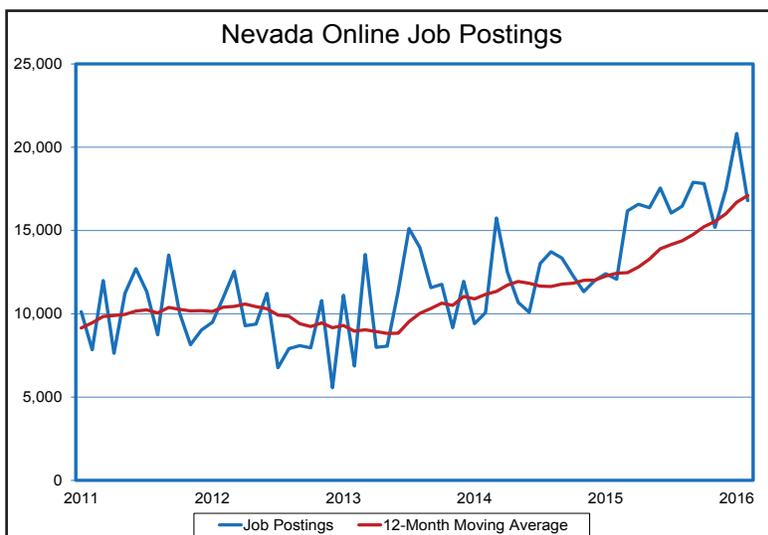
Among other things, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Business Employment Dynamics Program allows us to look at Nevada's relative performance as it pertains to business

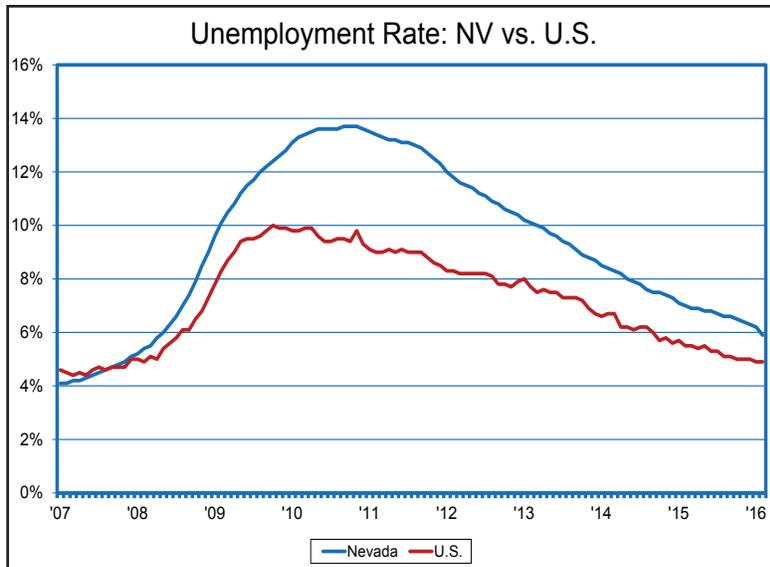


establishment openings. As with other barometers of labor market activity, these results highlight the improvement in Nevada's economy during the post-recessionary period. Since the trough in 2010, business establishment opening numbers have generally been more encouraging than in the nation as a whole. The most recent data shows, during the second quarter of 2015, Nevada had 3,900 new business establishments, up 21.6 percent from 2011:1Q. In contrast, the United States as a whole added 396,000 new businesses during the second quarter of 2015, unchanged from the first quarter of 2011. While the increase in new business openings exhibits significant improvement

since the recovery began, the Silver State has yet to reach pre-recessionary numbers, which topped out at just above 4,000 per quarter.

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. There were 16,800 online job postings in





Nevada this month. This is a 39.6 percent increase from last February's total of 12,000. For those job ads specifying work hours, roughly 89 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Nevada's unemployment rate decreased over the month, to a seasonally adjusted 5.9 percent – making February the first month since April 2008 where the unemployment rate is below six percent. Concurrent with the month-over-month movement, over the year, the unemployment rate is down 1.1 percentage points. Meanwhile, the U.S. rate is unchanged from January, at 4.9 percent – one point lower than the Nevada rate. This is the smallest differential since August 2008.

Those who are without a job for 27 weeks or more are known as the long-term unemployed. This month, we discuss the long-term unemployment rate. Toward the end of the recession, in late 2011, the rate peaked at nearly seven percent. Since then, the long term unemployment rate has fallen to near pre-recessionary levels. For the 12-month period ending February 2016, the long-term rate dropped to 1.7 percent, down 5.3 percentage points from the peak.

Typically, our focus is on the unemployment rate; however, the number of unemployed persons can shed additional light on the labor market. Total unemployment has decreased every month for the last 62 months. In accord with recent trends, the number of unemployed decreased to 85,000 in February, down from last month's total of 89,400. Over-the-year, the number unemployed persons is down 14.7 percent.

There are various reasons why a person becomes unemployed, such as: voluntarily leaving their job, finishing a temporary contract, an involuntary separation from current employment, or entering/re-entering the labor force. Those who involuntarily lost their employment, or job losers, were the largest class of unemployed persons. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) shows that at the lowest point, in June 2006, there were only 16,500 job losers reported in Nevada. At that time, job losers represented only 31 percent of the total unemployed. At the height of the recession, in July 2010, there were 115,700 people in Nevada who were unemployed due to losing their job. Since that time, the State has seen a steady decline in the number of job losers, with figures coming in around 37,000 in February 2016 – this represents a 78,700 decline in job losers since the peak. Year-over-year, job losers are down from 44,300 job losers in February last year, a 17 percent decline.

Changes in the unemployment rates for Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics varied this month. With an unemployment rate that averaged 11.4 percent in the 12 months ending in February, the rate for Black Nevadans showed the most improvement over the year, down 4.3 percentage points. The jobless rate for Whites was the lowest of all the races, at 5.9 percent over the past year,

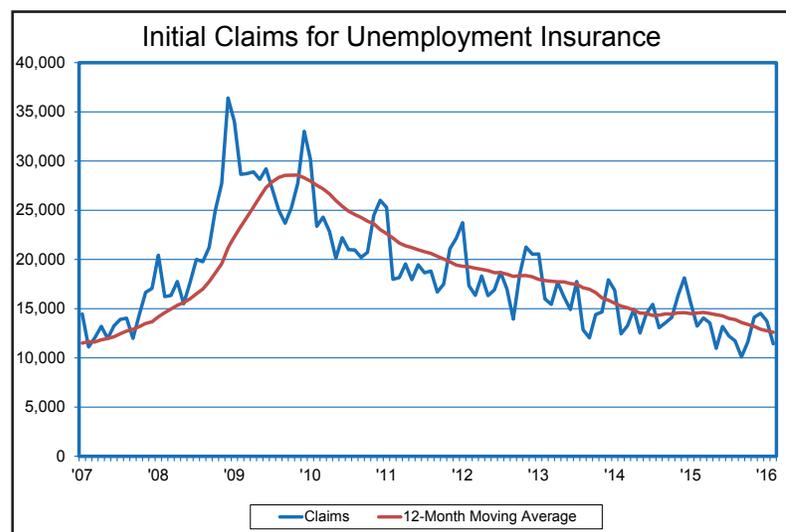
down 1.2 percentage points from last year. The only demographic to realize a year-over-year increase in the unemployment rate was Hispanics, up 0.5 percentage point, to 7.7 percent in February.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined to 11,400 in February, falling nearly 17 percent from January's total. The decline mirrored the seasonal pattern experienced in Nevada for the last several years, indicating an end to the State's seasonal layoff period. Additionally, the twelve month average, which best shows the overall trend in initial claims, declined slightly to 12,600. February did see an increase of almost 20 percent in the amount of benefits paid to claimants – though this is entirely due to a calendar effect. An extra Monday in the month pulled payments into February that would have usually been paid in March. Other areas of claims activity remained stable in the month, as the exhaustion rate and average benefit duration remain near the levels seen in the last six months.

Claims for unemployment insurance are made on a weekly basis in Nevada, generating two headline totals, the number of initial claims and the number of continued claims. Much of the focus is directed towards the initial claims total, as many consider the initial claims figure a leading economic indicator – unanticipated, persistent increases in initial claims can be a sign of an economic downturn. Leading into the recent recession, Nevada's weekly initial claims report followed suit, as the State experienced year-over-year double-digit percentage increases in the number of initial claims for much of 2007 and 2008. As previously mentioned, the number of initial claims in Nevada has been trending down, suggesting few layoffs and a tighter labor market. On the other hand, continued claims, account for persons who have al-

ready made an initial claim and are continuing to claim a need for unemployment insurance. While not a leading indicator, the trend in continued claims can provide some insight into the overall direction of the economy. During the depths of the recession, when employment opportunities were few and far between, the number of continued claims in Nevada skyrocketed to a weekly high of 80,400 in mid-2009. Continued claims remained elevated for much of the next several years, as Nevada's economy slumped. Currently, while continued claims levels remain above their pre-recession levels, the consistent downtrend in claims suggests Nevada's unemployed are having a much easier time finding employment.

Unemployment insurance claimants receive benefits each week, to ease the financial burden of unemployment while these claimants seek new employment opportunities. The amount of benefits paid to a claimant each week is determined by the wages earned in the claimant's base period. The base period defined as the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters before the claim was made. Weekly benefit payments are capped at 50 percent of the average weekly wage earned in Nevada for the previous year. This amount, known as the maximum weekly benefit amount (MWBA), typically increases each year, as wages tend to rise



over time. During the recession, the MWBA fell for two consecutive years as Nevada's wages dropped, driven, in part, by the loss of high-paying construction jobs. Since then, average wages have risen and the MWBA has correspondingly increased, reaching a record high of \$417 in 2015. Early in the recession, the average weekly benefit amount (AWBA) in Nevada jumped as the rise in layoffs of above-average wage earners changed the composition of unemployment insurance. By mid-2010, AWBA levels began to decline as the wages of claimants slumped. Average benefits bottomed out in late 2012 and have since seen steady increases. In February, the AWBA rose to a record high of \$327.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released 2015:IIIQ State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) information. For the past eight quarters, the Silver State's growth has exceeded the national average. The most recent information shows that, year-over-year, Nevada's GDP grew 2.9 percent relative to the July-September 2014 period, compared to two percent nationwide. Among other things, the over-the-year growth has translated into relatively strong labor market conditions in the State, as measured by: a declining unemployment rate, a downtrend in unemployment insurance activity, and an uptrend in jobs.

Exports are a vital piece of Nevada's economy – information from the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division can help to identify the Silver State's largest export categories. Our analysis shows, in 2015, the top export commodity is primary metal manufactures (e.g., refined gold), representing nearly half of the State's total exports, at \$4.2 billion. Exports of computer and electronic products totaled \$1.5 billion, or 17 percent of all exports. Gaming equipment was Nevada's third largest export, accounting for 13 percent (\$1.1 billion) of total exports. Other exports included: mineral and ores (\$358 million), machinery except electrical (\$223 million),

food manufactures (\$198 million), electronic equipment/appliances/components (\$182 million), transportation equipment (\$168 million), chemicals (\$145 million), and fabricated metal products (\$133 million). As a whole, total exports equated to \$8.6 billion in 2015, up from \$7.7 billion in 2014.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: February 2016

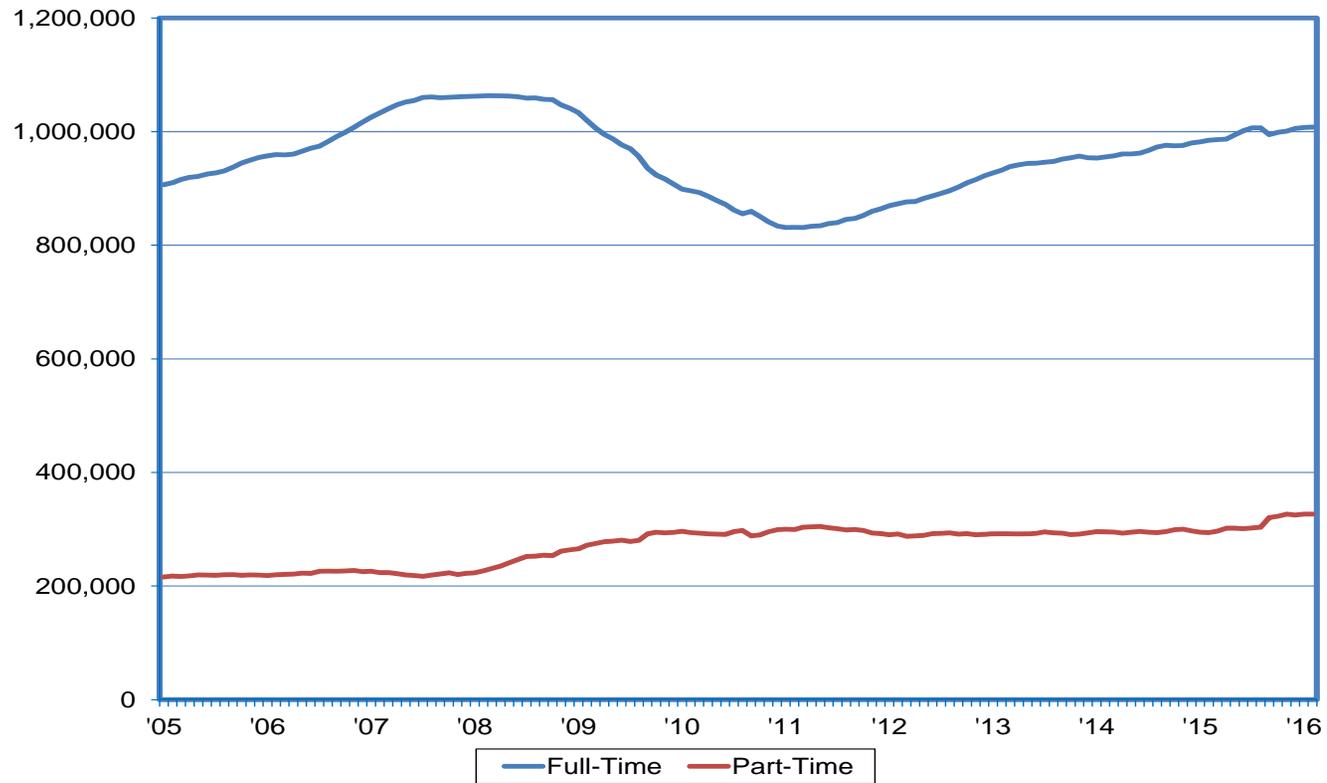
Special Topics Slides



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

Full-Time Employment Trending Up; Part-Time Holding Steady

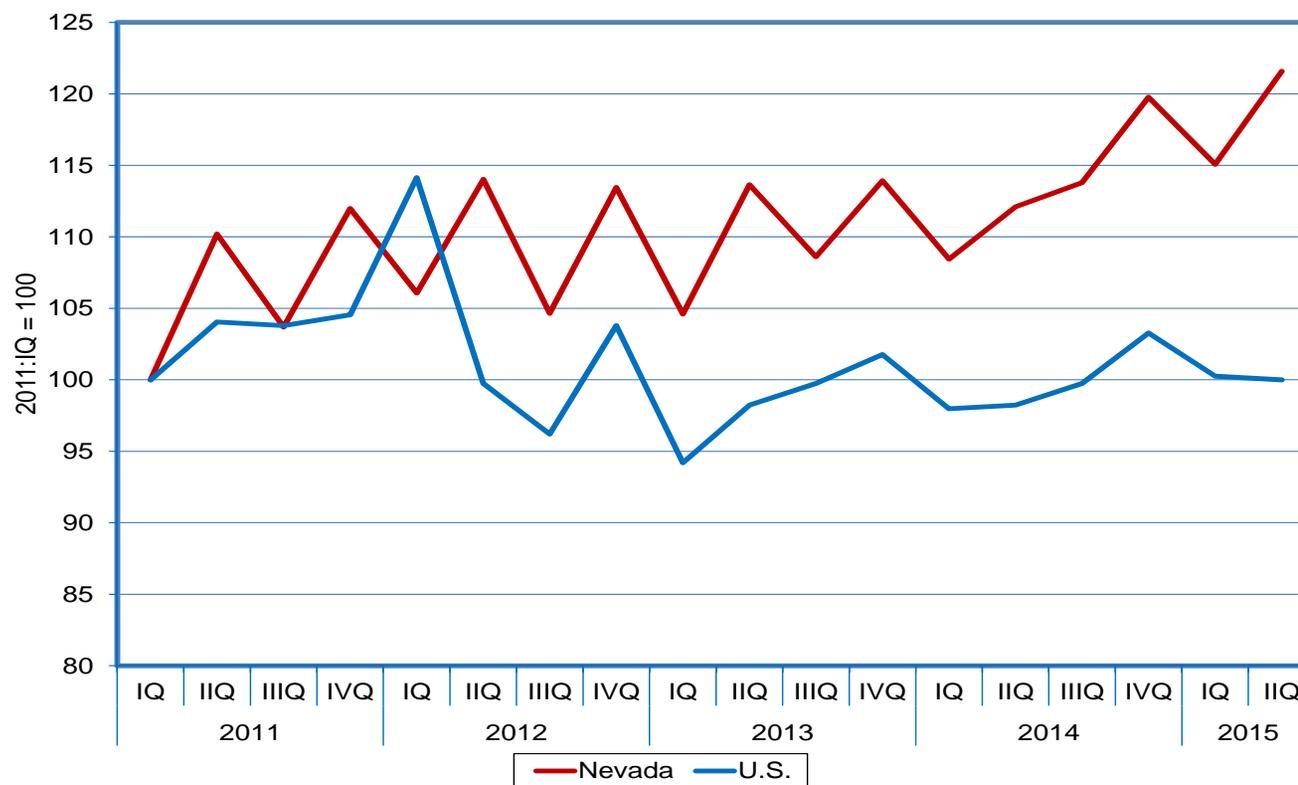
FT vs. PT Employment; (12-Month Moving Average)



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NV Openings Up One-Fifth Since 2011; Flat in the U.S.

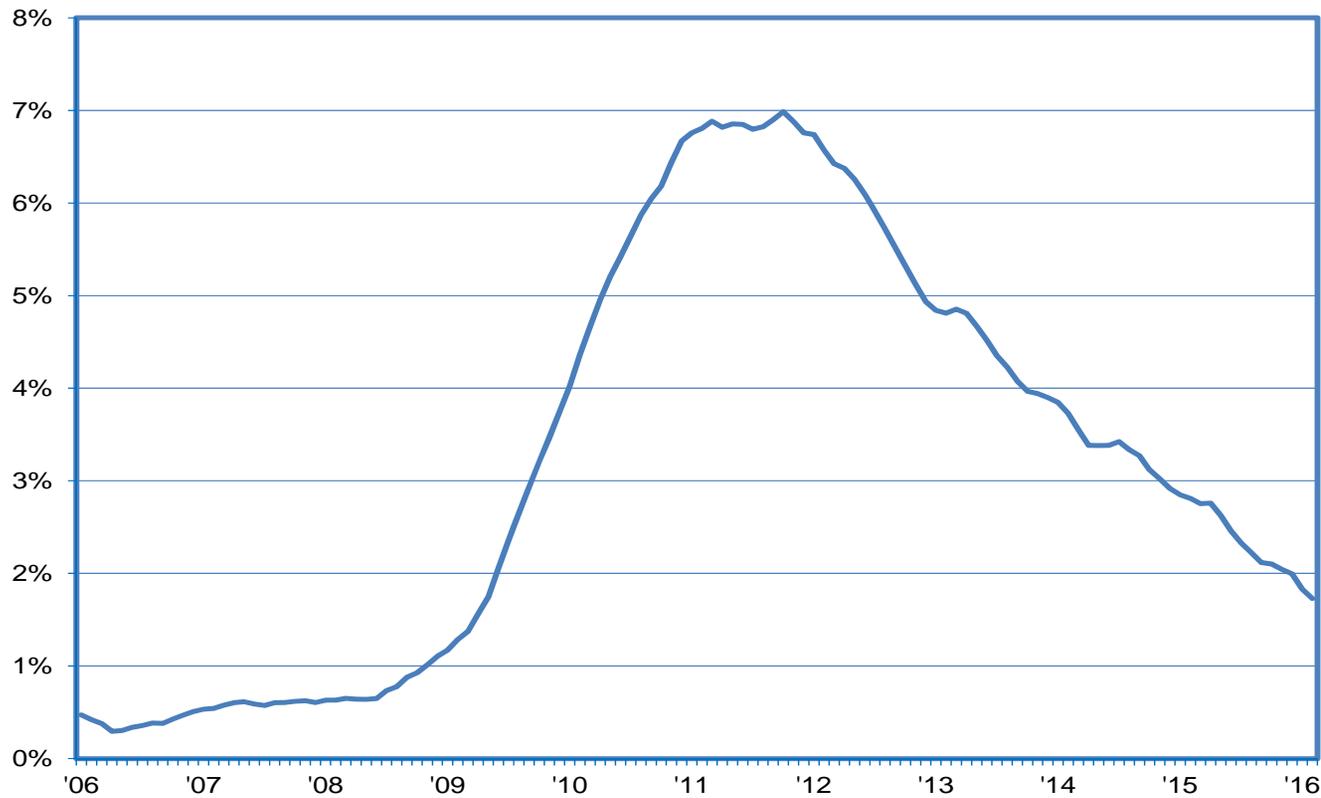
Business Establishment Openings; Business Employment Dynamics (SA)



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Long-Term Unemployment Rate = 1.7%; Down 5.3 Percentage Points from Peak

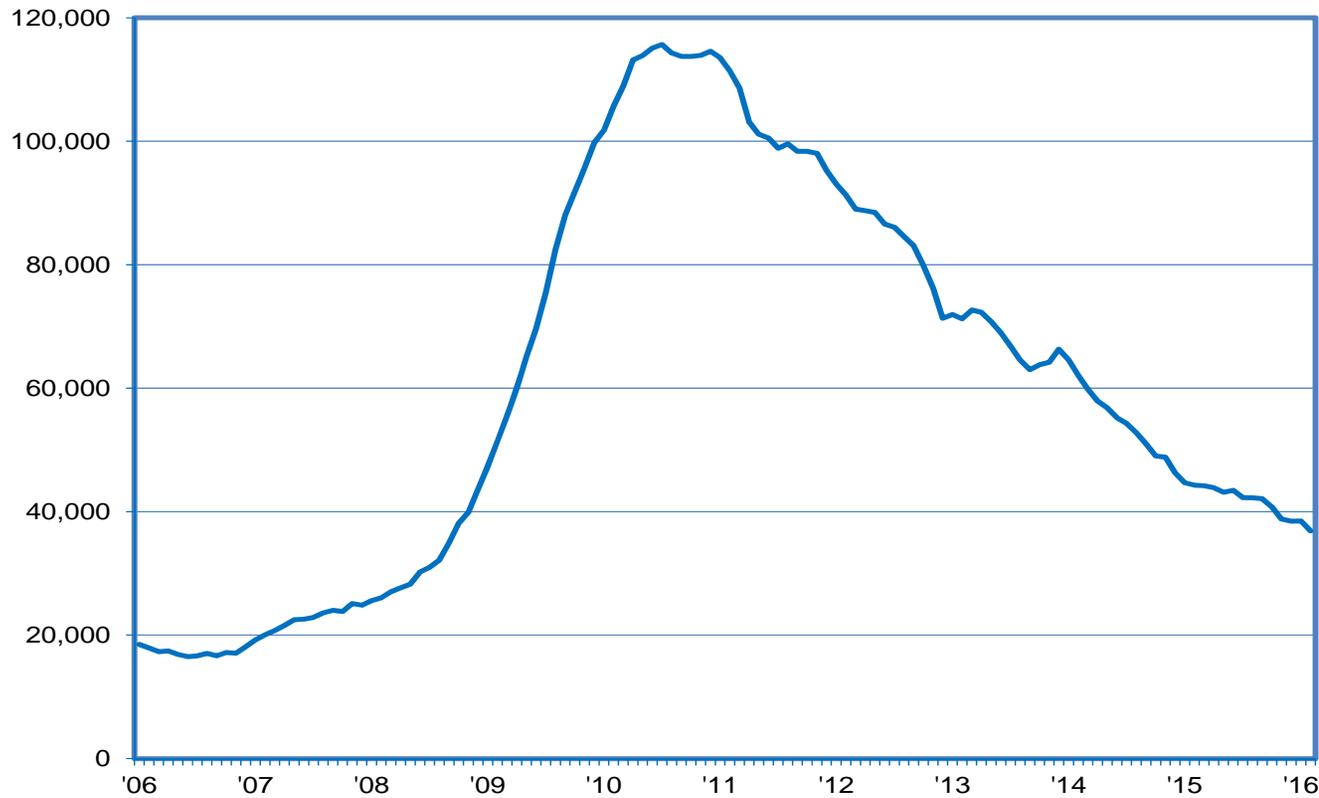
Long-Term Unemployment Rate (27+weeks; 12-Month Moving Average)



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Number of Unemployed Nevadans Due to Job Loss Down 17 Percent From Year Ago

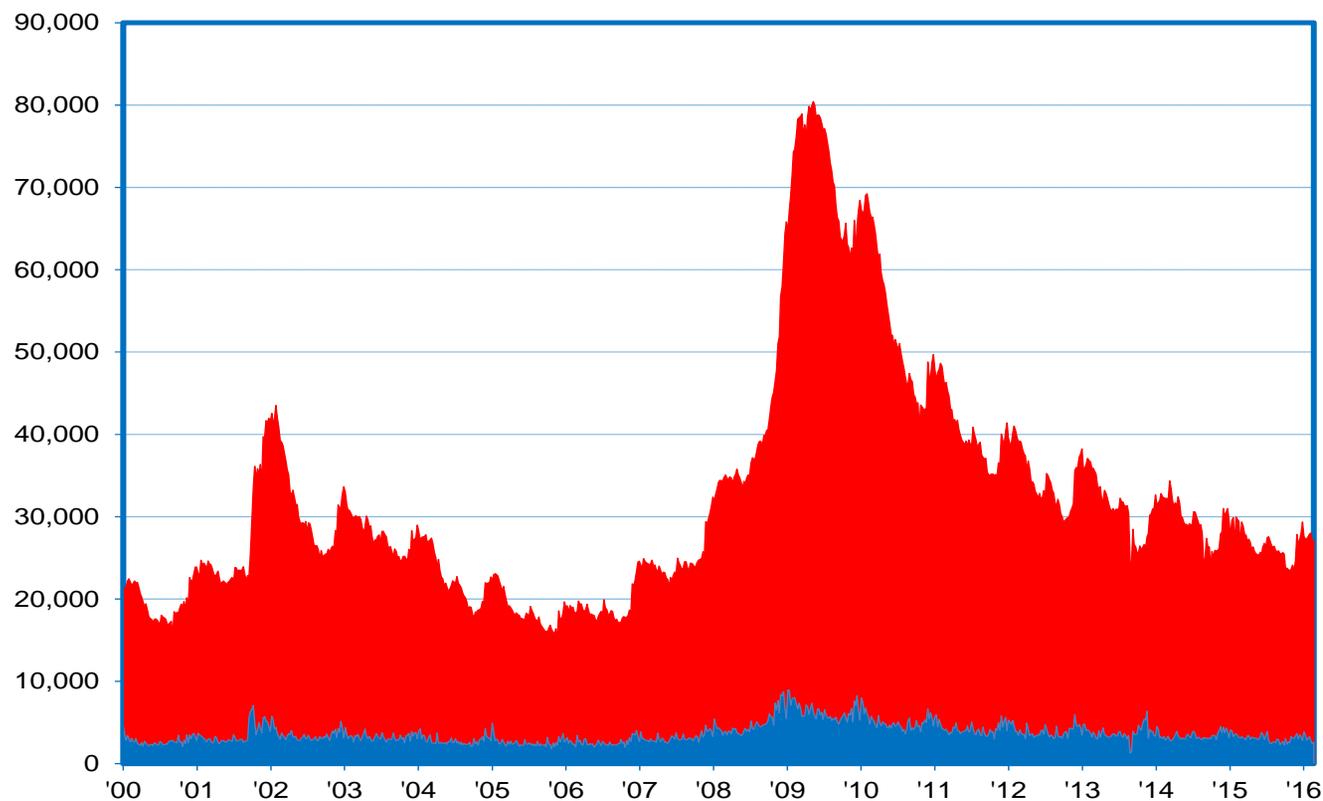
Unemployed Due to Job Loss (12-Month Moving Average)



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Initial & Continued Claims Both Trending Down

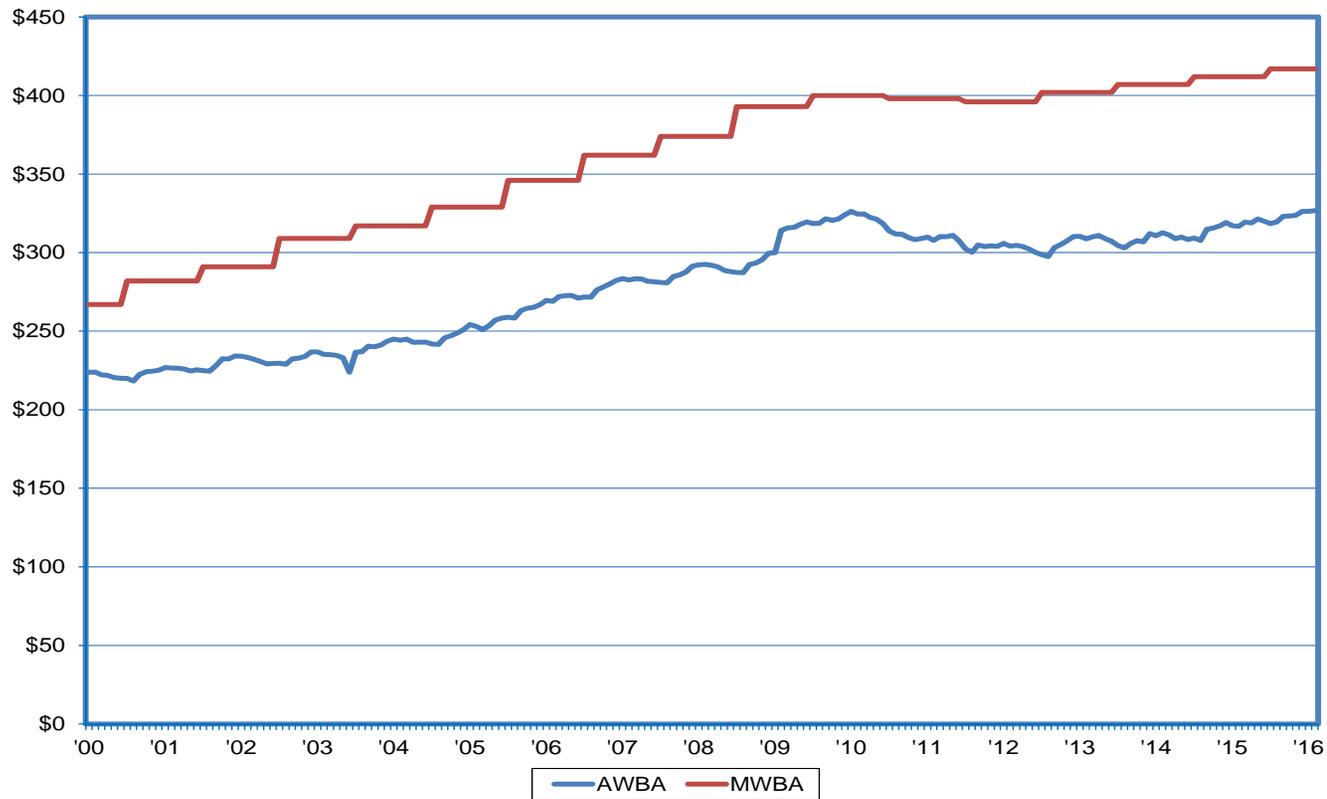
Initial Claims vs. Continued Claims for Unemployment Insurance



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Average Weekly Benefits at Record High of \$327 in February; Trending Up Over Time

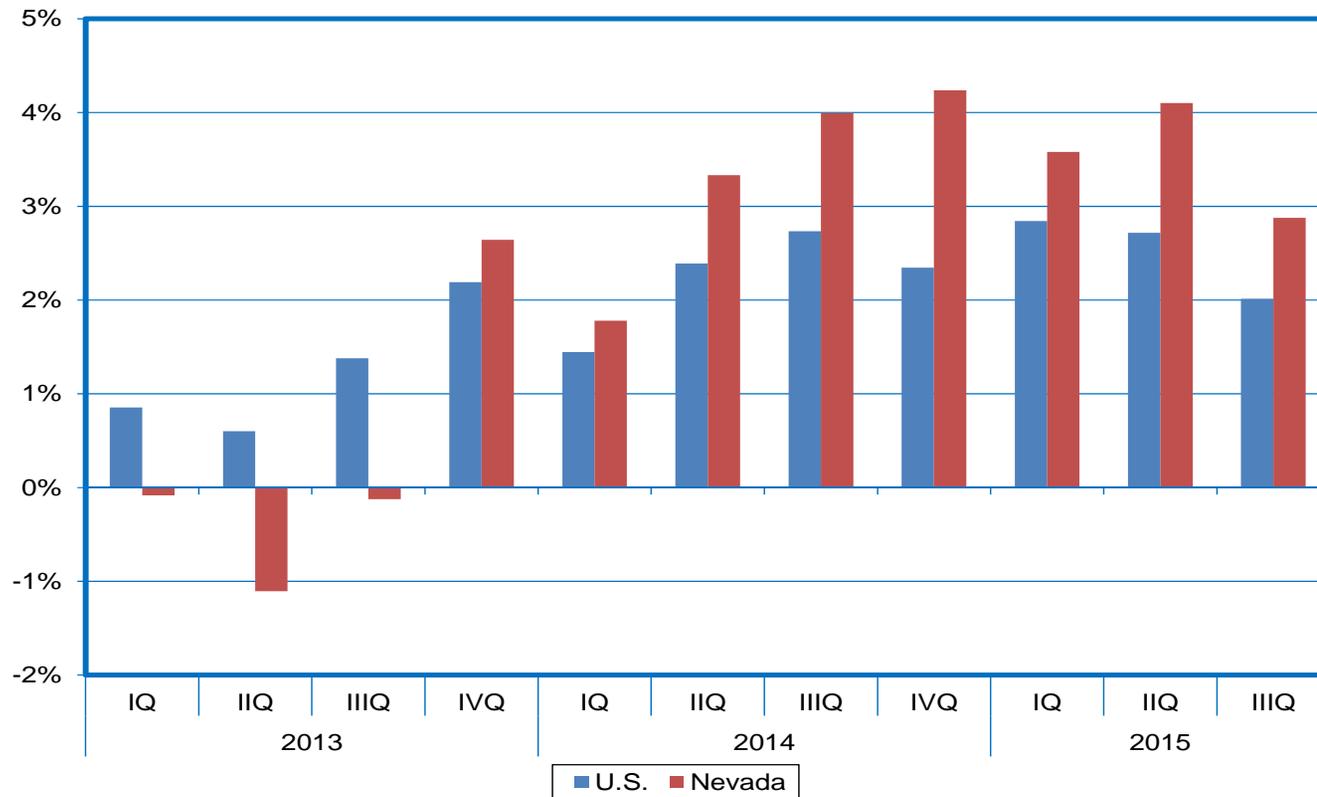
Weekly Benefit Amounts (Average and Maximum) for Unemployment Insurance



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

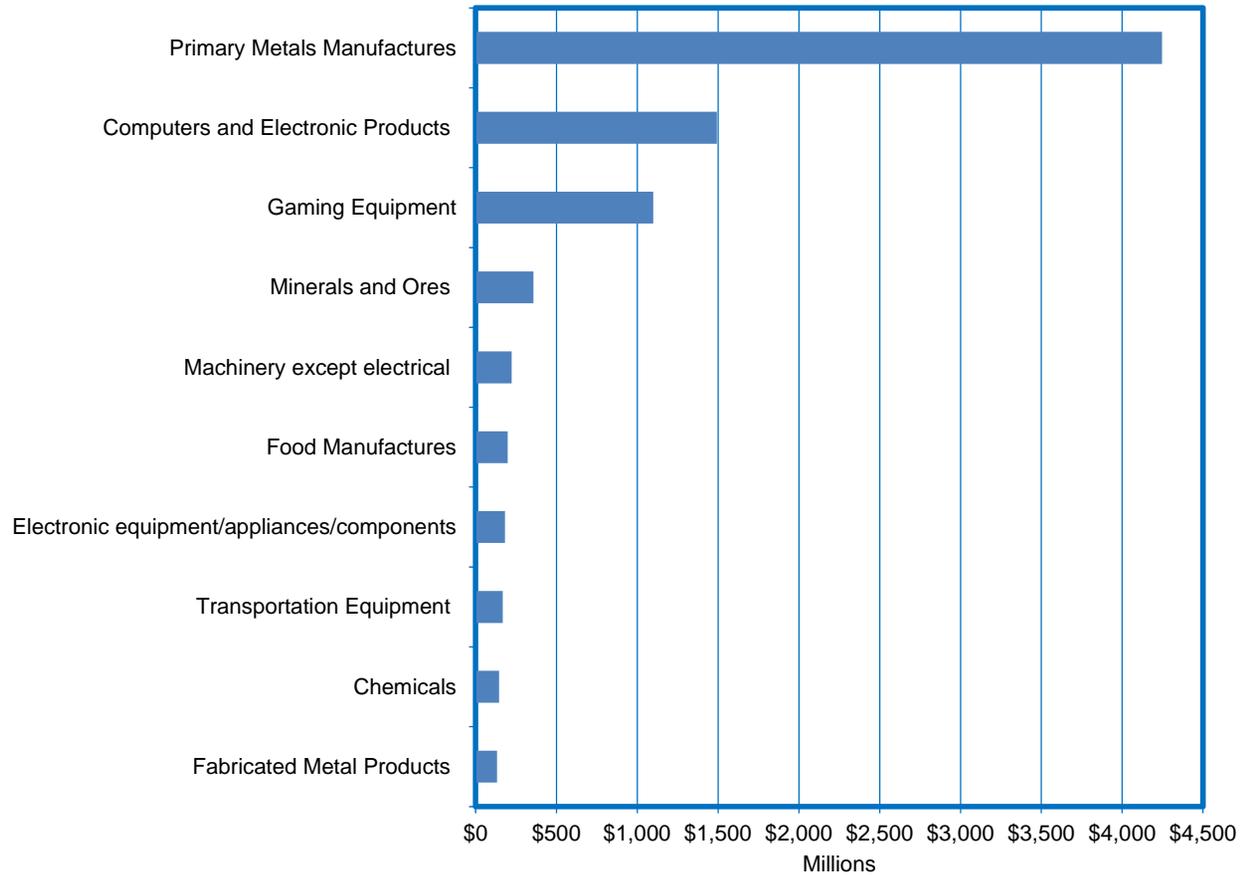
Gross Domestic Product (Year-Over-Year Growth)



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Primary Metal Accounts for Half of Total State Exports (Total=\$8.6B)

2015 Top Nevada Export Products



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NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

February 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	1.7	28.7	2.3%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	9.0	31.1	2.5%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	172	2,695	1.9%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.9%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.7%
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)

	Feb-16	Feb-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-16
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1431.1	1416.1	15.0	1.1%	1433.0
EMPLOYMENT	1346.1	1316.4	29.7	2.3%	1343.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	85.0	99.7	-14.7	-14.7%	89.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%	7.0%	-----	-----	6.2%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1425.4	1418.7	6.7	0.5%	1426.1
EMPLOYMENT	1344.8	1316.1	28.7	2.2%	1333.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	80.6	102.6	-22.0	-21.5%	93.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7%	7.2%	-----	-----	6.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Feb-16	Feb-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-16
Total All Industries	1275.2	1246.5	28.7	2.3%	1273.5
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-5.5%</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>73.4</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>42.6</i>
Durable Goods	26.2	26.0	0.2	0.8%	26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6	15.9	0.7	4.4%	16.6
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>246.1</i>	<i>236.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>244.6</i>
Wholesale	36.0	34.3	1.7	5.0%	35.2
Retail	147.4	142.2	5.2	3.7%	147.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.7	59.9	2.8	4.7%	62.4
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>58.4</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.5	-0.2	-0.6%	33.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.5	25.3	1.2	4.7%	25.4
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>168.7</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>169.0</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.8	51.4	1.4	2.7%	52.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.4	88.7	4.7	5.3%	94.7
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>119.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>124.1</i>
Educational Services	13.9	12.8	1.1	8.6%	13.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	111.1	106.6	4.5	4.2%	110.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>340.1</i>	<i>341.2</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.3%</i>	<i>339.7</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	28.4	1.0	3.5%	29.4
Accommodation and Food Service	310.7	312.8	-2.1	-0.7%	310.3
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>36.4</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>155.7</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>158.2</i>
Federal	18.6	18.2	0.4	2.2%	18.5
State	39.1	38.5	0.6	1.6%	40.9
Local	98.0	97.0	1.0	1.0%	98.8

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Feb-16	Feb-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-16
Total All Industries	1265.2	1234.1	31.1	2.5%	1256.2
<i>Goods Producing</i>	127.4	121.6	5.8	4.8%	126.0
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	14.3	-0.7	-4.9%	13.7
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.2	-0.3	-2.7%	10.9
Construction	71.4	65.7	5.7	8.7%	70.2
Construction of Buildings	11.2	11.1	0.1	0.9%	11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	52.5	47.9	4.6	9.6%	51.4
Manufacturing	42.4	41.6	0.8	1.9%	42.1
Durable Goods	25.9	25.8	0.1	0.4%	25.7
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	10.2	-0.4	-3.9%	9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.6	-0.6	-9.1%	6.0
Non-durable Goods	16.5	15.8	0.7	4.4%	16.4
<i>Service Providing</i>	1137.8	1112.5	25.3	2.3%	1130.2
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	979.5	957.0	22.5	2.4%	974.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	232.9	10.8	4.6%	243.7
Wholesale	35.7	34.1	1.6	4.7%	35.0
Retail	145.6	139.4	6.2	4.4%	146.3
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.3	48.2	2.1	4.4%	52.1
Food & Beverage Stores	23.6	22.6	1.0	4.4%	23.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	8.6	0.8	9.3%	9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	59.4	3.0	5.1%	62.4
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	55.5	3.0	5.4%	58.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.2	25.6	1.6	6.2%	27.1
Air	6.6	6.3	0.3	4.8%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.2	15.1	0.1	0.7%	15.4
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.9	11.2	-0.3	-2.7%	11.0
Information	13.4	13.8	-0.4	-2.9%	13.2
Telecommunications	3.7	3.9	-0.2	-5.1%	3.6
Financial Activities	59.4	58.4	1.0	1.7%	58.2
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.5	-0.2	-0.6%	33.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.9	17.8	0.1	0.6%	17.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.1	24.9	1.2	4.8%	24.9
Professional & Business Services	167.3	161.5	5.8	3.6%	167.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.8	51.7	1.1	2.1%	51.7
Management of Companies	22.8	22.3	0.5	2.2%	22.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	91.7	87.5	4.2	4.8%	93.0
Administrative & Support Services	88.0	84.0	4.0	4.8%	89.3
Employment Services	19.2	19.0	0.2	1.1%	20.1
Education and Health Services	124.5	119.2	5.3	4.4%	123.2
Educational Services	14.1	13.1	1.0	7.6%	14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.4	106.1	4.3	4.1%	109.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	49.4	47.3	2.1	4.4%	48.9
Hospitals	28.0	26.4	1.6	6.1%	27.9
Leisure and Hospitality	335.3	335.8	-0.5	-0.1%	333.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.6	27.4	1.2	4.4%	28.5
Accommodation and Food Service	306.7	308.4	-1.7	-0.6%	305.2
Accommodation	190.8	195.5	-4.7	-2.4%	189.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	185.1	190.1	-5.0	-2.6%	183.9
Casino Hotels	175.1	180.0	-4.9	-2.7%	173.8
Gaming Industries	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.9	112.9	3.0	2.7%	115.8
Full-Service Restaurants	57.6	56.6	1.0	1.8%	57.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.0	43.9	2.1	4.8%	45.7
Other Services	35.9	35.4	0.5	1.4%	35.5
Government	158.3	155.5	2.8	1.8%	155.4
Federal	18.3	18.0	0.3	1.7%	18.3
State	40.2	39.5	0.7	1.8%	37.9
Local	99.8	98.0	1.8	1.8%	99.2

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	1275.2											1274.4
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.8											13.9
Construction	73.4	73.2											73.3
Manufacturing	42.6	42.8											42.7
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2											26.1
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6											16.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.6	246.1											245.4
Wholesale	35.2	36.0											35.6
Retail Trade	147.0	147.4											147.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	62.7											62.6
Financial Activities	58.4	59.8											59.1
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3											33.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.5											26.0
Professional & Business Services	169.0	168.7											168.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.8											52.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	93.4											94.1
Education and Health Services	124.1	125.0											124.6
Educational Services	13.9	13.9											13.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.1											110.7
Leisure and Hospitality	339.7	340.1											339.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4											29.4
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	310.7											310.5
Other Services	36.4	36.6											36.5
Government	158.2	155.7											157.0
Federal	18.5	18.6											18.6
State	40.9	39.1											40.0
Local	98.8	98.0											98.4

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

Mar-16

2016 Non-Seasonally Adjusted Industrial Employment (Estimates In Thousands)

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1256.2	1265.2											1260.7
Goods Producing	126.0	127.4											126.7
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	13.6											13.7
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9											10.9
Construction	70.2	71.4											70.8
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2											11.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.5											52.0
Manufacturing	42.1	42.4											42.3
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9											25.8
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8											9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0											6.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5											16.5
Service Providing	1130.2	1137.8											1134.0
Private Service Providing	974.8	979.5											977.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.7	243.7											243.7
Wholesale	35.0	35.7											35.4
Retail	146.3	145.6											146.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3											51.2
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6											23.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4											9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	62.4											62.4
Utilities	3.9	3.9											3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	58.5											58.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.2											27.2
Air T	6.6	6.6											6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	15.2											15.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.9											11.0
Information	13.2	13.4											13.3
Telecommunications	3.6	3.7											3.7
Financial Activities	58.2	59.4											58.8
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3											33.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9											17.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	26.1											25.5
Professional & Business Services	167.3	167.3											167.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.8											52.3
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8											22.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	91.7											92.4
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	88.0											88.7
Employment Services	20.1	19.2											19.7
Education and Health Services	123.2	124.5											123.9
Educational Services	14.0	14.1											14.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.4											109.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.4											49.2
Hospitals	27.9	28.0											28.0
Leisure and Hospitality	333.7	335.3											334.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6											28.6
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	306.7											306.0
Accommodation	189.4	190.8											190.1
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	185.1											184.5
Casino Hotels	173.8	175.1											174.5
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0											10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	115.9											115.9
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	57.6											57.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.0											45.9
Other Services	35.5	35.9											35.7
Government	155.4	158.3											156.9
Federal	18.3	18.3											18.3
State	37.9	40.2											39.1
Local	99.2	99.8											99.5

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

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	1431.1											1432.1
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.1											1344.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0											87.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	5.9%											6.1%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.4											1425.7
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1344.8											1338.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6											86.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.7%											6.1%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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