



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

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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Continues to Fall in January, Down to 6.2 Percent

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate fell from (a revised) 6.3 percent in December to a seasonally adjusted 6.2 percent in January, down from 7.1 percent a year ago. This equates to 89,400 Nevadans unemployed, compared to 185,000 during the recession.

"This year is off to an encouraging start in the Silver State," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "January job levels are up, and unemployment continues to show improvement. Nevada's solid labor market recovery is evident in trends over the past half-decade. Relative to the prior month, job levels have increased in every month but six since the beginning of 2011. We must remain vigilant in our endeavors to attract new industry and sustain our current businesses in order to solidify Nevada's place as a top competitor in a global economy."

Nevada added 7,800 jobs in January, bringing the total 34,000 higher than a year ago, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. In percentage terms, construction continues to lead the way, with job growth in excess of 10 percent over the year. In absolute terms, professional/business services added 9,200 jobs over the year.

"All told, job levels are the highest since mid-2008 and the unemployment rate is the lowest it's been since that time," Anderson said. "In coming off of its recessionary high of 13.7 percent, the jobless rate has declined from the previous month, or held steady, every month since October 2010. At the height of the recession, in late 2010, job levels stood more than 14 percent below the all-time benchmark. January's reading falls just 22,000, 1.7 percent, below the all-time high established in May 2007."

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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.

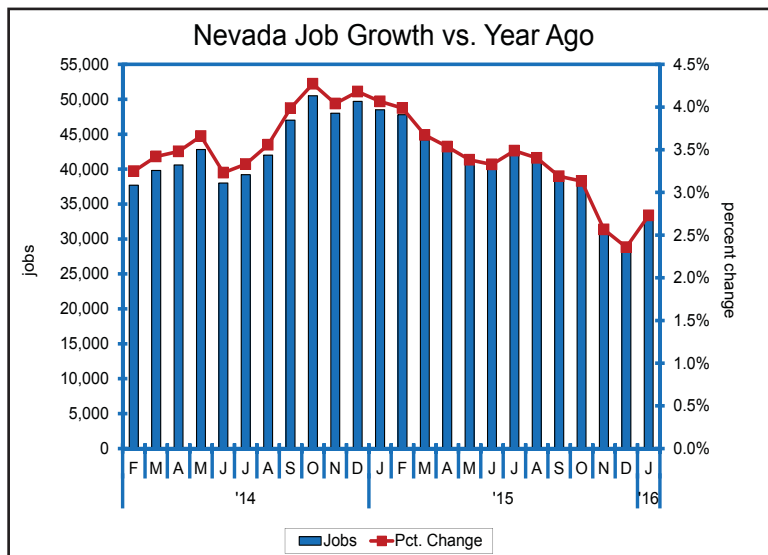
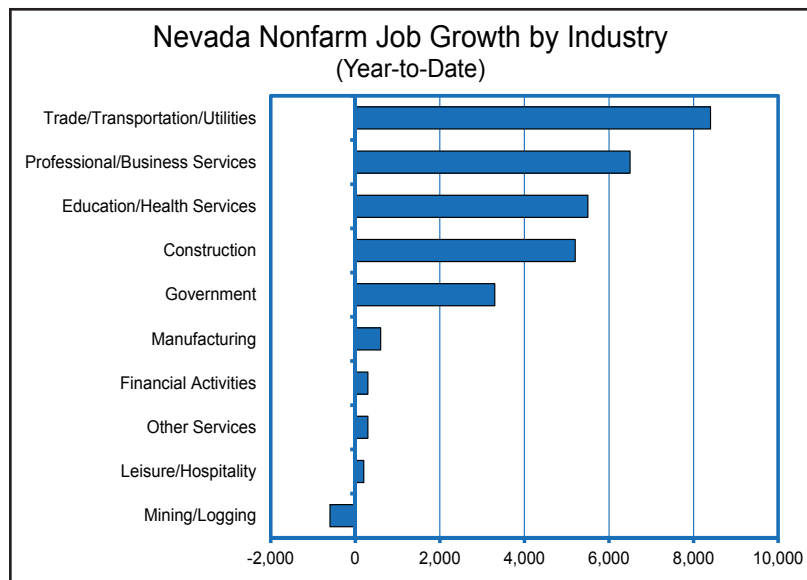


NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

January 2016

Total seasonally adjusted non-farm jobs reached 1.28 million in January, up 33,900 jobs, or 2.7 percent, relative to the same month last year. This is the 61st consecutive month of year-over-year employment gains that have been recorded in the Silver State. Further, we have experienced month-over-month employment gains in all but six months since 2011.

Employment in all but two of the State's supersectors is up this month on a year-over-year basis as well. Construction



continues to lead the way in terms of percentage growth, up 10.2 percent over last year. The professional and business services sector experienced the greatest nominal growth, up 9,200 relative to January 2015, for a growth rate of 5.7 percent. The only sectors to lose employment were mining and logging, down 700 jobs, and leisure and hospitality, down 1,100.

All told, in a month where we would expect to lose about 23,900 jobs (due, in part, to a reversal of holiday-related hiring),

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: December - January Change			
	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	-16,100	-23,900	7,800
Private Sector	-12,200	-18,000	5,800
Public Sector	-3,900	-5,900	2,000

Nevada payrolls actually contracted by just 16,100, according to preliminary estimates, leading to a seasonally adjusted increase of 7,800 jobs relative to December.

Taking a closer look at the retail trade sector will help to shed light on the seasonal adjustment process that employment data go through every month. Unadjusted retail trade employment fell 4,700 over the month, a decrease of 3.1 percent. However, retail trade employment actually added 2,500 jobs, an increase of 1.7 percent, after seasonal adjustment. What this indicates is that the decrease in retail trade employment was less than would typically be expected at this time of year with the end of holiday-related employment.

The job growth figures typically reported in our overview represent the net effect of thousands of individual labor market “transactions.” In any given quarter, in excess of 100,000 jobs may be gained and/or lost in Nevada. The Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series offers insight into these transactions and allows us to examine gross job gains and losses from a variety of different perspectives, albeit on a lagged basis, and provides insight into labor market “churn.”

BED information indicates that 2015:IIQ gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 66,700. Over the same period, there were 62,100 gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to

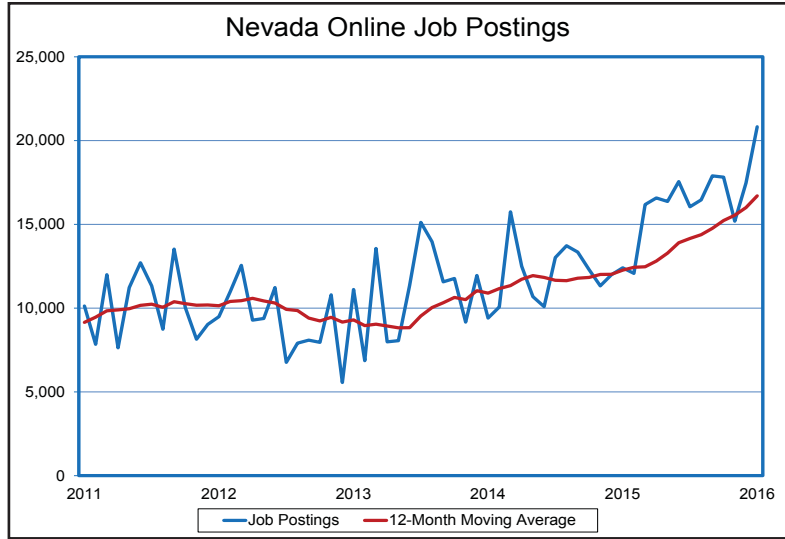
a “net” employment gain of 4,600 jobs in the private sector during the second quarter of 2015. This represents the 19th consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures. Additionally, in three out the last five quarters, net job gains were in excess of 10,000.

In the second quarter of 2015, opening establishments accounted for a gross gain of 11,500 new jobs. On the other hand, 9,000 jobs were lost due to establishments closing. Over the last 14 quarters, job losses attributed to closing establishments have averaged less than 10,000; in fact, jobs lost over the last two quarters are below pre-recession readings. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses, solely accounted for by opening and closing establishments, yielded a net employment gain of 2,500 jobs in the private sector during 2015:IIQ. In seven of the last eight quarters, net job gains were in excess of 1,000 – this represents the 15th consecutive quarter of such growth, based upon BED measures, and the 20th quarter of improvement since the end of 2009.

Information from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover-Survey (JOLTS), produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, helps to shed light on the underlying trends in the national labor market. The number of hires is a reliable barometer for measuring the confidence that employers have in the state of the economy. When a recession hits, many firms stop hiring and layoffs are concentrated among workers with the least job experience. During the recession, the number of hires fell by more than 1.8 million per month from peak to trough. With 5.3 million hires recorded in December 2015, there have been increases on a year-over-year basis in 33 of the last 34 months.

Perhaps more interesting than the number of hires, are the trends in quits. During the

recession, there was a marked downtrend in quits, which suggests employed persons felt inclined to hold on to their jobs while the labor market was in flux. Lately, there has been an uptick in quits, suggesting workers have greater confidence in the labor market. High hiring rates also facilitated the movement of workers between firms. In December 2015, quits totaled three million, up 12.5 percent over the year. Overall, the series has increased in 32 of the previous 34 months.



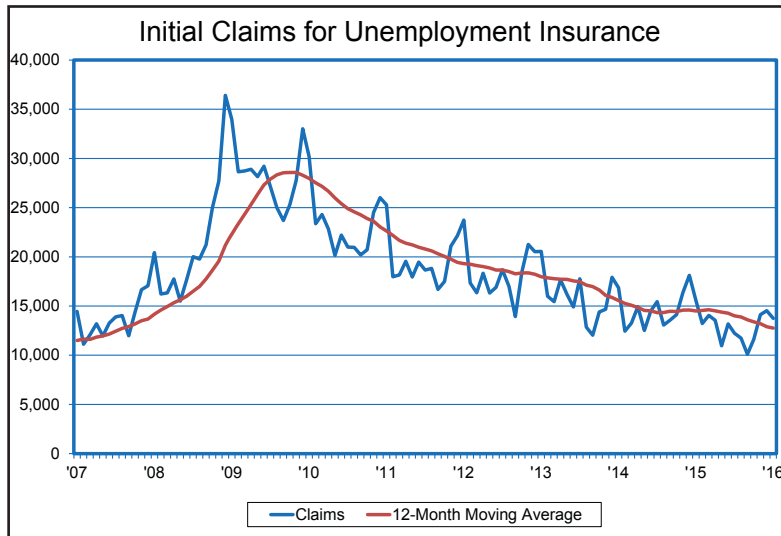
Weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$860 during 2015:IIIQ. This compares to \$840 a year ago, a gain of 2.6 percent. This represents the highest IIIQ reading on record. Wages have been trending up since 2011, albeit at a modest pace. Through the first three quarters of 2015, average weekly wages are up 1.6 percent from the prior year. Underlying trends continue to improve, as wage growth is keeping up with inflation. For instance, during the first three quarters of 2015, consumer prices were unchanged from 2014, suggesting that wages have grown in “real” terms.

Turning to the nation, similar trends are evident in hourly wages. According to the Current Employment Statistics Program, prior to the economic downturn (the beginning of 2007), the national hourly wage came in at an average of \$20.69. Since then, wages have increased to just over \$25 per hour, specifically, coming in at \$25.52 in January. Although the increase to wages is encouraging, perhaps the most important statistic is the noticeable easing of wage growth over the course of the past several years. 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 2.3 percent. On the other hand, the news regarding “real” (inflation-adjust-

ed) wage growth is slightly more promising. When we compare the last 12 months (ending January 2016) to the same period ending in January 2008, an eight-year span, we see that wages are up 19.6 percent. Over the same period, prices, measured by the Consumer Price Index, are up 12.6 percent.

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 20,800 online job postings in Nevada this month. This is a 67.9 percent increase from last January’s total of 12,400. For those job ads specifying work hours, roughly 87 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

Using the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research Data System’s (NPWR) Student Completion and Workforce Report, we are able to look at in-State employment outcomes for Nevada State Higher Education graduates soon after (within two-five quarters) graduation. For all years of available data, Bachelor’s Degree recipients represent the largest share of employed graduates, growing from 2,220 employed graduates in the 2004-2005



academic year to 2,730 employed graduates soon after the 2012-2013 academic year. The number of employed Associate's Degree recipients has seen fairly significant growth over the period, with 1,960 employed graduates in 2012-2013, up 70 percent from the 2004-2005 total. The number of employed Master's Degree recipients has seen some decline over the last several years, with 690 employed graduates for 2012-2013. This is down from the high of 1,020 employed graduates from the 2007-2008 academic year.

When the NPWR results are considered on a percentage basis, Associate's Degree recipients look to have had the most success in finding employment soon after graduation. For the 2012-2013 academic year, 48 percent of Associate's Degree recipients found employment in the two to five quarters following graduation in Nevada, compared to 42 percent of Bachelor's Degree recipients and 47 percent of Master's Degree recipients. The employment rate of Bachelor's Degree earners has been stuck around 42 percent for the last several years, despite growth in the number of employed. This is explained by the large jump in Bachelor's Degree recipients, which has risen from 5,120 in the 2004-2005 academic year to 6,530 in 2012-2013 academic year.

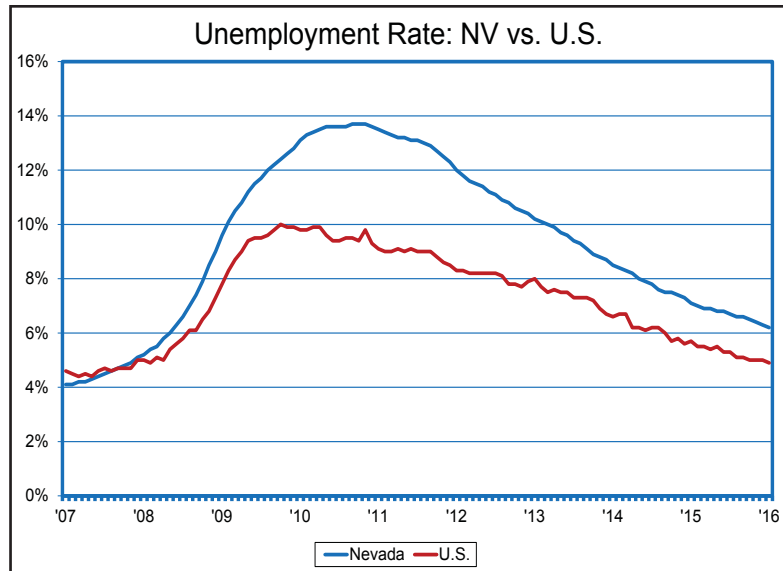
The number of employers in the Nevada Un-

employment Insurance System totaled 65,700 during 2015:IVQ, increasing by 3,000 employers, or 4.7 percent, from 2015:IIIQ. The large increase in employers is mostly attributable to an amendment made to NRS 616B.691 – this change required client companies, which lease employees from Professional Employer Organizations, to be tracked individually in Nevada's Unemployment Insurance System. With an effective date of October 1, 2015, 2015:IVQ was the first quarter in which these client companies were included in the employer counts. The 2015:IIIQ total was revised up to a record total of 62,700 employers. With the quarterly increase in 2015:IVQ, Nevada has a record number of employer totals for five consecutive quarters. On a year-over-year basis, the number of employers in Nevada increased by 4,500 or 7.3 percent. This marks 18 consecutive quarters in which year-over-year employer totals have increased. From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of employers grow by 9,700, a 17.2 percent increase.

Following the trend of the last several years, January's initial claims for unemployment insurance totals declined from December, falling by 5.4 percent, to 13,740. The twelve month average for claims, which best represents the overall trend in claims, fell to 12,750, the lowest value for this measure since August 2007. Computed measures of unemployment insurance claims activity, such as the exhaustion rate and average duration, remained stable in January. Over the next several months, initial claims are expected to decline some before increasing in June and July.

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 6.2 percent – the lowest rate since mid-2008. This is the 59th consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate, down 0.9 percentage points this month, relative to last January. On a monthly basis, the State unemployment rate has either decreased or held steady, relative to the previous month, for the last 64 months. This month, the gap between the national unemployment rate (4.9 percent) and the Nevada rate was 1.3 percentage points. This represents the smallest gap since September 2008.



This month, we highlight the labor market status of the Silver State’s veteran population, utilizing results from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At its peak in mid-2011, the veterans’ unemployment rate stood at 14.7 percent – slightly higher than the peak rate for total unemployment, which was 14.4 percent¹ at the end of 2010. However, since 2012, unemployment rates for veterans have been notably lower than the total rate. In January, veterans have an unemployment rate of 6.4 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), down from 6.9 percent a year ago. In comparison, the total unemployment rate is 6.7 percent this month (again, expressed as a 12-month moving average), a one percentage point decrease from January last year.

Information from the CPS also allows for an assessment of a number of factors affecting the unemployed in the State—the so-called “Alternative Measures.” U-3, the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force, averaged 6.9 percent

over 2015. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 6.7 percent over this period. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 7.3 percent. Discouraged workers are those people who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than belief that there are no jobs to fill, totaling 8.3 percent. Finally, U-6 adds part-time workers (working less than 35 hours per week) who would rather be working full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons, including having their hours cut or being unable to find full-time work. This leads to a U-6 underutilization rate of 13.9 percent. Nevada was within the highest three positions in all measures of Labor Underutilization throughout 2015, with the exception of the U-1 measure, where Nevada ranked 6th.

¹ It should be noted that utilizing information solely from the CPS results in a slightly different total unemployment rate than what is “officially” reported. The State’s official rate incorporates information regarding job trends and unemployment insurance claims activity into the calculation, in addition to CPS results.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: January 2016

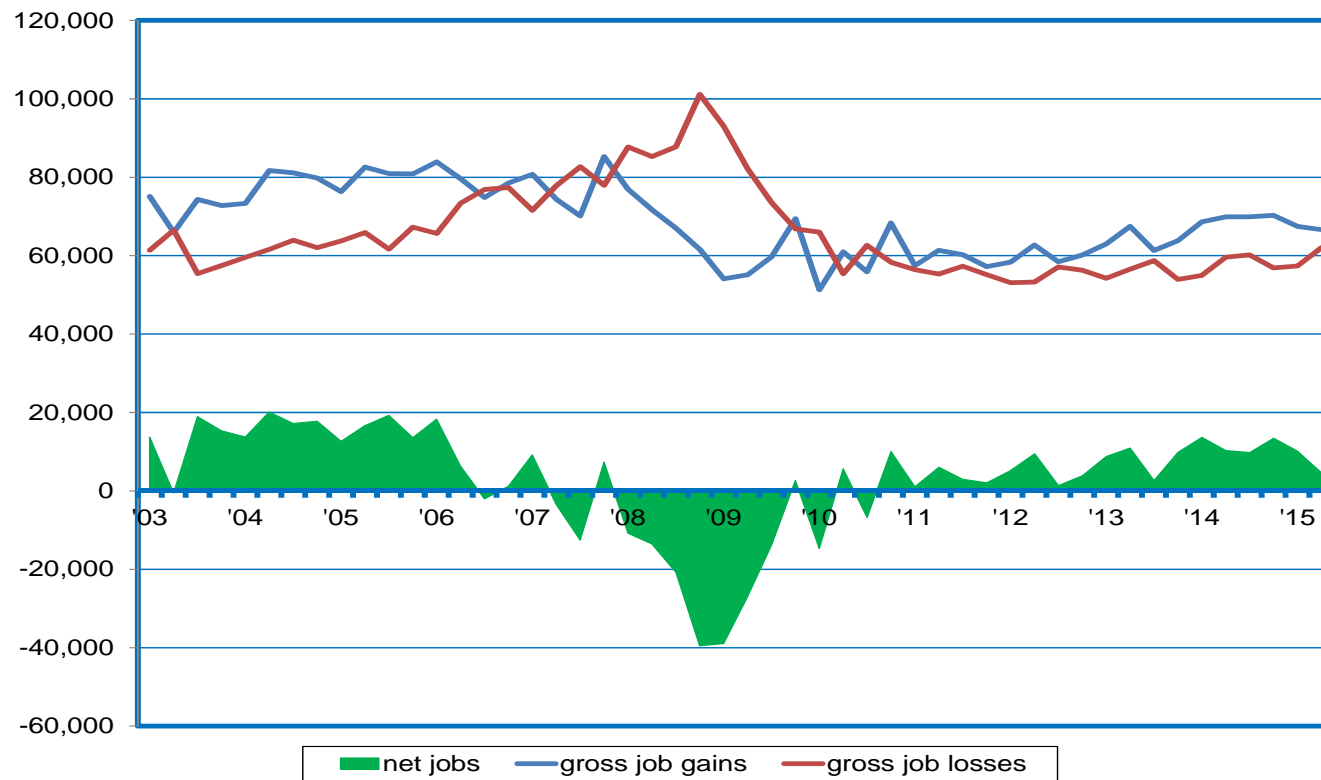
Special Topics Slides



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

Job Gains > Losses in 19 Straight Qtrs.

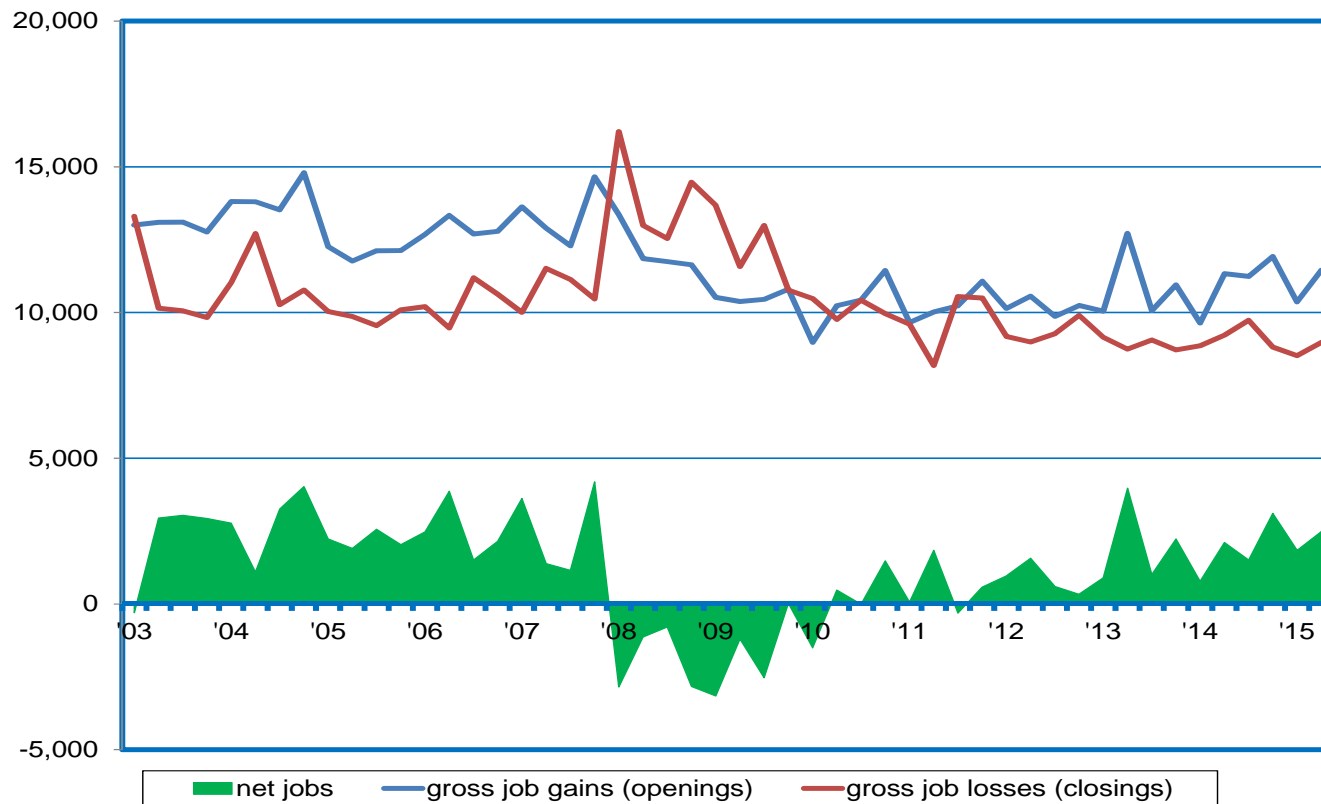
Private Sector Gross Job Gains vs. Gross Job Losses; Business Employment Dynamics (Seasonally Adjusted)



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Opening Gains > Closing Losses Last 15 Qtrs.

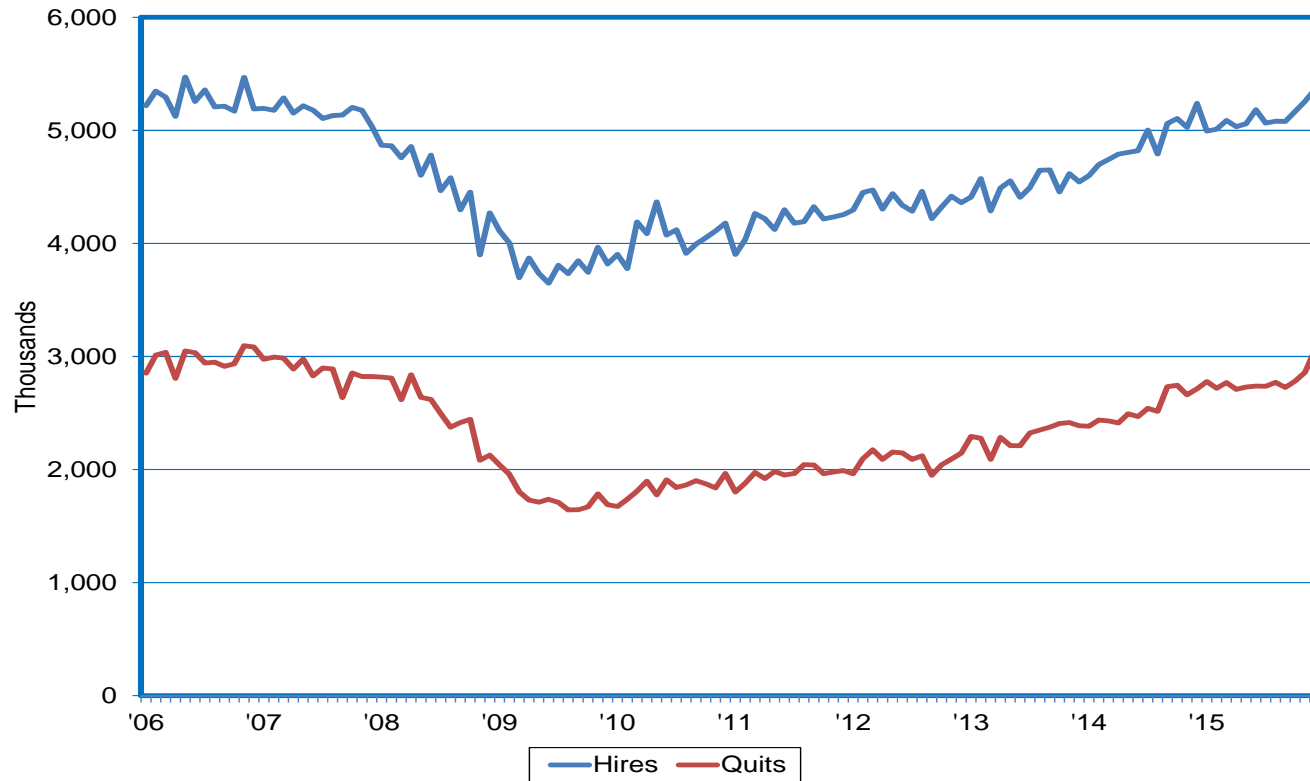
Gross Job Gains vs. Gross Job Losses in Opening & Closing Establishments;
Business Employment Dynamics (Seasonally Adjusted)



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U.S. Hire/Quit Activity Trending Positive... Rise in Quits Suggests Confidence

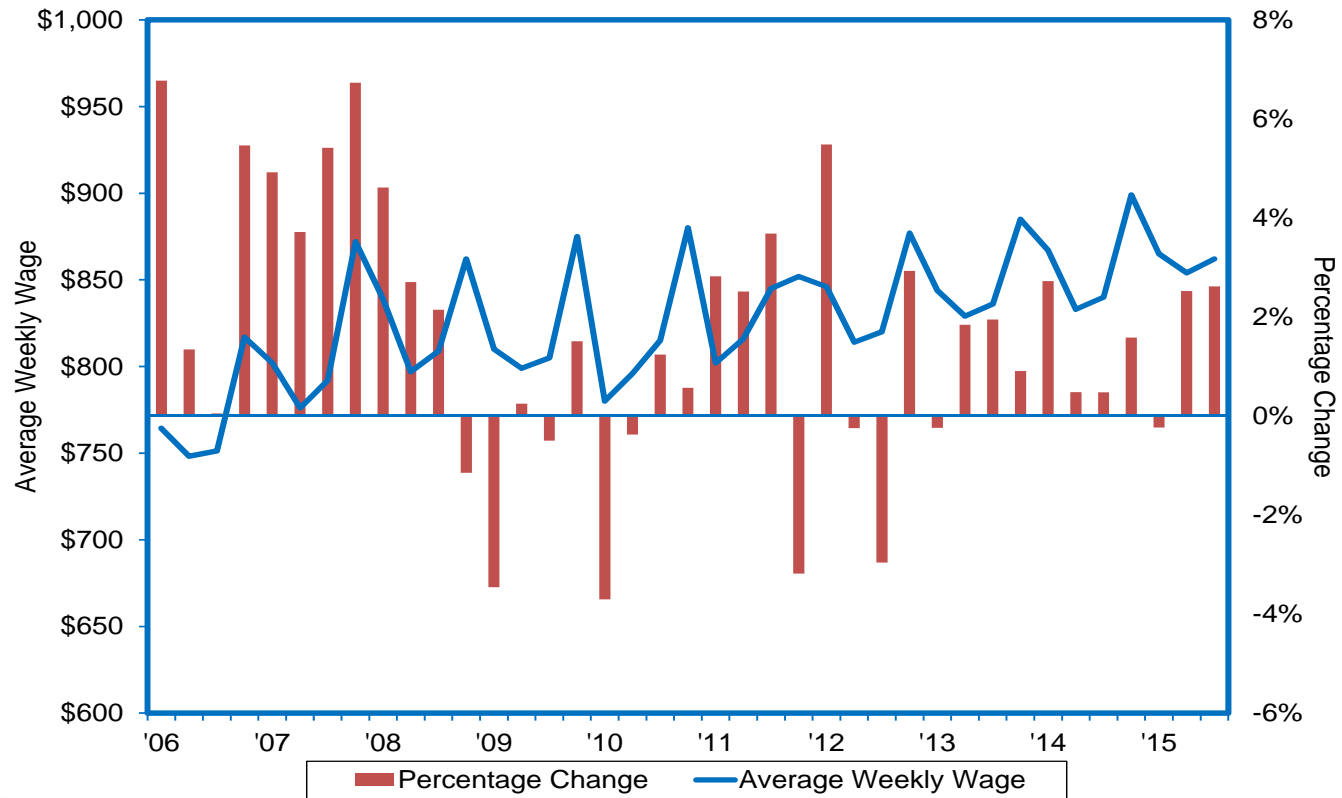
U.S. New Hires and Quits



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Nevada Wages at \$862/Week in 2015:IIIQ; A Record-High for the Qtr.; Up 2.6% Over 2014

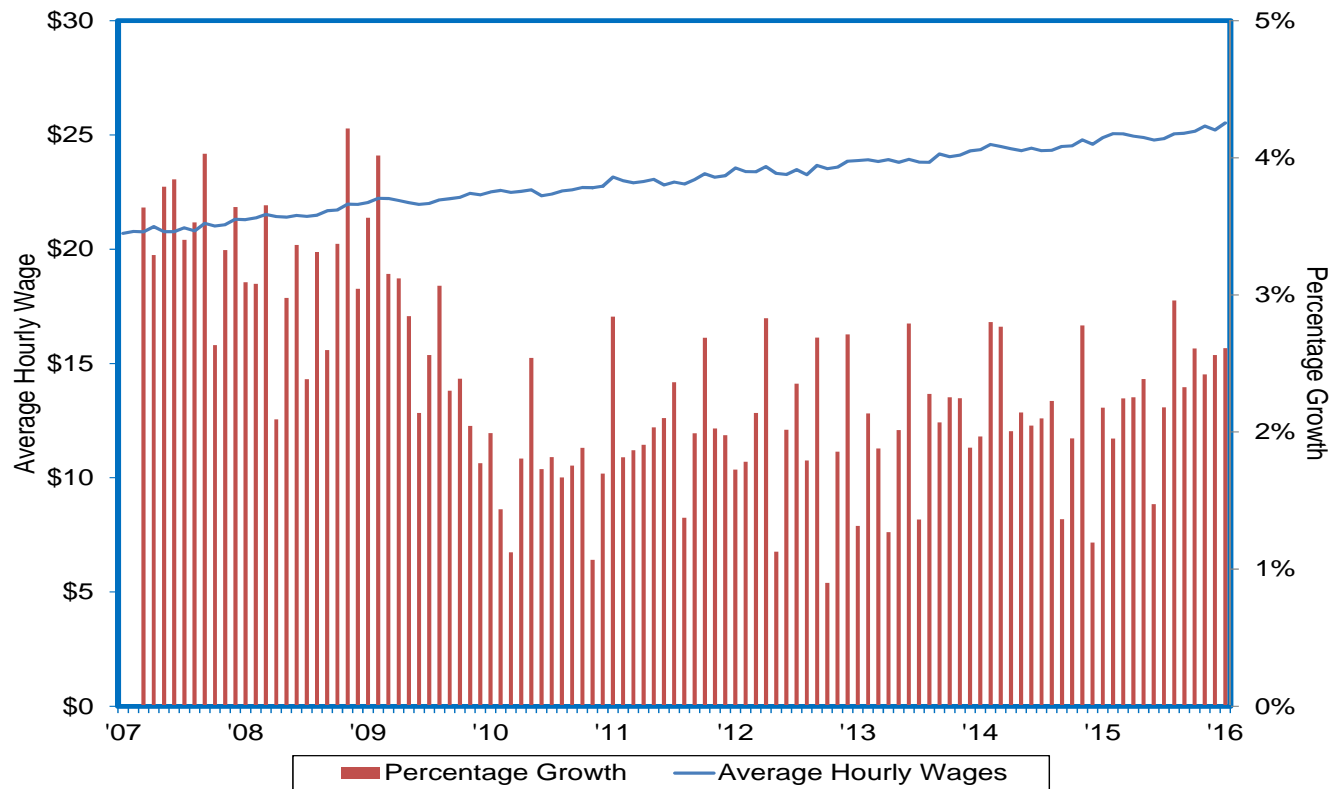
Nevada Average Weekly Wage



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U.S. Wages Growing at a 2%+ Rate of Late

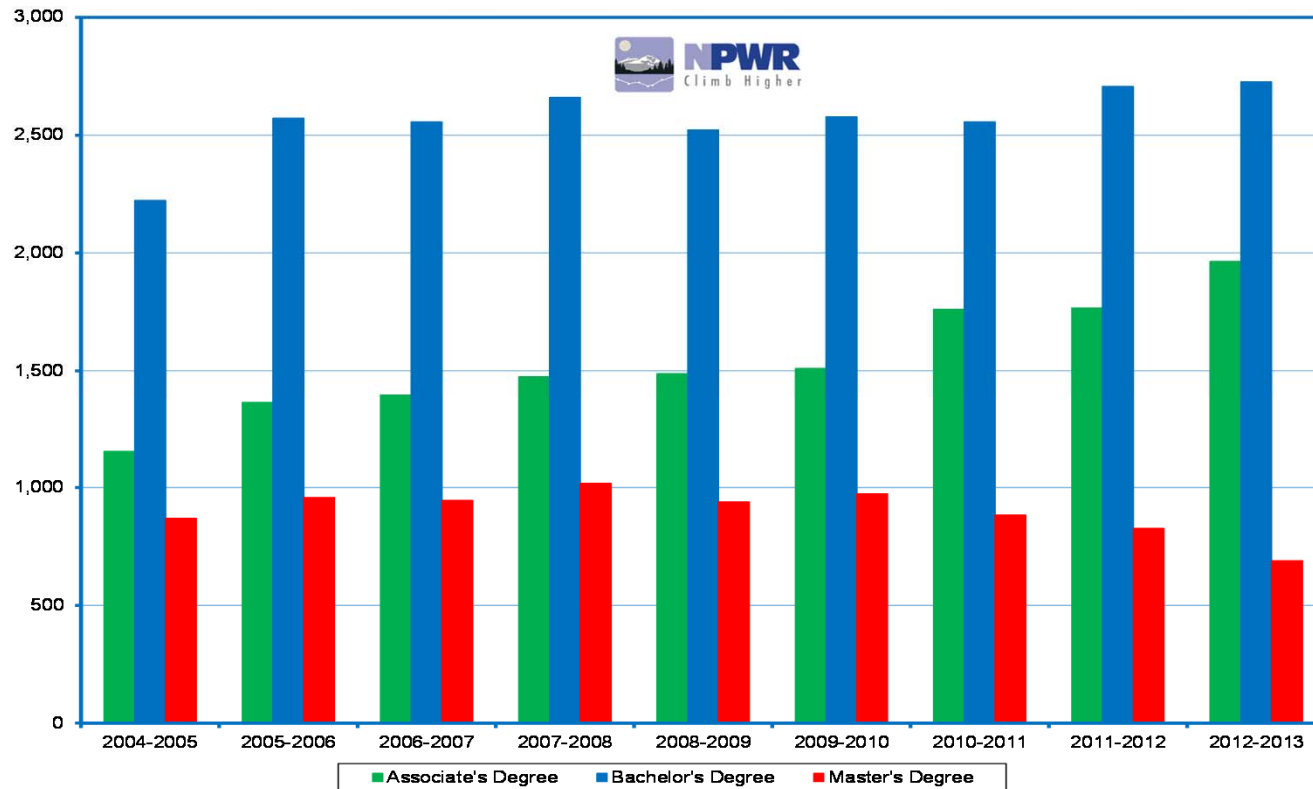
U.S. Average Hourly Wage



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of NSHE Assoc./Bachelors Grads Employed in NV Shortly After Graduation Trending Up

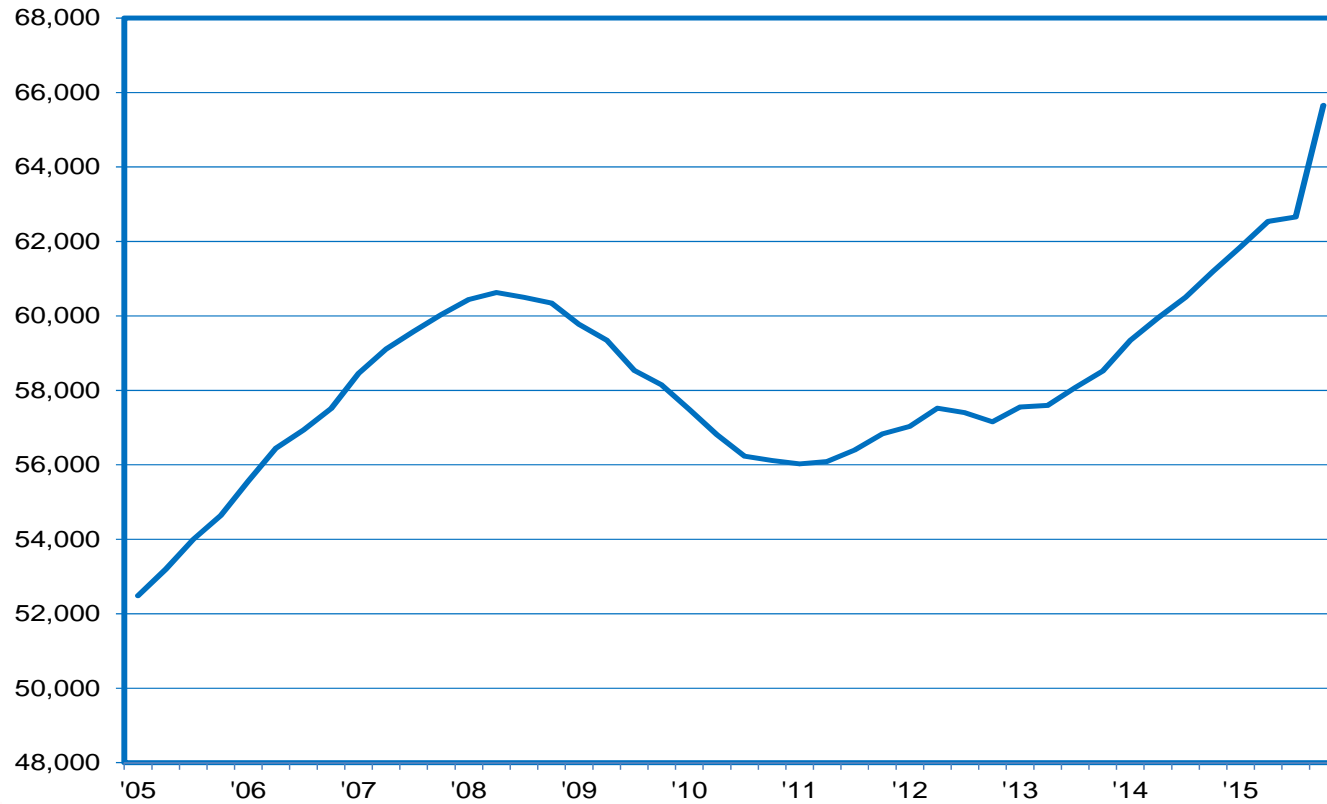
Employed in NV 2-5 Qtrs. Following Graduation (NPWR Research Tool)



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At Nearly 66K, # of Employers at Record High; Up vs. Yr.-Ago in 18 Straight Qtrs.

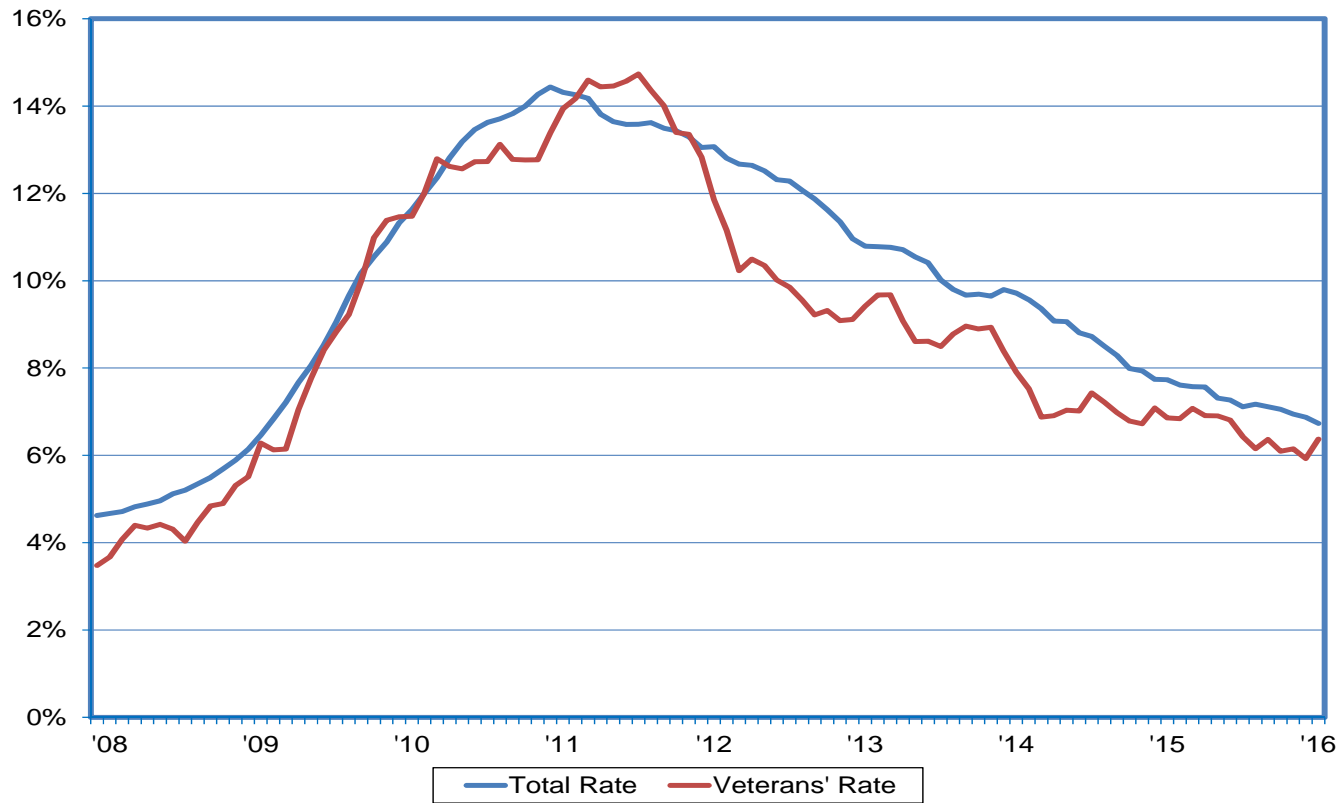
Number of Nevada Employers



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NV Vets' Unemployment Rate Consistently Below Overall Rate; 6.4% Over Past 12 Mos.

Jobless Rates: Vets vs. Total (Current Population Survey; 12-month moving avg)



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Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.4 Point to the “Official” Rate

Alternative Measures Of Labor Underutilization

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (2015 Annual Average)		
Measure	Underutilization Concept	Level
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	6.7%
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	3.0%
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	3.5%
U-3	similar to official rate	6.9%
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	7.3%
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	8.3%
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	13.9%





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

January 2016

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	7.8	33.9	2.7%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	-16.1	29.4	2.4%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	172	2,695	1.9%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.2%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.5%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.9%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Jan-16	Jan-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Dec-15
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1433.4	1414.2	19.2	1.4%	1431.7
EMPLOYMENT	1344.0	1313.2	30.8	2.3%	1341.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	101.0	-11.6	-11.5%	90.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	7.1%	-----	-----	6.3%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1426.8	1411.3	15.5	1.1%	1424.5
EMPLOYMENT	1333.8	1305.1	28.8	2.2%	1337.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.0	106.2	-13.2	-12.5%	87.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	7.5%	-----	-----	6.1%

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)

	Jan-16	Jan-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Dec-15
Total All Industries	1275.5	1241.6	33.9	2.7%	1267.7
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-4.8%</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>72.0</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>42.3</i>
Durable Goods	26.0	25.8	0.2	0.8%	25.9
Non-durable Goods	16.6	15.9	0.7	4.4%	16.4
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>235.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>241.0</i>
Wholesale	34.9	34.3	0.6	1.7%	34.8
Retail	146.7	141.7	5.0	3.5%	144.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	59.9	2.5	4.2%	62.0
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>59.6</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.1	-0.1	-0.3%	33.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	25.1	0.3	1.2%	26.3
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>171.6</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>168.4</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.1	51.2	0.9	1.8%	52.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	97.2	89.0	8.2	9.2%	94.5
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>124.2</i>
Educational Services	13.9	12.7	1.2	9.4%	14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.5	106.3	4.2	4.0%	110.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>339.0</i>	<i>340.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.3%</i>	<i>339.0</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	28.2	1.2	4.3%	29.4
Accommodation and Food Service	309.6	311.9	-2.3	-0.7%	309.6
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>36.6</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>158.7</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>156.7</i>
Federal	18.8	18.2	0.6	3.3%	18.5
State	41.1	38.6	2.5	6.5%	38.8
Local	98.8	96.9	1.9	2.0%	99.4

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Jan-16	Jan-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Dec-15
Total All Industries	1258.2	1228.8	29.4	2.4%	1274.3
<i>Goods Producing</i>	126.1	120.9	5.2	4.3%	127.9
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7	14.3	-0.6	-4.2%	13.8
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.2	-0.3	-2.7%	10.8
Construction	70.3	65.1	5.2	8.0%	71.8
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.0	0.1	0.9%	11.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.6	47.3	4.3	9.1%	52.6
Manufacturing	42.1	41.5	0.6	1.4%	42.3
Durable Goods	25.7	25.7	0.0	0.0%	25.9
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	16.4	15.8	0.6	3.8%	16.4
<i>Service Providing</i>	1132.1	1107.9	24.2	2.2%	1146.4
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	976.2	955.3	20.9	2.2%	986.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.1	234.7	8.4	3.6%	248.9
Wholesale	34.7	34.1	0.6	1.8%	34.9
Retail	146.0	140.9	5.1	3.6%	150.7
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.0	49.8	2.2	4.4%	56.0
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	22.4	1.0	4.5%	23.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	8.5	0.8	9.4%	9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	59.7	2.7	4.5%	63.3
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	55.8	2.7	4.8%	59.4
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	25.7	1.4	5.4%	28.4
Air	6.6	6.3	0.3	4.8%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.3	15.2	0.1	0.7%	15.2
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	11.2	-0.2	-1.8%	10.9
Information	13.0	13.3	-0.3	-2.3%	14.0
Telecommunications	3.6	3.9	-0.3	-7.7%	4.0
Financial Activities	58.2	57.9	0.3	0.5%	59.8
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0%	33.5
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.7	0.0	0.0%	18.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	24.6	0.3	1.2%	26.3
Professional & Business Services	169.9	163.4	6.5	4.0%	168.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.8	51.2	0.6	1.2%	52.4
Management of Companies	22.6	22.1	0.5	2.3%	23.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.5	90.1	5.4	6.0%	93.2
Administrative & Support Services	91.7	86.6	5.1	5.9%	89.4
Employment Services	20.2	20.6	-0.4	-1.9%	21.8
Education and Health Services	123.5	118.0	5.5	4.7%	125.0
Educational Services	14.0	12.6	1.4	11.1%	14.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.5	105.4	4.1	3.9%	110.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.8	47.1	1.7	3.6%	49.8
Hospitals	27.9	26.2	1.7	6.5%	27.9
Leisure and Hospitality	333.0	332.8	0.2	0.1%	334.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	27.1	1.4	5.2%	29.1
Accommodation and Food Service	304.5	305.7	-1.2	-0.4%	305.6
Accommodation	189.4	193.9	-4.5	-2.3%	189.3
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.7	188.9	-5.2	-2.8%	184.4
Casino Hotels	173.7	178.7	-5.0	-2.8%	174.3
Gaming Industries	10.0	10.2	-0.2	-2.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.1	111.8	3.3	3.0%	116.3
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	56.4	1.3	2.3%	58.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.3	43.6	1.7	3.9%	46.2
Other Services	35.5	35.2	0.3	0.9%	35.6
Government	155.9	152.6	3.3	2.2%	159.8
Federal	18.6	18.0	0.6	3.3%	18.5
State	38.1	37.2	0.9	2.4%	40.4
Local	99.2	97.4	1.8	1.8%	100.9

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	1275.5												1275.5
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9												13.9
Construction	73.5												73.5
Manufacturing	42.6												42.6
Durable Goods	26.0												26.0
Non-durable Goods	16.6												16.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	244.0												244.0
Wholesale	34.9												34.9
Retail Trade	146.7												146.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4												62.4
Financial Activities	58.4												58.4
Finance and Insurance	33.0												33.0
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4												25.4
Professional & Business Services	171.6												171.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.1												52.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	97.2												97.2
Education and Health Services	124.4												124.4
Educational Services	13.9												13.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.5												110.5
Leisure and Hospitality	339.0												339.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4												29.4
Accommodation and Food Service	309.6												309.6
Other Services	36.4												36.4
Government	158.7												158.7
Federal	18.8												18.8
State	41.1												41.1
Local	98.8												98.8

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.
Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

Jan-16

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	1258.2												1258.2
Goods Producing	126.1												126.1
Natural Resources & Mining	13.7												13.7
Metal Ore Mining	10.9												10.9
Construction	70.3												70.3
Construction of Buildings	11.1												11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.6												51.6
Manufacturing	42.1												42.1
Durable Goods	25.7												25.7
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8												9.8
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0												6.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4												16.4
Service Providing	1132.1												1132.1
Private Service Providing	976.2												976.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243.1												243.1
Wholesale	34.7												34.7
Retail	146.0												146.0
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.0												52.0
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4												23.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3												9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4												62.4
Utilities	3.9												3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5												58.5
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1												27.1
Air	6.6												6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.3												15.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0												11.0
Information	13.0												13.0
Telecommunications	3.6												3.6
Financial Activities	58.2												58.2
Finance and Insurance	33.3												33.3
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7												17.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9												24.9
Professional & Business Services	169.9												169.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.8												51.8
Management of Companies	22.6												22.6
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.5												95.5
Administrative & Support Services	91.7												91.7
Employment Services	20.2												20.2
Education and Health Services	123.5												123.5
Educational Services	14.0												14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.5												109.5
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Casino Hotels	173.7												173.7
Gaming Industries	10.0												10.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.1												115.1
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7												57.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.3												45.3
Other Services	35.5												35.5
Government	155.9												155.9
Federal	18.6												18.6
State	38.1												38.1
Local	99.2												99.2

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

2016 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA													
LABOR FORCE	1433.4												1433.4
EMPLOYMENT	1344.0												1344.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4												89.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%												6.2%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1426.8												1426.8
EMPLOYMENT	1333.8												1333.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.0												93.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%												6.5%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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