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# **PRESS RELEASE**

For Immediate Release  
May 18, 2016

## **Nevada's Unemployment Rate Held at 5.8 Percent in April**

CARSON CITY, NV —In April, the Nevada unemployment rate remained at 5.8 percent, but decreased 1.1 percentage points over the year.

“I'm encouraged by the durability of our economic recovery in Nevada,” said Governor Brian Sandoval. “Jobs have grown for 64 straight months and the state's unemployment rate has been trending down for 62 consecutive months. Nevada's population growth is fourth-strongest in the nation as our labor market continues on its path to recovery. High-quality, good-paying jobs are fueling our dynamic growth as demonstrated by the announcement that wages are at an all-time high, another impressive milestone for Nevada's job creators.”

Trade/transportation/utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth through the first four months of the year, adding 9,100 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 3.9 percent, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. The construction super sector continues to have the highest percentage growth rate, up 9.3 percent with the addition of 6,100 jobs relative to the first four months of last year.

Nevada payrolls increased by 32,900 jobs in April, for a growth rate of 2.6 percent, relative to the same month last year. This marks the 64th consecutive month of year-over-year job growth in the Silver State.

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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

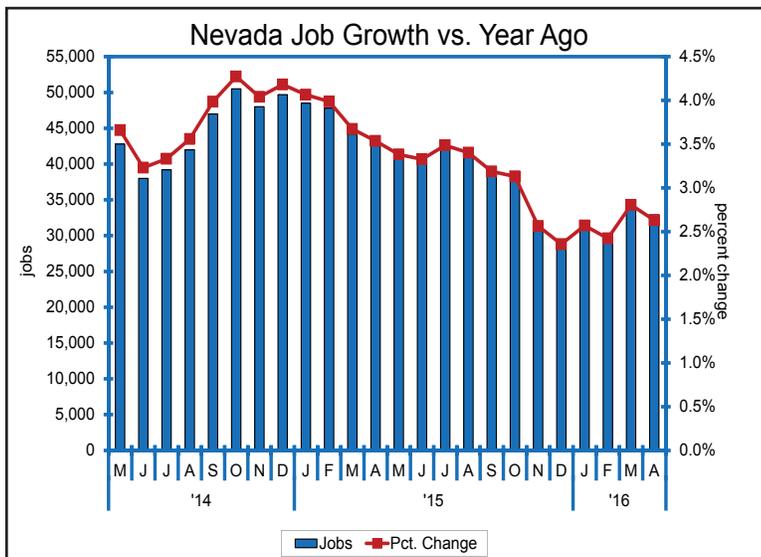
### April 2016

In April, national job growth slowed considerably. In fact, the monthly increase was the smallest since September of last year. This slowdown was reflected in Nevada's labor market, which essentially held steady, adding 400 jobs, seasonally adjusted, relative to March – the smallest month-over-month increase since December. Payrolls were expected to increase by 6,300 (not seasonally adjusted), but 6,700 jobs were actually added, leading to the slight seasonally adjusted gain. Specifically, the private sector added 900 jobs to payrolls, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector decreased by 500 jobs over the month. Although month-over-month growth was not as robust as reported in prior periods, over-

**Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: March - April Change**

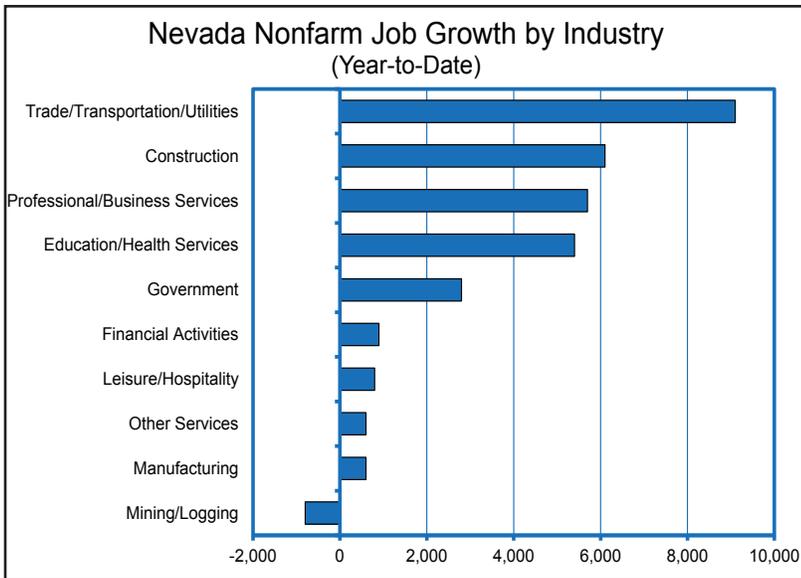
	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,700	6,300	400
Private Sector	7,400	6,500	900
Public Sector	-700	-200	-500

the-year, job growth was still relatively strong. Nevada payrolls increased by 32,900 jobs in April, for a growth rate of 2.6 percent, relative to the same month last year. This marks the 64<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of year-over-year job growth in the Silver State. Nationally, jobs grew at a 1.9 percent annualized pace in April.



Trade/transportation/utilities employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 9,100 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 3.9 percent. The construction super sector continues to have the highest percentage growth rate, up 9.3 percent with the addition of 6,100 jobs relative to the first four months of last year. Mining and logging, the only sector to contract, continued to trend downward through the early months of this year, off 800 jobs from last year.

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 20,000 online job postings in Nevada this month. This is a 9.5 percent increase from last April's total of 18,300. For those job ads specifying work hours, roughly 90 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.

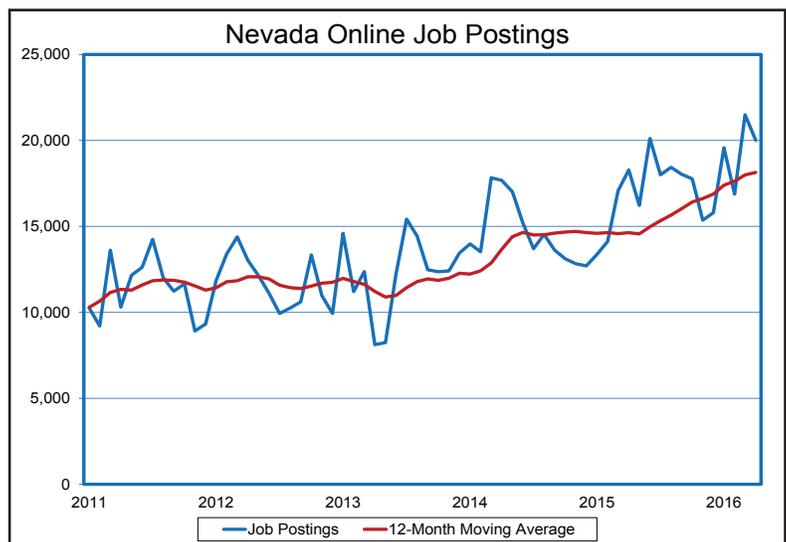
Weekly wages in Nevada as a whole averaged \$935 during 2015:IVQ. This compares to \$899 a year ago, a gain of four percent. This represents the highest IVQ reading on record. Wages have been trending up since 2011, albeit at a modest pace. In 2015 as a whole, average weekly wages are up 2.2 percent from the prior year. Underlying trends continue to improve, as wage growth is keeping up with inflation. For instance, during 2015, consumer prices were essentially unchanged from 2014, suggesting that wages have grown in "real" terms over the year. As an aside, it should be noted that fourth quarter readings always realize a spike in wages, a phenomena which can be largely explained by the bonuses eligible workers typically receive at year-end.

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 \$25.47 in March. Although the increase in 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-adjusted) wage growth is slightly more promising. When we compare the last 12 months (ending March 2016) to the same period ending in March 2008, an eight-year span, we see that wages are up 19.3 percent. Over the same period, prices, measured by the Consumer Price Index, are up 12 percent.

Although we typically focus on average wages for Nevada as a whole, analyzing wages across occupational groups can shed additional insight into the State's economy. Using data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Program, we can identify exceptionally high-paying and low-paying groups. Overall, the average hourly wage comes in at \$20.58 for all occupations in

the health of the State's economy by looking at trends in online job ads via DETR's Silver State Solutions initiative. There were 20,000 online job postings in Nevada this month. This is a 9.5 percent increase from last April's total of 18,300. For those job ads specifying work hours, roughly 90 percent were for full-time positions. The underlying trend of steady growth in online job postings is continuing.



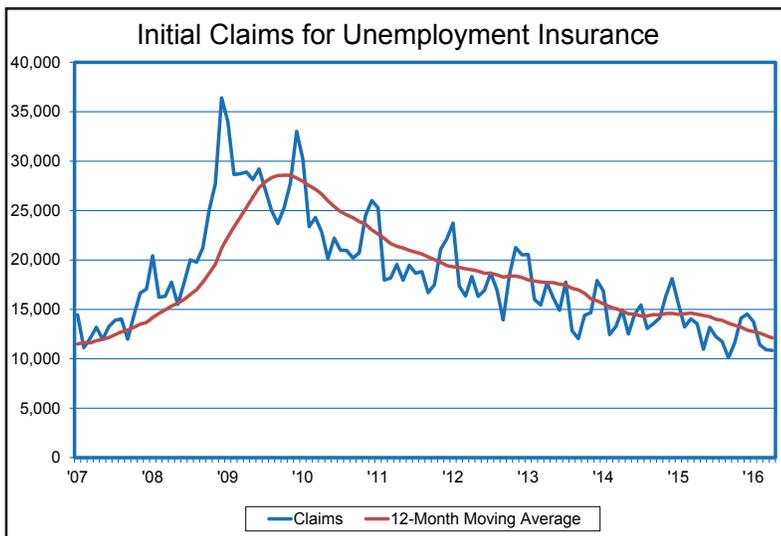
the Silver State. The management, legal, and healthcare practitioners/technical occupational groups have the highest hourly wages for any group in the State, at \$47.07, \$46.35, and \$41.51, respectively. In terms of employment, the management and healthcare practitioners/technical occupational groups are fairly large, each employing over 50,000 Nevadans; meanwhile, legal occupations have only 9,000 on payroll. While the highest paying occupational groups vary by industry, the lowest paying groups tend to be those in service providing industries. Building/grounds cleaning and maintenance (\$14.04), personal care/service (\$12.63), and food preparation/serving (\$12.17) occupations provide the lowest hourly wages in the State. Although these occupations are low-paying, they have relatively high employment, ranging from 72,400 jobs (building/grounds cleaning and maintenance) to 177,100 jobs (food preparation/serving). With 192,500 on payroll, Nevada's largest occupational group, office and administrative support, has an average hourly wage of \$16.88.

Last month we used the Nevada P-20 to Workforce Research (NPWR) Data System to show county-level data concerning the largest industries and corresponding Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) degrees held in those industries. This month, we use NPWR to identify median wages by educational attainment for NSHE grads and completers. A recently released report provides 2014 median earnings

for graduates based on the certificate or degree earned. Not surprisingly, the report shows that the more education a person receives, the more that person earns. Median earnings for Bachelor's Degree recipients working in Nevada were \$52,900, nearly \$6,000 more than the median earnings of NSHE Associate's Degree holders. Master's Degree and Doctoral Degree recipients had median earnings of \$64,700 and \$76,500, respectively.

Greater educational attainment tends to show improved employment outcomes, as persons with higher levels of education generally receive higher wages and have improved job security. This tendency appears to hold true when examining the educational background of Nevadan's receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. On average over the last 12 months, persons receiving a high school education or less make up 65 percent of unemployment insurance claimants, while representing an estimated 45 percent of Nevada's population, according to Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. When contrasted with the share of UI claimants that have at least a year or more of higher education, an alarming disparity appears. Nevadan's with one or more years of higher education represent 32 percent of UI claimants while making up 55 percent of the State's population.

Overall, initial claims activity in April remained steady, with 10,800 claims in the month. The general trend in claims, captured by the 12-month average, continues to decline, falling to 12,100. On a year-to-date basis, initial claims are down nearly 17 percent compared to 2015. The year-to-date total of 46,900 initial claims is the first time there have been fewer than 50,000 in the first four months of a year since 2006. Other areas of unemployment insurance activity continue to show small, but consistent improvements. Collectively, these improvements result in fewer benefits paid each month, and, in turn, should improve the rate at which Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund moves towards a balance adequate enough for

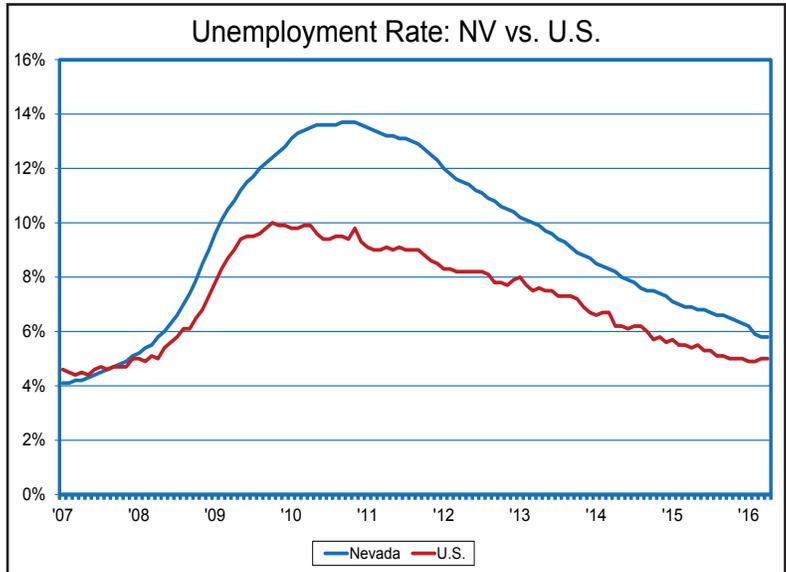


an economic downturn.

For the 62<sup>nd</sup> consecutive month, the unemployment rate in the Silver State decreased on a year-over-year basis. In April, the Nevada unemployment rate decreased 1.1 percentage points over the year, to a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent. Over-the-month the jobless rate held steady. Concurrent with the State movement, the U.S. rate also held steady from March, at five percent – 0.8 percentage point lower than the Nevada rate. This is the smallest differential since June 2008.

An examination of Nevada's unemployment relative to that in other states provides considerable insight into how the Silver State has fared over the business cycle. In January 2005, with an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent, Nevada had the 41<sup>st</sup> highest unemployment rate in the nation, in other words, 40 states had higher rates than the Silver State. Over a four-year period beginning in early-2010, Nevada had the highest unemployment rate in the nation in nearly every month. Further, the Silver State's unemployment rate hit an all-time high of 13.7 percent during that time span. Since then, the situation has started to improve, reflecting an improving labor market in the State. In March 2016, eight states had higher unemployment rates than in Nevada. (April information for all states is not yet available.)

Using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) we can identify unemployment rate trends for Nevadans with varying levels of educational attainment. Again, the value of an education is evident. In nearly every month over the past decade, the unemployment rate for those in the workforce with less than a high school education was the highest amongst all Nevadans. In fact, at the height of the recession, the jobless rate for this group exceeded 23 percent, almost ten percentage points higher than that for those with a high school education. Similarly, the unemployment rate for those Nevadans with at least a Bachelor's Degree has consistently been the lowest amongst all groups. It peaked at just 7.5



percent during the recession.

Information from the CPS allows for an assessment of a number of the factors affecting the unemployed in the State – the so-called “Alternatives Measures.” U-3, the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force, averaged 6.5 percent over the year ending in 2016:IQ. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 6.4 percent over this period. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the underutilization level to 6.8 percent. Discouraged workers are those individuals who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than belief that there are no jobs to fill, totaling 7.8 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 13.4 percent. Through the year ending in 2016:IQ, Nevada was within the highest five positions in all measures of Labor Underutilization, except for the U-1 measure, where Nevada ranked 8<sup>th</sup>.

Since the Alternative Measures have been a hot topic in the media as of late, during the next few months, we will clarify individual aspects of

the underutilization measures. In order to more clearly define the U-4 measure of Labor Underutilization, this month we narrow in on discouraged workers. Once a person becomes discouraged, they cease to be counted as unemployed, and are no longer considered to be part of the labor force, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS provides additional data regarding discouraged workers. Based on a 12-month moving average, at the lowest point in December 2006, there were only 1,800 discouraged workers reported in Nevada. By June 2012, the number of discouraged workers hit a peak, totaling 17,600 Nevadans. Since the height of the recession, the State has seen a significant decline in the number of discouraged workers, with figures coming in at 6,100 in April, a decline of two-thirds from the peak. The number of discouraged workers declined 26.5 percent, down 2,200 persons, from April last year.

This month, we examine the employment/population ratio in Nevada. In general terms, it provides information concerning the extent to which Nevadans are participating in the labor market. More specifically, this measure indicates the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. In March 2007, the employment-population ratio reached a peak of 65.7 percent, with a year-over-year average employment growth of 4.9 percent, while population growth averaged 3.4 percent. At the beginning of 2009, average employment started declining while population continued to increase. The decline in the employment-population ratio reached bottom at 56.6 percent, in March 2011; however, as 2011 drew to a close, both population and employment started growing again. As of April 2016, the population-ratio stands at 58.9 percent. The recent uptrend is another indicator pointing to positive labor market conditions in the Silver State, but room remains for continued improvement.

State economic development looks to international markets in an on-going effort to diversify the Silver State's economy. The Governor's Office of Economic Development's International Division is responsible for the State's global and strategic engagement. The Division's four main objec-

tives and initiatives are: (1) enhancing Nevada's exports; (2) foreign direct investment; (3) global recruitment of companies; and (4) fostering international partnerships for the Nevada System of Higher Education.

Two months ago, we highlighted the top exports in the Silver State. This month, we identify Nevada's leading international trade partners, using information from the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. The State's largest trade partner is Switzerland, totaling \$2.4 billion in exports during 2015 – 99 percent of which is primary metal manufactures. Nevada exports to India totaled \$1.7 billion in 2015. Primary metal manufactures also accounted for the majority of exports to the State's second-largest trading partner, encompassing 89 percent of trade to India. Nevada's third-largest trade partner, Canada, equated to \$1.3 billion in exports. Computer and electronic products accounted for 26 percent of the State's exports to this market. Rounding out Nevada's top ten trading partners are: Mexico, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Israel, United Kingdom, and Australia. All told, Nevada's exports totaled \$8.6 billion in 2015. The State's largest export was primary metal manufactures (e.g. refined gold), followed by computer/electronics products, and miscellaneous manufactures (e.g. gaming equipment).

# Nevada Labor Market Briefing: April 2016

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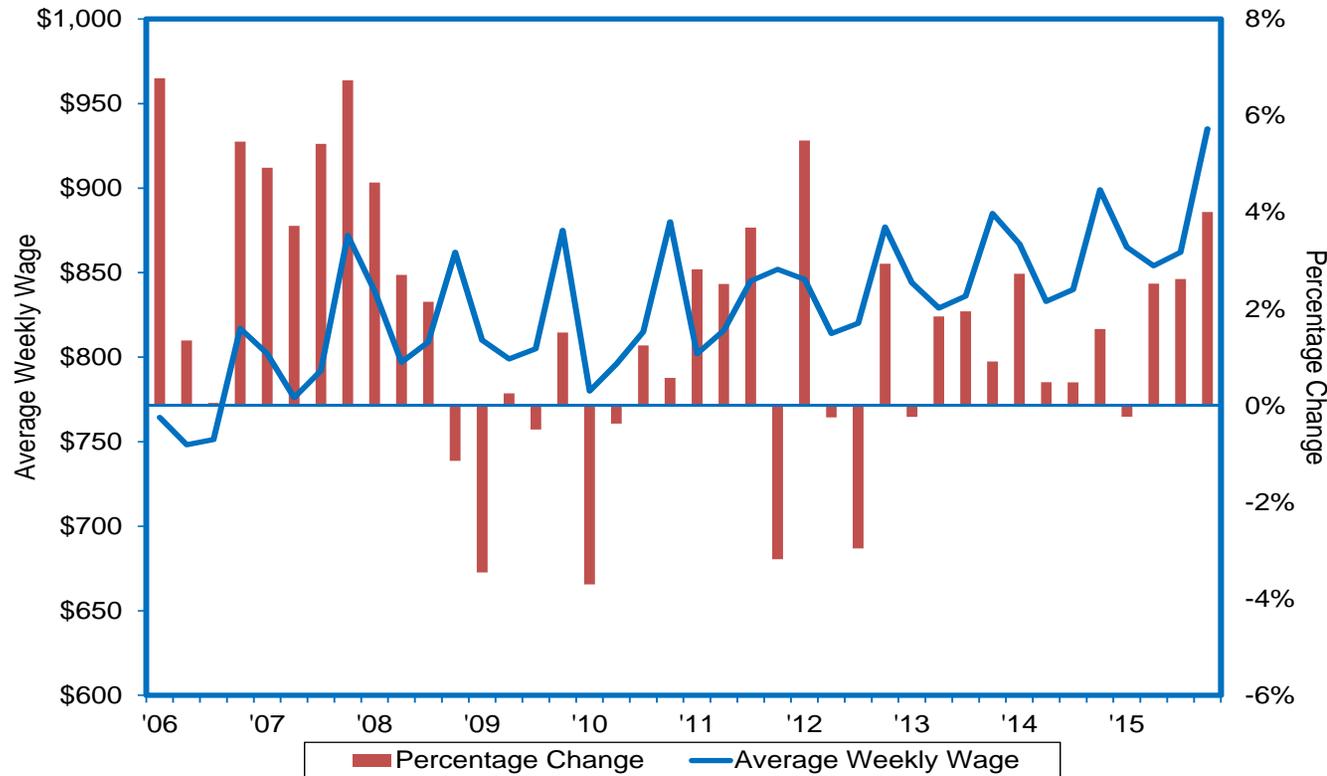
## Special Topics Slides



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# Nevada Wages at \$935/Week in 2015:IVQ; A Record-High for the Qtr.; Up 4% Over 2014

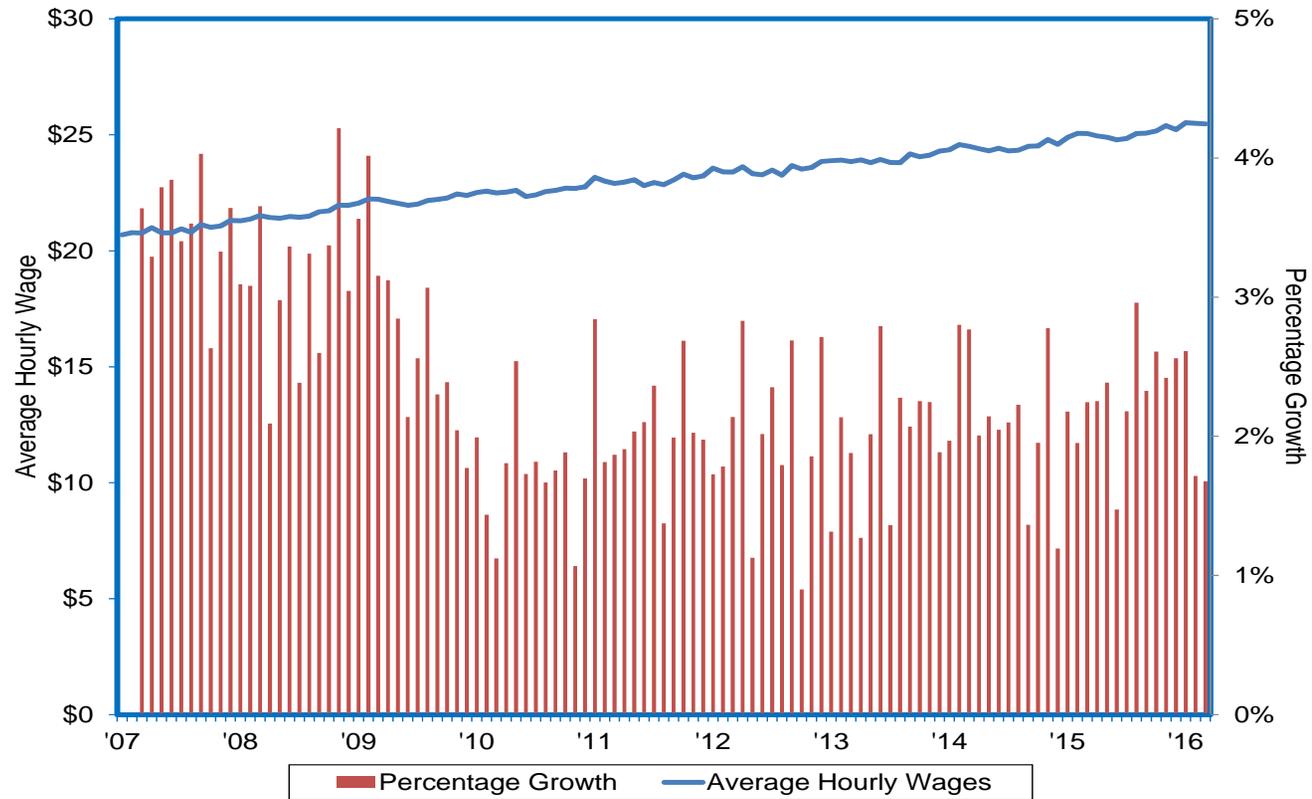
## Nevada Average Weekly Wage



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# U.S. Wages Growing Near 2%; Still Enough to Outpace Inflation; Wages=\$25.50/hr.

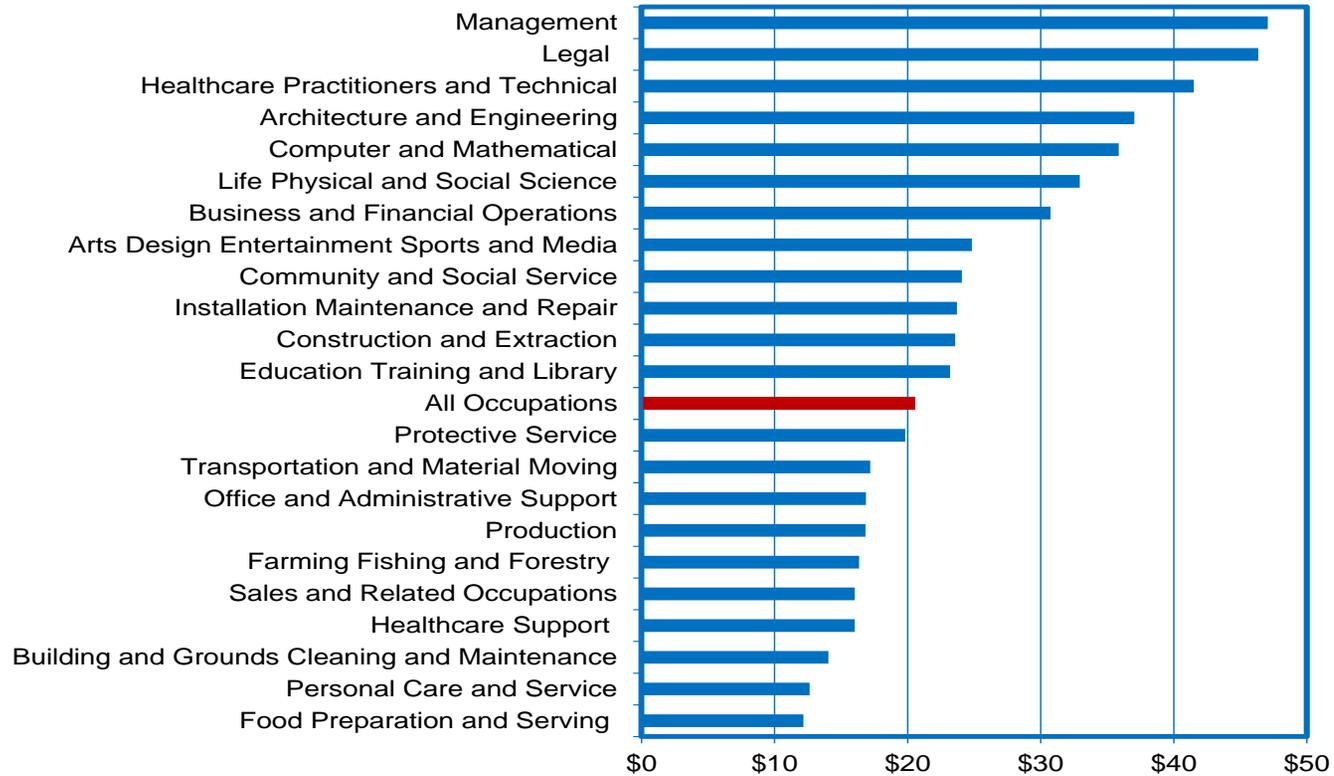
U.S. Average Hourly Wage



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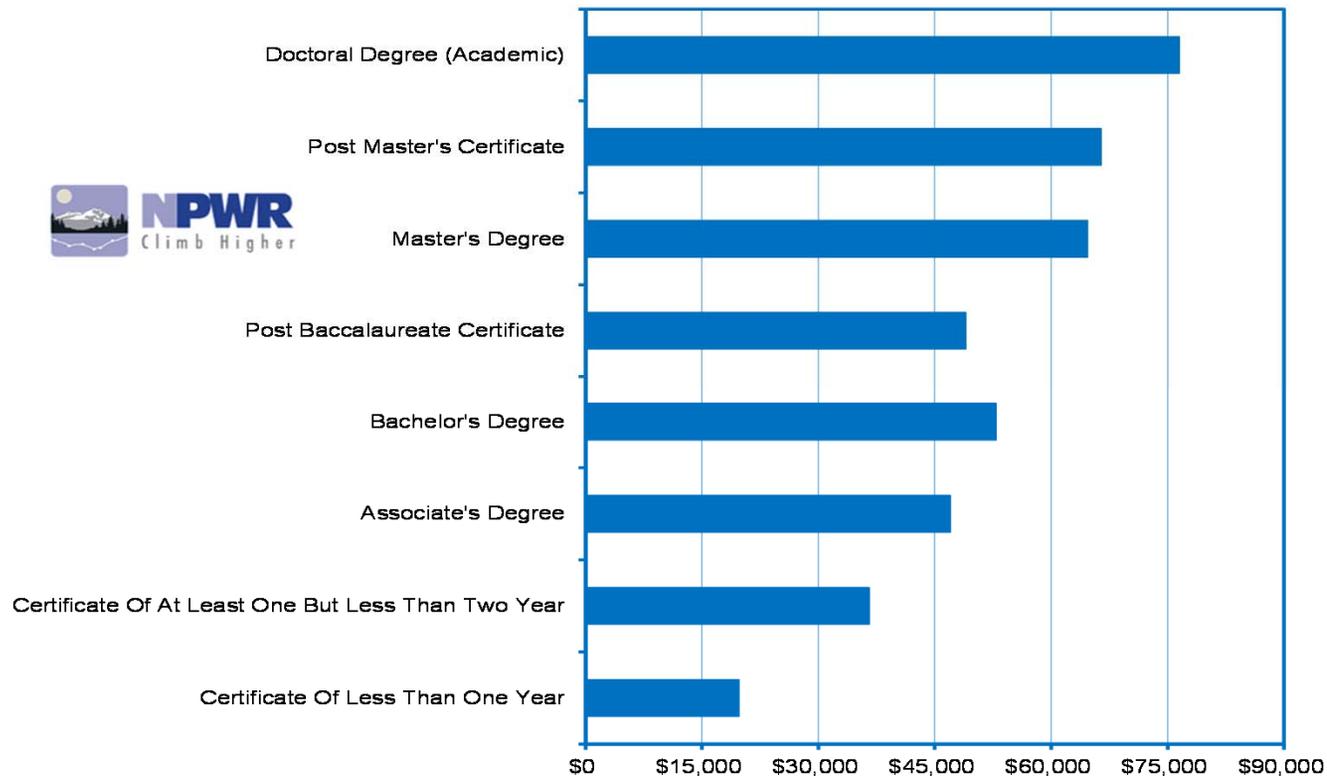
# Three Occupations Pay Higher than \$40/Hr; Three Pay Lower than \$15; Avg.=\$20.58

2015 Average Hourly Wages by Occupational Group



# Wages for NSHE Grads/Completers Working in Nevada Rise with Educational Attainment

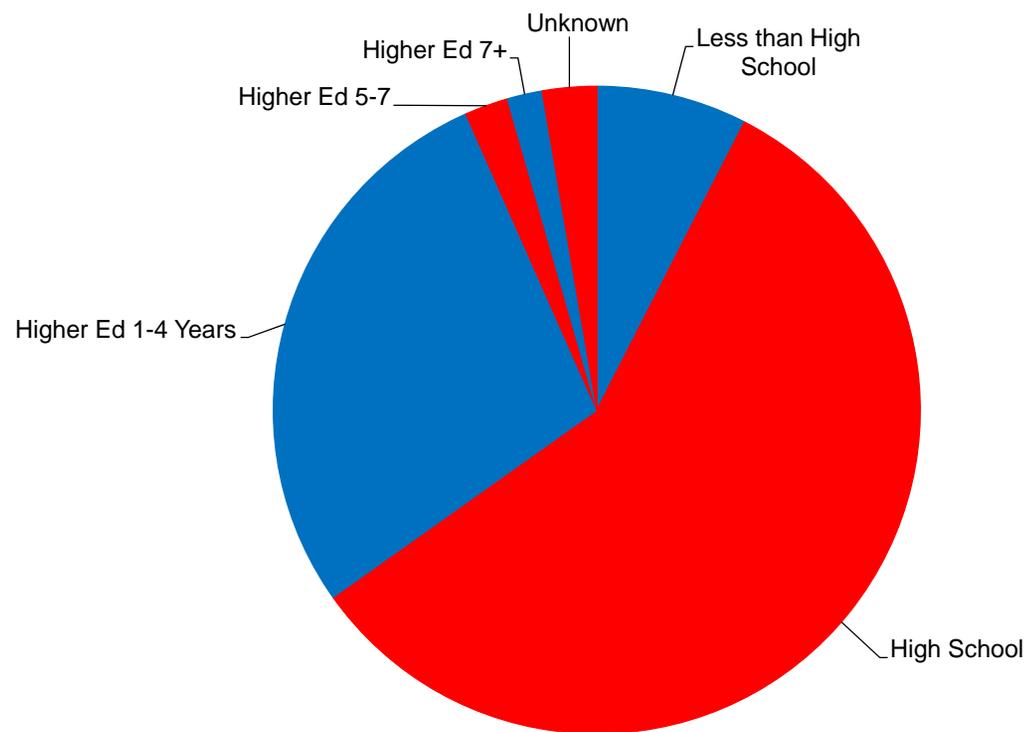
Average Annual Wages; NPWR Data System



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# High School Grads (or Less) Account for Nearly Two-Thirds of UI Claimants

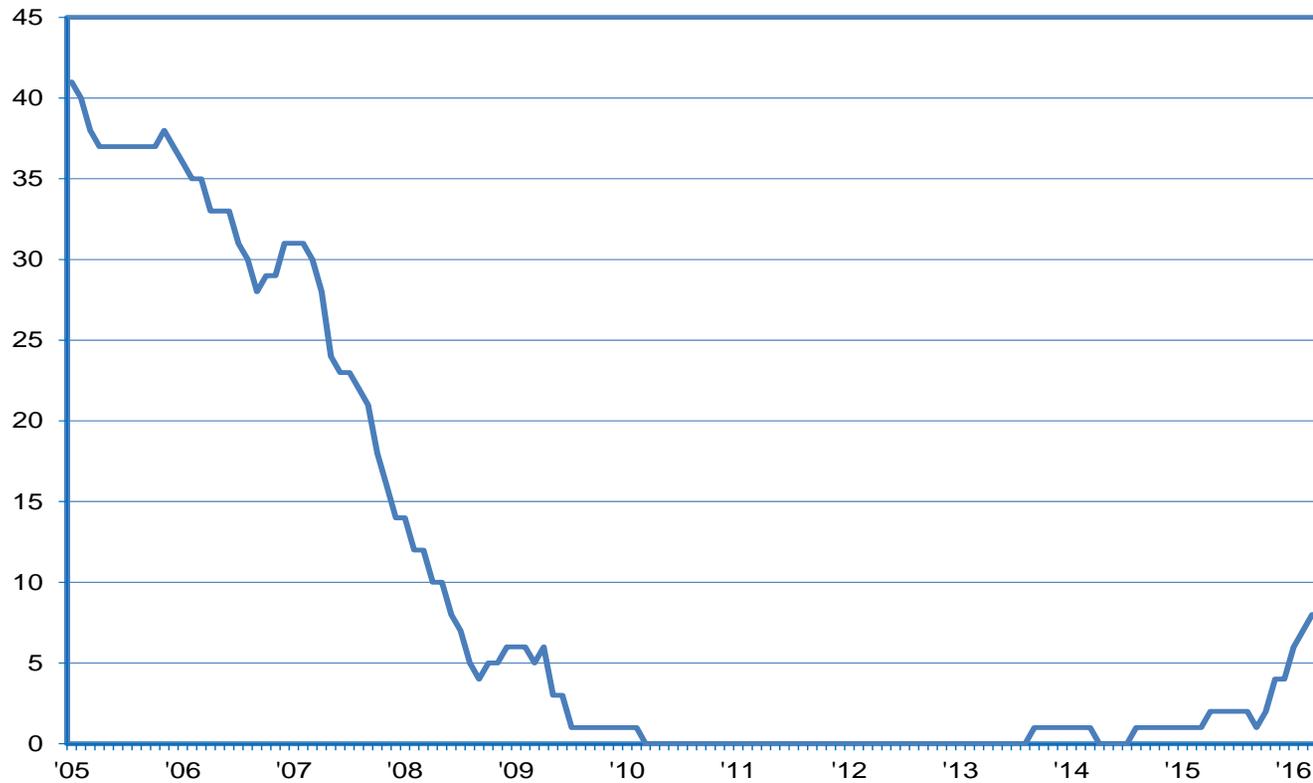
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Education



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# Nevada had Highest Jobless Rate in the U.S. for 4 Years; Recent Signs of Improvement

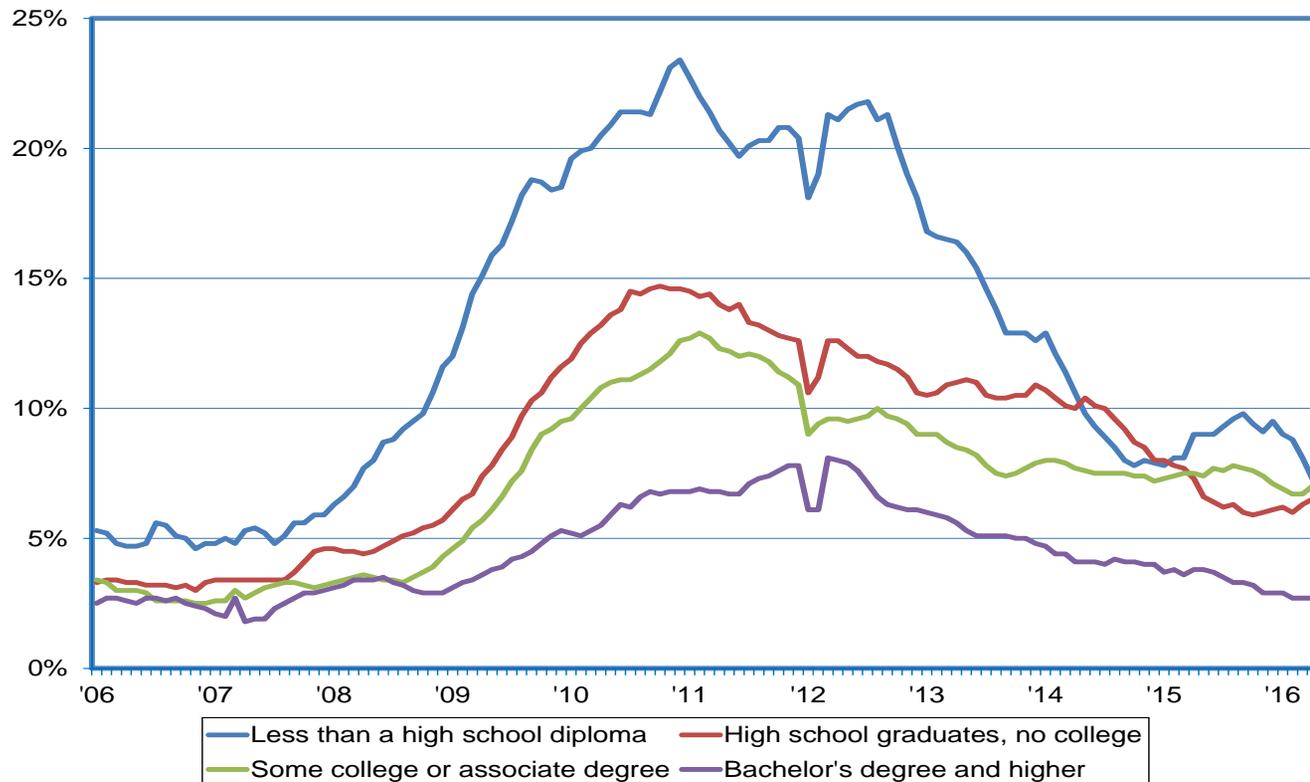
# of States with Unemployment Rates Higher than Nevada (Through March)



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# Non-HS Grads Have Highest Unemployment Rate; College Grads+ Have Lowest

Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment; 12-Month moving Average



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# Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.3 Point to the “Official” Rate

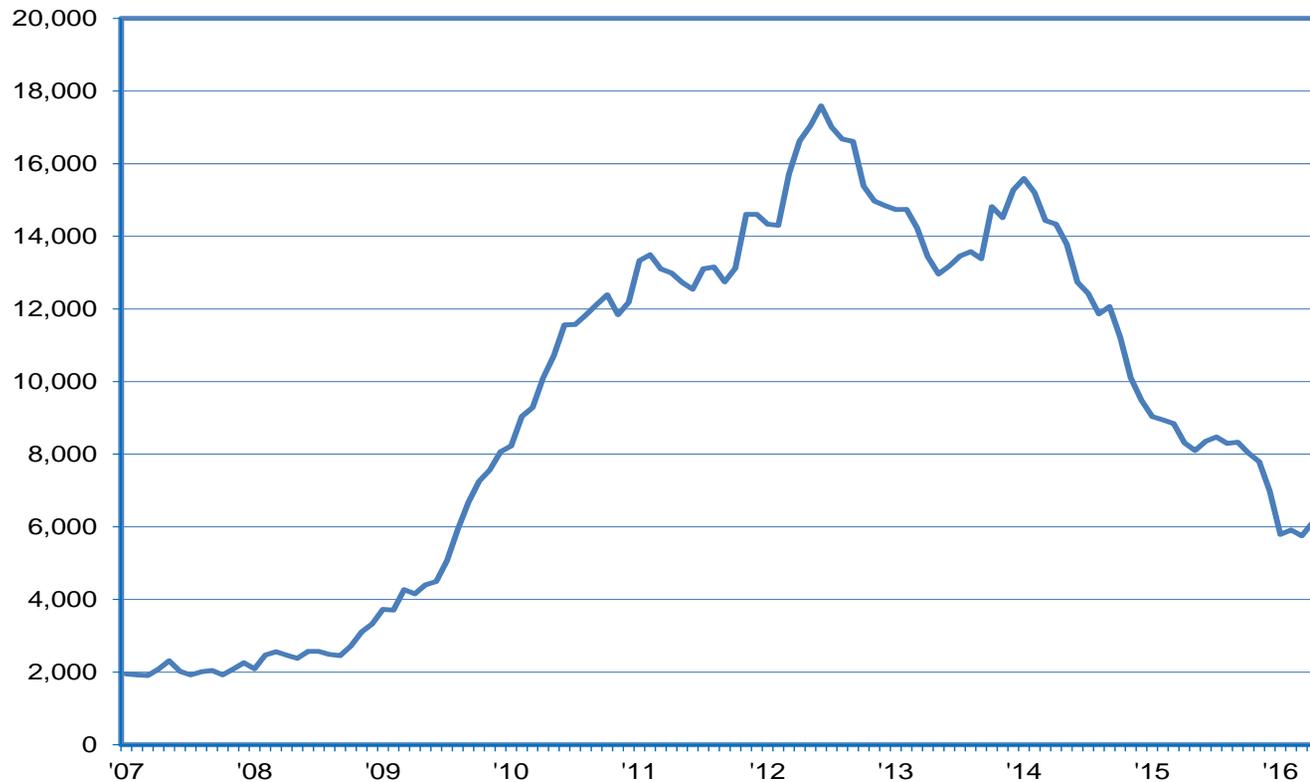
## Alternative Measures Of Labor Underutilization

<b>Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (Annual Average - 2015: IIQ through 2016: IQ)</b>		
Measure	Underutilization Concept	Level
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	6.4%
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	2.7%
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	3.4%
U-3	similar to official rate	6.5%
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	6.8%
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	7.8%
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	13.4%
Official Rate: annual average of 2015:IIQ through 2016:IQ		



# Discouraged Workers Peaked at 18K in Early-2012; Now at 6K

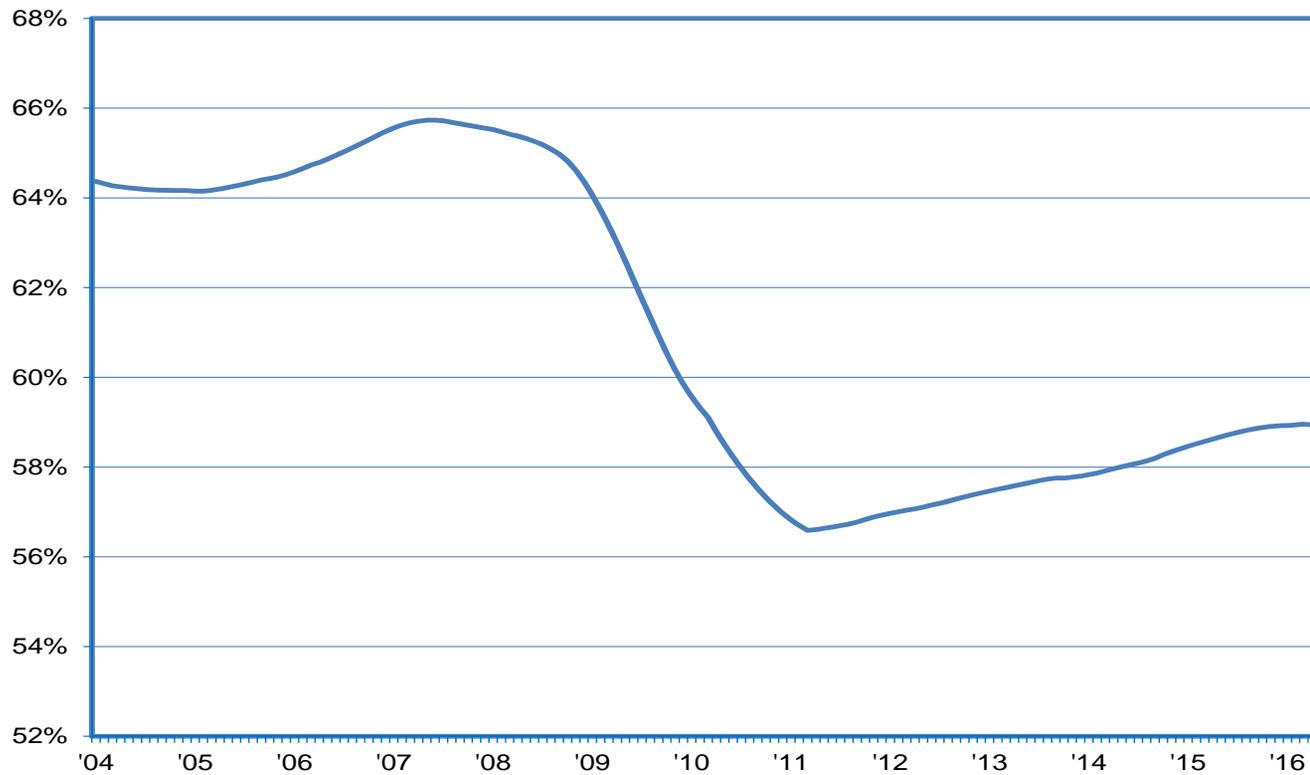
Discouraged Workers Who've Given Up Work Search; 12-Month Moving Avg.



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# Emp/Pop Ratio Trending Up; More Involved in Labor Market; A Sign of Confidence

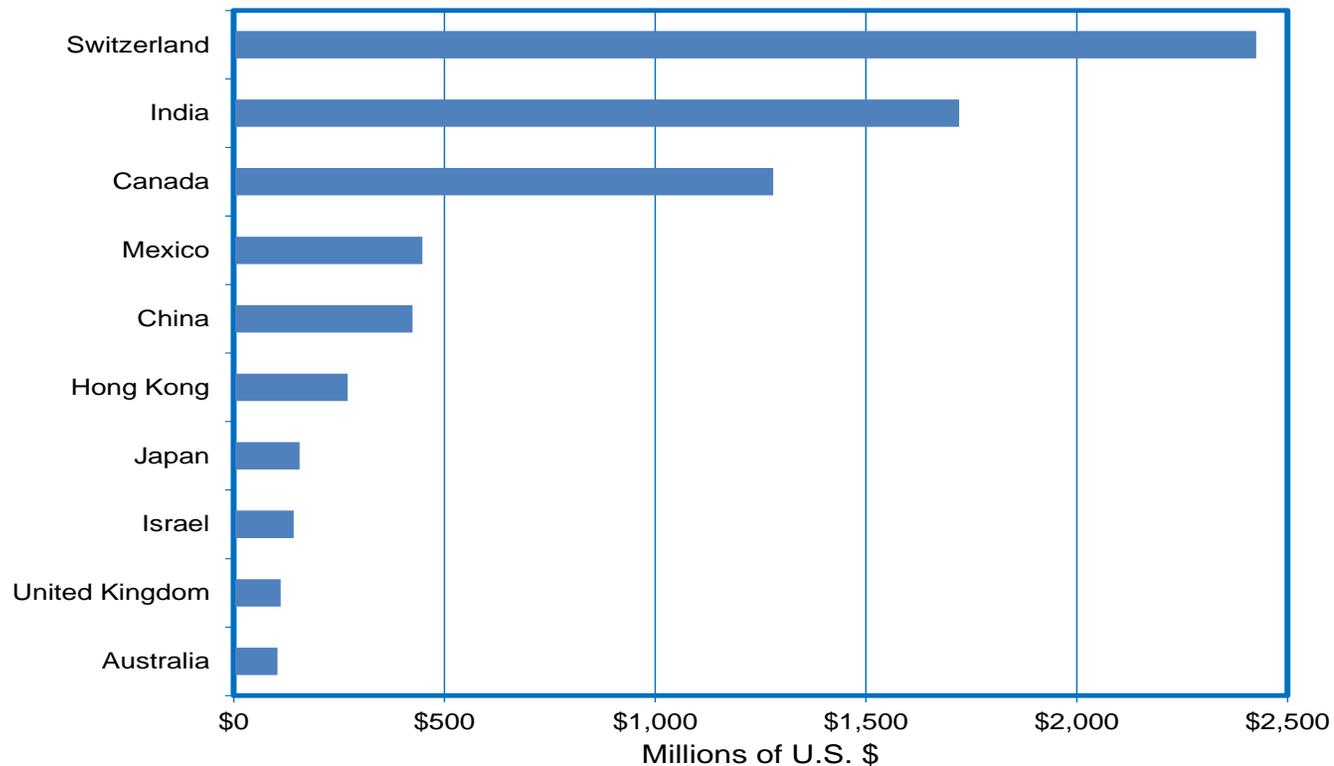
Employment/Population Ratio (12-month moving average)



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# Switzerland is Nevada's Top Trading Partner; \$2.4B in Exports

Nevada's Top Ten Trading Partners; 2015



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# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

**April 2016**

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	0.4	32.9	2.6%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.7	30.2	2.4%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	160	2,692	1.9%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.8%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	6.1%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

# Nevada Labor Force and Unemployment Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Apr-16	Apr-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-16
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1433.4	1419.8	13.6	1.0%	1432.5
EMPLOYMENT	1349.6	1322.2	27.4	2.1%	1349.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	83.8	97.6	-13.8	-14.1%	83.2
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	-----	-----	<b>5.8%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1430.6	1422.2	8.4	0.6%	1433.9
EMPLOYMENT	1343.9	1324.0	19.9	1.5%	1348.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	86.7	98.2	-11.4	-11.7%	85.7
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	-----	-----	<b>5.9%</b>

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)

	Apr-16	Apr-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-16
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1283.1</b>	<b>1250.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1282.7</b>
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-6.9%</i>	<i>13.5</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>76.0</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>42.6</i>
Durable Goods	26.0	25.9	0.1	0.4%	26.1
Non-durable Goods	16.5	15.9	0.6	3.8%	16.5
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	<i>246.9</i>	<i>237.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>245.8</i>
Wholesale	35.0	34.4	0.6	1.7%	35.5
Retail	148.9	143.3	5.6	3.9%	148.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.0	59.9	3.1	5.2%	62.3
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>60.2</i>
Finance and Insurance	33.5	33.7	-0.2	-0.6%	34.2
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.4	25.4	1.0	3.9%	26.0
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	<i>170.9</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>169.8</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.5	51.6	-0.1	-0.2%	51.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	96.5	91.0	5.5	6.0%	95.6
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>125.4</i>	<i>120.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>126.3</i>
Educational Services	14.5	12.9	1.6	12.4%	14.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.9	107.5	3.4	3.2%	112.2
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>342.7</i>	<i>340.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>341.8</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.5	28.5	1.0	3.5%	29.6
Accommodation and Food Service	313.2	311.8	1.4	0.4%	312.2
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>36.9</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>156.1</i>	<i>154.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>156.6</i>
Federal	18.4	18.2	0.2	1.1%	18.6
State	39.5	38.7	0.8	2.1%	39.9
Local	98.2	97.4	0.8	0.8%	98.1

# Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Apr-16	Apr-15	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-16
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1283.8</b>	<b>1253.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1277.1</b>
<b><i>Goods Producing</i></b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>129.1</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Metal Ore Mining	10.8	11.2	-0.4	-3.6%	10.8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>73.4</b>
Construction of Buildings	11.3	11.2	0.1	0.9%	11.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	54.8	48.8	6.0	12.3%	54.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Durable Goods	25.9	25.9	0.0	0.0%	25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.9	10.1	-0.2	-2.0%	9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	5.8	6.5	-0.7	-10.8%	6.3
Non-durable Goods	16.4	15.8	0.6	3.8%	16.4
<b><i>Service Providing</i></b>	<b>1154.6</b>	<b>1130.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1148.0</b>
<b><i>Private Service Providing</i></b>	<b>995.4</b>	<b>973.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>988.1</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>242.6</b>
Wholesale	34.9	34.3	0.6	1.7%	35.3
Retail	146.6	141.4	5.2	3.7%	145.4
General Merchandise & Clothing	50.4	48.8	1.6	3.3%	50.0
Food & Beverage Stores	23.9	23.0	0.9	3.9%	23.6
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.7	8.7	1.0	11.5%	9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.5	59.5	3.0	5.0%	61.9
Utilities	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.6	55.6	3.0	5.4%	58.0
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.6	25.4	2.2	8.7%	27.3
Air	6.6	6.4	0.2	3.1%	6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.1	15.2	-0.1	-0.7%	15.0
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.7	11.1	-0.4	-3.6%	10.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Telecommunications	3.7	3.9	-0.2	-5.1%	3.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>60.2</b>
Finance and Insurance	33.4	33.7	-0.3	-0.9%	34.4
Credit Intermediation & Related	18.0	17.9	0.1	0.6%	17.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.3	25.4	0.9	3.5%	25.8
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>169.4</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.3	52.4	-0.1	-0.2%	52.5
Management of Companies	22.7	22.3	0.4	1.8%	22.8
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	95.6	91.0	4.6	5.1%	94.1
Administrative & Support Services	91.8	87.5	4.3	4.9%	90.3
Employment Services	19.5	19.5	0.0	0.0%	19.5
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>125.9</b>
Educational Services	14.7	13.2	1.5	11.4%	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	111.2	107.6	3.6	3.3%	111.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	47.9	1.0	2.1%	49.5
Hospitals	28.8	26.9	1.9	7.1%	28.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>343.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>340.3</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.8	28.7	1.1	3.8%	29.3
Accommodation and Food Service	314.8	314.3	0.5	0.2%	311.0
Accommodation	193.7	196.4	-2.7	-1.4%	192.1
<b>Casino Hotels and Gaming</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>186.3</b>
Casino Hotels	177.1	180.6	-3.5	-1.9%	176.2
Gaming Industries	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	121.1	117.9	3.2	2.7%	118.9
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	58.5	1.9	3.2%	59.1
Limited-Service Restaurants	48.2	45.9	2.3	5.0%	47.2
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>36.5</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>159.9</b>
Federal	18.5	18.3	0.2	1.1%	18.3
State	40.8	40.0	0.8	2.0%	41.4
Local	99.9	98.5	1.4	1.4%	100.2

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
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1273.5</b>	<b>1276.7</b>	<b>1282.7</b>	<b>1283.1</b>									<b>1279.0</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>									<b>13.7</b>
Construction	73.4	72.8	76.0	74.8									74.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>									<b>42.6</b>
Durable Goods	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.0									26.1
Non-durable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5									16.6
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>244.6</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>245.8</b>	<b>246.9</b>									<b>245.7</b>
Wholesale	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0									35.4
Retail Trade	147.0	147.8	148.0	148.9									147.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.7	62.3	63.0									62.4
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>59.9</b>									<b>59.5</b>
Finance and Insurance	33.0	33.3	34.2	33.5									33.5
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.4									26.0
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>170.9</b>									<b>170.0</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	52.0	52.7	51.8	51.5									52.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	94.7	95.1	95.6	96.5									95.5
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>125.4</b>									<b>125.2</b>
Educational Services	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.5									14.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	110.2	111.0	112.2	110.9									111.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>339.7</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>341.8</b>	<b>342.7</b>									<b>341.3</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.5									29.5
Accommodation and Food Service	310.3	311.5	312.2	313.2									311.8
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>									<b>36.7</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>156.1</b>									<b>156.7</b>
Federal	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4									18.5
State	40.9	39.4	39.9	39.5									39.9
Local	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.2									98.3

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

May-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
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1256.2</b>	<b>1266.7</b>	<b>1277.1</b>	<b>1283.8</b>									<b>1271.0</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.2</b>									<b>127.8</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>									<b>13.5</b>
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8									10.9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>									<b>72.0</b>
Construction of Buildings	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3									11.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	51.4	52.1	54.7	54.8									53.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>									<b>42.3</b>
Durable Goods	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9									25.9
Computer & Electronic Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9									9.9
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.8									6.0
Non-durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4									16.4
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1130.2</b>	<b>1139.8</b>	<b>1148.0</b>	<b>1154.6</b>									<b>1143.2</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>974.8</b>	<b>981.2</b>	<b>988.1</b>	<b>995.4</b>									<b>984.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>243.7</b>	<b>243.0</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>244.0</b>									<b>243.3</b>
Wholesale	35.0	35.6	35.3	34.9									35.2
Retail	146.3	146.0	145.4	146.6									146.1
General Merchandise & Clothing	52.1	50.3	50.0	50.4									50.7
Food & Beverage Stores	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.9									23.6
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7									9.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.4	61.4	61.9	62.5									62.1
Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9									3.9
Transportation & Warehousing	58.5	57.5	58.0	58.6									58.2
Trucking, Couriers/Messengers, and Warehousing/Storage	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.6									27.3
Air	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6									6.6
Transit and Ground Passenger	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.1									15.1
Taxi and Limousine Service	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7									10.7
<b>Information</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>									<b>13.4</b>
Telecommunications	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7									3.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>									<b>59.3</b>
Finance and Insurance	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.4									33.6
Credit Intermediation & Related	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.0									17.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.3									25.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>170.6</b>									<b>169.1</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	51.7	52.7	52.5	52.3									52.3
Management of Companies	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.7									22.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	93.0	93.4	94.1	95.6									94.0
Administrative & Support Services	89.3	89.6	90.3	91.8									90.3
Employment Services	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5									19.6
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>125.9</b>									<b>124.9</b>
Educational Services	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.7									14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	109.2	110.3	111.5	111.2									110.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.9	49.2	49.5	48.9									49.1
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	28.6	28.8									28.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>333.7</b>	<b>336.1</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>344.6</b>									<b>338.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	28.5	28.6	29.3	29.8									29.1
Accommodation and Food Service	305.2	307.5	311.0	314.8									309.6
Accommodation	189.4	190.6	192.1	193.7									191.5
Casino Hotels and Gaming	183.9	184.9	186.3	187.1									185.6
Casino Hotels	173.8	174.9	176.2	177.1									175.5
Gaming Industries	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0									10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	115.8	116.9	118.9	121.1									118.2
Full-Service Restaurants	57.7	58.3	59.1	60.4									58.9
Limited-Service Restaurants	45.7	46.3	47.2	48.2									46.9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>									<b>36.3</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>159.2</b>									<b>158.3</b>
Federal	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5									18.4
State	37.9	40.5	41.4	40.8									40.2
Local	99.2	99.8	100.2	99.9									99.8

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

May-16

2016 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<b>NEVADA SA</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1433.1	1431.3	1432.5	1433.4									1432.6
EMPLOYMENT	1343.6	1346.3	1349.3	1349.6									1347.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	89.4	85.0	83.2	83.8									85.4
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>									<b>5.9%</b>
<b>NEVADA NSA</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1426.1	1425.9	1433.9	1430.6									1429.1
EMPLOYMENT	1333.0	1345.2	1348.2	1343.9									1342.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	93.1	80.6	85.7	86.7									86.5
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>									<b>6.1%</b>

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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