

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

April 2011

DETR RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU

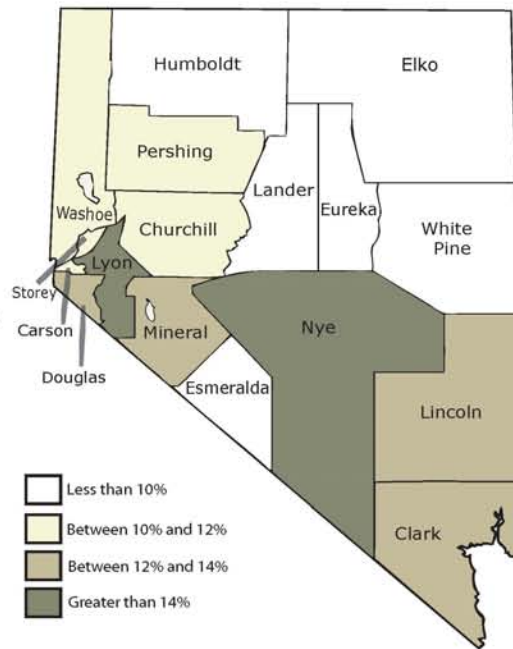
NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Economic Summary

A tepid economic recovery continued to take hold in Nevada, in April. The unemployment rate fell for the fourth consecutive month, falling from 13.2 percent in March to 12.5 percent in April. On the plus side, the number of jobless fell by 9,800, with roughly two-thirds of those workers entering employment. On the down side, the labor force continued to slide, adding to the roughly 40,000 who exited the workforce in the last 12 months. On the jobs front, Nevada's employers added about 3,600 jobs between March and April, about 1,100 more than expected, given normal seasonal patterns. However, job readings were down slightly, by just 0.1 percent, relative to a year ago.

Nevada's recent improvement is at last beginning to align with national trends. As expected, Nevada lags the recovery, but the gap, at least measured by the unemployment rate is beginning to narrow. In December 2010, the difference between the unemployment rate in Nevada and the U.S. peaked at 5.5 percentage points. At the time, Nevada's unemployment rate equaled 14.9 percent, while the national jobless rate was 9.4 percent. In recent months, the decline in the national unemployment rate stalled, while Nevada's rate has fallen considerably. Since December, the national unemployment rate fell just four-tenths to 9.0 percent. Over the same time, Nevada's rate fell 2.4 percentage points. The difference now stands at 3.5 percentage points. Despite the improvement, Nevada's economy, like the national economy continues to struggle, especially with new job creation.

Unemployment Rate by County



The unemployment rate in each of the state's regional labor markets fell significantly, driven by falling unemployment and labor force contraction. While positive on the surface, the trend points to continued deterioration of the labor force as opposed to outright economic improvement. The biggest drop occurred in Carson City, where the unemployment rate fell 1.5 percentage points to 11.7 percent from March to April. Over the month, changes followed suit in Las Vegas where the rate fell 1.2 percentage points to 12.1 percent, and in Reno-Sparks, the rate fell 1.4 points to 11.7 percent. In the Elko area, the unemployment rate dropped a full percentage point to 6.9 percent. (Unemployment rates for the State's metropolitan areas are not adjusted for seasonality. For comparison purposes,

Economic Indicators

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	APR 2011
NEVADA *	12.5%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	12.1%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	11.7%
CARSON CITY MSA	11.7%
ELKO MICROPOLITAN AREA	6.9%
UNITED STATES *	9.0%
CALIFORNIA *	11.9%
* Seasonally Adjusted	
JOB GROWTH (Y-O-Y)	
NEVADA	-0.1%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	-0.3%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	-1.1%
CARSON CITY MSA	0.3%
UNITED STATES	1.1%
CALIFORNIA	1.1%
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Y-O-Y)	
UNITED STATES	3.2%
GAMING WIN (Y-O-Y)	
MAR 2010 - MAR 2011	
NEVADA	5.1%
CLARK COUNTY	7.2%
WASHOE COUNTY	-7.1%
TAXABLE SALES (Y-O-Y)	
MAR 2010 - MAR 2011	
NEVADA	9.6%
CLARK COUNTY	9.6%
WASHOE COUNTY	2.1%

the State's unadjusted unemployment rate was 11.9 percent in April, down from 13.2 percent in March.)

In the wake of March's large payroll gain, which was revised up to 11,000, Nevada payrolls could not sustain the momentum; however, the economy was able to eke out 3,600 new jobs. Over the past ten years, payroll increases in

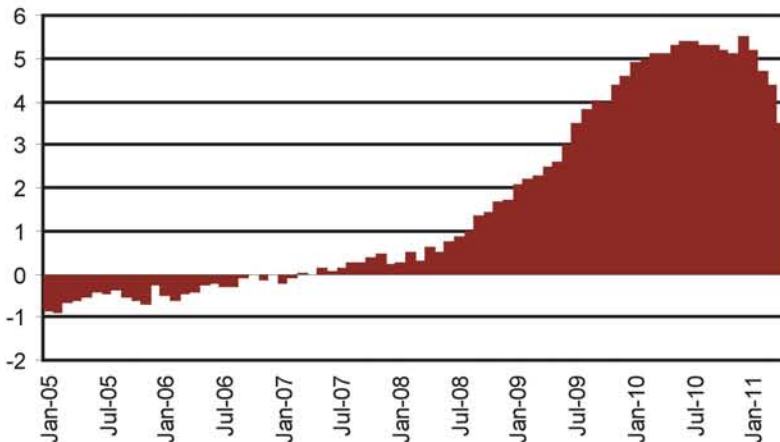
Economic Summary

April have averaged 7,100 new jobs, making this month's estimate about half the average. Out of Nevada's three major metro areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise MSA had the largest increase in payrolls at 1,100. The Reno-Sparks MSA added 300 jobs, and Carson City area employers added 100 new jobs.

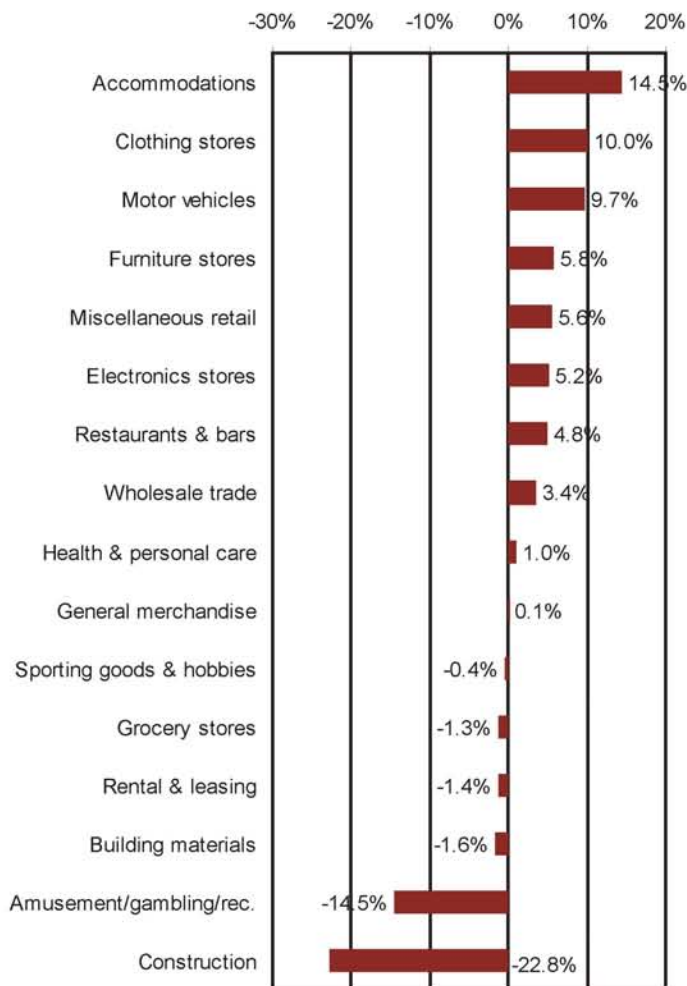
At the statewide level, gains in accommodation and food services (4,100), including casino-hotels, hotels/motels, restaurants and bars, more than offset losses in the construction industry (-2,100) and financial activities (-700). The wholesale industry, typically a stable industry, shed 1,200 jobs in April. Numerous categories were affected from grocery, computers, furniture, medical/dental and industrial machinery wholesalers. The loss of construction jobs in April erased gains made in February (1,400) and March (700). The retail sector gained 600 positions and will likely continue adding jobs throughout the summer.

Consumers appear to be moving into a better financial position. Lower household debt loads and waning job uncertainty is allowing consumers to burn off some pent up demand. A key measure of economic activity in Nevada, taxable sales, has shown steady improvement this fiscal year. Through the first eight months of fiscal year 2011, taxable sales receipts are up 5.0 percent over 2010. Apparently, people are dining out more. Tax collections for restaurants and drinking places are up 4.8 percent. Nevadans may have tired of putting off car purchases and are trading in old vehicles for new. Motor vehicle sales are up nearly 10 percent. Other industries reporting increased sales include accommodations (14.5 percent), clothing stores (10 percent) and wholesale trade (3.4 percent). Construction purchases, on the other hand continue to drag down the broader economy. Construction related taxable receipts are down 22.8 percent and building materials are down 1.6 percent.

Unemployment Rate Variance: Nevada and U.S.



Taxable Sales by Major Type: Year-to-Date Percentage Change

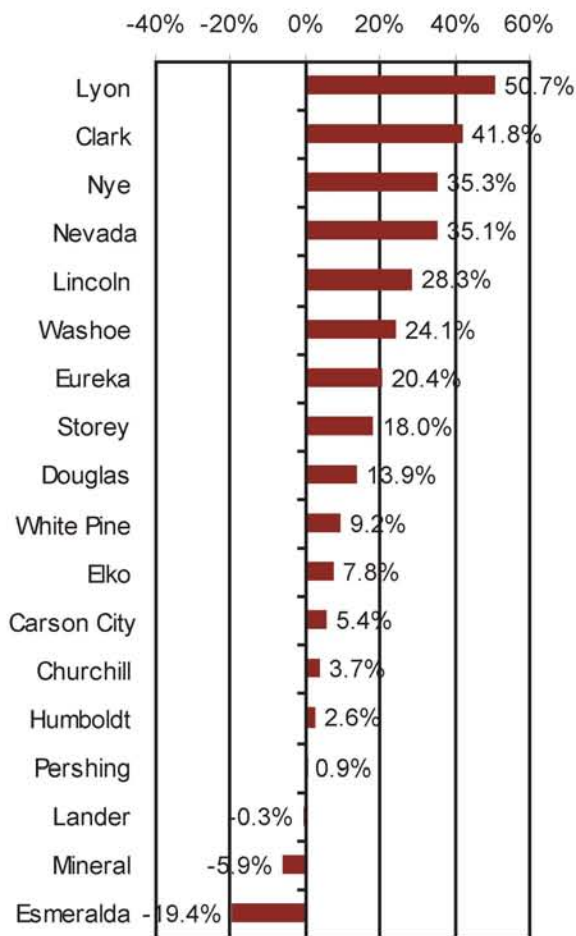


Economic Summary

The U.S. Census recently began releasing results from last year's decennial census. Initial estimates show that the size and face of Nevada changed markedly over the previous ten years. From 2000 to 2010, 702,294 new residents called the Silver State home. That equates to a 35 percent increase from nearly two million in 2000 to 2,700,551 in 2010. Clark County captured most of those residents where the population grew by 575,504, or 41.8 percent. Yet, this was not the biggest increase on a percentage basis -- Lyon County's population doubled over the decade adding 17,400 residents. The largest decrease on a percentage basis occurred in Esmeralda County, which declined by 19.4 percent with the loss of 188 residents. Four counties had population growth in excess of 25 percent: Lyon (50.7), Clark (41.8), Nye (35.3), and Lincoln (28.3).

The face of Nevada changed considerably over the last ten years as well. Asians were the fastest growing race in the state. The group saw an increase of 118 percent, a statistically significant change from ten years ago. Asians make up 7.2 percent of Nevada's population, up from 4.5 percent in 2000. Whites comprise two-thirds of the state's population, down from 75.2 percent in 2000. The Hispanic/Latino population, which is not classified as a racial category, increased by 81.9 percent, and non-Hispanics/Latinos increased by 23.7 percent. The Hispanic/Latino group gained a weighty share of Nevada's population, growing from 19.7 to 26.5 percent of the State's demographic makeup over the decade.

County Population: Ten-Year Percentage Change



Nevada Demographic Population and Change

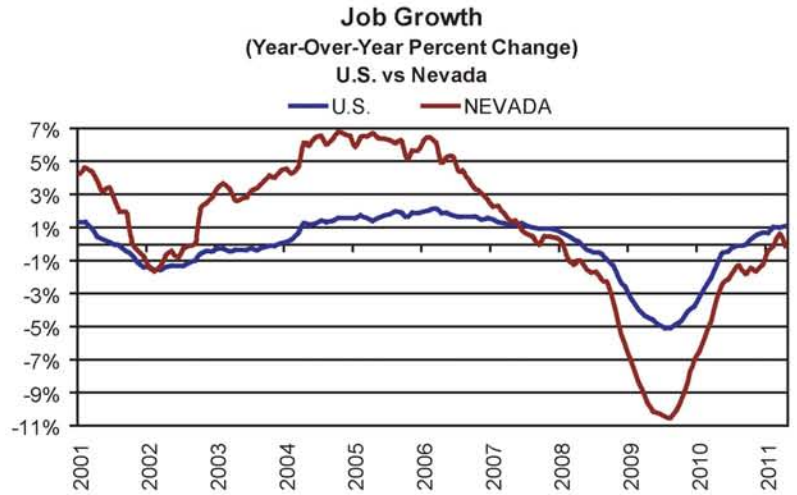
Population by Race	Percent of Population	10 Year Percent Change
White alone	66.2%	19.0%
Black or African American alone	8.1%	61.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1.2%	21.4%
Asian alone	7.2%	116.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.6%	100.2%
Some Other Race alone	12.0%	103.8%
Two or More Races	4.7%	65.0%

Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin	Percent of Population	10 Year Percent Change
Hispanic or Latino	26.5%	81.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	73.5%	23.7%

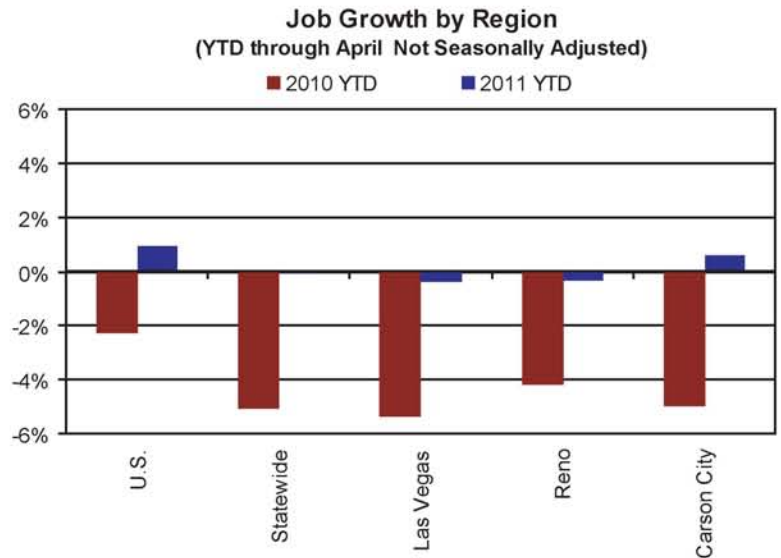
Trends at a Glance

Industrial Employment

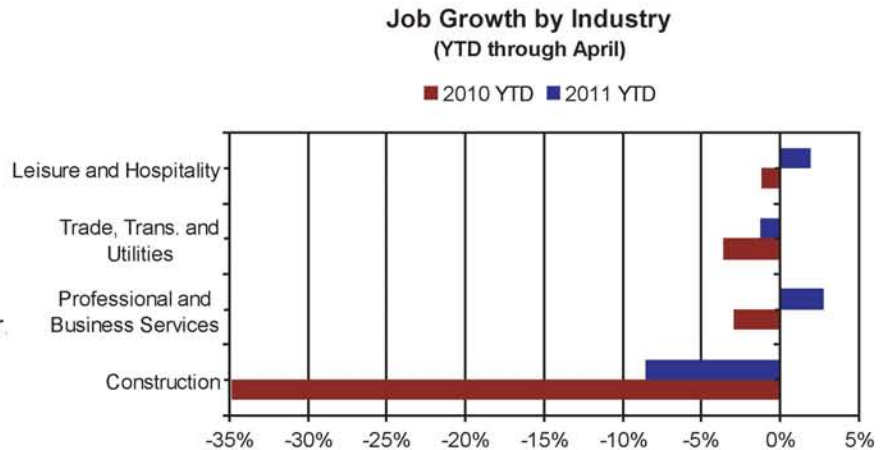
- Industrial employment in Nevada decreased 0.1 percent in April relative to a year prior, equating to a loss of 1,000 jobs.
- April readings were up 1.1 percent nationally relative to April 2010.



- The year-to-date annual growth rates remain higher than a year ago throughout all regions of the State.
- The Las Vegas MSA's job count fell 0.4 percent YTD in April relative to April 2010.
- In the Reno MSA, YTD job readings were down 0.3 percent in April 2011.
- In Carson City, employment increased 0.6 percent YTD from April 2010 to April 2011.

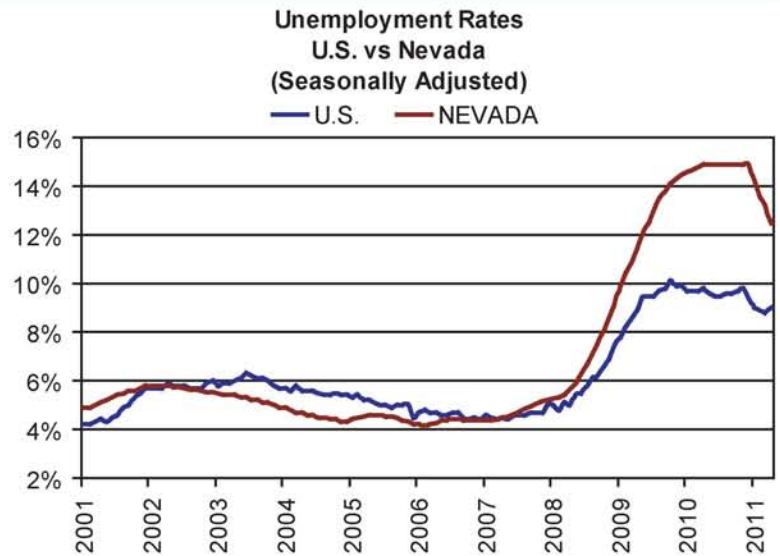


- Approximately 5,025 jobs have been lost in the construction industry over the past year, a 8.6 percent annual decline. The YTD annual growth rate in 2010 was negative 34.9 percent.
- Jobs in the State's largest industry, leisure and hospitality was up 1.9 percent YTD through April relative to a year prior. A year earlier, job losses were down 1.2 percent over the same time frame. Professional and business services increased 2.7 percent YTD through April 2011 from a year earlier.

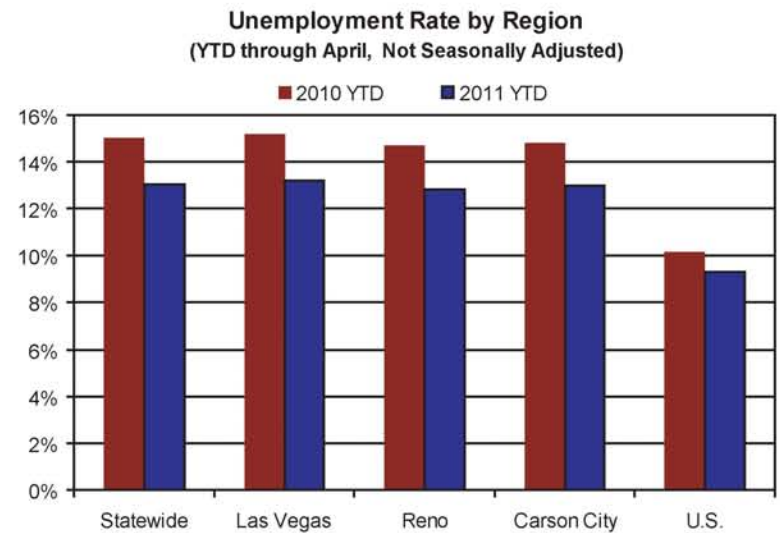


Trends at a Glance

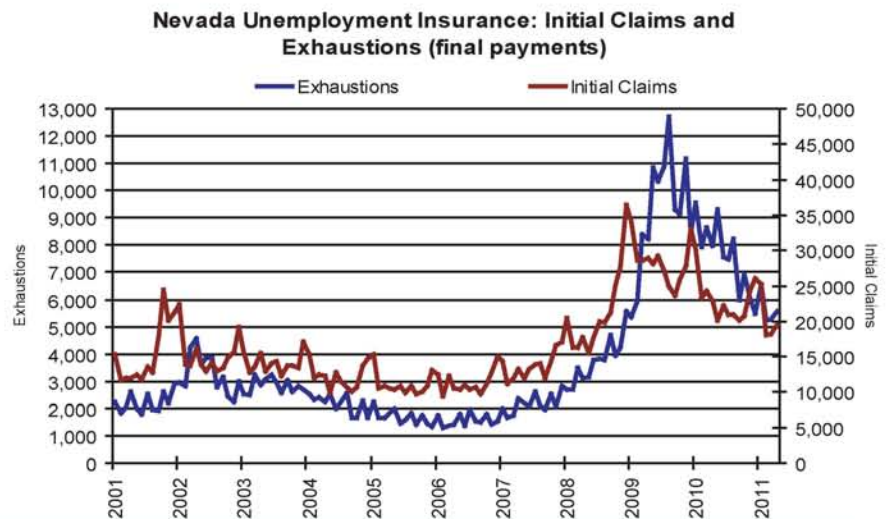
- Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 12.5 percent in April, down 0.7 percentage points from March.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate increased two-tenths of a percent to 9.0 percent in April. Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the nation, exceeding the national average by 3.5 percentage points. The next highest is California with 11.9 percent.



- At 13.1 percent, the Statewide unadjusted unemployment rate is down 2.0 percentage points YTD from 2010 to 2011.
- The Las Vegas-Paradise MSA recorded an unemployment rate of 13.2 percent YTD through April, a 2.0 percentage point decrease over-the-year.
- The Reno-Sparks MSA's jobless rate was 12.8 percent YTD through April. On an annual basis, the rate is down 1.9 percentage points over-the-year.
- The jobless rate in Carson City was 13.0 percent YTD through April, down 1.8 percentage points over-the-year.



- Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased in April from March by 1,378. Over-the-year, claims are down by 14.5 percent.
- Final payments, signifying an exhaustion of regular State benefits, increased by 306 in April over-the-month. Over-the-year, final payments were down 30.3 percent.



Trends at a Glance

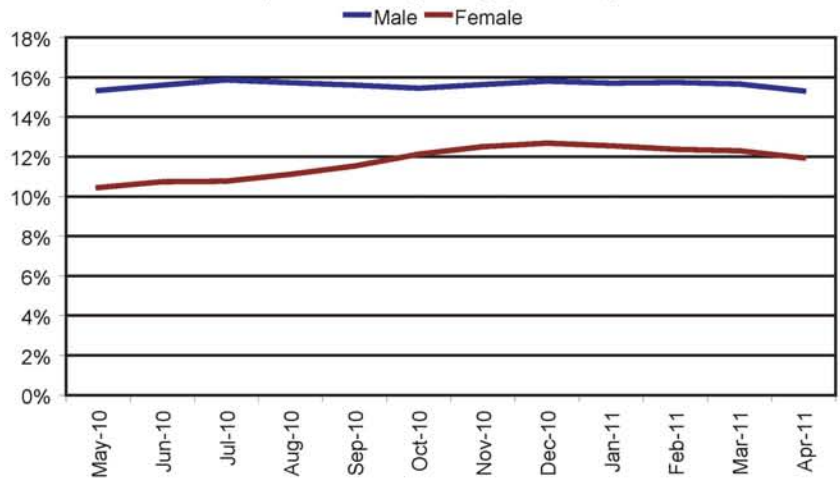
Demographics of the Unemployed

- The male unemployment rate decreased four-tenths of a percent to 15.3 percent.
- The female unemployment rate declined by four-tenths to 11.9 percent.
- Traditionally male dominated industries, such as construction have lost the most jobs during the recession, while female dominated industries have fared better overall.

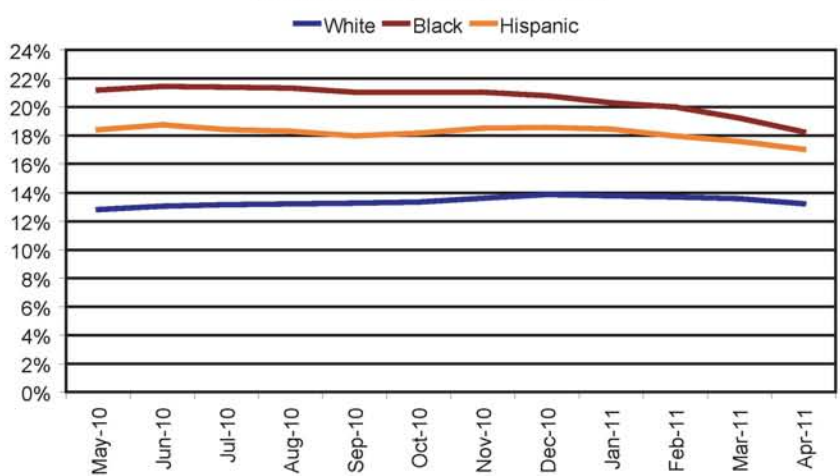
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's Hispanic labor force decreased six-tenths of a percent to 17.0 percent in April.
- The rate for Nevada's unemployed Black labor force decreased one percent to 18.2 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's White labor force decreased four-tenths in April to 13.2 percent.

- At 22.3 percent, the unemployment rate for Nevada's youngest workers age 16-24 continued to trend higher than any other age group.
- The unemployment rate for workers age 25-34 decreased two-tenths to 13.3 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's oldest workers is 11.7 percent, up one-tenth from March.

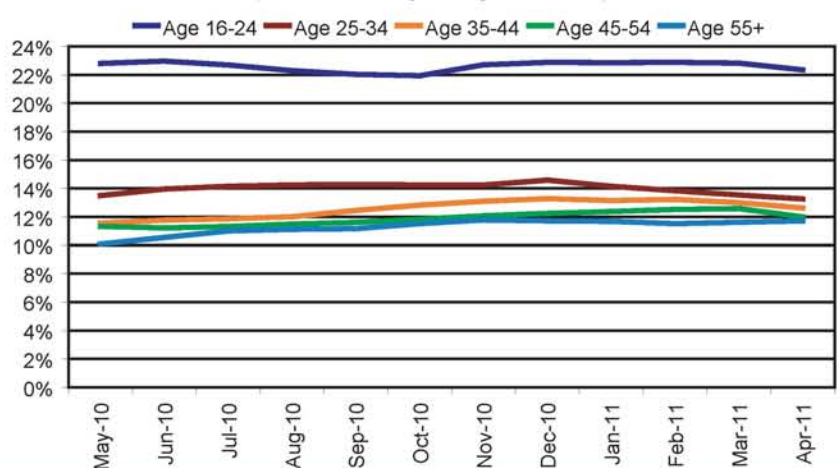
Unemployment Rate by Sex
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



Unemployment Rate by Ethnicity
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



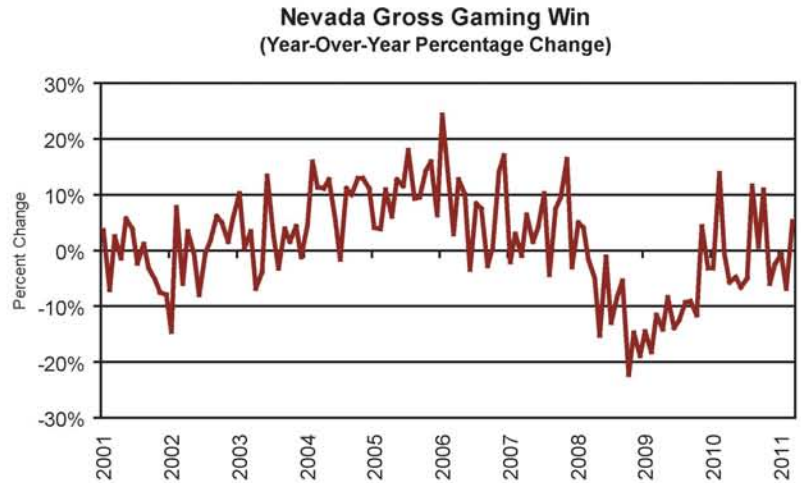
Unemployment Rate by Age Group
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



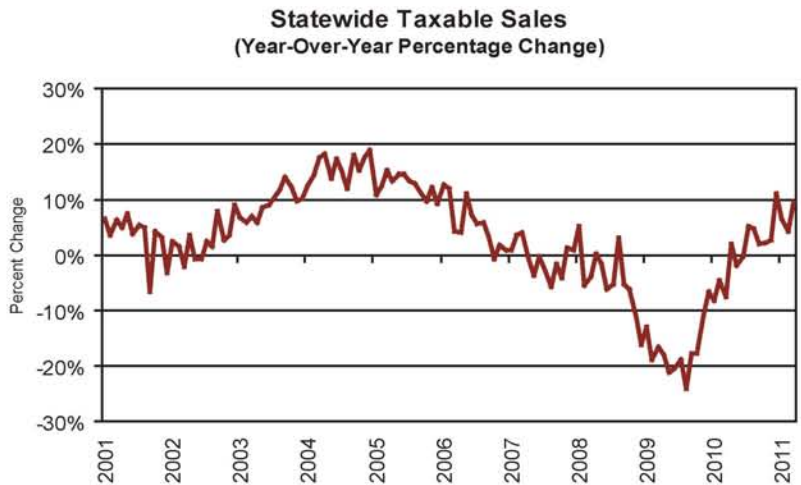
Trends at a Glance

Economic Indicators

- Nevada gaming win was up 5.1 percent in March relative to the previous year.



- In March, taxable sales increased 9.6 percent over March 2010, with collections totalling 3,648,542,204.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, taxable sales are up 5.6 percent compared to the same period in 2010.



- Las Vegas visitor volume increased 181,688 in March relative to a year prior, a 5.6 percent increase. Year-to-date, visitor volume is up 5.1 percent in 2011 compared to a year earlier.

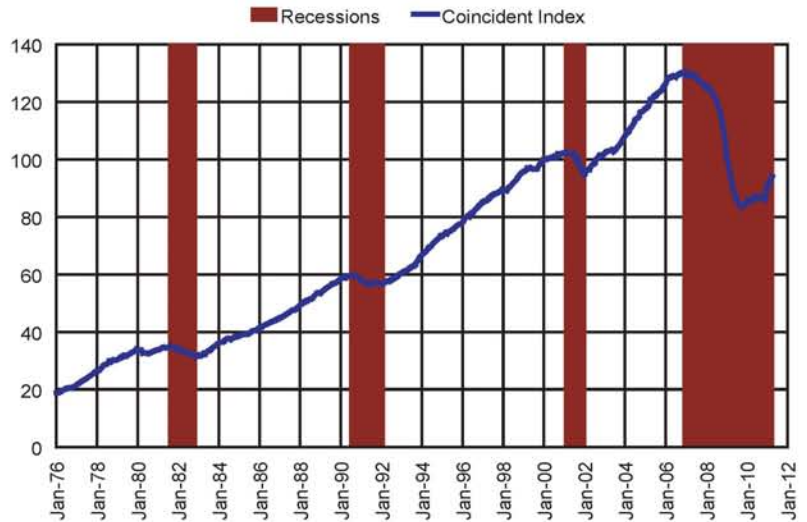


Trends at a Glance

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident and Leading Employment Indices

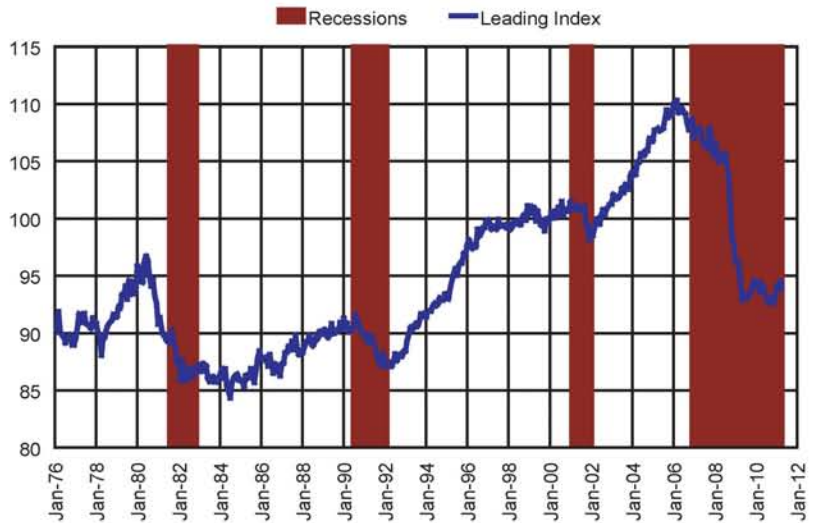
- The coincident index encompasses four recessions in employment, including the current recession. The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in December 2006. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009. Since then, the coincident index appears to have reached a bottom, where the December 2010 reading still lies slightly above the October 2009 number. The coincident index rose the first four months in 2011, rising to a level not seen since March 2009.

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident Employment Index



- The Nevada Leading Employment Index, which provides a signal about the future direction of the coincident index, showed a decrease of 0.6 percent in April. Based on seasonally adjusted data, unemployment rate and insured unemployment rate moved in a positive direction while nonfarm employment and household employment moved in a negative direction with the April data release. The same release shows that the seasonally adjusted components of the leading index scored improvements in five of the six variables -- the short-duration unemployment rate, housing permits, commercial permits, initial claims for unemployment insurance and the real Moody's Baa bond rate moved in a positive direction whereas construction employment moved in a negative direction, although it remains above its January 2011 reading.

CBER-DETR Nevada Leading Employment Index

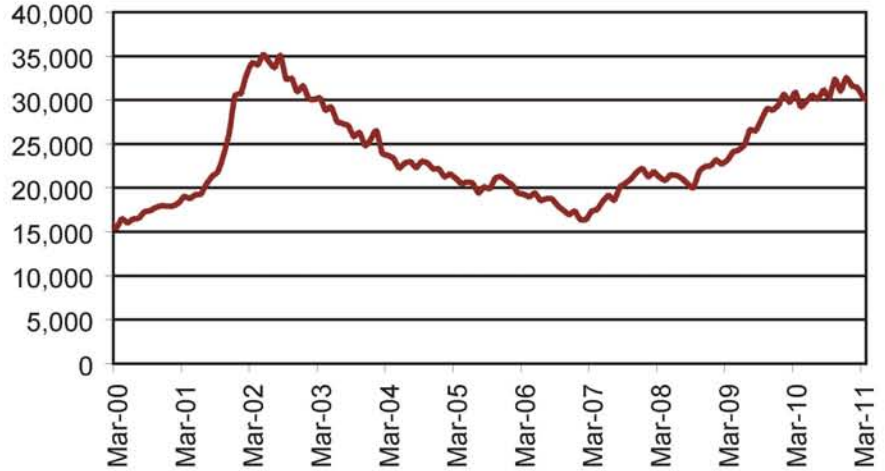


Trends at a Glance

Welfare Indicators

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides time-limited cash assistance to low-income families with children so they can be cared for in their own home. TANF also seeks to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
- As an economic indicator, TANF reveals information on the relative well-being of Nevada's low-income families. The number of recipients in the program is strongly influenced by the ups and downs of the business cycle. In April, 29,859 individuals were receiving assistance. Since April 2010, the level of assistance has increased 1.9 percent or 566 additional recipients.

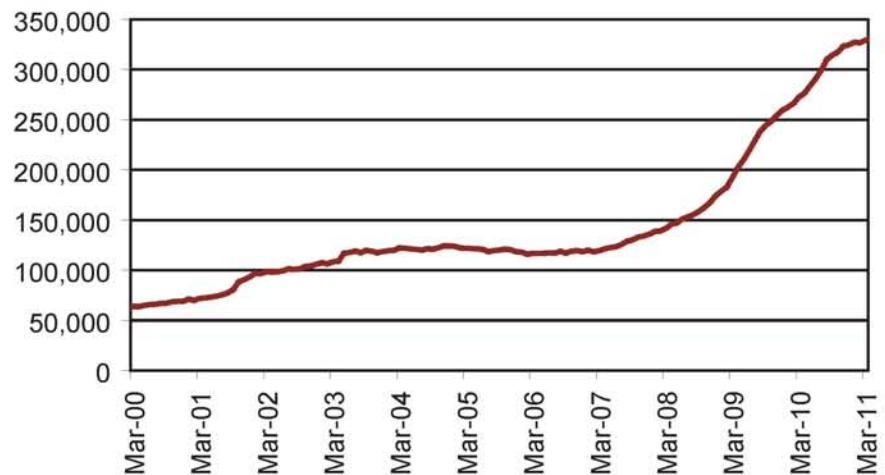
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in Nevada, Number of Cash Recipients



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as "food stamps", provides the means to increase food purchasing power to raise the nutritional level among low-income households and is the first line of defense against hunger for thousands of Nevadans.
- The number of Nevadans participating in SNAP has increased significantly in recent years, suggesting more and more families are struggling to make ends meet. In April, 331,623 Nevadans participated in the program, setting a new all-time high. Over-the-year, the number of participants receiving assistance has increased 19.9 percent.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Number of Participating Nevadans



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
Research & Analysis Bureau
500 E. Third Street
Carson City, NV 89713-0001

The Nevada Economy in Brief provides a wealth of Nevada workforce and economic information and is published monthly by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation / Research and Analysis Bureau. Material contained in this publication is produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration) and may be reproduced without permission. Please credit the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. For additional workforce or other economic information, a free subscription to the Nevada Economy in Brief, or to change your e-mail address, please contact the Research and Analysis Bureau.

Phone: (775) 684-0450

Fax: (775) 684-0342

E-mail: detrlmi@nvdetr.org



Websites:

www.nevadaworkforce.com

www.nevadajobconnect.com

www.nvdetr.org

www.nvcis.intocareers.org



ECONOMY IN BRIEF



NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

DETR RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
Division of Economic and Workforce Development

May 2011

NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Economic Summary

Unemployment in the Silver State dipped for the fifth consecutive month in May. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell four-tenths of a percent to 12.1 percent, down nearly three percentage points since peaking in December at 14.9 percent. In the last five months, the number of unemployed Nevadans declined by 39,000. Roughly two out of five of those workers found employment, while the rest dropped out of the labor force. Though Nevada's economic situation has stabilized, employers and workers are still struggling to find their footing in the current economy. Estimated employment levels based on the employer survey showed an increase of just 1,500 jobs in May. The increase was much less than expected given normal seasonal trends. Measured on a seasonally adjusted basis, May job levels in Nevada were down by more than 5,000 relative to April.

At the statewide level, the largest over-the-month employment increase was in the construction industry, which rose by 1,900 jobs. Most of the gain was reported by specialty trade contractors working on on-going rural construction projects. The leisure and hospitality industry added 900 jobs, driven by gains in the accommodation and food services sector. Part of the increase is due to the re-opening of the Siena Hotel Spa and Casino in Reno. The financial activities industry had the largest over-the-month job loss, shedding 1,100 jobs in all. Employment in the trade, transportation and utilities industry was down by 1,000 jobs, driven largely by a 700 job loss in the transportation and warehousing sub sector.

Unemployment Rate by County



Employment estimates in Nevada's three largest labor markets failed to register any significant changes in May. Employment fell by 100 to 805,300 in the Las Vegas area and is down 5,600 or -0.7 percent since May 2010. Reno area employers added 100 workers, but on an over-the-year basis, employment is down 4,100 jobs or -2.1 percent. In Carson City, employment was up 200 to 29,200, equal to the same month last year.

On the unemployment front, the state's major labor markets took a step back in May. Unemployment in the Las Vegas-Paradise metro area increased for the first time this year, rising by four-tenths of a percent in May. In the Reno-Sparks area, the unemployment rate increased

Economic Indicators

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	MAY 2011
NEVADA *	12.1%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	12.4%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	11.8%
CARSON CITY MSA	11.5%
ELKO MICROPOLITAN AREA	6.8%
UNITED STATES *	9.1%
CALIFORNIA *	11.7%
* Seasonally Adjusted	
JOB GROWTH (Y-O-Y)	
NEVADA	-0.6%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	-0.7%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	-2.1%
CARSON CITY MSA	0.0%
UNITED STATES	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	0.6%
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Y-O-Y)	
UNITED STATES	3.6%
GAMING WIN (Y-O-Y)	
APR 2010 - APR 2011	
NEVADA	-0.6%
CLARK COUNTY	-1.1%
WASHOE COUNTY	-0.6%
TAXABLE SALES (Y-O-Y)	
MAR 2010 - MAR 2011	
NEVADA	9.6%
CLARK COUNTY	9.6%
WASHOE COUNTY	2.1%

one-tenth to 11.8 percent. Carson City was the exception, where the jobless rate declined by one-tenth to 11.5 percent. In the Elko region, the unemployment rate fell one-tenth to 6.8 percent in May. (Unemployment rates for the state's metropolitan areas are not adjusted for seasonality. For comparison purposes, the state's unadjusted unemployment rate was 12.1 percent in

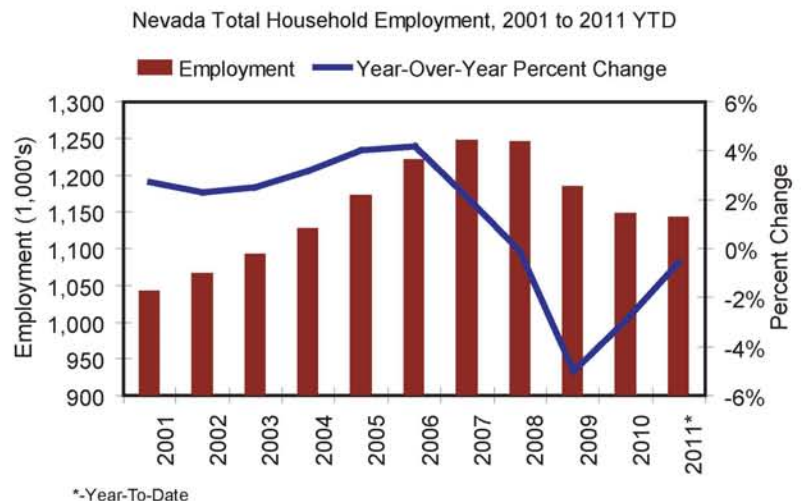
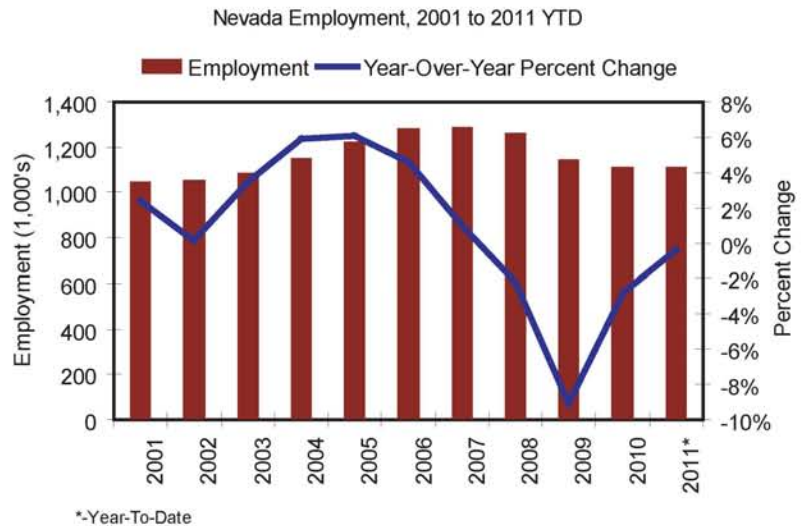
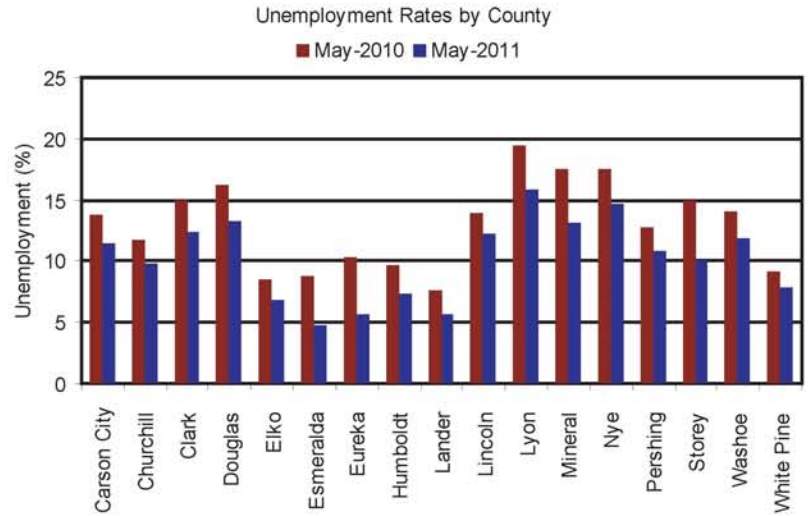
Economic Summary

May, up from 11.9 percent in April.) On and over the year basis, unemployment rates are down considerably in all labor markets across the state.

For a variety of reasons, there tends to be considerable month-to-month volatility in the various measures of labor market activity at the state level. For instance, job changes in Nevada business establishments this year have ranged from a loss of 16,400 jobs in January to a gain of 4,400 in March. An examination of year-to-date trends discounts some of that volatility, including seasonality. Through the first five months of 2011, job levels in Nevada are essentially unchanged from the same period in 2010, down by just 0.1 percent. To put that in perspective, at the height of the recession in Nevada, in 2009, job losses came in at 9.1 percent. These results are certainly consistent with the “stable” theme evident in many of our recent assessments of Nevada’s labor market.

There has also been signs of stability in an alternative measure of “household” employment (as opposed to the more widely-followed establishment-based measure discussed above), which is utilized in estimating the unemployment rate. Specifically, through the first five months of the year, household employment is down just 1.1 percent relative to a year ago. In 2009, household employment was down nearly six percent for the year. These trends, coupled with a declining labor force (down nearly 3.5 percent so far this year), has ushered in the much publicized downtrend in the jobless rate evident so far this year, from 15 percent during the January-May 2010 period to 12.9 percent during the same period in 2011.

Every year about this time, Nevada’s youngest workers hit the street seeking seasonal employment opportunities. Though little data exists on this segment of the labor force, the information available reveals alarming changes in

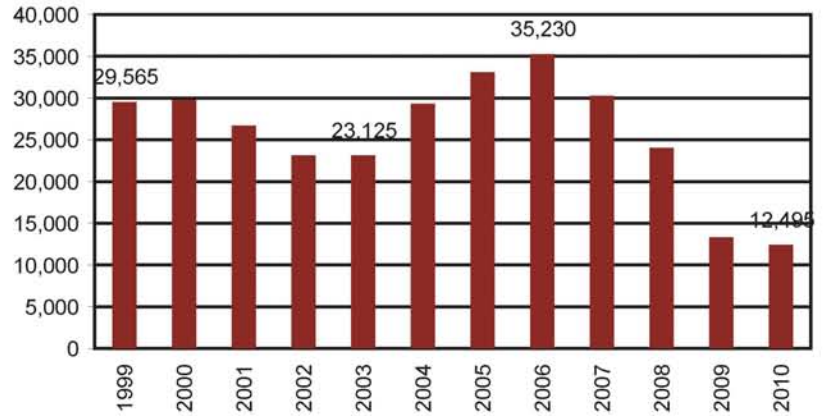


Economic Summary

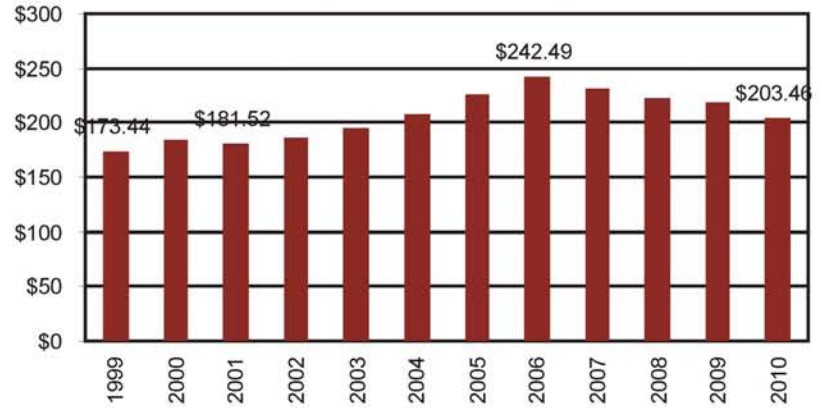
recent years and suggest continued difficulty during this summer's hiring season. Demographic information for workers presented in the Local Employment Dynamics program, a joint venture between the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation and the US Census Bureau, shows that younger workers have been hit particularly hard by the recession. Many seasonal job opportunities provided to younger workers have dried up in the recession or are being taken by older, more experienced workers. At the height of the recent business cycle, in the second quarter of 2006, 35,200 new hires between the age of 14 and 18 were hired. Last year, that amount fell to just 12,500, a drop of nearly 65 percent. Not only are there fewer jobs, but the wages paid to younger workers fell as well. Since peaking in 2007 at \$242 per week, the amount paid fell by about \$39 per week to \$203. Given expectations for weak job growth on the whole this summer, competition for traditional summer jobs will be extremely tight.

For younger workers willing to hit the pavement searching for a job, some industries are a better bet than others. Last year, industries that hired the most workers in the 14-18 age group were retail trade (2,600), and accommodation/food services (2,500). For workers seeking a big paycheck, look to the mining industry, which paid its younger new hires over \$1,200 per week, or the utilities industry whose new hires earned \$795 per week. Of course, these jobs are relatively hard to get. The mining industry employed just 130 new hires in the 14-18 year old group during the second quarter last year, while the utilities industry brought on just 23 new hires.

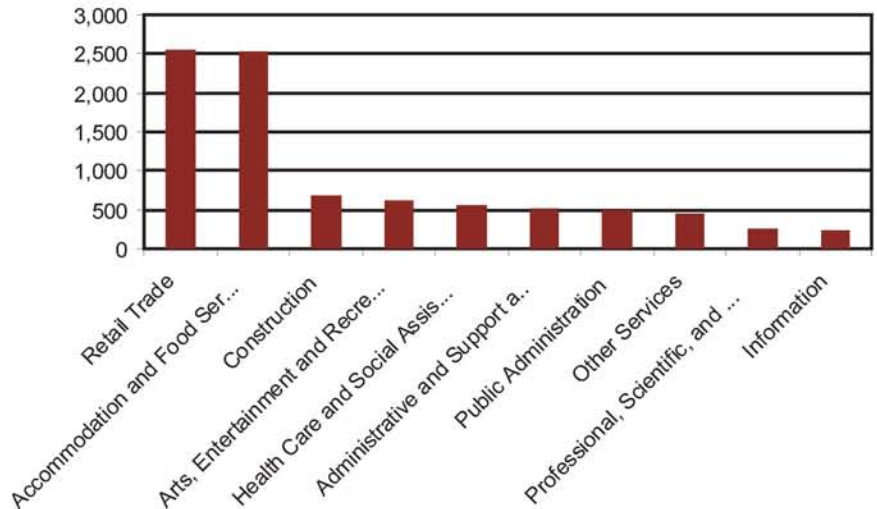
Second Quarter Younger Worker New Hires, 1999-2010



Second Quarter Younger Worker New Hire Wages, 1999-2010



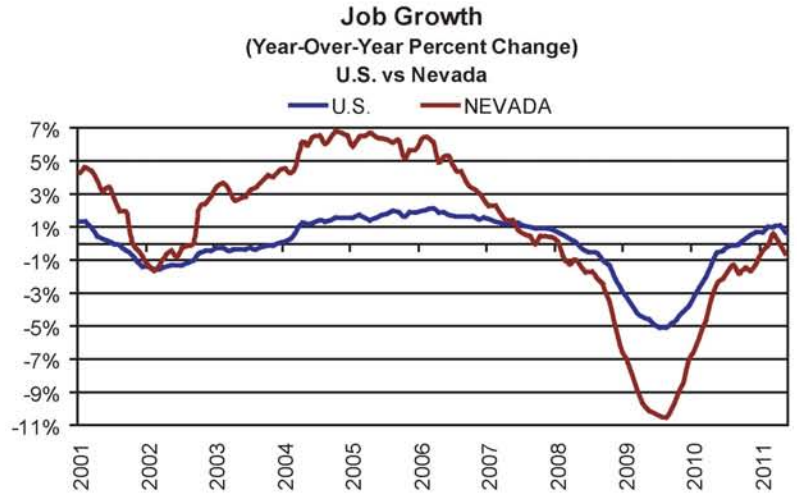
Younger Worker New Hires by Top 10 Industries, 2010:Q2



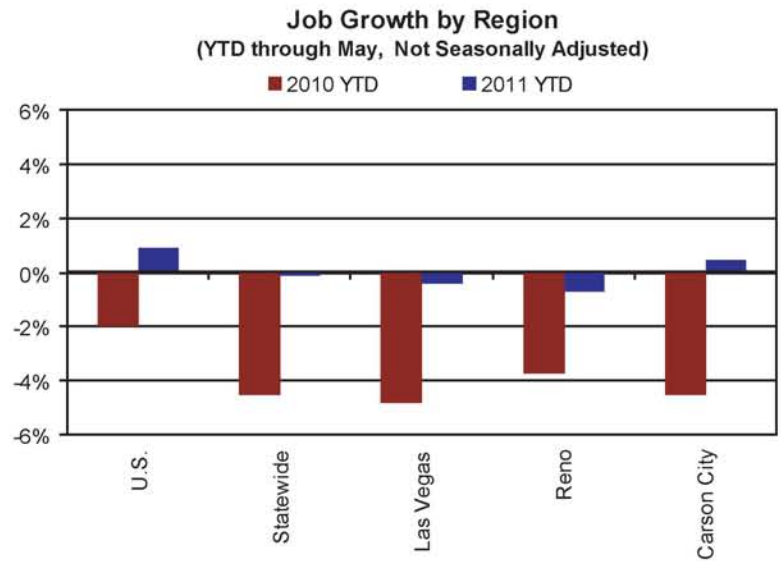
Trends at a Glance

Industrial Employment

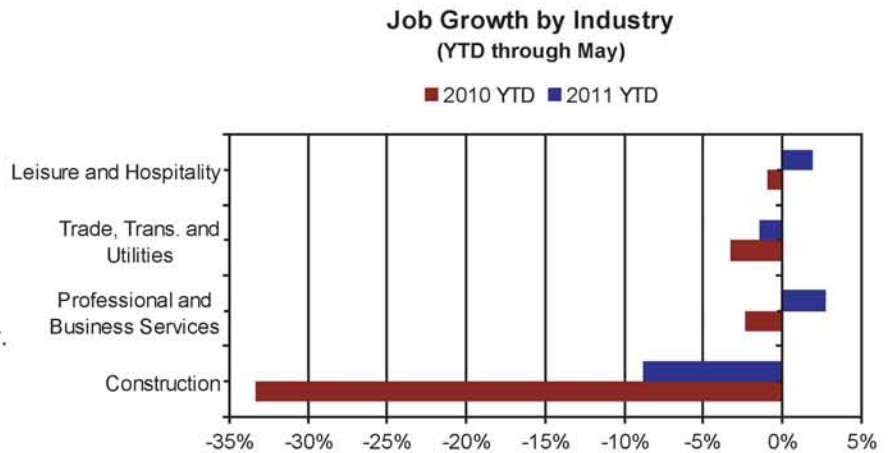
- Industrial employment in Nevada decreased 0.6 percent in May relative to a year prior, equating to a loss of 6,900 jobs.
- May readings were up 0.7 percent nationally relative to May 2010.



- The year-to-date annual growth rates remain higher than a year ago throughout all regions of the State.
- The Las Vegas MSA's job count fell 0.4 percent YTD in May relative to May 2010.
- In the Reno MSA, YTD job readings were down 0.7 percent in May 2011.
- In Carson City, employment increased 0.5 percent YTD from May 2010 to May 2011.

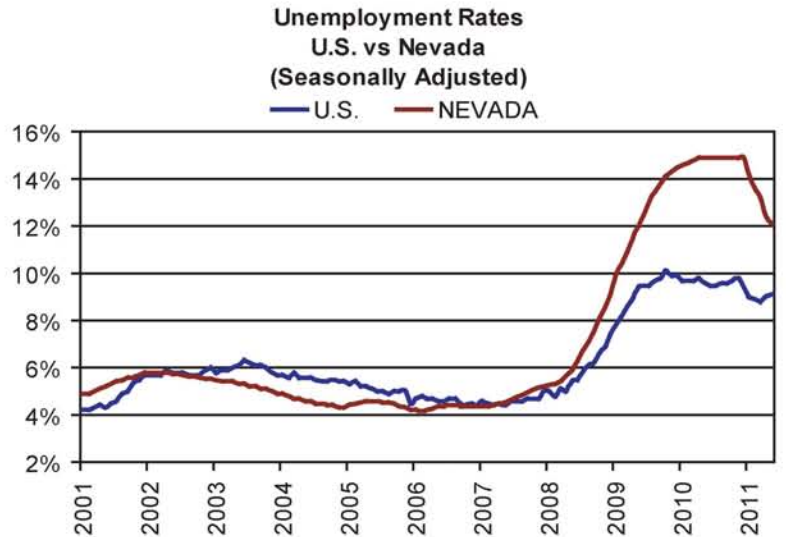


- Approximately 5,200 jobs have been lost in the construction industry over the past year, a 8.8 percent annual decline. The YTD annual growth rate in 2010 was negative 33.3 percent.
- Jobs in the State's largest industry, leisure and hospitality was up 1.9 percent YTD through May relative to a year prior. A year earlier, job losses were down 1.0 percent over the same time frame. Professional and business services increased 2.8 percent YTD through May 2011 from a year earlier.

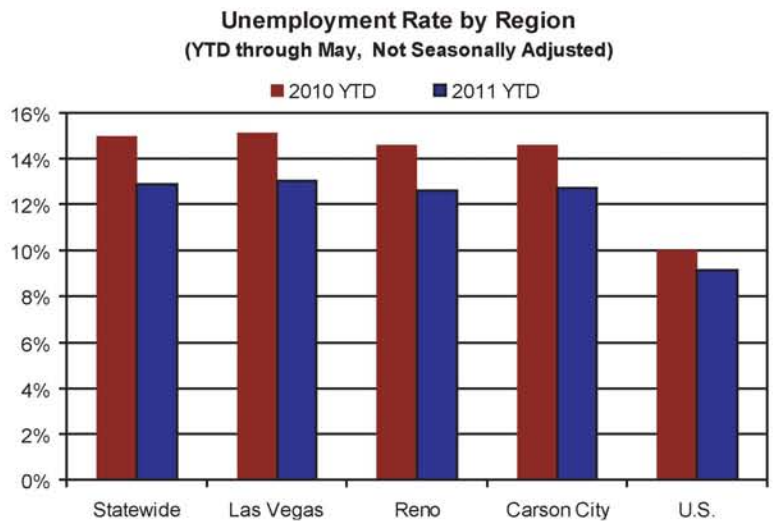


Trends at a Glance

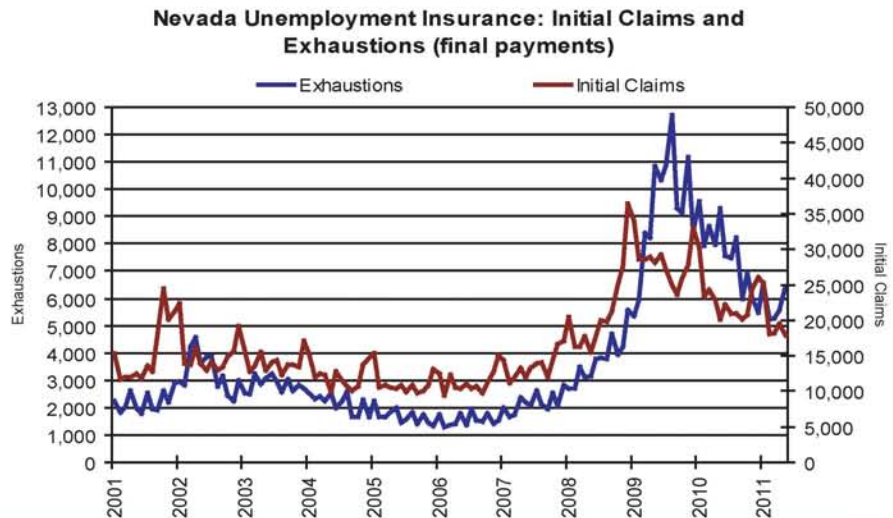
- Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 12.1 percent in May, down 0.4 percentage points from April.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate increased one-tenth of a percent to 9.1 percent in May. Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the nation, exceeding the national average by 3 percentage points. The next highest is California with 11.7 percent.



- At 12.9 percent, the Statewide unadjusted unemployment rate is down 2.1 percentage points YTD from 2010 to 2011.
- The Las Vegas-Paradise MSA recorded an unemployment rate of 13.0 percent YTD through May, a 2.1 percentage point decrease over-the-year.
- The Reno-Sparks MSA's jobless rate was 12.6 percent YTD through May. On an annual basis, the rate is down 2.0 percentage points over-the-year.
- The jobless rate in Carson City was 12.7 percent YTD through May, down 1.9 percentage points over-the-year.



- Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased in May from April by 1,585. Over-the-year, claims are down by 10.9 percent.
- Final payments, signifying an exhaustion of regular state benefits, increased by 889 in May over-the-month. Over-the-year, final payments were down 30.7 percent.

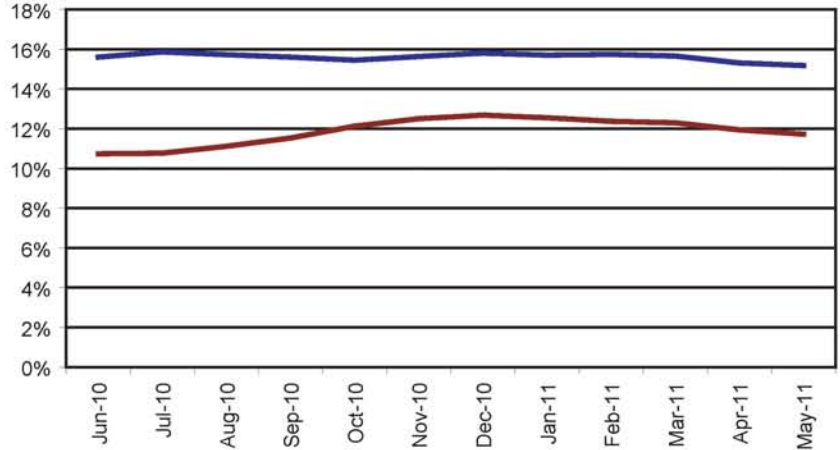


Trends at a Glance

Demographics of the Unemployed

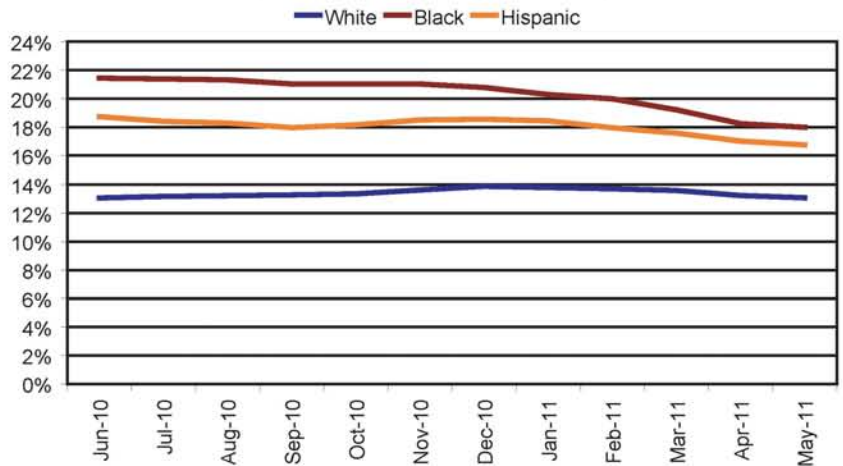
- The male unemployment rate declined one-tenth of a percent to 15.2 percent.
- The female unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths to 11.7 percent.
- Traditionally male dominated industries, such as construction have lost the most jobs during the recession, while female dominated industries have fared better overall.

Unemployment Rate by Sex
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



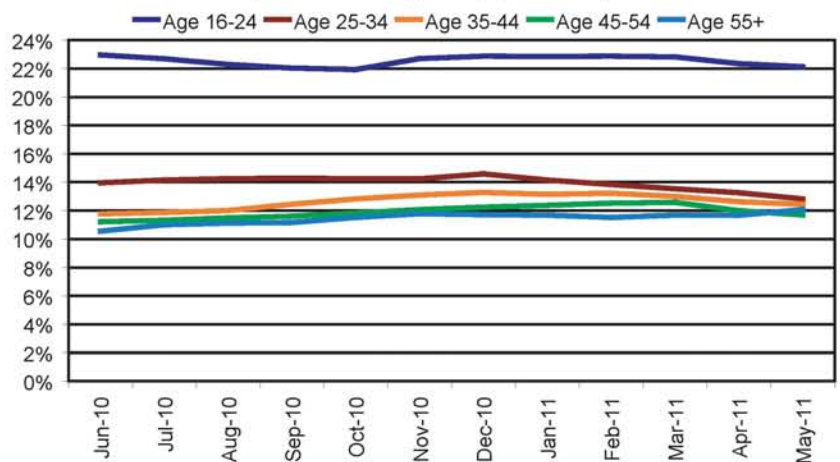
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's Hispanic labor force decreased three-tenths of a percent to 16.7 percent in May.
- The rate for Nevada's unemployed Black labor force decreased two-tenths to 18.0 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's White labor force decreased one-tenth in May to 13.1 percent.

Unemployment Rate by Ethnicity
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



- At 22.1 percent, the unemployment rate for Nevada's youngest workers age 16-24 continued to trend higher than any other age group.
- The unemployment rate for workers age 25-34 decreased five-tenths to 12.8 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's oldest workers is 12.1 percent, up four-tenths from April.

Unemployment Rate by Age Group
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)

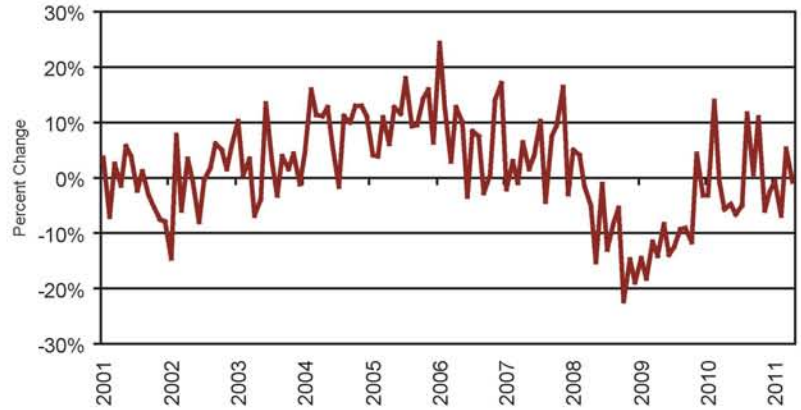


Trends at a Glance

Economic Indicators

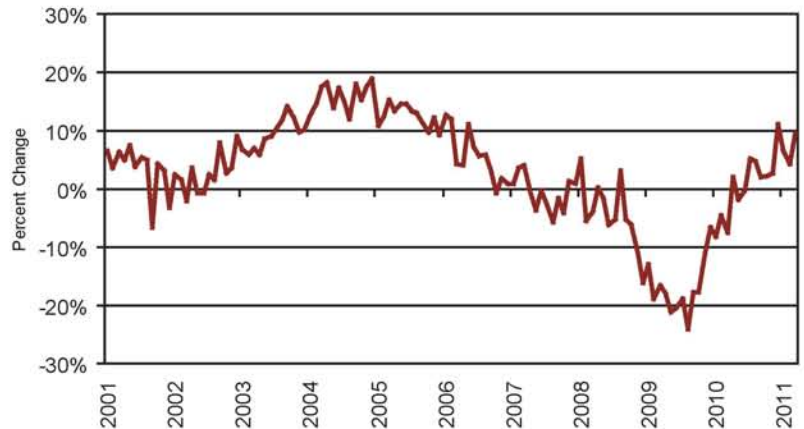
- Nevada gaming win was down 0.6 percent in April relative to the previous year.
- For the fiscal year, gaming win has increased 0.6 percent year-to-date.

Nevada Gross Gaming Win
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



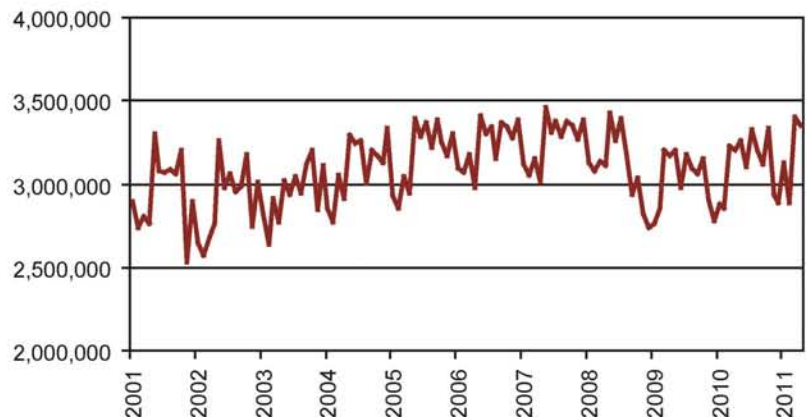
- In March, taxable sales increased 9.6 percent over March 2010, with collections totalling 3,648,542,204.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, taxable sales are up 5.6 percent compared to the same period in 2010.

Statewide Taxable Sales
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



- Las Vegas visitor volume increased 154,742 in April relative to a year prior, a 4.8 percent increase. Year-to-date, visitor volume is up 5.0 percent in 2011 compared to a year earlier.

Las Vegas Monthly Visitor Volume

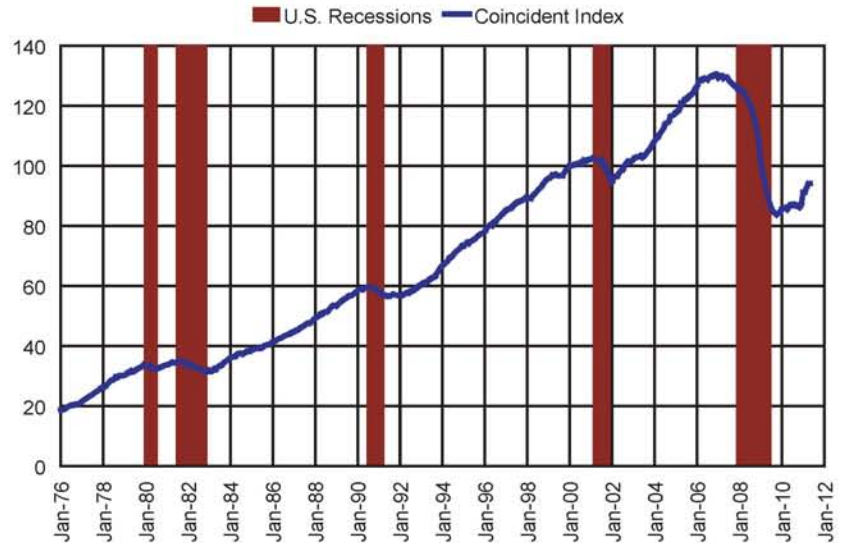


Trends at a Glance

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident and Leading Employment Indices

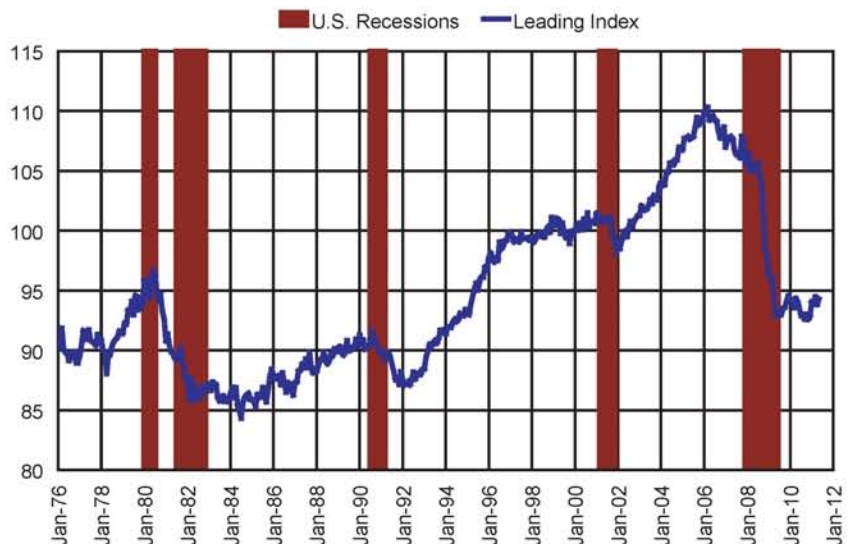
- The coincident index encompasses four recessions in employment, including the current recession. The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in December 2006. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009. Since then, the coincident index appears to have reached a bottom, where the December 2010 reading still lies slightly above the October 2009 number. The coincident index, after rising in the first four months in 2011, fell slightly in May.

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident Employment Index



- The Nevada Leading Employment Index, which provides a signal about the future direction of the coincident index, showed an increase of 0.5 percent in April. Based on seasonally adjusted data, the insured unemployment rate moved in a positive direction while nonfarm employment, household employment, and the unemployment rate moved in a negative direction. The same release also shows mixed evidence for the leading index -- initial claims for unemployment insurance and commercial permits moved in a negative direction, whereas housing permits, the real Moody's Baa bond rate, construction employment, and the short-duration unemployment rate moved in a positive direction.

CBER-DETR Nevada Leading Employment Index

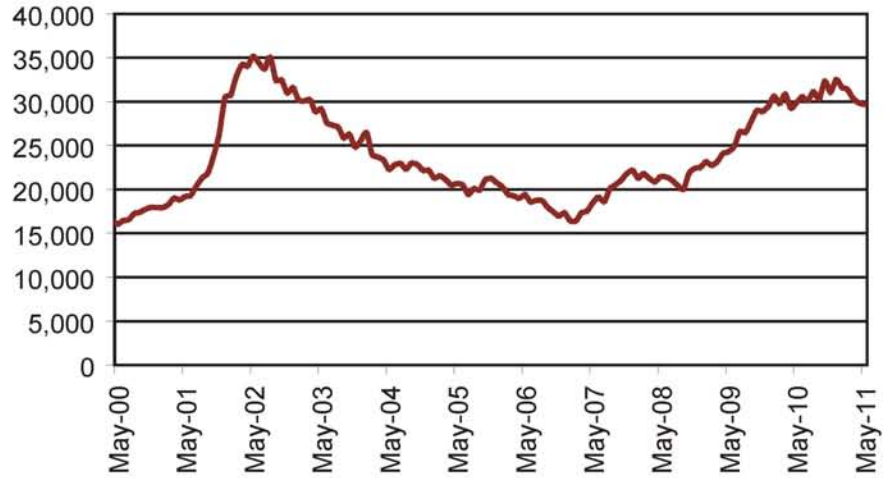


Trends at a Glance

Welfare Indicators

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides time-limited cash assistance to low-income families with children so they can be cared for in their own home. TANF also seeks to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
- As an economic indicator, TANF reveals information on the relative well-being of Nevada's low-income families. The number of recipients in the program is strongly influenced by the ups and downs of the business cycle. In May, 29,686 individuals were receiving assistance. Since May 2010, the level of assistance has decreased 0.7 percent or 202 less recipients.

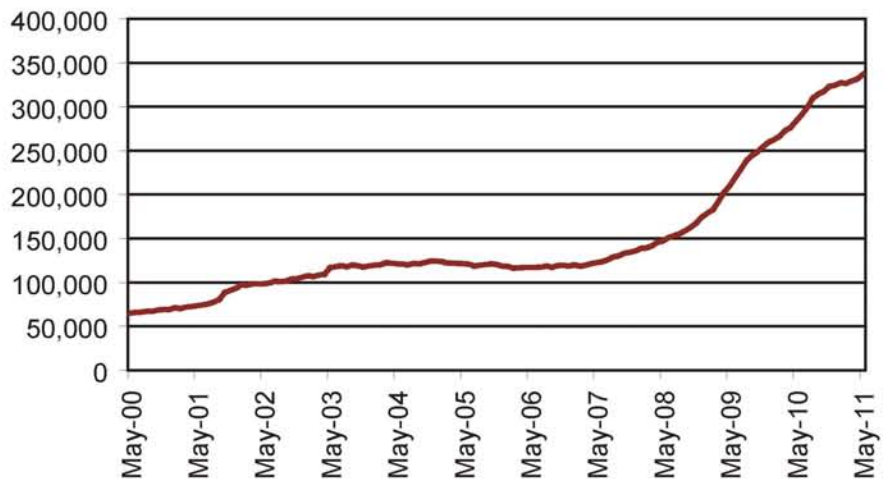
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in Nevada, Number of Cash Recipients



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as "food stamps", provides the means to increase food purchasing power to raise the nutritional level among low-income households and is the first line of defense against hunger for thousands of Nevadans.
- The number of Nevadans participating in SNAP has increased significantly in recent years, suggesting more and more families are struggling to make ends meet. In May, 336,524 Nevadans participated in the program, setting a new all-time high. Over-the-year, the number of participants receiving assistance has increased 18.6 percent.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Number of Participating Nevadans



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
Research & Analysis Bureau
500 E. Third Street
Carson City, NV 89713-0001

The Nevada Economy in Brief provides a wealth of Nevada workforce and economic information and is published monthly by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation / Research and Analysis Bureau. Material contained in this publication is produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration) and may be reproduced without permission. Please credit the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. For additional workforce or other economic information, a free subscription to the Nevada Economy in Brief, or to change your e-mail address, please contact the Research and Analysis Bureau.

Phone: (775) 684-0450

Fax: (775) 684-0342

E-mail: detrlmi@nvdetr.org



Websites:

www.nevadaworkforce.com

www.nevadajobconnect.com

www.nvdetr.org

www.nvcis.intocareers.org



ECONOMY IN BRIEF



NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

June 2011

DETR RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU

NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

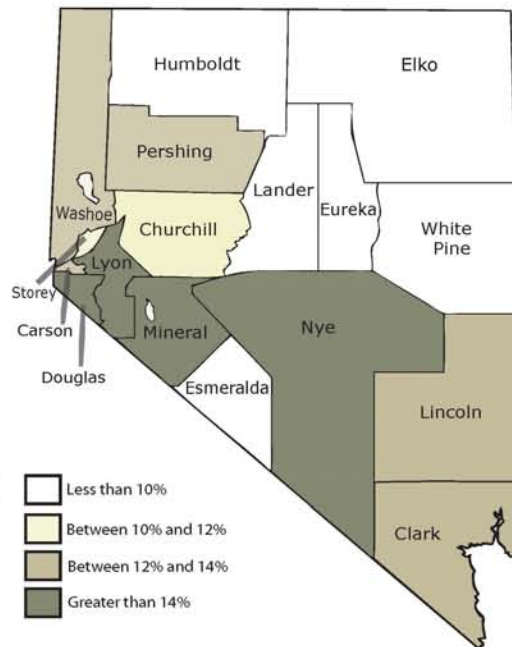
Economic Summary

Despite some encouraging signals of forward momentum in the nation's labor market late last year and through the early months of this year, well-publicized signs of weakness have emerged more recently, highlighted by a disappointing increase of just 18,000 new jobs in June. Some encouraging signs were also beginning to emerge in Nevada, as job losses eased and the jobless rate fell in the first several months of the year. However, June results suggest that recent weakness at the national level may be trickling into the Silver State. Specifically, the State's jobless rate rose for the first time this year to a seasonally adjusted 12.4 percent, from 12.1 percent in May. Additionally, job losses eased almost non-stop from mid-2009 until the early months of this year, but now employment seems to have stabilized near year-ago levels, without the momentum to push growth consistently into positive territory.

In total, non-farm payroll employment declined by 2,900 from May to June. These results are well below expectations, given typical seasonal patterns, as evidenced by a seasonally adjusted employment decline of 1,600 on a month-over-month basis. All things considered, Nevada's job market is essentially flat. Through the first half of the year, job levels are down just 0.1 percent relative to a year ago. Furthermore, June job readings, after adjusting for normal seasonal ups and downs, differ little (up by less than 3,000) compared to year-end 2010 employment estimates.

Spring job growth in the retail sector

Unemployment Rate by County



stalled in June as employers pared 800 jobs, and is down 600 jobs for the year. Educational and health services lost 800 jobs, 400 in educational services and 400 in health care and social assistance. Total employment fell by 4,000 in June in Las Vegas, by 400 in Reno, and by 100 in Carson City. Not everything in the report is doom and gloom, though. The administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector, which includes temporary hiring agencies, added 1,900 jobs. In Las Vegas, the leisure and hospitality sector continues to recover highlighted by 2,200 new jobs in June. Some of these gains are seasonal in nature, but some can be attributed to the up-tick in tourism Las Vegas has experienced so far in 2011.

Economic Indicators

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	JUN 2011
NEVADA *	12.4%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	13.8%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	13.0%
CARSON CITY MSA	12.5%
ELKO MICROPOLITAN AREA	7.7%
UNITED STATES *	9.2%
CALIFORNIA *	11.8%
* Seasonally Adjusted	
JOB GROWTH (Y-O-Y)	
NEVADA	-0.3%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	-0.5%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	-1.5%
CARSON CITY MSA	0.0%
UNITED STATES	0.9%
CALIFORNIA	0.9%
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Y-O-Y)	
UNITED STATES	3.6%
GAMING WIN (Y-O-Y)	
MAY 2010 - MAY 2011	
NEVADA	16.2%
CLARK COUNTY	19.4%
WASHOE COUNTY	-6.6%
TAXABLE SALES (Y-O-Y)	
MAY 2010 - MAY 2011	
NEVADA	7.2%
CLARK COUNTY	5.6%
WASHOE COUNTY	4.0%

Continued contraction of public sector jobs reflects state and local austerity measures forced by shrinking tax revenue. Year-over-year tallies show state and local government is down 3,600 jobs, a 2.7 percent cut to payroll. Almost 90 percent of the reduction was in local government jobs. Contrarily, private sector employment advanced

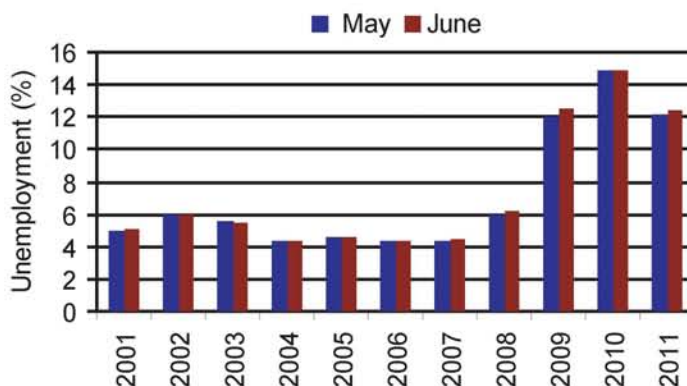
Economic Summary

by 2,500 over-the-year, driven by 8,600 new jobs in the accommodation and food services sector and 6,600 new jobs in the administrative support and waste management sector. Construction continues to hold back overall job growth. In June, building-related employment stands at 5,400 below a year ago.

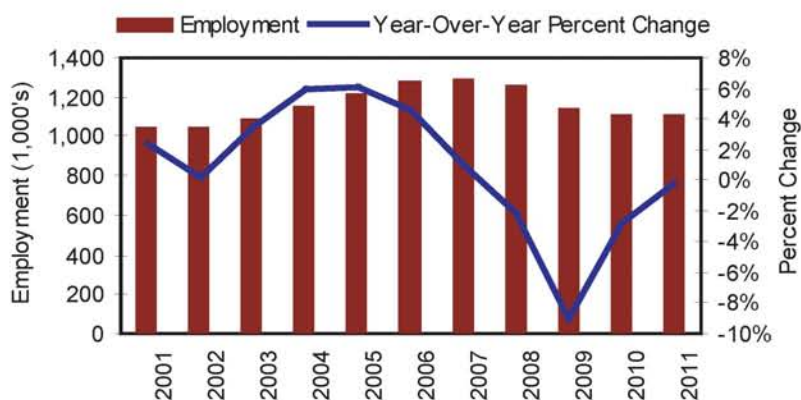
Nevada's non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumped 1.4 percentage points, driven by a combination of both seasonal fluctuation and economic weakness. Unemployment usually rises in June, but this month's increase is twice as large as the average of the last ten years. The large increase is likely caused by weak summer hiring by seasonal employers. The unemployment rate in the state's sub-state areas increased significantly as well. In the Las Vegas area, the unemployment rate increased 1.4 percentage points, rising from 12.4 percent in May to 13.8 percent in June. In the Reno-Sparks labor market, the rate of joblessness increased by 1.2 percentage points, rising to 13.0 percent in June. The unemployment rate in Carson City grew to 12.5 percent, up by one percent from the previous month. The unemployment rate in the Elko region (includes Elko and Eureka counties) rose nine-tenths of a percentage point to 7.7 percent.

The number of initial claims for unemployment insurance in Nevada continued to moderate through the first half of 2011, a trend consistent with stabilization in the labor market, but far short of outright improvement. During the last six months, claims activity is down 17 percent from the first half of 2010. After reaching a peak of 36,000 per month at year-end 2008, claims have gradually eased. They have been below 20,000 in each of the past five months. Like many other economic indicators, a "structural" analysis of claims activity in Nevada highlights a shift away from historical norms in the state's performance, relative to the nation's, in recent years. Historically, the relative level of claims activity (as measured by the number of claims per 1,000 jobs) in Nevada has been in line with national

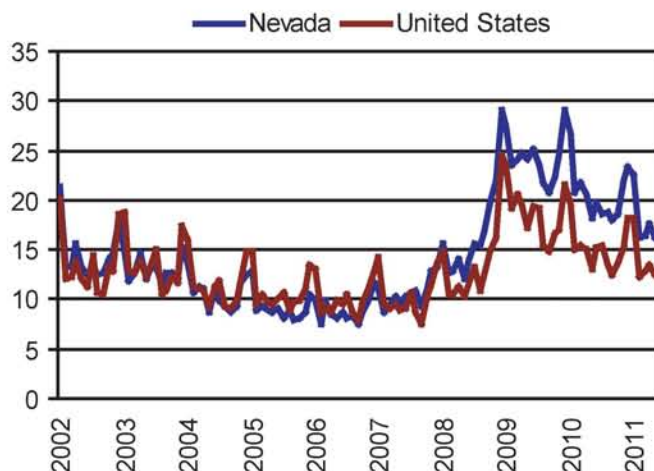
Nevada Unemployment Rate 2001-2011



Nevada Employment, 2001 to 2011



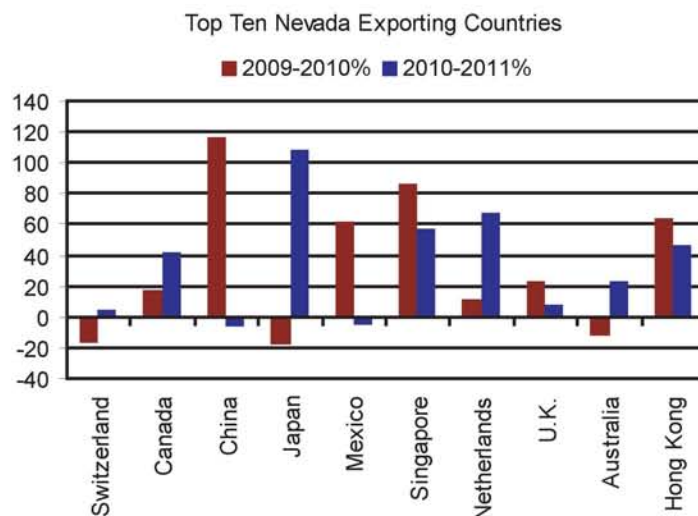
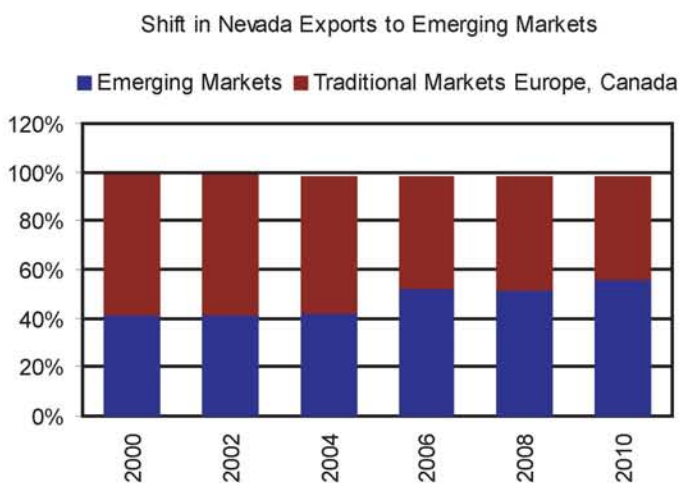
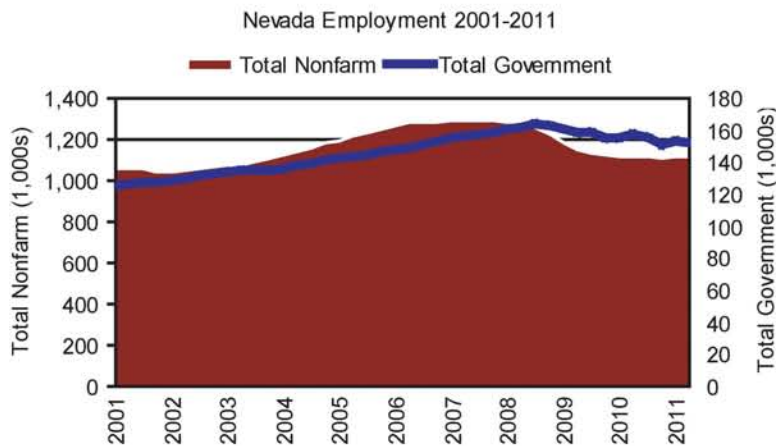
Initial Claims per 1,000 Jobs



Economic Summary

trends. However, beginning in early-2008, initial claims activity in Nevada, expressed in relative terms, has been well above that for the U.S. as a whole. In Nevada, a cyclical peak of 29 claims per 1,000 jobs was reached in December 2009. The comparable national figure was 25 claims per 1,000 jobs. As of June, there were 17 claims per 1,000 jobs in Nevada vs. 14 claims per 1,000 jobs nationwide.

Two recent reports tout Nevada as one of the fastest growing states for export growth in the nation. According to Ball State University's "U.S. Export Adaptability at the State Level"¹ and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "Enterprising States"², Nevada ranked first in export growth and ninth in long-term job growth. Despite Nevada's economic woes of recent years, exports to foreign markets continue to grow, providing jobs for the state's workforce. On an annualized basis through April, Nevada's total exports increased by 17 percent compared to the same period in 2010. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration, a billion dollars of exports support about 5,000 jobs on average. Based on this ratio, the 17 percent increase in exports translates into about 1,600 jobs in Nevada. Using the same calculation, since 2005, Nevada's export activities have supported an estimated 34,100 jobs annually. Nevada's top export product based on value is precious metals, the price of which continues to trend into record territory. Through the first four months of the year, Nevada exported over \$969 million worth of precious metals, \$70 million more than in the same period a year earlier. Nevada's number two export is electric machinery, sound equipment, T.V. equipment, etc. Foreign demand has benefited Nevada's second largest exporting industry. These exports are valued at \$272 million through April year-to-date, up \$67 million from the previous year. As Nevada repositions itself in the global market place, expansion of exports to foreign markets will enhance future economic success.

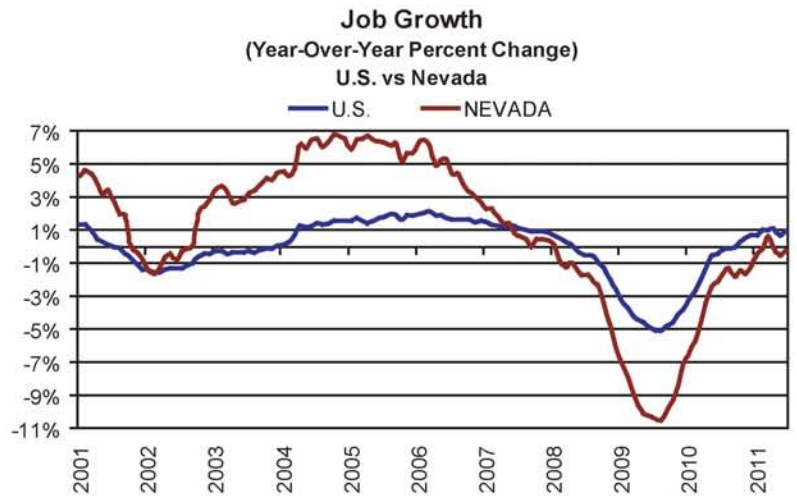


1 Ball State University: http://www.diversifynevada.com/images/uploads/u.s._export_adaptability_at_the_state_level.pdf
 2 U.S. Chamber of Commerce: http://www.diversifynevada.com/images/uploads/us_chamber_of_commerce_enterprising_states.pdf

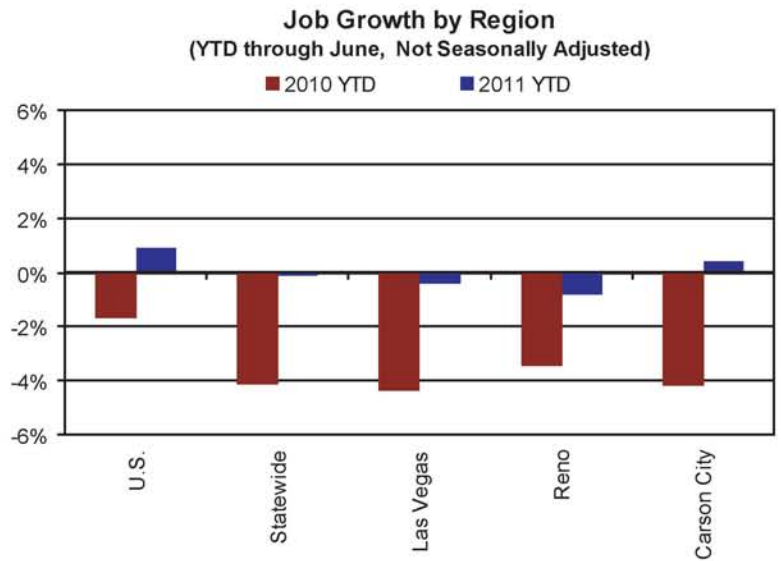
Trends at a Glance

Industrial Employment

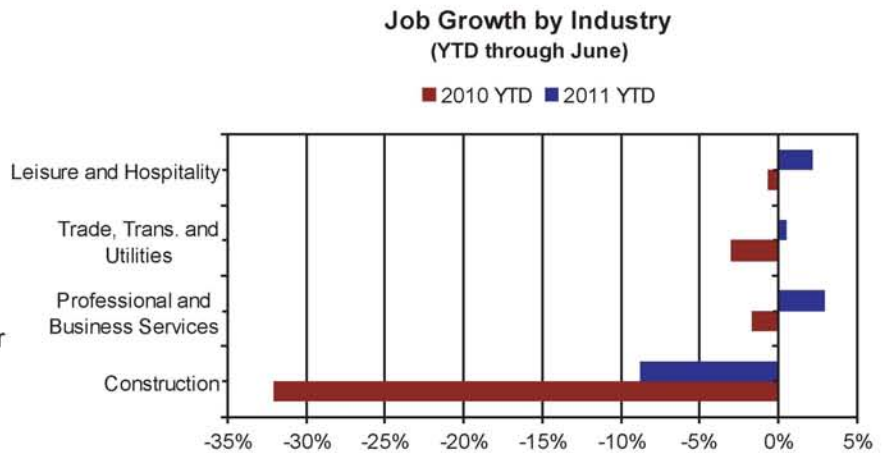
- Industrial employment in Nevada decreased 0.3 percent in June relative to a year prior, equating to a loss of 3,800 jobs.
- June readings were up 0.9 percent nationally relative to June 2010.



- The year-to-date annual growth rates remain higher than a year ago throughout all regions of the State.
- The Las Vegas MSA's job count fell 0.4 percent YTD in June relative to June 2010.
- In the Reno MSA, YTD job readings were down 0.8 percent in June 2011.
- In Carson City, employment increased 0.4 percent YTD from June 2010 to June 2011.



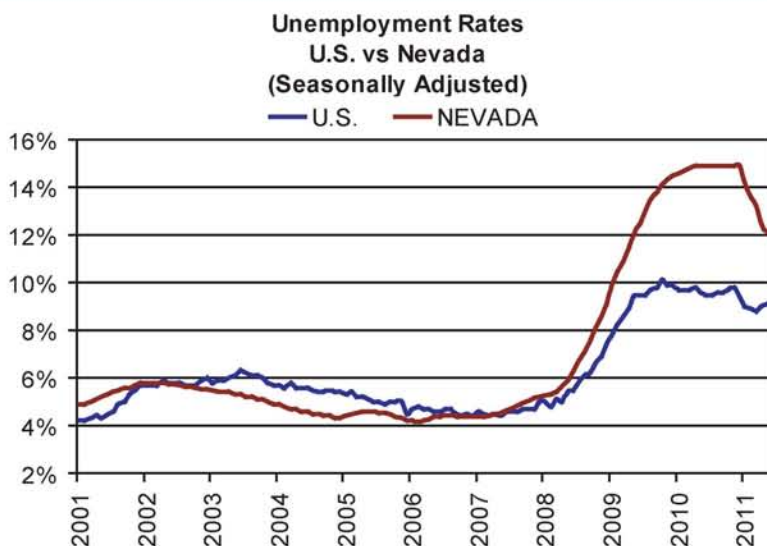
- Approximately 5,217 jobs have been lost in the construction industry over the past year, a 8.8 percent annual decline. The YTD annual growth rate in 2010 was negative 32.1 percent.
- Jobs in the State's largest industry, leisure and hospitality was up 2.1 percent YTD through June relative to a year prior. A year earlier, job losses were down 0.7 percent over the same time frame. Professional and business services increased 2.9 percent YTD through June 2011 from a year earlier.



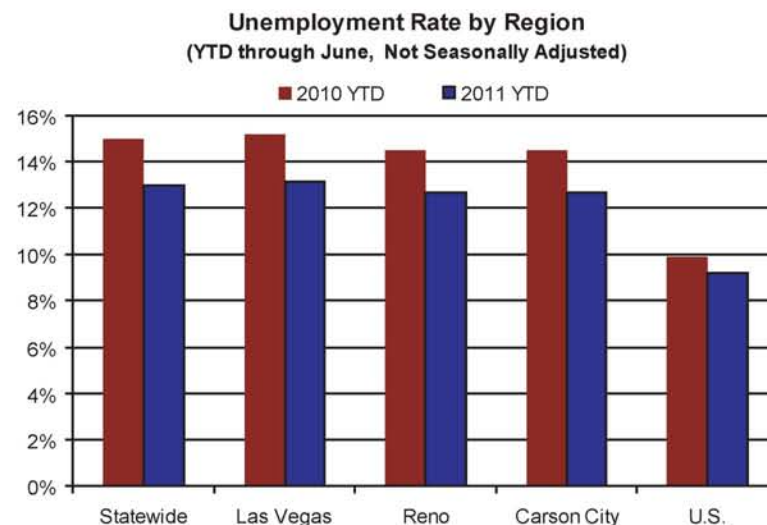
Trends at a Glance

Unemployment

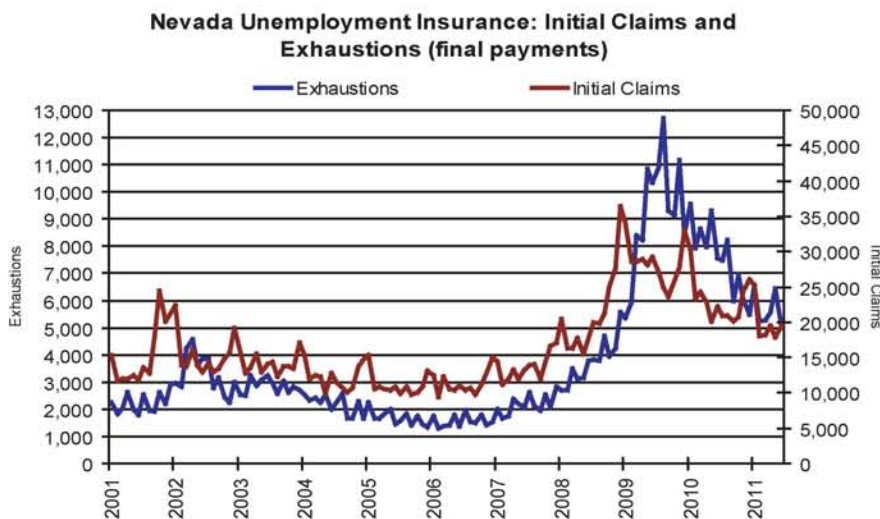
- Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 12.4 percent in June, up 0.3 percentage points from May.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate increased one-tenth of a percent to 9.2 percent in June. Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the nation, exceeding the national average by 3.2 percentage points. The next highest is California with 11.8 percent.



- At 13.0 percent, the Statewide unadjusted unemployment rate is down 2.0 percentage points YTD from 2010 to 2011.
- The Las Vegas-Paradise MSA recorded an unemployment rate of 13.2 percent YTD through June, a 2.0 percentage point decrease over-the-year.
- The Reno-Sparks MSA's jobless rate was 12.7 percent YTD through June. On an annual basis, the rate is down 1.8 percentage points over-the-year.
- The jobless rate in Carson City was 12.7 percent YTD through June, down 1.8 percentage points over-the-year.



- Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased in June from May by 1,509. Over-the-year, claims are down by 12.4 percent.
- Final payments, signifying an exhaustion of regular state benefits, decreased by 1,443 in June over-the-month. Over-the-year, final payments were down 33.9 percent.

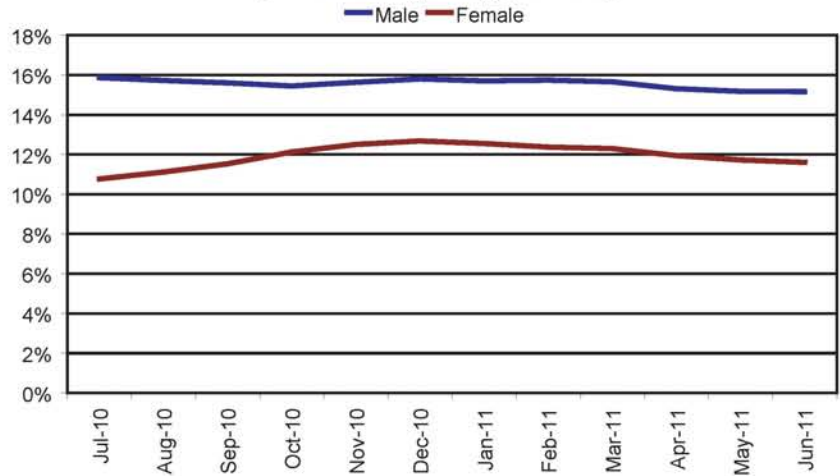


Trends at a Glance

Demographics of the Unemployed

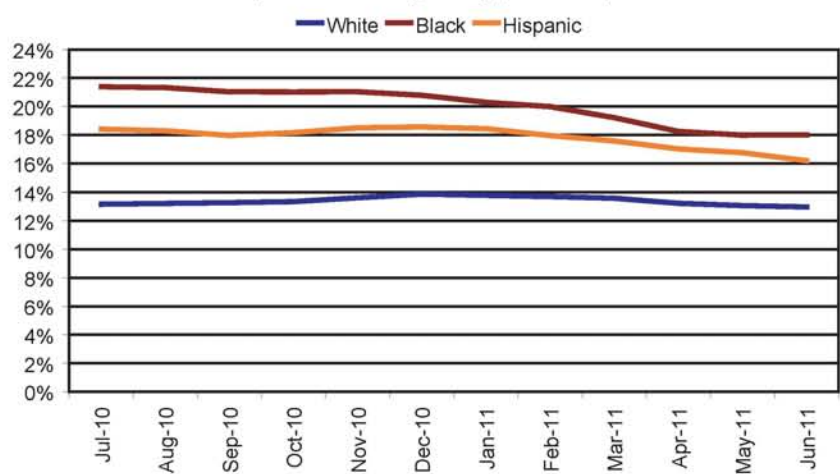
- The male unemployment rate was unchanged at 15.2 percent.
- The female unemployment rate decreased by one-tenth to 11.6 percent.
- Traditionally male dominated industries, such as construction have lost the most jobs during the recession, while female dominated industries have fared better overall.

Unemployment Rate by Sex
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



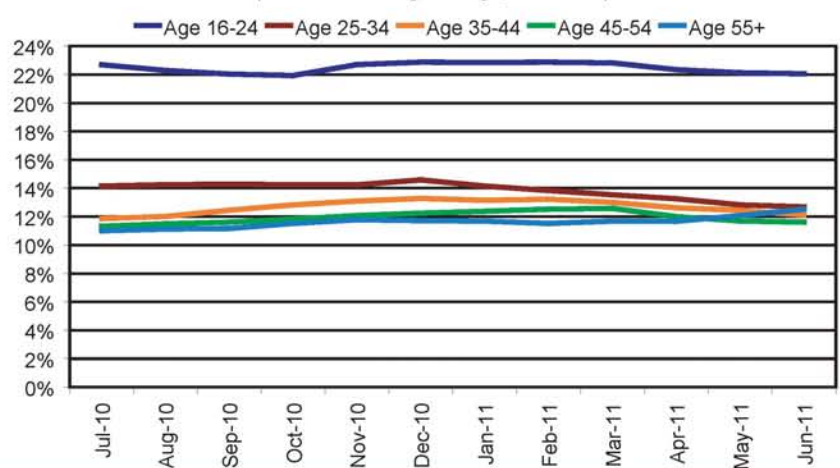
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's Hispanic labor force decreased five-tenths of a percent to 16.2 percent in June.
- The rate for Nevada's unemployed Black labor force was unchanged at 18.0 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's White labor force decreased one-tenth in June to 13.0 percent.

Unemployment Rate by Ethnicity
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)



- At 22.1 percent, the unemployment rate for Nevada's youngest workers age 16-24 continued to trend higher than any other age group.
- The unemployment rate for workers age 25-34 decreased one-tenth to 12.7 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's oldest workers is 12.5 percent, up four-tenths from May.

Unemployment Rate by Age Group
(12-Month Moving Average, CPS Data)

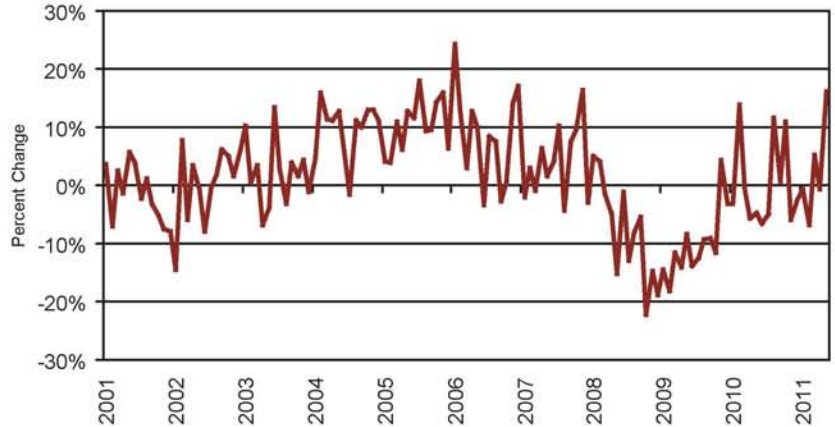


Trends at a Glance

Economic Indicators

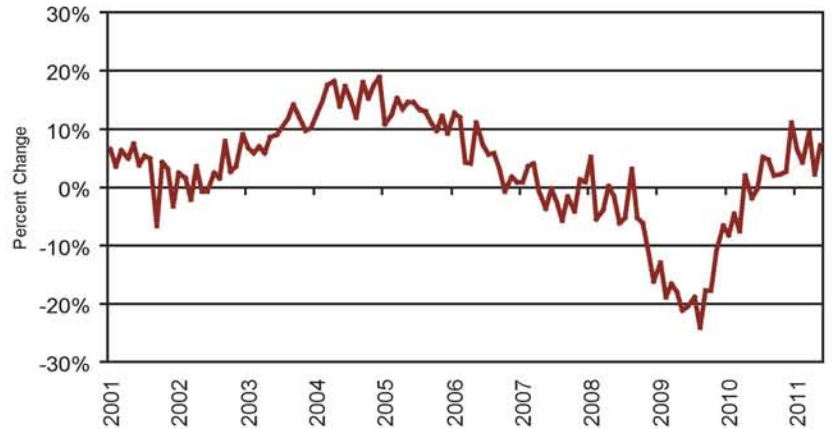
- Nevada gaming win was up 16.2 percent in May relative to the previous year.
- For the fiscal year, gaming win has increased 1.9 percent year-to-date.

Nevada Gross Gaming Win
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



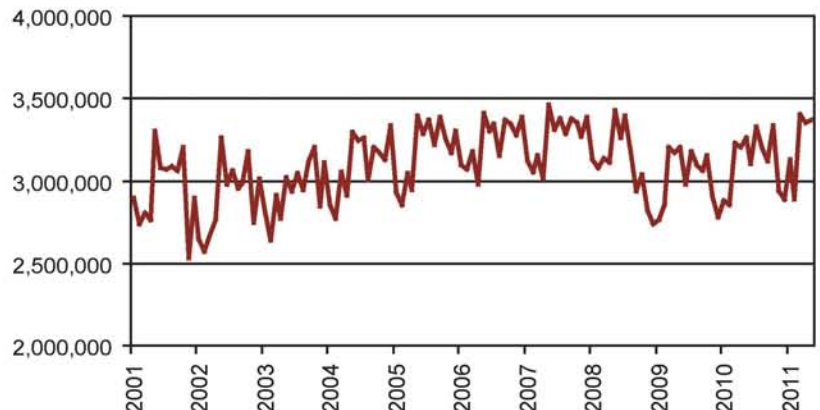
- In May, taxable sales increased 7.2 percent over May 2010, with collections totalling 3,360,785,231.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, taxable sales are up 5.4 percent compared to the same period in 2010.

Statewide Taxable Sales
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



- Las Vegas visitor volume increased 106,431 in May relative to a year prior, a 3.3 percent increase. Year-to-date, visitor volume is up 4.7 percent in 2011 compared to a year earlier.

Las Vegas Monthly Visitor Volume

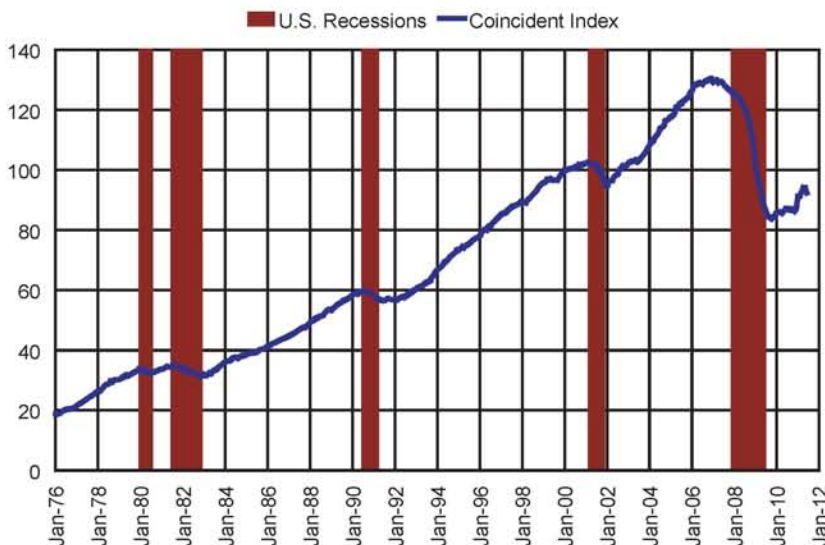


Trends at a Glance

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident and Leading Employment Indices

- The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in December 2006. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009, where the coincident index appears to have reached a bottom. The coincident index, after rising in the first four months in 2011, fell slightly in May and June.

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident Employment Index



- The Nevada Leading Employment Index, which provides a signal about the future direction of the coincident index, showed a decrease of 0.2 percent in June. Based on seasonally adjusted data, the insured unemployment rate moved in a positive direction while nonfarm employment, household employment, and the unemployment rate moved in a negative direction. The same release also shows mixed evidence for the leading index. Initial claims for unemployment insurance, the real Moody's Baa bond rate, and housing permits moved in a positive direction, whereas commercial permits, construction employment, and the short-duration unemployment rate moved in a negative direction.

CBER-DETR Nevada Leading Employment Index

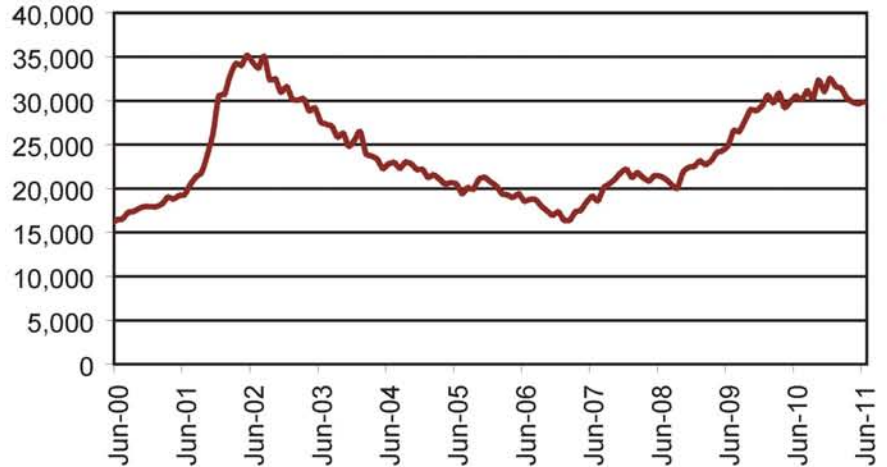


Trends at a Glance

Welfare Indicators

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides time-limited cash assistance to low-income families with children so they can be cared for in their own home. TANF also seeks to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
- As an economic indicator, TANF reveals information on the relative well-being of Nevada's low-income families. The number of recipients in the program is strongly influenced by the ups and downs of the business cycle. In June, 29,856 individuals were receiving assistance. Since June 2010, the level of assistance has decreased 2.1 percent or 642 less recipients.

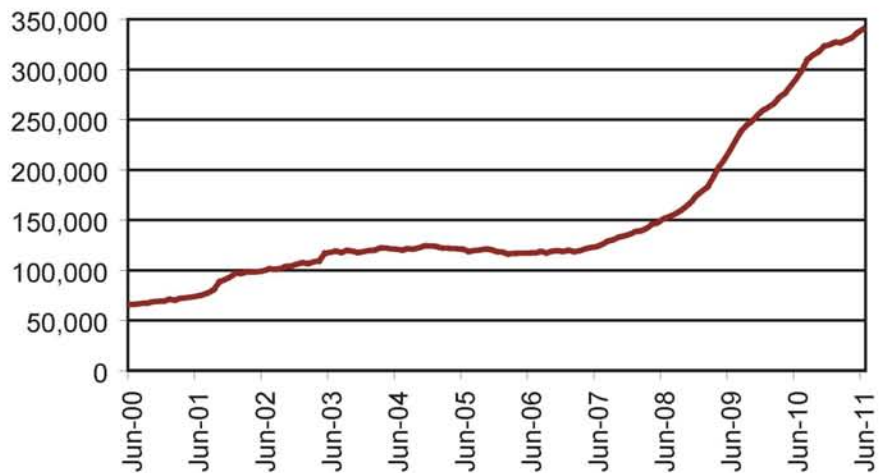
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in Nevada, Number of Cash Recipients



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as "food stamps", provides the means to increase food purchasing power to raise the nutritional level among low-income households and is the first line of defense against hunger for thousands of Nevadans.
- The number of Nevadans participating in SNAP has increased significantly in recent years, suggesting more and more families are struggling to make ends meet. In June, 340,195 Nevadans participated in the program, setting a new all-time high. Over-the-year, the number of participants receiving assistance has increased 17.0 percent.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Number of Participating Nevadans



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Nevada

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,119.5	1,123.3	1,122.4	-3.8	-2.9	-1.5	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Goods Producing Industries	104.5	111.4	103.2	-6.9	1.3	-6.7	-6.2%	1.3%	-6.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	12.8	12.4	12.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.2%	2.4%	5.1%
Construction	55.4	60.8	54.8	-5.4	0.6	-5.2	-8.9%	1.1%	-8.7%
Manufacturing	36.3	38.2	35.9	-1.9	0.4	-2.0	-5.0%	1.1%	-5.3%
Service Producing Industries	1,015.0	1,011.9	1,019.2	3.1	-4.2	5.0	0.3%	-0.4%	0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	202.7	208.8	203.8	-6.1	-1.1	-3.4	-2.9%	-0.5%	-1.7%
Wholesale	30.7	33.0	31.0	-2.3	-0.3	-1.5	-7.0%	-1.0%	-4.5%
Retail	124.4	125.9	125.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2%	-0.6%	-0.4%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	47.6	49.9	47.6	-2.3	0.0	-1.4	-4.6%	0.0%	-2.9%
Information	12.7	12.5	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Financial Activities	48.2	52.2	48.2	-4.0	0.0	-3.0	-7.7%	0.0%	-5.8%
Finance and Insurance	28.0	30.6	28.0	-2.6	0.0	-1.8	-8.5%	0.0%	-5.8%
Professional & Business Services	141.5	136.3	139.5	5.2	2.0	3.9	3.8%	1.4%	2.9%
Education & Health Services	104.5	99.9	105.3	4.6	-0.8	4.5	4.6%	-0.8%	4.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	95.1	91.3	95.5	3.8	-0.4	3.7	4.2%	-0.4%	4.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	322.1	313.3	319.5	8.8	2.6	6.5	2.8%	0.8%	2.1%
Casino Hotels	181.1	178.1	179.3	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	99.7	94.9	99.7	4.8	0.0	4.1	5.1%	0.0%	4.4%
Other Services	34.9	34.2	34.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.0%	1.2%	2.1%
Government	148.4	154.7	155.8	-6.3	-7.4	-4.3	-4.1%	-4.7%	-2.7%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Labor Force	1,313.7	1,352.9	1,309.7	-39.2	4.0	-45.7	-2.9%	0.3%	-3.4%
Unemployment	177.6	201.7	158.8	-24.1	18.8	-32.7	-11.9%	11.8%	-16.1%
Unemployment Rate	13.5%	14.9%	12.1%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unemployment Rate (SA)	12.4%	14.9%	12.1%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	1,136.1	1,151.2	1,150.9	-15.1	-14.8	-12.9	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.1%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2010 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Number of Worksites	Employment in Size Class	% of Total Employment
9	1000+	78	175,685	18.2%
8	500-999	104	70,248	7.3%
7	250-499	219	75,535	7.8%
6	100-249	864	125,242	13.0%
5	50-99	1,688	116,920	12.1%
4	20-49	5,098	151,455	15.7%
3	10-19	8,210	111,850	11.6%
2	5-9	11,598	77,461	8.0%
1	0-4	42,296	60,025	6.2%
Total		70,155	964,421	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - December 2010

Employer	Employees	Industry
WYNN LAS VEGAS	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
BELLAGIO LLC	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
MGM GRAND HOTEL CASINO	7000 to 7499	Casino Hotels
ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	6500 to 6999	Casino Hotels
MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	6000 to 6499	Casino Hotels
CAESARS PALACE	5000 to 5499	Casino Hotels
THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
THE MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
FLAMINGO LAS VEGAS OPERATING	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels
ENCORE LAS VEGAS	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Fourth Quarter 2010

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total All Industries	\$880
Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,583
Construction	\$1,180
Manufacturing	\$1,077
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$751
Information	\$1,131
Financial Activities	\$1,024
Professional & Business Services	\$1,123
Education & Health Services	\$967
Leisure & Hospitality	\$601
Other Services	\$643
Public Administration	\$1,289
Unclassified	\$1,753

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Las Vegas-Paradise

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Nonfarm Employment	802.1	806.4	806.1	-4.3	-4.0	-3.3	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Goods Producing Industries	58.2	66.2	57.7	-8.0	0.5	-7.7	-12.1%	0.9%	-11.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Construction	39.4	46.4	39.3	-7.0	0.1	-6.4	-15.1%	0.3%	-13.8%
Manufacturing	18.5	19.5	18.1	-1.0	0.4	-1.4	-5.1%	2.2%	-7.0%
Service Producing Industries	743.9	740.2	748.4	3.7	-4.5	4.3	0.5%	-0.6%	0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	141.8	146.4	142.7	-4.6	-0.9	-2.6	-3.1%	-0.6%	-1.8%
Wholesale	18.7	20.5	18.7	-1.8	0.0	-1.2	-8.8%	0.0%	-6.0%
Retail	90.3	91.5	91.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.2	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.3%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	32.8	34.4	32.8	-1.6	0.0	-1.2	-4.7%	0.0%	-3.5%
Information	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%
Financial Activities	36.5	39.7	36.5	-3.2	0.0	-2.4	-8.1%	0.0%	-6.0%
Finance and Insurance	20.9	22.8	20.9	-1.9	0.0	-1.3	-8.3%	0.0%	-5.7%
Professional & Business Services	104.0	100.3	102.8	3.7	1.2	2.6	3.7%	1.2%	2.6%
Education & Health Services	73.7	69.6	74.1	4.1	-0.4	3.8	5.9%	-0.5%	5.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	66.9	63.3	67.0	3.6	-0.1	3.3	5.7%	-0.1%	5.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	264.7	256.9	262.5	7.8	2.2	5.0	3.0%	0.8%	2.0%
Casino Hotels	156.9	153.7	155.1	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.1%	1.2%	1.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	79.1	75.1	79.1	4.0	0.0	3.0	5.3%	0.0%	4.1%
Other Services	24.4	23.9	24.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.1%	0.8%	2.3%
Government	89.8	94.4	96.6	-4.6	-6.8	-2.8	-4.9%	-7.0%	-2.8%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Labor Force	942.5	970.6	940.2	-28.1	2.3	-33.7	-2.9%	0.2%	-3.5%
Unemployment	130.3	148.6	116.2	-18.3	14.1	-24.1	-12.3%	12.1%	-16.3%
Unemployment Rate	13.8%	15.3%	12.4%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	812.2	822.0	824.0	-9.8	-11.8	-9.6	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.2%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2010 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Number of Worksites	Employment in Size Class	% of Total Employment
9	1000+	61	147,256	20.9%
8	500-999	78	53,593	7.6%
7	250-499	161	55,802	7.9%
6	100-249	632	91,640	13.0%
5	50-99	1,227	85,192	12.1%
4	20-49	3,539	105,432	15.0%
3	10-19	5,485	74,893	10.6%
2	5-9	7,690	51,421	7.3%
1	0-4	27,960	38,675	5.5%
Total		46,833	703,904	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - December 2010

Employer	Employees	Industry
WYNN LAS VEGAS	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
BELLAGIO LLC	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
MGM GRAND HOTEL CASINO	7000 to 7499	Casino Hotels
ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	6500 to 6999	Casino Hotels
MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	6000 to 6499	Casino Hotels
CAESARS PALACE	5000 to 5499	Casino Hotels
THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
THE MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
FLAMINGO LAS VEGAS OPERATING	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels
ENCORE LAS VEGAS	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Fourth Quarter 2010

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total All Industries	\$871
Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,116
Construction	\$1,186
Manufacturing	\$1,050
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$736
Information	\$1,141
Financial Activities	\$1,021
Professional & Business Services	\$1,128
Education & Health Services	\$983
Leisure & Hospitality	\$640
Other Services	\$620
Public Administration	\$1,381
Unclassified	\$1,796

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Reno-Sparks

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Nonfarm Employment	187.7	190.5	188.1	-2.8	-0.4	-1.5	-1.5%	-0.2%	-0.8%
Goods Producing Industries	20.6	21.0	20.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.9%	2.0%	-0.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Construction	9.6	9.5	9.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1%	4.3%	3.7%
Manufacturing	10.6	11.2	10.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-5.4%	0.0%	-5.1%
Service Producing Industries	167.1	169.5	167.9	-2.4	-0.8	-1.4	-1.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	40.5	41.8	40.7	-1.3	-0.2	-1.1	-3.1%	-0.5%	-2.6%
Wholesale	8.7	8.9	8.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-2.2%	0.0%	-1.9%
Retail	20.3	21.1	20.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.8	-3.8%	-0.5%	-3.7%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	11.5	11.8	11.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-2.5%	-0.9%	-1.3%
Information	2.3	2.4	2.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-4.2%	0.0%	-4.2%
Financial Activities	8.1	8.9	8.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-9.0%	-1.2%	-5.1%
Finance and Insurance	5.1	5.5	5.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-7.3%	0.0%	-5.7%
Professional & Business Services	24.1	24.0	23.6	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.4%	2.1%	-0.6%
Education & Health Services	22.2	21.8	22.5	0.4	-0.3	0.5	1.8%	-1.3%	2.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	34.9	34.3	34.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.7%	0.6%	3.0%
Casino Hotels	14.9	15.1	14.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.3%	0.0%	-0.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	13.8	12.8	13.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	7.8%	0.0%	7.6%
Other Services	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Government	28.0	29.3	28.9	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	-4.4%	-3.1%	-3.3%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Labor Force	214.5	222.4	214.2	-7.9	0.3	-8.4	-3.6%	0.1%	-3.7%
Unemployment	27.8	31.4	25.2	-3.6	2.6	-5.2	-11.5%	10.3%	-16.0%
Unemployment Rate	13.0%	14.1%	11.8%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	186.7	191.0	189.0	-4.3	-2.3	-3.2	-2.3%	-1.2%	-1.7%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2010 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Number of Worksites	Employment in Size Class	% of Total Employment
9	1000+	11	21,410	13.4%
8	500-999	12	7,013	4.4%
7	250-499	28	9,866	6.2%
6	100-249	149	21,800	13.7%
5	50-99	289	19,942	12.5%
4	20-49	989	29,272	18.4%
3	10-19	1,708	23,304	14.6%
2	5-9	2,220	14,797	9.3%
1	0-4	8,030	11,935	7.5%
Total		13,436	159,339	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - December 2010

Employer	Employees	Industry
INTEGRITY STAFFING SOLUTIONS	2500 to 2999	Temp.Help Svcs
RENOWN REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	2000 to 2499	Hospitals
PEPPERMILL HOTEL CASINO - RENO	2000 to 2499	Casino Hotels
INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY	2000 to 2499	Manufacturing
SILVER LEGACY RESORT CASINO	1500 to 1999	Casino Hotels
ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT	1500 to 1999	Casino Hotels
ST. MARYS	1500 to 1999	Hospitals
GRAND SIERRA RESORT AND CASINO	1500 to 1999	Casino Hotels
ELDORADO HOTEL & CASINO	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	1000 to 1499	Couriers
SPARKS NUGGET INC.	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
CIRCUS CIRCUS CASINOSINC-RENO	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
HARRAH'S RENO	900 to 999	Casino Hotels

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Fourth Quarter 2010

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total All Industries	\$877
Natural Resources and Mining	\$3,723
Construction	\$1,038
Manufacturing	\$1,115
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$772
Information	\$1,116
Financial Activities	\$1,109
Professional & Business Services	\$1,064
Education & Health Services	\$990
Leisure & Hospitality	\$420
Other Services	\$698
Public Administration	\$1,262
Unclassified	\$1,950

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Carson City

Employment By Industry (Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Nonfarm Employment	29.1	29.1	29.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0%	-0.3%	0.6%
Goods Producing Industries	3.1	3.4	3.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-8.8%	0.0%	-6.1%
Manufacturing	2.4	2.6	2.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-7.7%	0.0%	-4.6%
Service Producing Industries	26.0	25.7	26.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.2%	-0.4%	1.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Retail	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4%	0.0%	5.3%
Professional & Business Services	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0%	5.0%	3.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	3.3	3.4	3.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-2.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Government	12.0	11.7	12.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	2.6%	-0.8%	1.9%

Labor Force and Unemployment (Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun11	Jun10	May11	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011	Jun10- Jun11	May11- Jun11	2010- 2011
Total Labor Force	27.8	28.5	27.7	-0.7	0.1	-0.9	-2.5%	0.4%	-3.1%
Unemployment	3.5	3.9	3.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	-10.3%	9.4%	-15.7%
Unemployment Rate	12.5%	13.8%	11.5%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	24.3	24.6	24.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2%	-0.8%	-1.0%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2010 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Number of Worksites	Employment in Size Class	% of Total Employment
9	1000+	0	0	0.0%
8	500-999	0	0	0.0%
7	250-499	4	1,370	8.0%
6	100-249	15	2,281	13.4%
5	50-99	37	2,566	15.0%
4	20-49	134	3,888	22.8%
3	10-19	202	2,667	15.6%
2	5-9	372	2,471	14.5%
1	0-4	1,189	1,808	10.6%
Total		1,953	17,051	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - December 2010

Employer	Employees	Industry
CHROMALLOY NEVADA	300 to 399	Manufacturing
CASINO FANDANGO	300 to 399	Casinos
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER	300 to 399	Retail
CARSON CITY NUGGET	200 to 299	Casinos
CLICK BOND INC	200 to 299	Manufacturing
GOLD DUST WEST CARSON CITY	200 to 299	Casinos
PCC STRUCTURALS CARSON CITY	200 to 299	Manufacturing
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	200 to 299	Retail

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Fourth Quarter 2010

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total All Industries	\$933
Natural Resources and Mining	*
Construction	\$735
Manufacturing	\$1,180
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$719
Information	\$1,087
Financial Activities	\$923
Professional & Business Services	\$1,121
Education & Health Services	\$948
Leisure & Hospitality	\$404
Other Services	\$665
Public Administration	\$1,174
Unclassified	\$1,867

Macroeconomic Fundamentals

The national economy failed to gain steam in the first quarter, as labor market weakness sapped the burgeoning recovery of momentum. Employment in manufacturing, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality were the only industries showing gains in June. Supply chain disruptions have hit the automobile industry especially hard while manufactures begin to temporarily cut shifts and lay workers off at idle plants. Alarming, non-durable manufacturing industries such as food, printing, and paper production have experienced employment declines as well. These industries are energy intensive and their supply chains were not affected by the Japanese disaster. Employment declines in non-durable manufacturing may be due to the raising energy costs. The unemployment rate inched higher for the third consecutive month to 9.2 percent as more workers are entering the labor force but still unable to find work. In June, the labor force reversed its 272,000 increase from May.

Consumer confidence is wavering, and so too is their spending. For the third consecutive month, consumer spending dwindled under the weight of higher gasoline prices and slower job growth. Consumers, spooked by higher costs, budget, debt ceiling and job uncertainty are spending less and saving more. Personal savings increased in May to 5 percent while U.S. banks reported deposits exceeding loans by \$1.45 trillion. In the ten years preceding the financial crisis, loans exceeded deposits by an average of \$100 billion. Banks are sitting on an unusually large monetary reserve, which should improve future lending opportunities and potential growth.

The United States recently opened up its oil reserves and flooded the market with 30 million barrels, in an attempt to lower prices. Fuel prices are slowly retreating which will temporarily loosen

the burden on consumers. An increasing personal savings rate is a good long term indicator for the U.S. economy as it will allow for a greater ability to invest and accumulate capital. Conversely, strong consumer spending is required to stimulate broader economic growth, so excess savings will be detrimental in the short term and cause the economy to take longer to reach pre-recessionary levels.

Global economic growth weakened in the first half of 2011 due primarily to the Great East Japan Earthquake, unrest in the Middle East, and Europe's continuing sovereign-debt crisis. Supply chains were disrupted from the disaster in Japan during the second quarter of 2011, but should start rebounding in the second half of the year. The International Energy Agency (IEA) released 60 million barrels of oil (30 million from the U.S.) into the global market to push prices down and reduce risk of another oil spike. If these lower prices can be sustained, it will act as a tax break for many countries, boosting consumer spending and increasing confidence levels.

Greece's outstanding debts have reached 150 percent of their annual output. With assistance from the European Union (EU) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Greek government is struggling to contain its debt crisis and right its financial ship. Despite extraordinary efforts, Greece is still on the edge of defaulting and if they leave the EU due to defaulting, another financial crisis in Europe may occur. Italy, Portugal and Ireland continue to worry investors while policy makers struggle to determine a successful strategy in fixing this current financial crisis. Current measures will only push back the problem to later years when economic conditions hopefully improve.

Global inflation is a continuing concern as central banks around the world begin

raising interest rates to halt this increase. Emerging economies, worried about overheating, are tightening their monetary policies in order to battle inflationary effects on energy and food prices. As prices increase, workers will expect higher incomes before output increases, which will weaken their economies. Recent successful monetary policy moves made by China are cooling credit growth and decreasing the risk of economic overheating. They are also gradually allowing their currency to appreciate to decrease inflationary pressures from abroad.

Industry Profile

Manufacturing

For many generations and for tens of thousands of Nevadans, manufacturing has been a pathway to the middle-class. By making things and modifying things, the manufacturing industry produced \$5.2 billion in output in 1,964 establishments across the state in 2010. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines manufacturing as the “mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products.”

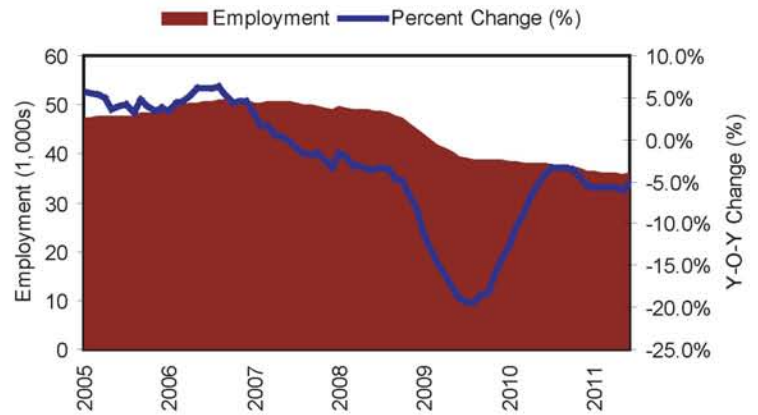
Nevada manufacturing account for 4.2 percent of the state’s output and employs 3.4 percent of the workforce. This sector ranks 10th in share of state employment out of all sectors. Nevada has a relative small manufacturing presence compared to the nation, where manufacturers produce 14 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and employ 11 percent of US workers.

There are approximately 36,300 people employed in manufacturing according to the most recent current employment statistics (CES). Of these people, about 71 percent were men, compared to about 51 percent men for the whole working population. Employment levels in the manufacturing sector, for the most part, has been falling since May 2007, although the rate of decline has slowed in 2011.

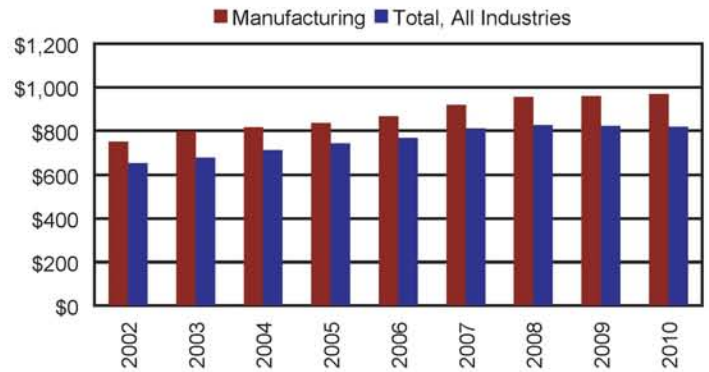
Compensation in the manufacturing industry in Nevada was 18.3 percent higher than the average wages for all industries combined in 2010 according to annual census of employment and wage data. Many employers desire specialized skills in this field, and it contributes to the relatively high wages manufacturer employees encounter.

To compete against lower labor costs and lax regulations prevalent in developing countries, technological improvement in products and processes is a must for American manufacturers. As such, workers in this field are encouraged to complete advanced education and training, further adding to the wage premium.

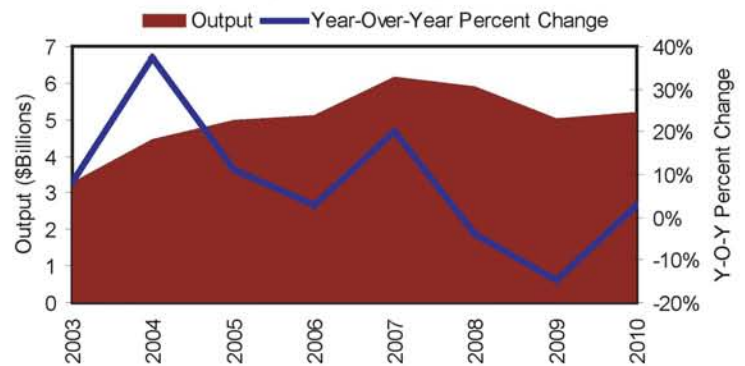
Graph 1 Manufacturing Employment and Rate of Change



Graph 2 Average Weekly Wages: Manufacturing vs. Total, All Industries



Graph 3 Manufacturing Output (Billions of Dollars)



Industry Profile

Manufacturing

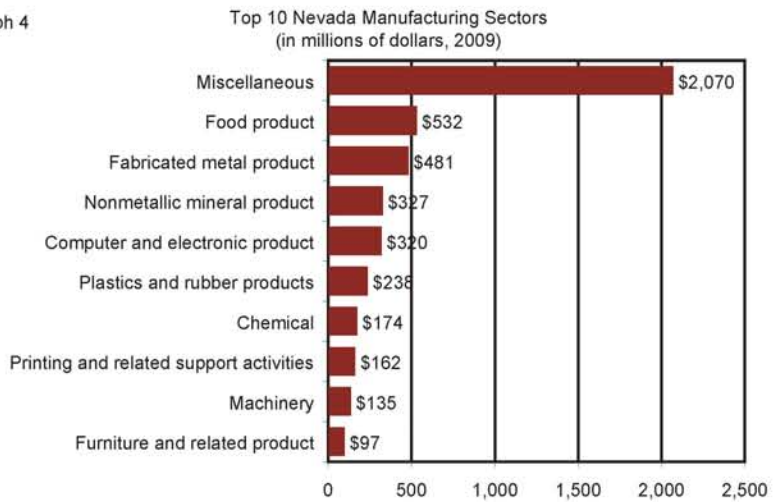
From 2006 to 2010 manufacturing output actually increased 1.1 percent, while employment decreased by 24.6 percent. While the 12,000 plus jobs lost since 2007 is sobering, the increase in output is a welcome sign of possible recovery, growth in the sector and/or productivity increases.

In 2009, Nevada's manufacturers produced over \$5,190 million in output. Graph 4 displays the top 10 manufacturing subsectors by output classified by 3-digit NAICS. A 2007 NAICS definition explains that miscellaneous manufacturing businesses make a panoply of products including medical equipment, toys, gaming equipment, etc. that cannot be readily classified in other manufacturing subsectors. The largest exporter in the manufacturing sector is the gaming equipment manufacturers, coded under miscellaneous manufacturing. The export value of gaming equipment ranks third in the state behind gold and copper exports from the mining industry.

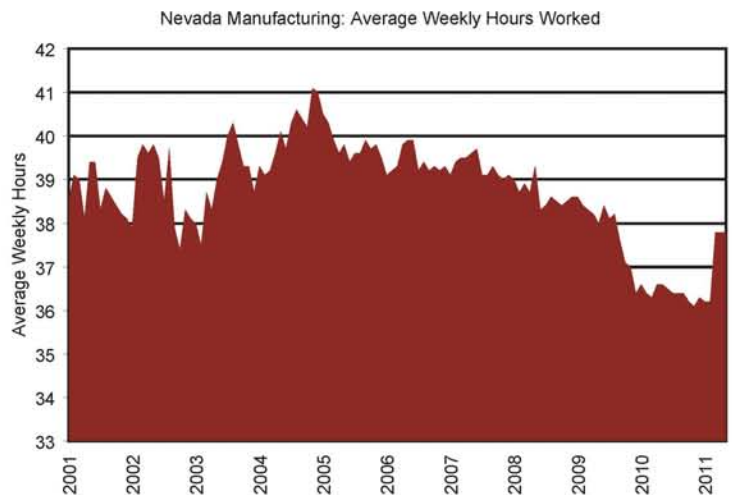
In the spring of 2011, average weekly hours of production employees increased and has remained at elevated levels into the summer. A firm facing greater demand for its products may demand more labor hours instead of hiring new employees. Considering both increase in output and work hours as leading indicators, implies that employment may soon be advancing as well.

Graph 6 highlights the major standard occupation (SOC) groups in manufacturing. Almost half are employed in production occupations, which include assemblers, food processing workers, machinists, tool and die makers, and many others. This occupational group earns a median annual wage of \$31,189. These workers are the lowest earners of the occupations listed, and managers are the highest earners with a median annual income of \$89,564.

Graph 4



Graph 5



Graph 6



Special Topics

Mass Layoff Statistics

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program provides information on layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs. The Research and Analysis Bureau (R&A) operates the Program through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Establishments that have 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive five-week period are contacted to determine why the claims have been filed. The purpose of the MLS program is to monitor for extended mass layoff events, where 50 or more workers were separated from their jobs for more than 30 days.

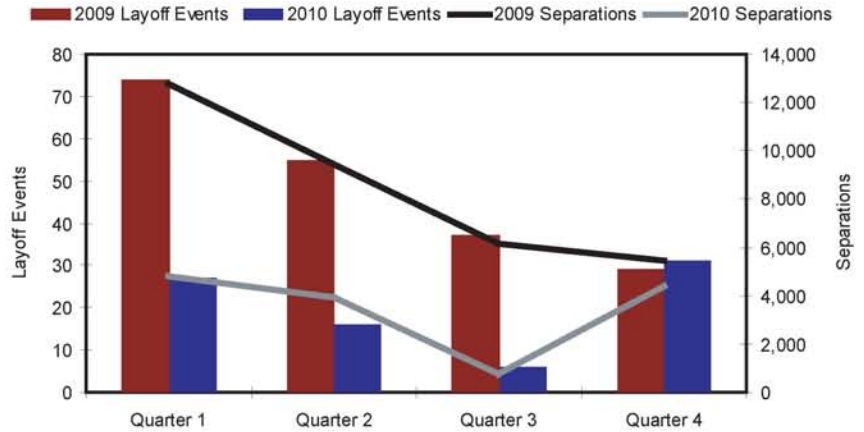
In 2010, Nevada had 80 extended mass layoff events resulting in the separation of 13,923 workers from their jobs for more than 30 days. This compares with a record number of 195 extended layoffs in 2009 with 33,851 separations. The first quarter of 2009 experienced the most layoff events and total separations, with these totals declining in each subsequent quarter of the year. By contrast, 2010 exhibited a more traditional pattern, as events peaked during the fourth quarter after falling in the three previous quarters.

Layoff Events by Industry

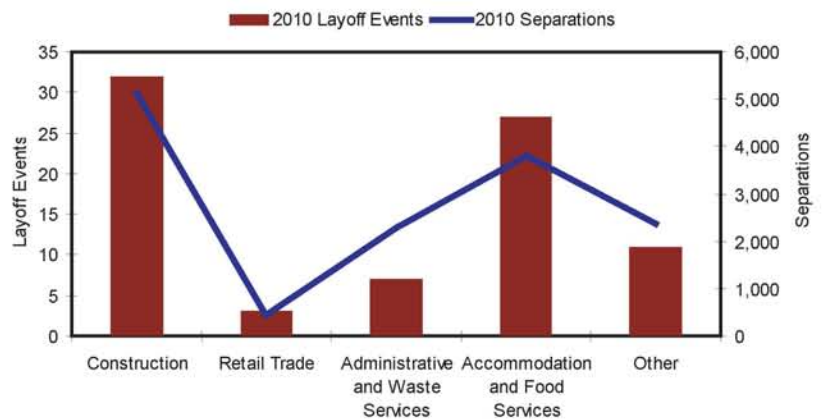
In 2010, 11 major industry sectors were impacted by extended layoffs. The primary industries affected were Construction (32 events) and Accommodation and Food Service (27 events). Extended layoff events by industry in 2010 are as follows:

- Construction: 32 extended layoff events with 5,108 separations;
- Accommodation and Food Services: 27 extended layoff events with

MLS Layoff Events and Separations



Layoff Events by Industry



Special Topics

Mass Layoff Statistics

3,815 separations;

- Administrative and Waste Services: seven extended layoff events with 2,283 separations;
- Retail Trade: three extended layoff events with 437 separations.

Construction industry layoffs in 2010 can also be analyzed by sector. Specialty trade contractors accounted for 18 extended layoffs and 2,976 separations. Construction of Buildings experienced nine extended events and 1,632 separations. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction had five extended layoffs and 500 separations.

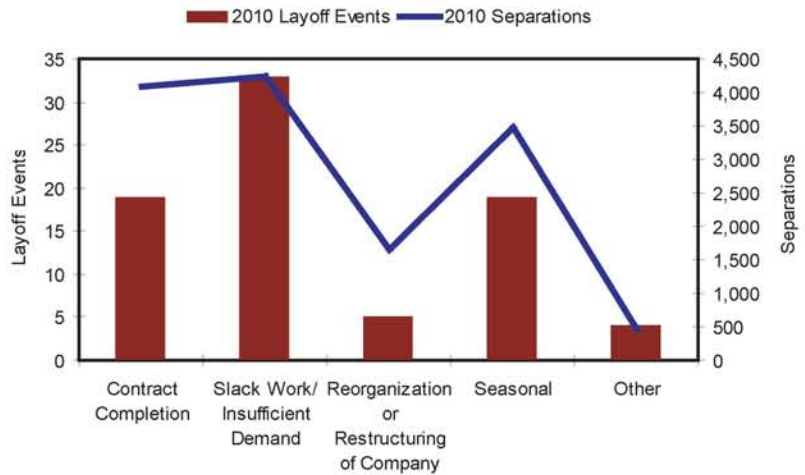
Layoff Events by Reason

In 2010, the primary reasons leading to extended layoff events were “Slack Work/Insufficient Demand,” “Contract Completion,” and “Seasonal.” Extended layoff events by reason in 2010 are as follows:

- Slack Work/Insufficient Demand: 33 extended layoff events with 4,240 separations;
- Contract Completion: 19 extended layoff events with 4,095 separations;
- Seasonal: 19 extended layoff events with 3,471 separations;
- Reorganization or Restructuring of Company: five extended layoff events with 1,650 separations.

In addition, four of these extended events were also classified as company closures in 2010, where the company will not be reopening at any point in the future. (Note: In the MLS program, a layoff event is only coded as a closure if all locations of the company are closing, not just a specific location in Nevada). These closures accounted for 870 separations.

Layoff Events by Reason



Detailed analysis of Nevada’s extended mass layoff events may not be possible each quarter, due to confidentiality restrictions. Summary MLS data for all states are published quarterly by the BLS at: <http://www.bls.gov/mls/>.

For further information regarding the MLS program, contact: Chris Taylor, Economist, at 775-684-0385 or crtaylor@nvdetr.org.

Notes:

1 - Separations are the number of individuals who have become displaced during an extended mass layoff event as provided by the employer, regardless of whether they file for unemployment insurance or not.

2 - Data not seasonally adjusted; Comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend as there may be a seasonal pattern to layoffs.

State of Nevada
Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
Research & Analysis Bureau
500 E. Third Street
Carson City, NV 89713-0001

The Nevada Economy in Brief provides a wealth of Nevada workforce and economic information and is published monthly by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation / Research and Analysis Bureau. Material contained in this publication is produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration) and may be reproduced without permission. Please credit the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. For additional workforce or other economic information, a free subscription to the Nevada Economy in Brief, or to change your e-mail address, please contact the Research and Analysis Bureau.

Phone: (775) 684-0450

Fax: (775) 684-0342

E-mail: detrlmi@nvdetr.org



Websites:

www.nevadaworkforce.com

www.nevadajobconnect.com

www.nvdetr.org

www.nvcis.intocareers.org



ECONOMY IN BRIEF



NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS