

# Economy In Brief

June 2014



A Monthly Review of Workforce & Economic Information by the Research & Analysis Bureau-



## Economic Summary

In a month where we would have expected a contraction of 3,700 jobs, Nevada payrolls increased by 1,600, leading to a seasonally adjusted gain of 5,300 jobs in June. This is the 11th straight month-to-month employment gain for Nevada. Further, since the beginning of 2013, there was only one month (July 2013) in which a negative month-to-month employment change was recorded. On a year-over-year basis, employment growth has been positive for the past 42 months. At 1.22 million jobs, this is the highest reading for Nevada's labor market since November 2008.

Nevada's metros all added jobs to payrolls this month relative to the same time last year. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) added 26,100 jobs, for a growth rate of 3.1 percent. The Reno/Sparks MSA had the highest year-over-year growth rate this month, at 3.8 percent, adding 7,500 jobs. Finally, Carson City added 100 jobs over the year, up 0.4 percent relative to June of 2013.

All but one of Nevada's super sectors added employment over the year. Construction led the way again this month, adding 5,900 jobs relative to June 2013, for a growth rate of 10.5 percent. Professional and business services added 11,200 jobs (+7.5 percent) over the year, and payrolls in the leisure and hospitality sector increased by 11,300 jobs (+3.5 percent). The only super sector to lose employment over the year this month was

mining, which fell by 300, or two percent.

The upturn in construction employment has coincided with a pickup in housing starts in Nevada, although some perspective is necessary. Prior to the recession, starts peaked at average annual levels of nearly 50,000. As Nevada's housing sector unraveled, annualized starts tumbled to nearly 5,000. Since then, activity has more than doubled, but at 11,000 annualized starts of late, recent trends fall well short of our boom results, which is arguably a good thing.

Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points this month, to 7.7 percent, the lowest rate recorded since August 2008. This is the 36th consecutive month in which the unemployment rate either declined or remained steady on a month-to-month basis. Further, this is the 41st consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the rate.

While employment and unemployment are moving in encouraging directions, there is a third component which we will be highlighting this month...Nevada's labor force. The labor force is defined as those individuals who are either working or actively looking for work. It is from these statistics on the labor force that both the employment rate and unemployment rate are derived. Thus, fluctuations in the labor force will affect these rates. When we consider information obtained through the Local Area

### Economic Indicators

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES June 2014

Nevada*	7.7%
Las Vegas MSA	7.9%
Reno-Sparks MSA	7.2%
Carson City MSA	7.9%
Elko Micropolitan Area	5.2%
United States*	6.1%
California*	7.6%

#### JOB GROWTH (YOY)\*

Nevada*	3.9%
Las Vegas MSA	3.1%
Reno-Sparks MSA	3.7%
Carson City MSA	-0.4%
United States*	1.6%
California*	3.2%

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (YOY)

United States	2.0%
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#### GAMING WIN (YOY) MAY 2014

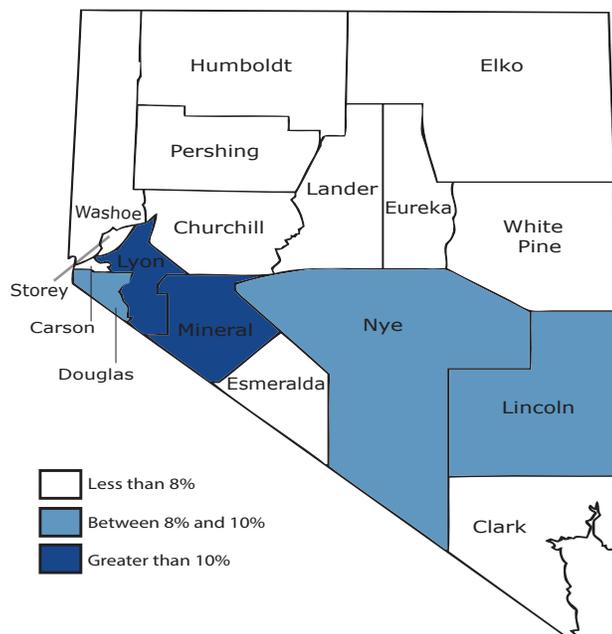
Nevada	8.1%
Clark County	8.9%
Washoe County	1.5%

#### TAXABLE SALES (YOY) MAR 2013

Nevada	7.9%
Clark County	12.1%
Washoe County	11.4%

\* Seasonally Adjusted

### Unemployment Rate by County



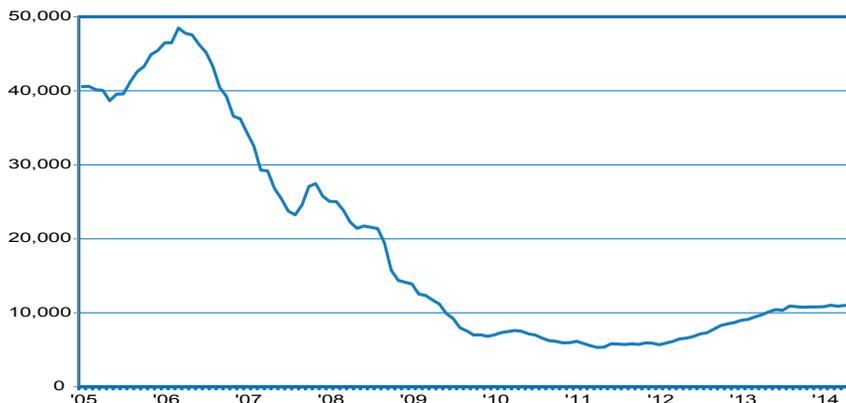
# Economic Summary

Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program, we see that since 2012, Nevada's non-seasonally adjusted labor force has fallen on a year-over-year basis in 28 of the past 30 months. Through the first six months of the year, Nevada's labor force is down 3,600 individuals, (-0.3 percent). Over the same period, employment is up 25,600 (+2 percent)<sup>1</sup> and the number of unemployed Nevadans is down 29,200 (-20.6 percent). What this indicates is that declines in the unemployment rate are being caused by both growth in employment and declines in the labor force.

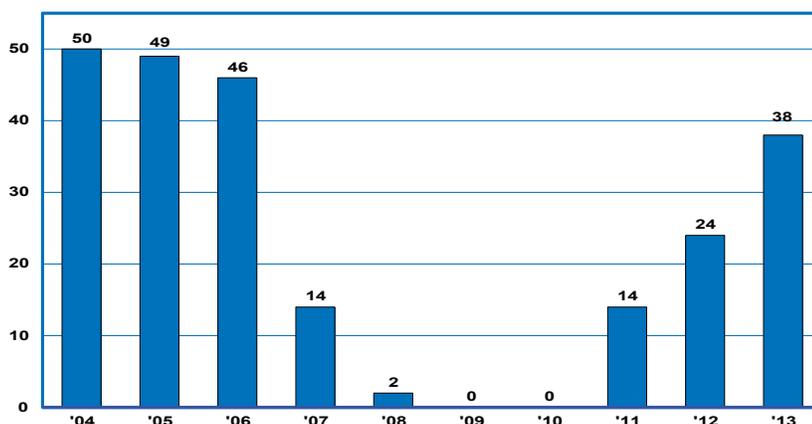
The unadjusted unemployment rate fell in two of the state's three MSAs this month<sup>2</sup>. The Las Vegas/Paradise MSA held steady over the month at 7.9 percent, but is down 2.5 percentage points relative to June 2013. Reno/Sparks and the Carson City MSA each fell by 0.1 percentage points to 7.2 and 7.9 percent, respectively. Over the year, Reno/Sparks is down 2.8 points, and Carson City is down 2.5 points.

With information through the first half of this year, now is an opportune time to assess our progress during the recovery period, as it pertains to job gains. Available evidence suggests that Nevada's labor market bottomed out in 2010. In 2011, job growth, once again, turned positive. Specifically, nearly 12,000 private sector jobs were added in our first year of recovery. 2012 brought with it an additional 20,000 jobs, followed by another 29,000 private sector jobs last year. Through the first half of this year, job levels are trending a bit in excess of 40,000 higher than a year ago. Should these trends hold through the second half of the year, we will have added about 100,000 new jobs over the 2010-2014 period. However, as we've discussed in the past, we are looking for a slight downward revision in our monthly employment estimates when the year-end benchmarking process is completed. We expect that gains over the recovery period will

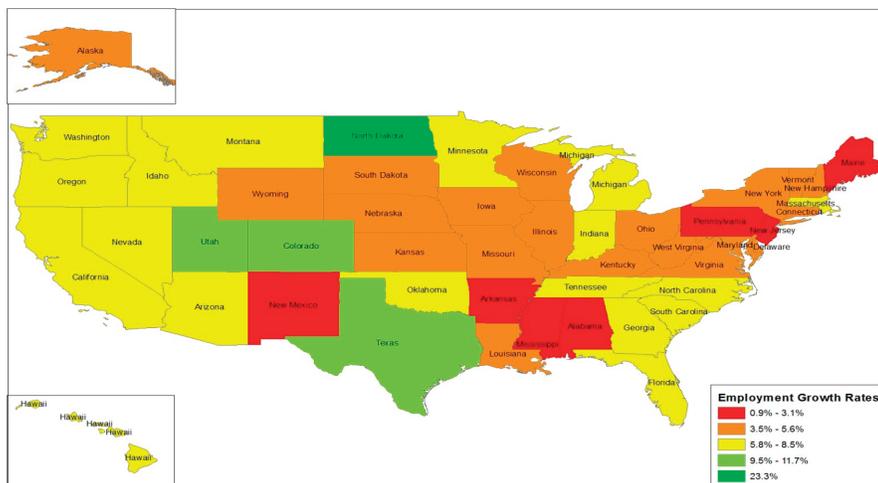
NV Housing Starts (12-month moving totals)



QCEW Job Growth Rankings (# of states with slower private sector job growth than NV)



Job Growth by State: 2010-2014



<sup>1</sup>Employment, as defined in the Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, is conceptually different from, and is estimated in a different manner than, the monthly Current Employment Statistics Program data reported above.  
<sup>2</sup>Unemployment rates for the State's metropolitan areas and counties reported here are not adjusted for seasonality. Hence, comparisons to the State's seasonally adjusted rate should be avoided. Legitimate comparisons, however, can be made to the State's unadjusted rate - 7.8 percent in June, up from 7.7 percent in May and down from 10.3 percent in June 2013.

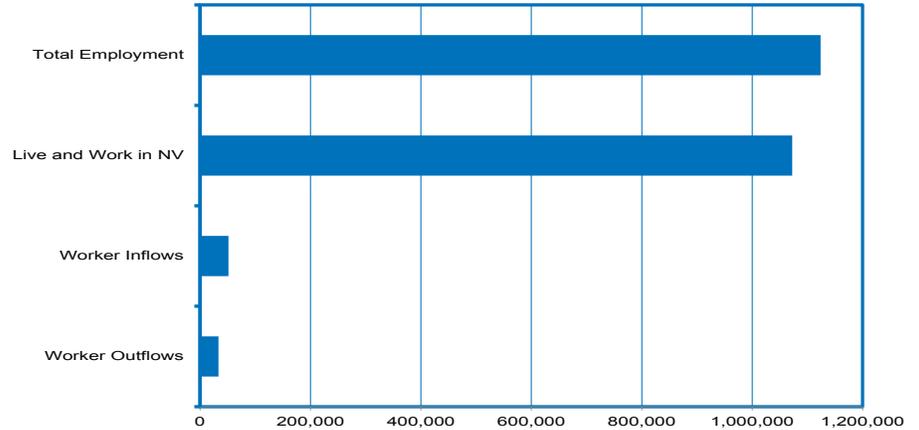
# Economic Summary

probably be closer to 90,000 once the revisions are made. To put these gains in perspective, the State lost about 175,000 jobs over the 2007-2010 period.

When we consider Nevada's track record over the last decade, it is obvious that the State's labor market moves in an extreme fashion. Over the recession, Nevada was the hardest hit in terms of employment losses. Nevada lost 13.5 percent of its employment between the peak in 2007 and the trough in 2010 (annual averages), the largest decline in the nation. However, over the recovery period, Nevada has bounced back quite well. When we consider the first five months of this year relative to the same period in 2010, we see that Nevada's employment has grown by eight percent, the seventh-highest rate when compared to the other states.

In order to look at these labor market movements from another point of view, we can consider the information obtained through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program, which provides a nearly complete job count based upon quarterly wage records submitted by employers whose employees are covered under the Unemployment Insurance System. Because generating this information is a time-consuming process, it is only available with a 4-5 month lag. Examining this information over time, and for all 50 states (plus the District of Columbia), highlights Nevada's relative performance during the pre-recessionary boom, through the downturn, and into the early stages of the recovery. In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth, with the highest employment growth rate in the country in 2004 and second highest in 2005 (6.4 percent each year). Conversely, during the recession, Nevada was the most affected state in terms of private sector employment growth. In fact, Nevada's employment growth was the lowest of all 50 states in 2009 (-10.1 percent) and 2010 (-2.8 percent). Nevada has gradually regained lost ground over the past two years. In 2011 the private sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent, faster than 14 other states;

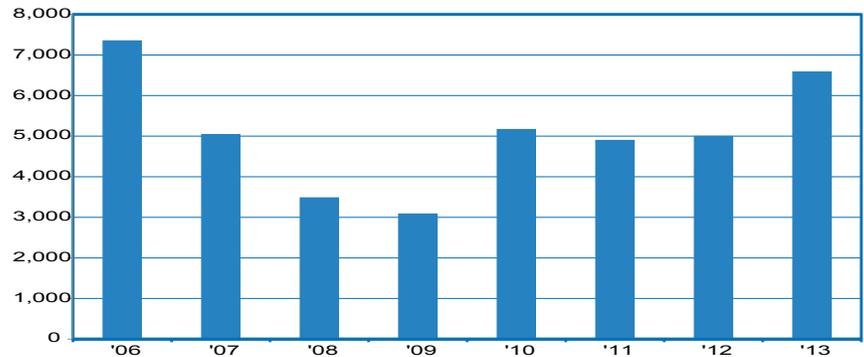
Nevada Worker Inflows and Outflows



Labor Force Flows Employed to Employed



Youth Employment Ages 14-21



# Economic Summary

and in 2012 we grew at a rate of 1.9 percent, faster than 24 other states. When we consider 2013, the latest available data, we can see that Nevada's recovery is steadily continuing. Over the year, the private sector has grown at a rate of 2.7 percent, relative to 2012. This is a higher growth rate than 38 other states.

The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) series, as constructed by the US Census Bureau, offers insight into many of the underlying trends in the labor markets of the states. This month, we highlight two LED series. The first is the latest data on worker inflows and outflows (2011), detailing where individuals live versus where they work. Our analysis shows that over 1.07 million workers in Nevada's employment base also reside in Nevada, while an additional 51,000 individuals commute into Nevada for work. Worker outflows, those individuals who commute out of the State for work, total just over 33,000.

The second LED series we are highlighting this month provides valuable information concerning teen and young adult employment. Data from the third quarter of each year allows us to analyze summer job trends. In 2006, prior to the recession, employers added more than 7,000 young workers, aged 14 to 21, to their payrolls. From 2007 to 2009, fewer young workers found employment during the summer, as they faced a tougher labor market, weakened by the recession. Further, competition from older and more experienced age groups for entry-level jobs exacerbated the already recalcitrant job situation for this age group. From 2010 to 2012, approximately 5,000 workers aged 14 to 21 years were added to payrolls in the third quarter of each year. In 2013, the number of younger workers added was almost 6,600, nearing pre-recession levels.

Average state personal income for the first quarter of 2014 totaled \$111.3 billion. This is the highest recorded reading for

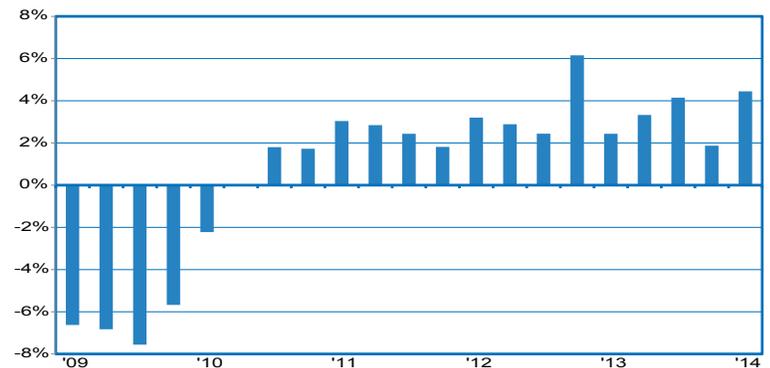
this series since state personal income data was first collected in 1978. Relative to the same period in 2013, personal income has grown by \$4.7 billion over the year, an annual growth rate of 4.4 percent.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis has released gross state product (GSP) data for 2013. GSP is the value added in production by the labor and capital in all industries located in a state. Nevada's GSP totaled just over \$132 billion in 2013, 2.4 percent higher than in 2012. While this growth rate is slower than in 2012 (4.5 percent), Nevada's nominal GSP stands only 0.1 percent below its pre-recession level in 2007. Provided that growth is maintained through 2014, which

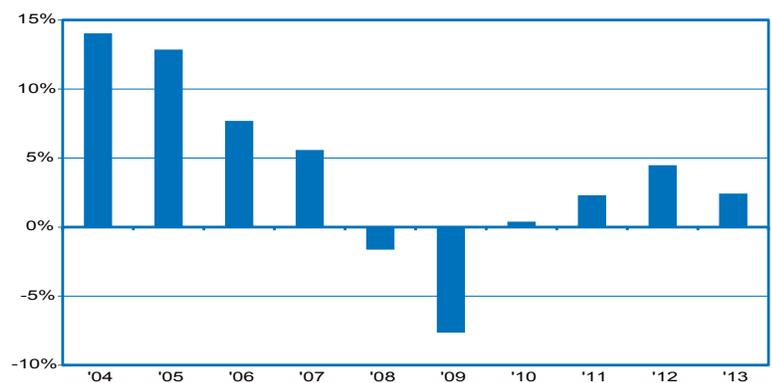
recent employment trends would suggest, record levels of GSP could be reached this year.

Every month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses results from the national Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate the number of people changing their labor force status based on three labor force categories – employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Since the end of the recession in 2009, there has been a steady increase in the number of people in the category of "employed to employed." Those in this category were employed in both the current and previous CPS monthly sample. They either kept their job or were able to secure a new job in between the

Personal Income Growth (year-over-year)



Gross State Product Growth (year-over-year)



# Economic Summary

monthly survey samples. Higher rates of people in this category indicate a strengthening labor market where people are able to maintain their employment. Since the low point in January 2010, the U.S. has seen an increase of those in this category from 132.1 million to 140 million in June of 2014 (an increase of 7.8 million). The previous high point was in December of 2007 with 140.5 million people maintaining their status as employed, just 540,000 above current levels.

Going forward, improving underlying conditions in the national labor market should pave the way for continued advances in Nevada. Specifically, we are looking for additional job gains in the Silver State through 2015. By the end of next year, our expectations are for Nevada employment to be approximately 95 percent of the pre-recessionary peak.

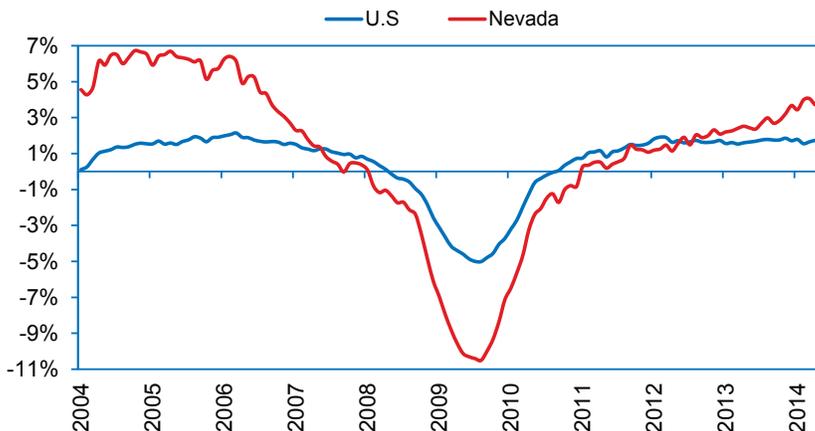
*Bill Anderson, Chief Economist  
Economist*

# Trends at a Glance

## Industrial Employment

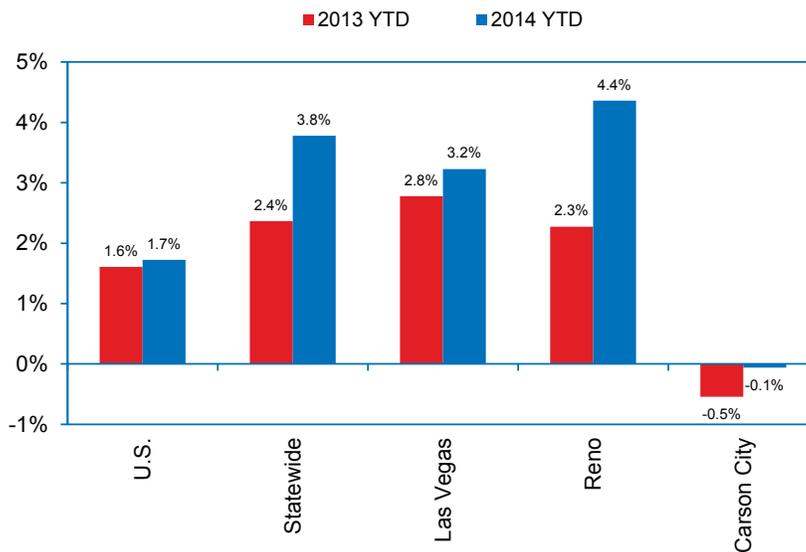
- Industrial employment in Nevada grew at a rate of 3.8 percent relative to a year prior, equating to a gain of 44,200 jobs.
- For the U.S., June job readings were up 1.9 percent relative to June 2013, equating to a gain of 2,566,000 jobs.
- Nevada's year-over-year job growth rate was above the nation's by 1.9 percentage points in June.

**Job Growth**  
(Year Over Year Percent Change Not Seasonally Adjusted)  
U.S. vs Nevada



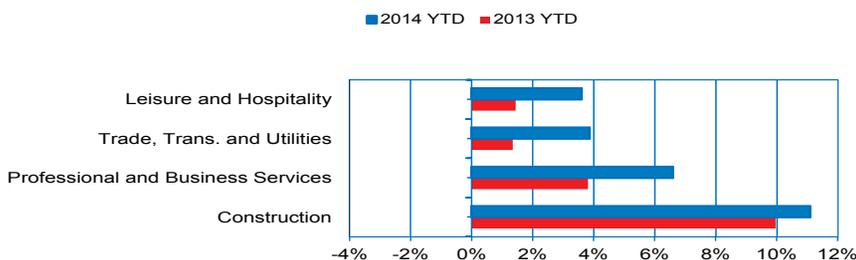
- The year-to-date annual rate of change in jobs remains better than a year ago for Nevada.
- The Las Vegas MSA's job count is 3.2 percent higher YTD relative to the same period in 2013.
- In the Reno-Sparks MSA, YTD job readings have increased by 4.4 percent since 2013.
- In Carson City, employment decreased 0.1 percent YTD.

**Job Growth by Region**  
(YTD through June, Not Seasonally Adjusted)



- Jobs in the State's largest industry, leisure and hospitality, are up 3.6 percent YTD. A year earlier, YTD job readings were up 1.4 percent over the same time frame.
- Jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities sectors are up 3.9 percent YTD relative to the same time frame in 2013.
- The professional and business services sector increased 6.6 percent YTD from a year earlier.
- Jobs in construction increased over the past year equating to an 11.1 percent YTD increase.

**Job Growth by Industry**  
(YTD through June, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

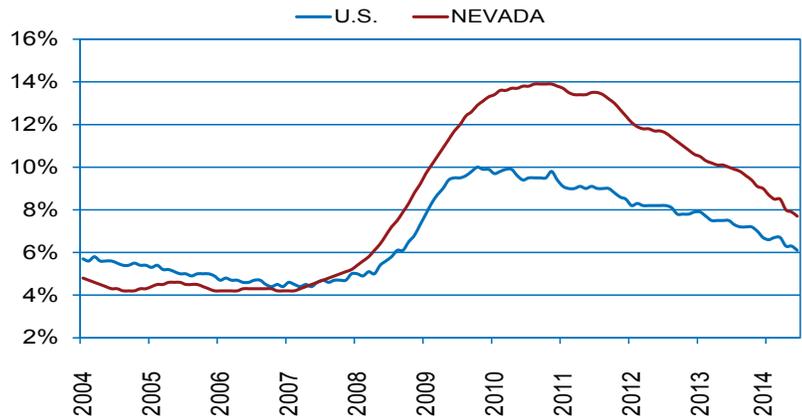


# Trends at a Glance

## Unemployment

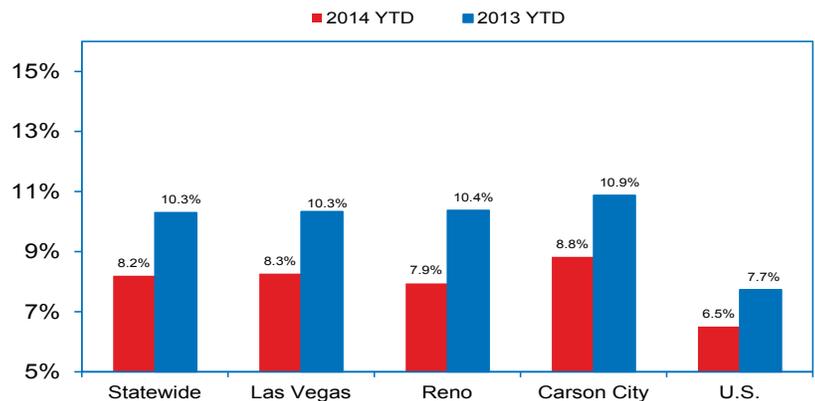
- June's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Nevada is 7.7 percent.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate is 6.1 percent over the month.
- Nevada's rate is second highest in the nation; the highest rate goes to Mississippi and Rhode Island with a rate of 7.9 percent. However, Nevada's rate exceeds the national average by 1.6 percentage points.

**Unemployment Rates  
U.S. vs Nevada  
(Seasonally Adjusted)**



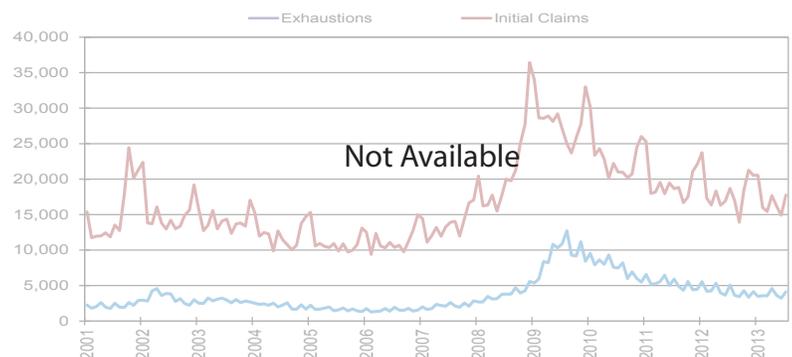
- At 8.2 percent, the statewide unadjusted unemployment rate decreased 2.1 percentage points YTD from 2013 to 2014.
- The Las Vegas-Paradise MSA recorded an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent YTD, a 2.1 point decrease over-the-year.
- The Reno-Sparks MSA's jobless rate was 7.9 percent YTD. This equates to a decrease of 2.4 percentage points compared to the same period last year.
- The jobless rate in Carson City was 8.8 percent YTD, down 2 percentage points over 2013.

**Unemployment Rate by Region  
(YTD through June Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics:**  
We are not reporting UI information this month due to potential volatility in the data as a result of the conversion to UInv, DETR's modernized computer system. Once data is available, we will look at all affected periods and make every attempt to provide a clearer picture of claim activity during the transition period.

**Nevada Unemployment Insurance: Initial Claims and Exhaustions  
(final payments)**

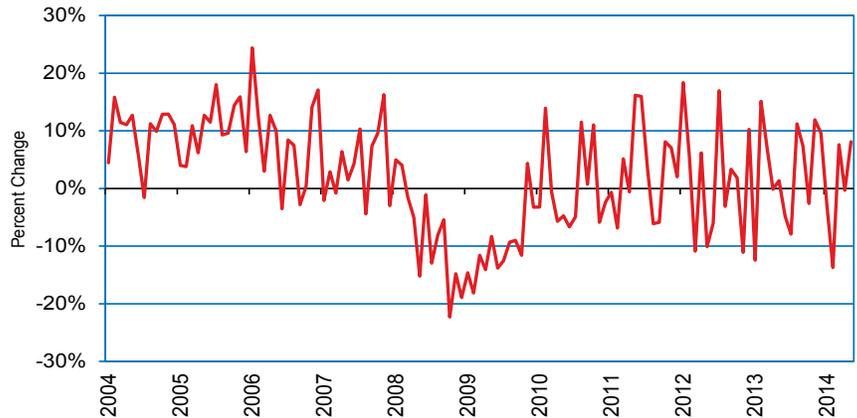


# Trends at a Glance

## Economic Indicators

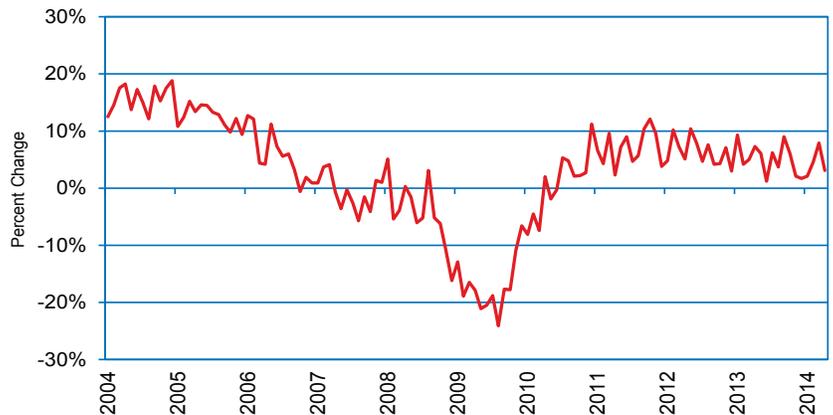
- Nevada's non-restricted gaming licensees reported a 8.1 percent increase in gaming win compared to May 2013.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, gaming win has increased 2.0 percent.

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



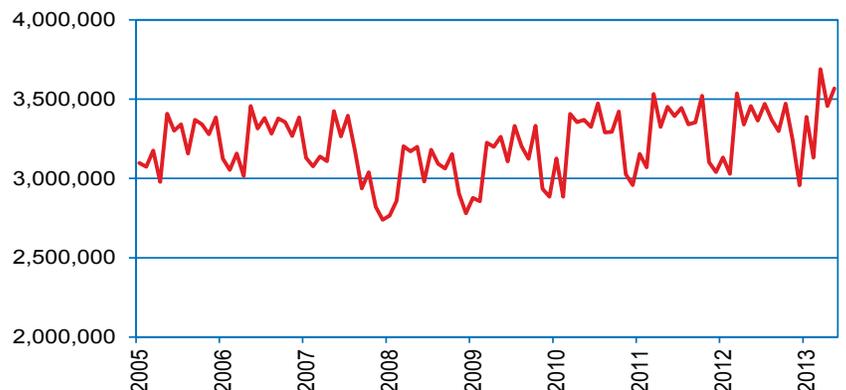
- In March, taxable sales increased 3.1 percent over April 2013 with collections totaling 3.9 billion.

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



- Las Vegas visitor volume increased 110,262 in April relative to a year prior, a 3.2 percent increase.
- Year-to-date, visitor volume increased 4.5 percent in 2013 compared to a year earlier.

**Las Vegas Monthly Visitor Volume**

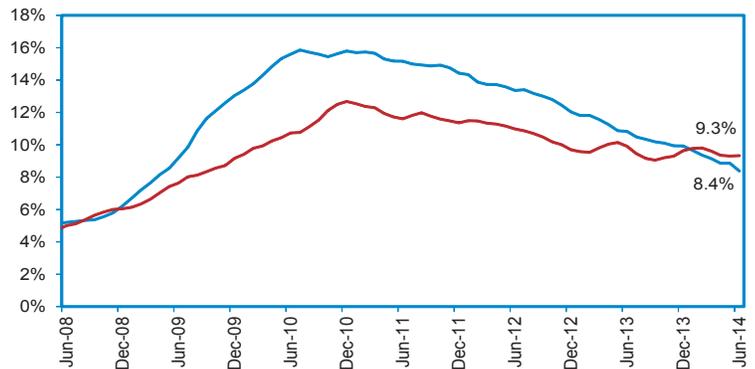


# Trends at a Glance

## Demographics of the Unemployed

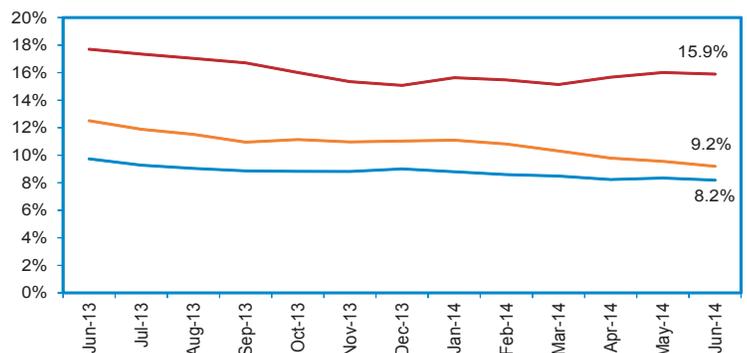
- The 12 month average unemployment rate for men in Nevada was 8.4 percent in June, a decrease of .5 from the previous month.
- The female unemployment rate remained at 9.3 percent in June.

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



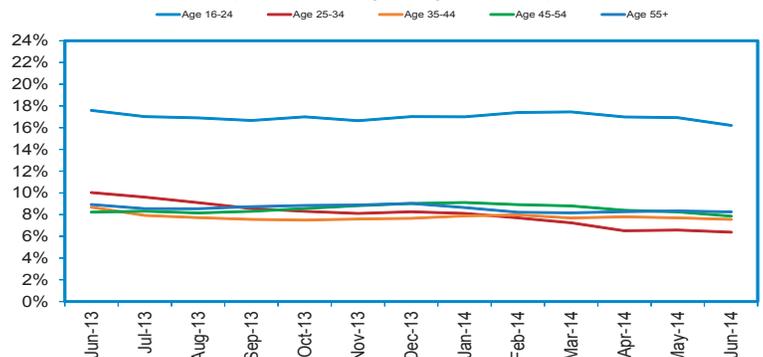
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's white labor force decreased to 8.2 percent in June, down from 8.3% in May.
- The rate for Nevada's unemployed Black labor force decreased by 0.1 to 15.9 percent in June.
- The 12 month average unemployment rate for Nevada's Hispanic labor force decreased in June to 9.2 percent, from 9.6 percent in May.

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



- Nevada's youngest workers, age 16-24, experienced the highest unemployment rate of any age group in the State, coming in at 16.2 percent for the 12 month average ending in June.
- The unemployment rate for workers age 25-34 was 6.4 percent and down by 0.2 percentage points since last month.
- The lowest unemployment rate for any age group in Nevada goes to the 25-34 olds for the period ending in June.

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

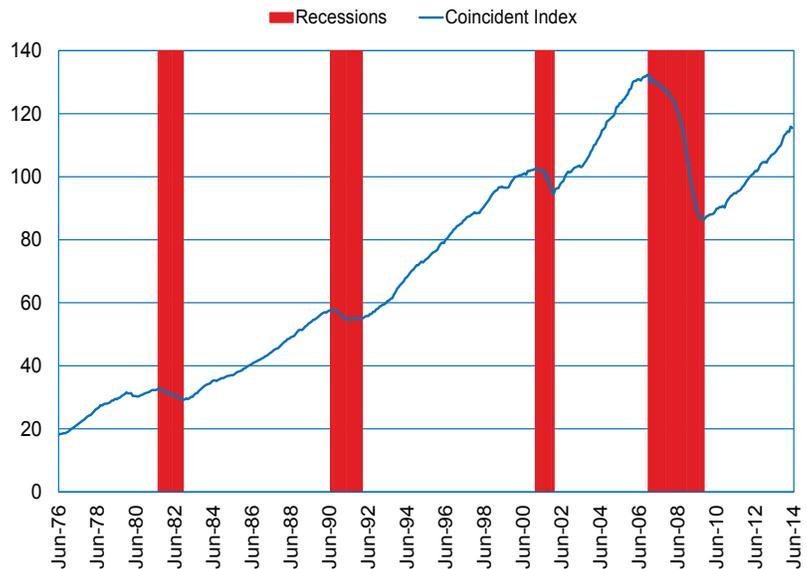


# Trends at a Glance

## CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident and Leading Employment Indexes

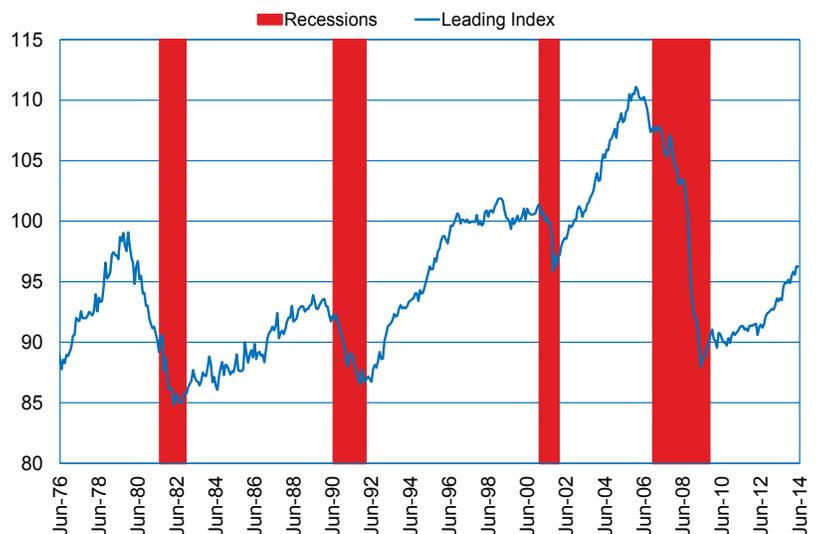
- The Nevada Coincident Employment Index measures the ups and downs of the Nevada economy using an index of employment variables. The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in December 2006. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009, where the coincident index reached a bottom.
- The June data release conveys a generally positive story for both indexes on a year-over-year basis. For the coincident index, the unemployment rate (inverted), household employment, nonfarm employment, and the insured unemployment rate (inverted) all moved in a positive direction.
- Since May 2014, the indexes tell a mixed story. For the coincident index, household employment, nonfarm employment, and the unemployment rate (inverted) moved in a positive direction whereas the insured unemployment rate (inverted) moved in a negative direction.

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident Employment Index



- The Nevada Leading Employment Index provides a signal about the future direction of the coincident index. For example, for Nevada's most recent employment recession, the leading index provided a clear signal by peaking in January 2006, eleven months before the coincident index reached its peak, and reached a bottom in May 2009, five months before the coincident index reached its bottom.
- For the leading index, construction employment, commercial permits, the short-duration unemployment rate (inverted), the real Moody's Baa bond rate (inverted), and initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted) moved in a positive direction while housing permits moved in a negative direction.
- For the leading index, the real Moody's Baa bond rate (inverted) and commercial permits moved in a positive direction, whereas the short-duration unemployment rate (inverted), construction employment, initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), and housing permits 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, reducing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encouraging 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 33,244 individuals were receiving assistance. Since June of last year, the level of assistance increased by 20.3 percent, or 5,599 more recipients.

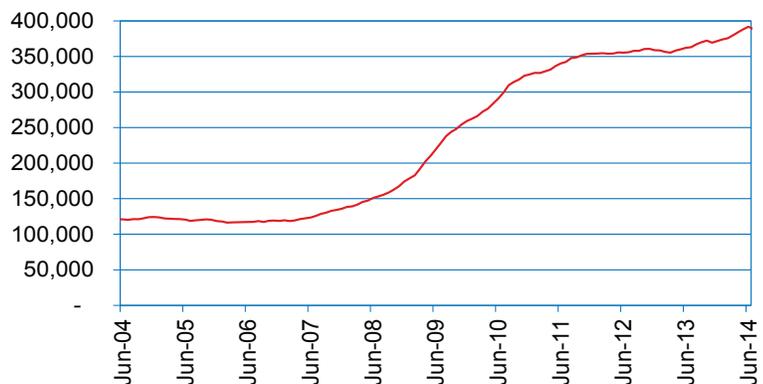
**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in Nevada, Number of Cash Recipients**



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.
- In June, 391,816 Nevadans participated in the program. Over-the-year, the number of participants receiving assistance had an increase of 8.2 percent, or 29,613 more recipients.,

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Number of Participating Nevadans**



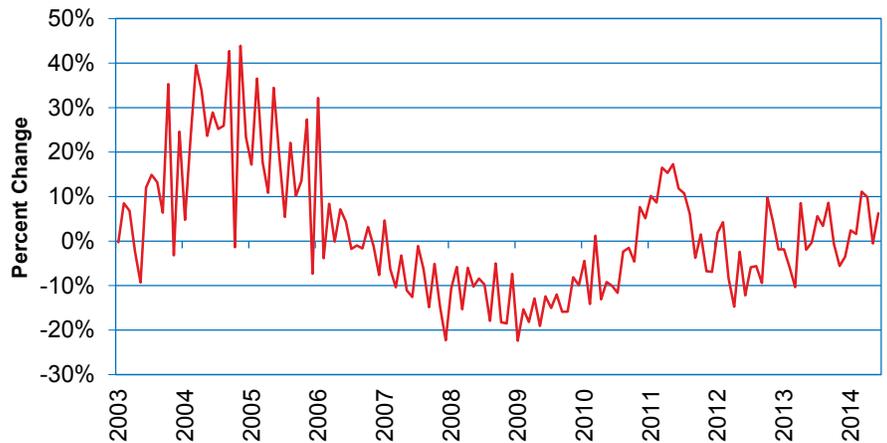
Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

# Trends at a Glance

## Business Activity

- New business entity formations are comprised of both domestic and foreign entities forming/registering in the State. Trends indicate directional insight into business formation and investments.
- In June new business filings were up 6.2 percent over June 2013. Year-to-date the formation of new businesses are up 5.1 percent compared to the same period last year.

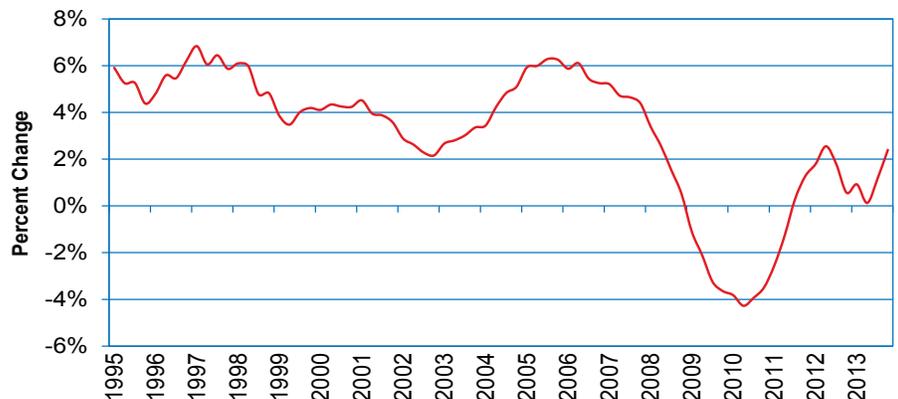
**Business Entity Formations**  
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



Source: Nevada Secretary of State

- The State unemployment insurance (UI) contribution operations report identifies the number of UI-liable employers processed each quarter.
- During the fourth quarter of 2013 there were 58,523 employers subject to UI taxes. Compared to the same quarter in 2012, there are 1,369 more employers in the program, a 2.4 percent increase.

**U.I. Contributory Employers**  
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



# Macroeconomics Fundamentals

The June payroll report shows the job market is steadily improving. Employers added 288,000 jobs in June, with broad-based gains in nearly every industry. The April and May job gains were revised up by a total of 29,000 jobs, resulting in an average gain of 272,000 jobs per month during the second quarter and an average of 230,800 jobs during the first half of 2014.

As the U.S. enters its sixth year in economic recovery, the most recent JOLTS report also suggests the job market continues to improve. There was a big jump in job openings in May, a sign that employers are increasing hiring. Job openings increased from 4.5 million to 4.6 million, returning to their pre-recession levels. Gross hiring has exceeded 200,000 for the past four months, consistent with the monthly payroll report. Yet, the number of hires and total separations still remain below pre-recession levels. The number of workers quitting their job has been slowly increasing since their low in August 2009, indicating a steadily improving confidence in the labor market.

Data from the household survey indicates that the labor market is showing a clear improvement. The unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent in June, the lowest rate since September 2008. The share of workers who are employed relative to the population rose to its highest level since 2009. Yet, at 59 percent, the rate remains about four percent below its pre-recession high. The labor force increased only by a small amount, resulting in an unchanged labor force participation rate at 62.8 percent. Even though several labor market indicators point to an improving labor market, the long-term unemployment still remains historically high at little above three million, making about one-third of all the unemployed. Considerable slack

still remains in the labor market. Many are still unemployed or underemployed, a reason why the wage growth has remained near the two percent inflation rate.

Economic growth was weak in the first quarter. Real GDP plunged at a 2.9 percent annual rate, the largest quarterly contraction since the first quarter of 2009. The weakness was attributed to temporary, extraneous events. The second quarter should bring a rebound as evident in the pace of job creation in the last three months.

Consumer spending rose 0.2 percent in May and, on a year ago basis, consumption continues to grow at a modest pace. Inflation adjusted spending is up 1.9 percent year-over-year. The real spending measure is a part of the calculation of real GDP and accounts for nearly 70 percent of economic activity. Real disposable income was up 1.9 percent from its year ago level. The income growth needed to boost spending sustainably has been slow moving as a result of the sluggish labor market.

The consumer prices for all-items index increased 2.1 percent year-over-year, the largest 12-month increase since October 2012. The index for all items less food and energy is up two percent year-over-year, another 12-month high since the summer of 2012. A measure of inflation based on consumption, the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index, increased 1.8 percent on a year-ago basis in May, the highest inflation since October 2012.

Despite the recent uptick in inflation, the acceleration is modest and the rate is well below the Federal Reserve's objective. The Federal Reserve policy continues to be accommodative. The Fed announced in their June meeting to end the bond-buying program in October and discussed utilizing interest

on excess reserves and reverse repos in normalizing rates. The short-term interest rate increases are poised to start mid-2015 but the Fed may start to increase them sooner if the labor market begins to improve quicker than anticipated.

The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence increased to 85.2, a three point increase from May and the highest measure since the recession. Consumer confidence is an important indicator of near-term economic growth because consumer spending accounts for about two-thirds of U.S. economic activity. Overall, the consumer sentiment index shows a similarly improving pattern in consumer optimism as the consumer confidence index. The June survey conducted by the University of Michigan showed the index for consumer sentiment rose 0.6 points in June from 81.9 in May.

The residential construction sector has struggled to gain momentum since late 2013. In June, housing starts dropped 9.3 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual pace of 893,000. Over the year, starts are 7.5 percent higher. Similarly, housing permits fell 4.2 percent over-the-month but are up 2.7 percent on a year-ago basis. While the pace of construction is higher than the record lows of five years, the activity remains well below historical averages.

Gains in home prices show signs of slowing. The Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only index was at 211.4 for April, unchanged from the previous month. When compared to the same period in 2013, the home prices increased by 5.9 percent from the level of 199.6. Overall, the index is 6.9 percent below its April 2007 peak.

Existing home sales increased in May to 4.89 million annualized units, a 4.9 percent gain from April but a drop of five percent from a year earlier. The pace of

## Macroeconomics Fundamentals

existing homes remains below the level in mid-2013. Sales of new homes increased 18.6 percent from April to 504,000 annualized units, the fastest pace since May 2008. New home sales are up 16.9 percent year-over year.

The June report shows the ISM manufacturing index dipped slightly from 55.4 to 55.3 (readings greater than 50 indicate expansion and an index level below 50 suggests a contraction in activity). In the last three months, the index has averaged 55.2. Similarly, the nonmanufacturing index fell a little from 56.3 to 56 in June but remains in expansion mode. In the second quarter, the index has averaged 55.8.

Overall, global economic growth remains in the slow lane but stable. Advanced economies have pursued highly accommodative monetary policies. Slowly recovering European economies, particularly the Eurozone, are struggling with low inflation that is threatening the fragile recovery, as it can suppress demand and output; thereby negatively impact economic growth and jobs. Economic growth is firming in the U.S., Japan and China.

*Susanna Powers, Economist*

# Employment and Labor Force Summary

## Nevada

### Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>1221.5</b>	<b>1177.3</b>	<b>1219.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Goods Producing Industries</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	15.3	15.5	15.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-1.3%	2.0%	-2.1%
Construction	62.7	57.1	62.1	5.6	0.6	6.0	9.8%	1.0%	11.1%
Manufacturing	41.8	40.7	41.5	1.1	0.3	1.2	2.7%	0.7%	3.1%
<b>Service Producing Industries</b>	<b>1101.7</b>	<b>1064.0</b>	<b>1101.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	228.2	220.8	226.8	7.4	1.4	8.5	3.4%	0.6%	3.9%
Wholesale	33.0	33.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Retail	140.8	134.0	138.8	6.8	2.0	6.4	5.1%	1.4%	4.8%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	54.4	53.8	55.0	0.6	-0.6	1.5	1.1%	-1.1%	2.8%
Information	12.9	13.8	12.8	-0.9	0.1	0.0	-6.5%	0.8%	-0.1%
Financial Activities	57.7	57.0	57.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.2%	0.2%	1.4%
Finance and Insurance	32.2	32.8	32.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.7%
Professional & Business Services	161.8	150.3	160.8	11.5	1.0	9.8	7.7%	0.6%	6.5%
Education & Health Services	116.7	111.4	115.4	5.3	1.3	4.6	4.8%	1.1%	4.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	103.6	99.3	101.9	4.3	1.7	3.2	4.3%	1.7%	3.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	337.8	327.5	337.2	10.3	0.6	11.5	3.1%	0.2%	3.6%
Casino Hotels	184.6	177.0	183.6	7.6	1.0	6.6	4.3%	0.5%	3.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	111.2	107.2	110.9	4.0	0.3	5.7	3.7%	0.3%	5.5%
Other Services	34.9	34.0	35.4	0.9	-0.5	0.5	2.6%	-1.4%	1.5%
Government	151.7	149.2	155.2	2.5	-3.5	1.5	1.7%	-2.3%	1.0%

### Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013
Total Labor Force	1372.8	1379.4	1374.0	-6.5	-1.1	-3.6	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Unemployment	106.7	141.6	106.3	-34.9	0.4	-29.2	-24.7%	0.3%	-20.6%
Unemployment Rate (NSA)	7.8%	10.3%	7.7%	-2.5	0.1	-2.1	**	**	**
Unemployment Rate (SA)	7.7%	10.0%	7.9%	-2.3	-0.2	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	1266.1	1237.8	1267.6	28.4	-1.5	25.5	2.3%	-0.1%	2.1%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2013  
(Non-Government Worksites)

Largest Private Employers Fourth Quarter 2013

Avg Wages By Industry  
QCEW Data  
Fourth Quarter 2013

Sizeclass	Employees Per Worksites	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	Trade Name	Industry	Sizeclass	Industry	Weekly Wage
01	0-4	63,039	43,955	WYNN LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	7500 to 7999	Total, All Industries	\$860
02	5-9	80,732	12,099	BELLAGIO LLC	Casino Hotels	7500 to 7999	Natural Resources and Mining	*
03	10-19	119,067	8,748	MGM GRAND HOTEL/CASINO	Casino Hotels	7000 to 7499	Construction	\$811
04	20-49	165,982	5,587	ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	Casino Hotels	7000 to 7499	Manufacturing	\$1,054
05	50-99	127,113	1,862	MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	Casino Hotels	6000 to 6499	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$727
06	100-249	144,751	987	CAESARS PALACE	Casino Hotels	5500 to 5999	Information	\$1,119
07	250-499	80,535	231	THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	Casino Hotels	4000 to 4499	Financial Activities	\$898
08	500-999	71,030	105	MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL, THE	Casino Hotels	4000 to 4499	Professional and Business Services	\$1,117
09	1000+	178,995	78	THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	3500 to 3999	Education and Health Services	\$1,140
				THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	Casino Hotels	3500 to 3999	Leisure and Hospitality	\$396
				BALLY'S CASINO HOTEL	Casino Hotels	3000 to 3499	Other Services	\$661
				ENCORE LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	3000 to 3499	Unclassified	\$1,255
				INTEGRITY STAFFING SOLUTIONS	Temporary Help	1500 to 1999		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031,244</b>	<b>73,652</b>					

# Employment and Labor Force Summary

## Las Vegas-Paradise

### Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>874.9</b>	<b>848.8</b>	<b>876.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Goods Producing Industries</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	43.1	40.7	42.5	2.4	0.6	1.7	5.9%	1.4%	4.4%
Manufacturing	21.4	20.9	21.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.4%	0.5%	2.8%
<b>Service Producing Industries</b>	<b>810.1</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	162.2	155.3	161.9	6.9	0.3	7.6	4.4%	0.2%	5.0%
Wholesale	20.8	20.3	20.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.5%	0.5%	2.6%
Retail	104.1	98.4	103.9	5.7	0.2	6.1	5.8%	0.2%	6.3%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	37.3	36.6	37.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Information	9.7	10.7	9.5	-1.0	0.2	-0.1	-9.3%	2.1%	-0.7%
Financial Activities	44.1	43.6	44.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Finance and Insurance	23.8	24.5	24.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-2.9%	-0.8%	-2.3%
Professional & Business Services	117.8	111.5	116.9	6.3	0.9	5.5	5.7%	0.8%	4.9%
Education & Health Services	83.6	78.8	82.2	4.8	1.4	3.4	6.1%	1.7%	4.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	72.7	69.6	71.1	3.1	1.6	1.4	4.5%	2.3%	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	274.4	269.7	274.3	4.7	0.1	6.3	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Casino Hotels	157.5	153.3	156.9	4.2	0.6	3.3	2.7%	0.4%	2.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	87.1	85.6	86.9	1.5	0.2	3.4	1.8%	0.2%	4.1%
Other Services	25.0	24.8	24.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Government	93.3	92.5	98.4	0.8	-5.1	1.3	0.9%	-5.2%	1.3%

### Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013
Total Labor Force	990.0	991.6	993.0	-1.6	-3.0	-1.2	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Unemployment	78.7	103.5	78.1	-24.9	0.6	-20.7	-24.0%	0.8%	-2.3%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>
Total Employment	911.3	888.1	914.9	23.2	-3.6	19.5	2.6%	-0.4%	2.2%

#### Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2013 (Non-Government Worksites)

#### Largest Private Employers Fourth Quarter 2013

#### Avg Wages By Industry QCEW Data Fourth Quarter 2013

Sizeclass	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	Trade Name	Industry	Sizeclass	Industry	Weekly Wage
01	0-4	41,721	29,940	WYNN LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	7500 to 7999	Total, All Industries	\$853
02	5-9	53,963	8,039	BELLAGIO LLC	Casino Hotels	7500 to 7999	Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,128
03	10-19	81,994	6,002	MGM GRAND HOTEL/CASINO	Casino Hotels	7000 to 7499	Construction	\$1,052
04	20-49	114,976	3,873	ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	Casino Hotels	7000 to 7499	Manufacturing	\$1,160
05	50-99	93,732	1,377	MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	Casino Hotels	6000 to 6499	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$751
06	100-249	107,195	730	CAESARS PALACE	Casino Hotels	5500 to 5999	Information	\$1,209
07	250-499	56,200	162	THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	Casino Hotels	4000 to 4499	Financial Activities	\$1,076
08	500-999	58,497	86	MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL, THE	Casino Hotels	4000 to 4499	Professional and Business Services	\$1,181
09	1000+	150,107	60	THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	3500 to 3999	Education and Health Services	\$1,019
	<b>Total</b>	<b>758,385</b>	<b>50,269</b>	THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	Casino Hotels	3500 to 3999	Leisure and Hospitality	\$640
				BALLY'S CASINO HOTEL	Casino Hotels	3000 to 3499	Other Services	\$625
				ENCORE LAS VEGAS	Casino Hotels	3000 to 3499	Unclassified	\$1,430
				SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO	Sched. Passenger Air Trans	2500 to 2999		
				LUXOR HOTEL AND CASINO	Casino Hotels	2500 to 2999		

# Employment and Labor Force Summary

## Reno-Sparks

### Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Goods Producing Industries</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0%	-25.0%
Construction	10.6	10.3	10.8	0.3	-0.2	1.3	2.9%	-1.9%	14.1%
Manufacturing	12.3	12.2	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%
<b>Service Producing Industries</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%
Retail	22.9	21.6	22.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	6.0%	4.1%	4.8%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	13.6	13.0	13.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	4.6%	0.7%	4.5%
<b>Information</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Finance and Insurance	6.0	5.9	6.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.7%	-1.6%	3.1%
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
Casino Hotels	15.4	14.9	15.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.4%	1.3%	4.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	14.4	14.0	14.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.9%	0.0%	4.7%
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

### Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013
Total Labor Force	224.9	224.8	224.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Unemployment	16.3	22.4	16.5	-6.2	-0.2	-5.4	-27.5%	-1.2%	-23.1%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>
Total Employment	208.6	202.4	208.2	6.2	0.4	6.4	3.1%	0.2%	2.9%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2013  
(Non-Government Worksites)

Largest Private Employers Fourth Quarter 2013

Avg Wages By Industry  
QCEW Data  
Fourth Quarter 2013

Sizeclass	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	Trade Name	Industry	Sizeclass	Industry	Weekly Wage
01	0-4	12,066	7,919	RENOWN REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	Hospitals	2500 to 2999	Total, All Industries	\$877
02	5-9	15,403	2,328	PEPPERMILL HOTEL CASINO - RENO	Casino Hotels	2000 to 2499	Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,359
03	10-19	23,050	1,705	IGT	Misc. Manufacturing	2000 to 2499	Construction	\$993
04	20-49	32,251	1,085	INTEGRITY STAFFING SOLUTIONS	Temporary Help	1500 to 1999	Manufacturing	\$1,167
05	50-99	19,939	294	SILVER LEGACY RESORT CASINO	Casino Hotels	1500 to 1999	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$770
06	100-249	25,026	170	ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT	Casino Hotels	1500 to 1999	Information	\$1,107
07	250-499	14,399	39	ELDORADO HOTEL & CASINO	Casino Hotels	1000 to 1499	Financial Activities	\$1,222
08	500-999	3,949	6	SAINT MARYS	Hospitals	1000 to 1499	Professional and Business Services	\$1,174
09	1000+	20,179	12	GRAND SIERRA RESORT AND CASINO	Casino Hotels	1000 to 1499	Education and Health Services	\$1,070
				UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	Couriers	1000 to 1499	Leisure and Hospitality	\$420
				SPARKS NUGGET INC.	Casino Hotels	1000 to 1499	Other Services	\$735
				CIRCUS CIRCUS CASINOS - RENO	Casino Hotels	1000 to 1499	Unclassified	\$1,439
				EMPLOYBRIDGE SOUTHWEST LLC	Temporary Help	800 to 899		
				WEST BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LLC	Telemarketing	700 to 799		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166,262</b>	<b>13,558</b>					

# Employment and Labor Force Summary

## Carson City

### Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014- 2013
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Goods Producing Industries</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Service Producing Industries</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Retail	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0%	3.6%	1.2%
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

### Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Jun14	Jun13	May14	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013	Jun14- Jun13	Jun 14- May 14	2014-2013
Total Labor Force	26.6	27.4	26.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployment	2.1	2.8	2.1	-0.747	0.0	-0.6	-26.3%	-2.0%	-20.5%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>
Total Employment	24.5	24.6	24.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3%	0.1%	0.0%

Size Class of Industries - Fourth Quarter 2013  
(Non-Government Worksites)

Largest Private Employers Fourth Quarter 2013

Avg Wages By Industry  
QCEW Data  
Fourth Quarter 2013

Sizeclass	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	Trade Name	Industry	Sizeclass	Industry	Weekly Wage
01	0-4	1,740	1,154	CARSON TAHOE HOSPITAL	Hospitals	1000 to 1499	Total, All Industries	\$866
02	5-9	2,265	340	CASINO FANDANGO	Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	300 to 399	Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,568
03	10-19	2,965	219	WAL-MART SUPERCENTER	Warehouse Clubs	300 to 399	Construction	\$1,038
04	20-49	3,740	130	CLICK BOND INC	Bolts, Nuts, Screws	300 to 399	Manufacturing	\$1,139
05	50-99	3,429	48	PCC STRUCTURALS CARSON CITY	Steel Investment Foundries	200 to 299	Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$763
06	100-249	2,218	15	GOLD DUST WEST CARSON CITY	Casino Hotels	200 to 299	Information	\$1,182
07	250-499	953	3	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	Warehouse Clubs	200 to 299	Financial Activities	\$1,092
08	500-999	0	0	CARSON CITY NUGGET	Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	100 to 199	Professional and Business Services	\$1,178
09	1000+	1,009	1				Education and Health Services	\$1,022
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,319</b>	<b>1,910</b>				Leisure and Hospitality	\$603
							Other Services	\$660
							Unclassified	\$1,470

# Economy In Brief

## *Research & Analysis Bureau*

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