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## **PRESS RELEASE**

For Immediate Release  
March 22, 2017

### **Nevada's Unemployment Rate Falls Below 5 Percent in February** *Down to 4.9 Percent*

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 4.9 percent in February, the first time it has been below 5 percent since November 2007. The jobless rate ticked down one-tenth of a percentage point from January, from 5 percent.

"This is a watershed moment in our state's recovery efforts," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Job levels are at an all-time high. The number of employers is greater than ever before. Our private sector growth is the fourth-highest in the nation with small businesses fueling our revival by contributing nearly 100,000 of the 213,000 new jobs since late-2010. We knew Nevadans could battle through the most difficult of times, but today's announcement exceeds even my own optimistic goals. This is a great day for the entire state of Nevada."

February represents the 72nd consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate, down 1.2 percentage points, relative to February of last year, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Research and Analysis Bureau of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

Additionally, February saw a seasonally-adjusted increase of 3,100 jobs, relative to January. The construction sector continued to lead the state in terms of percentage growth, year-to-date, up 7.4 percent relative to the first two months of last year. This equates to an additional 5,400 construction jobs in the state. Leisure and hospitality employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 8,700 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 2.6 percent.

"With the upward movement in employment this month, we are not surprised to see the unemployment rate fall below 5 percent," Anderson said. "Overall trends in employment have been encouraging during the last several years. The Silver State has witnessed several positive indicators of economic growth. The number of employers in the state is at a record high, while initial and continued unemployment insurance claims have both been trending down and are currently at post-recession lows. This suggests fewer layoffs and a tighter labor market."

## ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU

The Research and Analysis Bureau is Nevada's premier source for labor market information. A part of DETR, the Bureau is responsible for creating, analyzing, and reporting Nevada's labor market information, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Visit us <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com> and Follow us on Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com/NVlabormarket>



DETR is comprised of the Employment Security Division, Equal Rights Commission, Rehabilitation Division, and the Research and Analysis Bureau. DETR oversees the Nevada JobConnect System to provide training and job placement services to job seekers and to assist employers in hiring practices. It also supports economic development efforts through improving Nevada's workforce.

## NEVADA LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

### February 2017

For the 74<sup>th</sup> month in a row, employment in Nevada has increased on a year-over-year basis. Reaching yet another all-time-high, February's reading of 1.32 million jobs, seasonally adjusted, is 41,200 higher than last year's total, a growth rate of 3.2 percent. Further, this is the 55<sup>th</sup> month in a row that year-over-year job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation. This month, there was a seasonally adjusted increase of 3,100 jobs, relative to January. We expected payrolls (not adjusted for seasonality) to increase by 4,000 this month, but 7,100 jobs were actually added, leading to the seasonally adjusted increase.

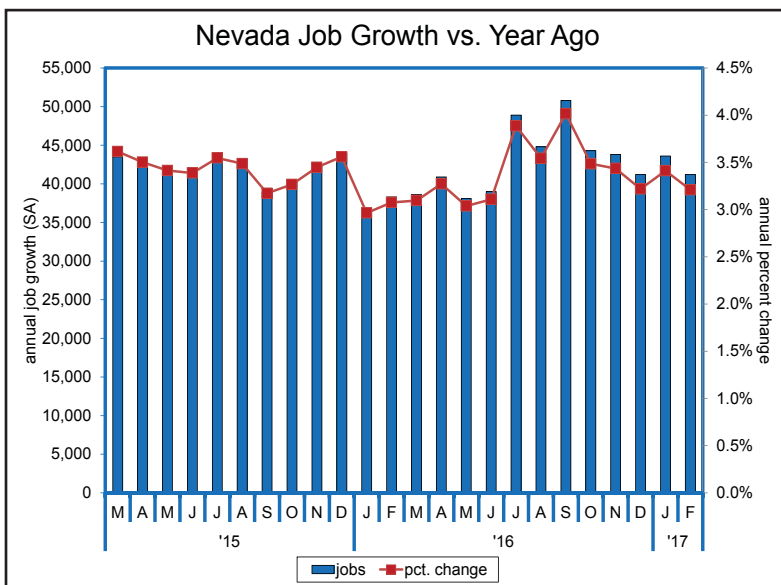
#### Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: January - February Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	7,100	4,000	3,100
Private Sector	3,900	-900	4,800
Public Sector	3,200	4,900	-1,700

Specifically, the private sector added 4,800 jobs to payrolls, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector lost 1,700 jobs over the month.

In February, the construction sector continued to lead the State in terms of percentage growth, year-to-date, up 7.4 percent relative to the first two months of last year. This equates to an additional 5,400 construction jobs in the State. Leisure and hospitality employment experienced the largest nominal growth this month, adding 8,700 jobs to payrolls year-to-date, for a growth rate of 2.6 percent. Mining and logging, the only sector to add less than 1,000 jobs so far this year, added 300 jobs relative to a year ago, a 2.2 percent increase.

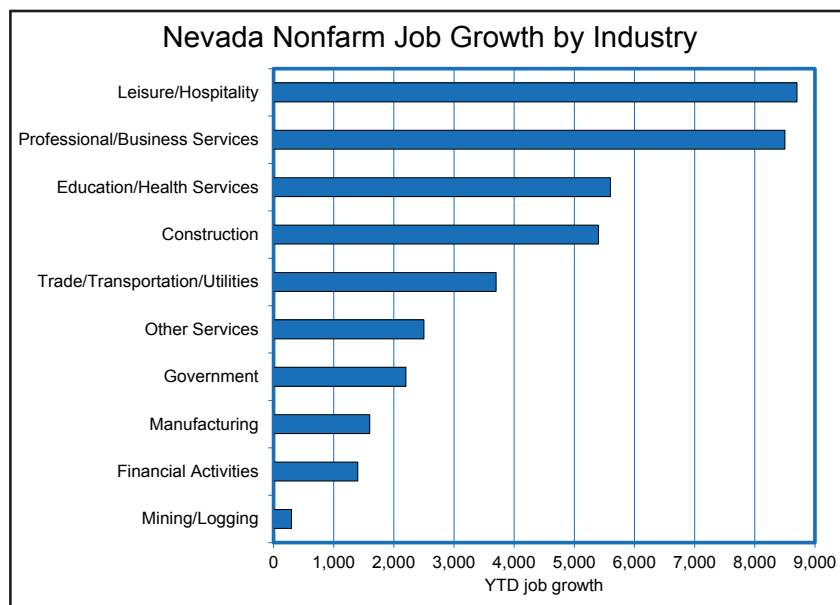
Information obtained through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program provides a nearly complete job count based upon quarterly wage records submitted by employers whose employees are covered under the



Unemployment Insurance System. This data is more accurate than other employment measures; however, it is not available until several months following the end of a calendar quarter. As a result, historical information is subject to minimal, if any, revisions. Additionally, QCEW data encompasses jobs in all fifty states plus the District of Columbia.

In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth. The Silver State had the highest employment growth rate in the country in 2005 (6.4 percent). 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 in the nation in 2009 (-10.1 percent) and 2010 (-2.8 percent). Nevada has gradually regained lost ground over the past five years, peaking in 2014 as the second-fastest growing state in the nation, with a private sector growth rate of four percent. With data through 2016:IIIQ, we see that Nevada had the fourth-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a 3.5 percent job growth rate during the first nine months of the year. Only Utah, Idaho, and Florida realized stronger private sector job growth than Nevada during the period.

QCEW is the principal source of benchmark data for the more timely Current Employment Statistics (CES) monthly estimates – which are revised at the end of every calendar year. Results of the 2016 annual benchmark brought CES private sector annual average job estimates closer to QCEW job counts, raising the over-the-year private sector growth from 30,000 (pre-benchmark) up to 38,200 (post-benchmark). Based upon information from last year's third quarter, initial reviews indicate that CES may be slightly over-estimating employment counts (perhaps by just a few thousand) in recent months, as gains were more pronounced than those for QCEW. We will be keeping close watch on these trends. Further clarification will become available once QCEW



2016:IVQ data is released later this spring.

Overall trends in employment have been encouraging during the last several years. In order to evaluate future movements in the Nevada job market, we use Statewide employment data from the QCEW Program to forecast employment levels using standard time series techniques with monthly data. The final output is then averaged to quarterly values. These models are supplemented with “local knowledge,” such as known construction and economic development projects, in finalizing the projections. The current forecast period is for the fourth quarter of 2016 through the end of 2019. In 2016, we surpassed the peak employment levels achieved in 2007. Further expansion is expected through the end of the forecast period leading to an increase of 116,000 over the pre-recession high. To put this in perspective, Nevada lost about 175,000 jobs from peak to trough. Job gains are expected to average around 38,000 jobs per year between 2017 and 2019 for a growth rate close to three percent. Growth is broad based with positive contributions from all sectors.

This month we use data from the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program (LED) to assess recent Nevada employment trends for our female workforce. Statewide, there are 1.23 million employed work-

ers (with information available through 2016:IQ), close to 600,000 of which are female workers. In the years prior to the recession, female employment in Nevada grew steadily, peaking (also at approximately 600,000) in 2007. As the recession took hold, female employment fell by more than 50,000 over the 2007-2010 period. Employment of female workers has been trending up in Nevada since the recession ended, following the general trend of employment gains for all Nevada workers. In fact, female employment is hovering around a record high. All told, the Silver State's female workforce has grown by close to 60,000 jobs since the recovery began. The share of the total workforce accounted for by females has risen slightly over time, and is currently hovering around 48 percent; however, perhaps due to solid growth in construction employment (a male-dominated industry), there has been some minimal downward pressure on the share of total employment accounted for by women in recent quarters.

In addition to our analysis of overall trends for our female workforce, this month we used LED to assess the female share of employment by industry supersector. The highest rates of female employment are found in health care, education, and finance/insurance. The share of employment accounted for by females in these industries ranges from 74 percent to 65 percent. Fewer women are found in industries such as mining, construction, and manufacturing, where they account for less than 30 percent of total employment.

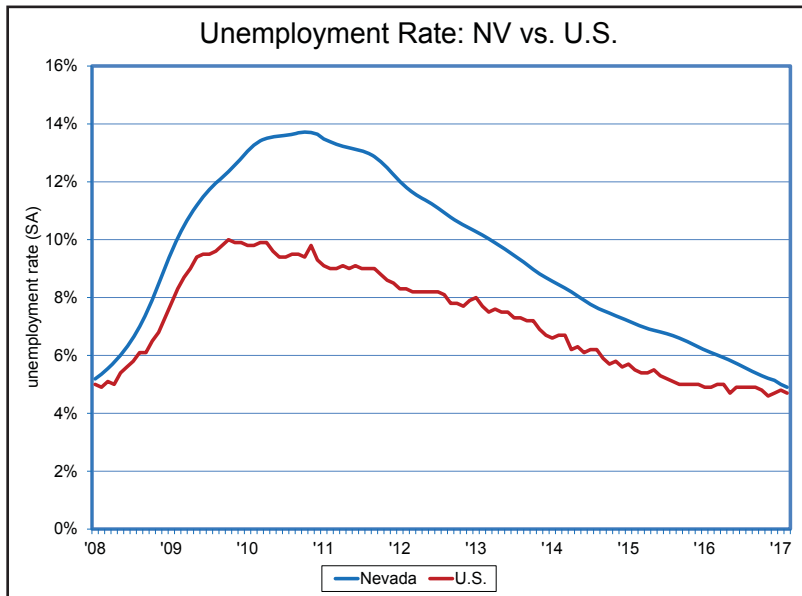
As of 2016:IIIQ, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 606,000. That translates into a new all-time record. All told, the 14,200 year-over-year job gain recorded in last year's third quarter translates into the 23<sup>rd</sup> consecutive quarter of annualized growth. Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at just over 585,000 in 2007:IVQ. As the downturn unfolded, small business jobs fell to 510,000; hence, nearly 100,000 jobs have been added to small business payrolls in the Silver State since the recovery began. At its pre-recession peak, small businesses accounted for 52

percent of total private sector employment. The most recent information shows that employment in these establishments represents 53 percent of the total.

Prior to the economic downturn, the number of Nevadans employed full-time topped out at nearly 1.1 million, based upon results from the Current Population Survey (CPS). At this peak level, full-time employment represented about 83 percent of the total, while Silver State residents employed part-time numbered approximately 225,000. During the recession, full-time employment fell to about 831,000, for a cyclical decline of more than 230,000. As would be expected in times of economic uncertainty, part-time employment actually rose, resulting in a gain of nearly 90,000 positions between mid-2006 and mid-2011, totaling over 300,000 jobs. Since the economic trough, full-time employment has risen steadily – this month, employees with full-time status totaled 1,031,000, a gain of 200,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, is holding steady, coming in at approximately 300,000 in February. While there is still room from improvement, Nevada employment gains were concentrated in full-time positions during the economic recovery. Currently, 76.9 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 23.1 percent.

For the first time since November 2007 Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is below five percent. As would be expected with the upward movement in employment this month, the jobless rate ticked down one-tenth of a percentage point from January, to 4.9 percent. Further, this is the 72<sup>nd</sup> consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate, down 1.2 percentage points, relative to February of last year. The gap between the national unemployment rate (4.7 percent) and the Nevada rate held steady over the month, at 0.2 percentage point.

Information from the monthly CPS, allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate across various age groups in the Silver State. The unemployment rate tends to be higher for the 16-24



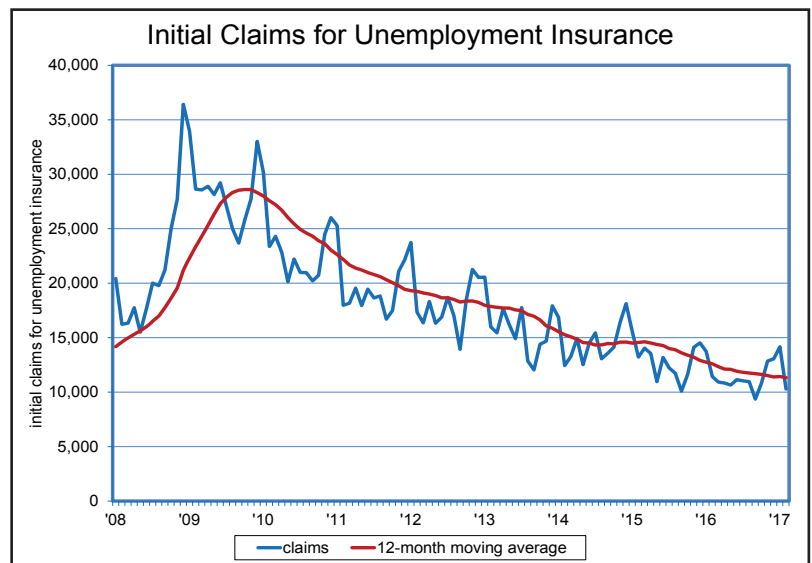
year old group, which includes teens and young adults. Before the recession, the unemployment rate for this age group averaged 9.5 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), this was about six percentage points higher compared to other age cohorts. Teens and young adults were the most affected by the downturn. The unemployment rate for this group peaked at 23 percent during the recession, roughly ten points higher than that for other age cohorts. As the recovery unfolded, the unemployment rate for all groups started to decrease. In February, teens and young adults have an unemployment rate of 9.9 percent, which is around five percentage points higher than the other age groups.

Another useful indicator tracked through the CPS is the duration of unemployment in the Silver State. On average there were 191,100 Nevadans unemployed in 2010. The long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or longer) averaged 88,300 for the year, accounting for 46 percent of the total. As the recovery unfolded, there has been considerable improvement as it pertains to long-term unemployment. During the last 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed averaged 18,200 – 22 percent of the total. The current average

is less than half of the 2010 share, and represents a decline of 70,100 over the period. This analysis is consistent with other signs of improvement in the health of the labor market since the end of the recession (record levels of employment and wages, increases in hiring activity, declines in unemployment insurance claims, etc.).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance totaled 10,300 in February, a decline of ten percent compared to February of 2016. This is the lowest number of initial claims in a February since 2006. Claims also fell significantly from January's total, a decline that was largely expected with January being Nevada's seasonal peak in initial claims. In other areas of claims activity, the average duration of benefits reached a post-recession low in February, falling below 14 weeks for the first time since early-2009. Also at a post-recession low, the benefits exhaustion rate was 37.3 percent this month. Looking ahead, initial claims are likely to continue to remain fairly flat over the next few months before seasonally rising in the summer.

Claims for unemployment insurance (UI) are made on a weekly basis, generating two headline totals, the number of initial claims and the

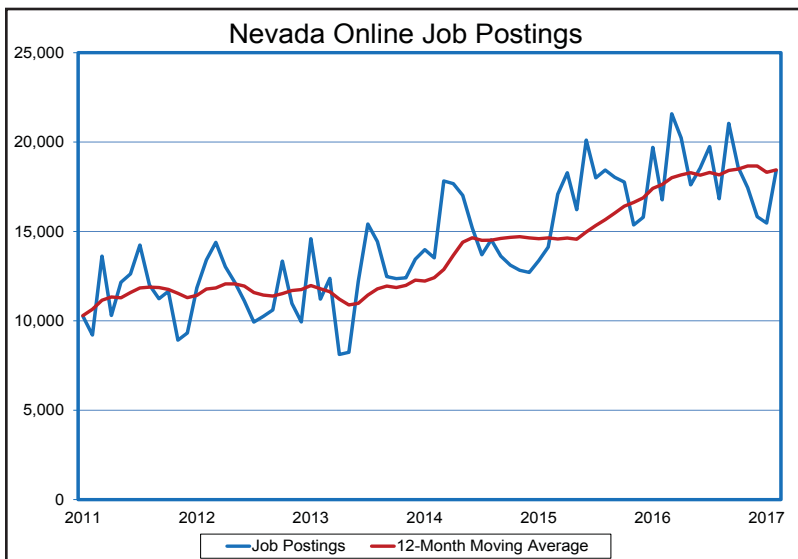


number of continued claims. The initial claims total is the most widely reported UI number, as many consider it a leading economic indicator. Unanticipated, persistent increases in the number of initial claims can be a sign of an economic downturn. These types of increases were seen in Nevada prior to the most recent recession. Continued claims account for persons who have already made an initial claim and are continuing to claim a need for unemployment insurance. With initial claims rising during an economic downturn, the number of people making a continued claim is essentially fed by the initial claims total. This, combined with the average length of time a person claims UI benefits increasing during a downturn, pushed the 52-week moving average in continued claims above 70,000 during the recession, the highest level ever reached in Nevada. As of late, initial and continued claims have both been trending down in Nevada and are currently at post-recession lows. This suggests few layoffs and a tighter labor market.

The number of employers in the Nevada unemployment insurance system totaled 67,700 during 2016:IVQ, increasing by 660 employers, or one percent, from 2016:IIIQ – a record high for the Silver State. Further, for the 22<sup>nd</sup> consecutive quarter employer counts in Nevada increased on a year-over-year basis, up by 2,030, or three percent. This is also the first quarter where year-over-year comparisons are not impacted by the

amendment to NRS 616B.691 which required clients of Professional Employer Organizations (PEOs) to be tracked individually in Nevada’s unemployment insurance system. As a result, we would expect similar modest growth going forward, rather than the more pronounced growth seen earlier in 2016. From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of employers grow by 11,700, a 20.9 percent increase.

Exports are a vital piece of Nevada’s economy – information from the Census Bureau’s Foreign Trade Division can help to identify the Silver State’s most prevalent export partners. The State’s largest trade partner is Switzerland, totaling \$3.9 billion in exports during 2016 – 99 percent of which is primary metal manufactures. Exports to Canada totaled \$1.3 billion. Primary metal manufactures represented 27 percent of total exports to our northern neighbor. Nevada’s third-largest trade partner, India, equated to \$812 million in exports. Primary metal manufactures accounted for 86 percent of the State’s exports to this market. Rounding out Nevada’s top ten trading partners are: China, Mexico, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, South Korea and United Kingdom. All told, Nevada exports totaled \$9.7 billion in 2016. The State’s largest export was primary metal manufactures (e.g., refined gold), followed by computer/electronics products, and miscellaneous manufactures (e.g., gaming equipment).



With “real-time” labor market information obtained as part of DETR’s Silver State Solutions Initiative, we can provide an alternative assessment of the health of the State’s economy via an analysis of current online job posting activity. Year-to-date ending in February, there were 33,900 online job postings in Nevada. This is a 7 percent decrease from the same time period last year. The slight decline in online jobs posting activity year-to-date can be explained by the large decrease in ads for January (-21 percent from January 2016); however, year-over-year ads for February alone did increase by 10 percent. Further, for all of 2016, online job

postings increased 12 percent; hence, we are not yet viewing the decrease in ads so far this year as the start of a downward trend. However, we will continue to monitor job posting activity in an effort to gauge whether this barometer of the labor market's health is reaching a turning point. For those job ads specifying work hours, 90 percent were for full-time positions.



# Nevada Labor Market Briefing: February 2017

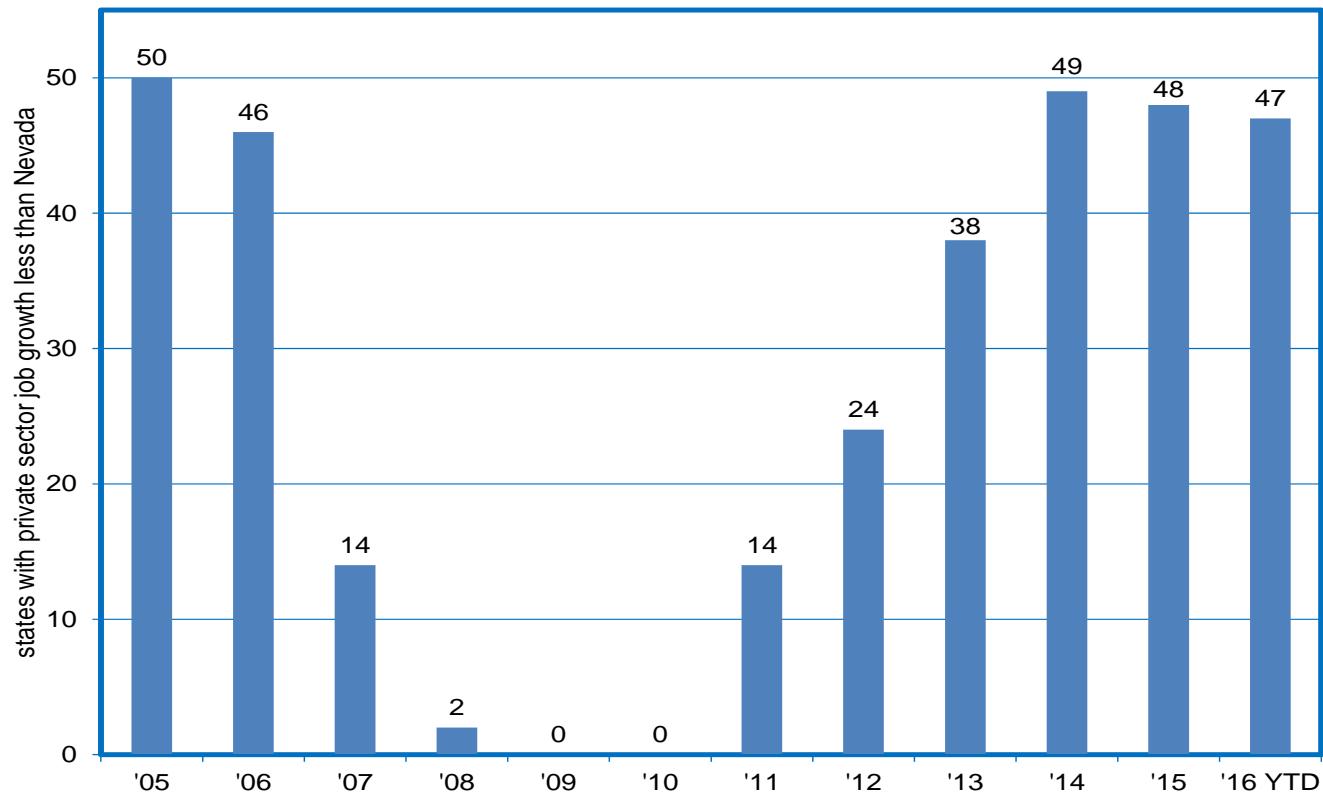
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## Special Topics Slides



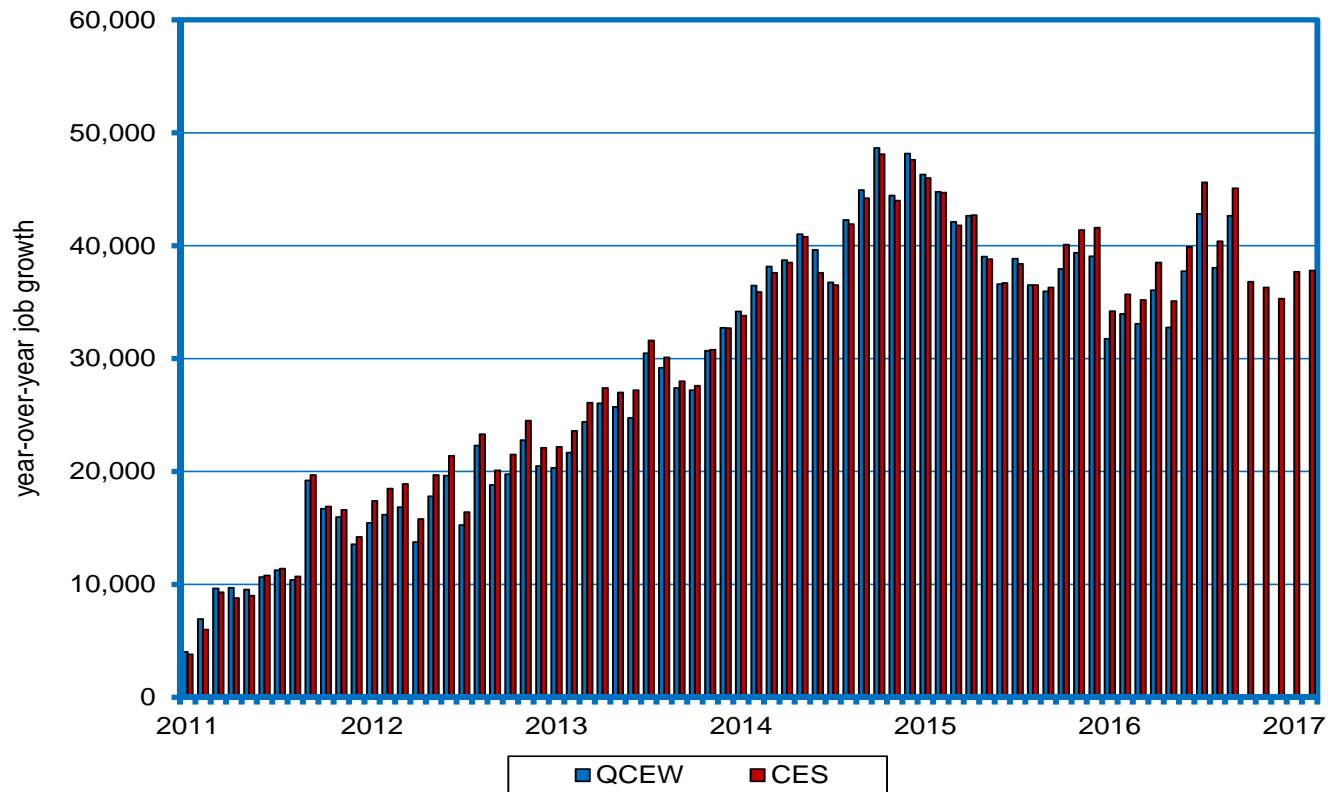
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# Nevada has Fourth-Highest Private Sector Job Growth in the U.S. During the First Three Quarters of 2016

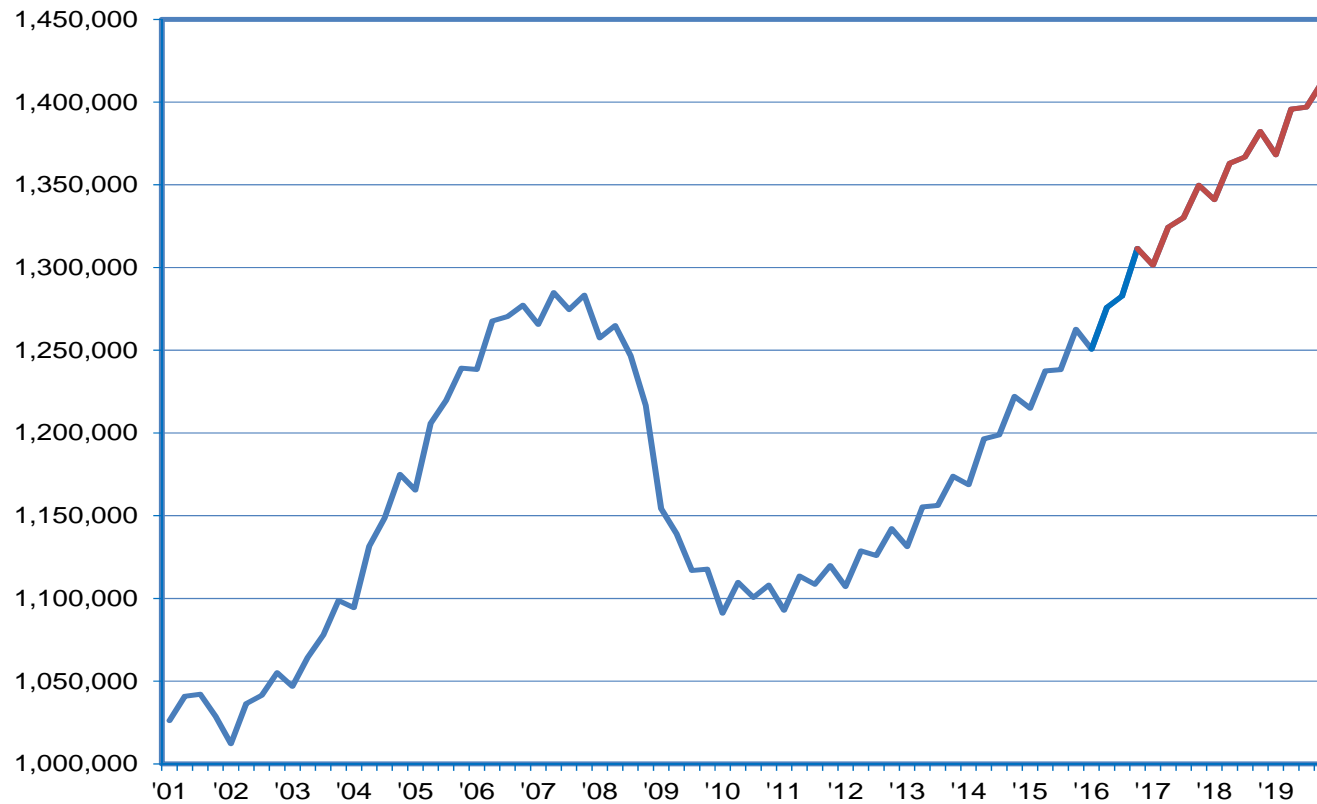


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# Early Indications Suggest that our Monthly Job Estimates May be Barely on the High Side; We Will Monitor Going Forward

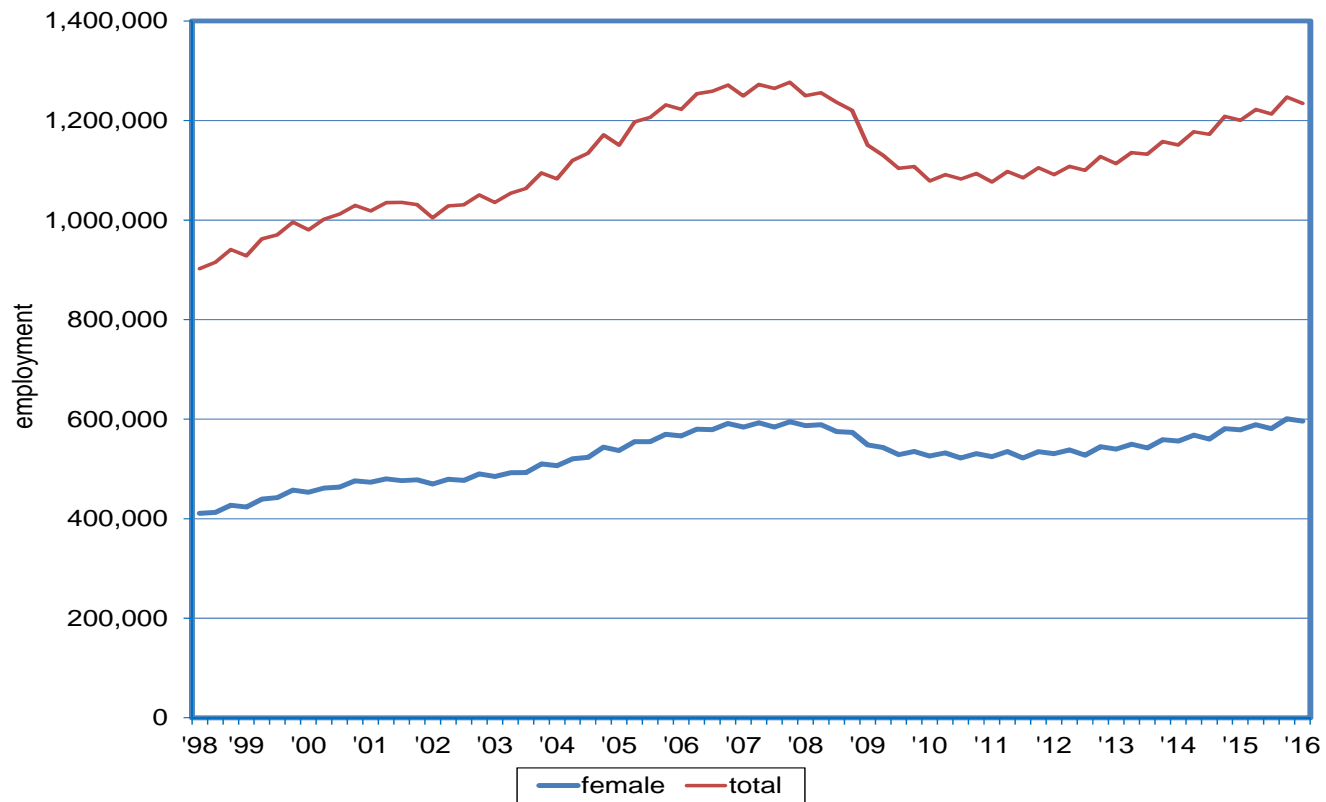


# Nevada Employment Expected to Grow About 38K/Year Through 2019; Growth of 116K Jobs Over Pre-Recessionary Peak



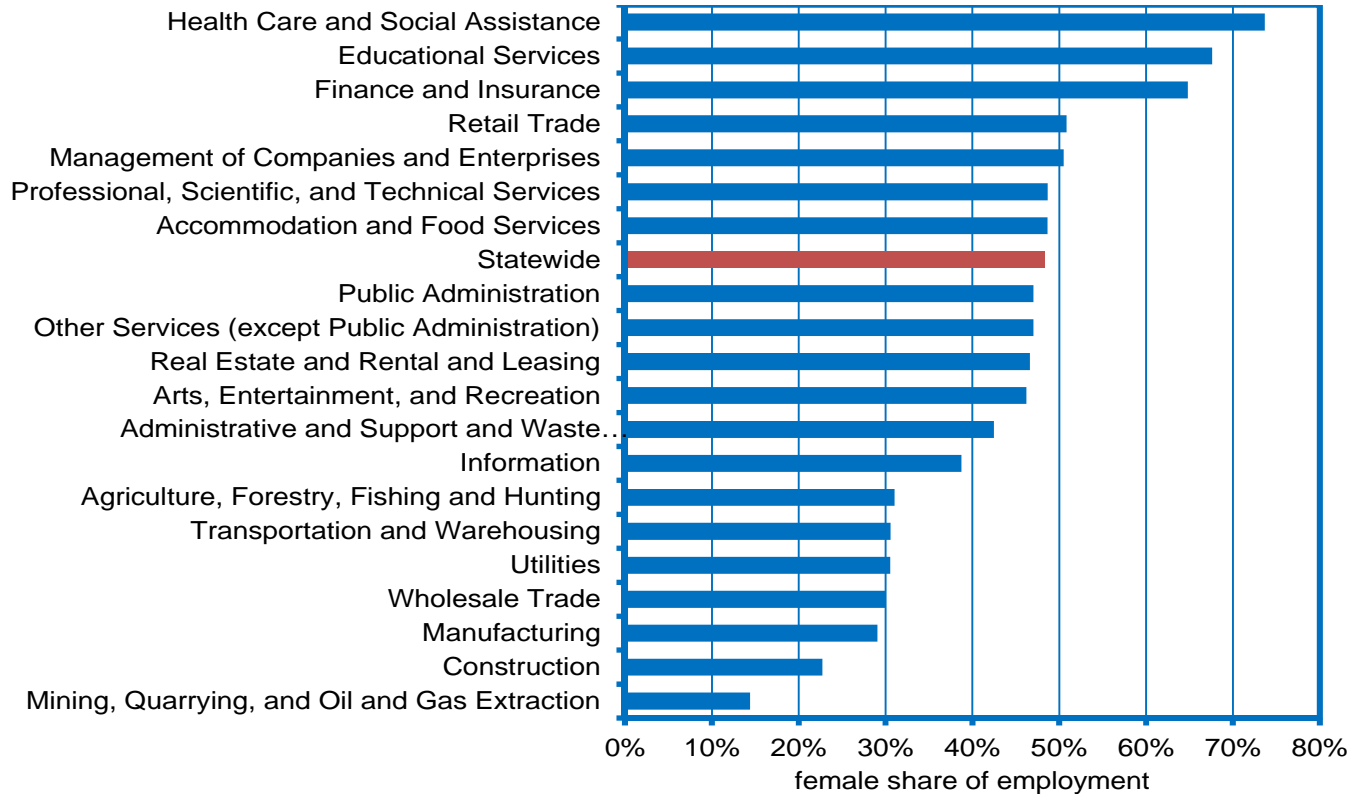
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# Female Employment Back to Pre-Recessionary Record Levels

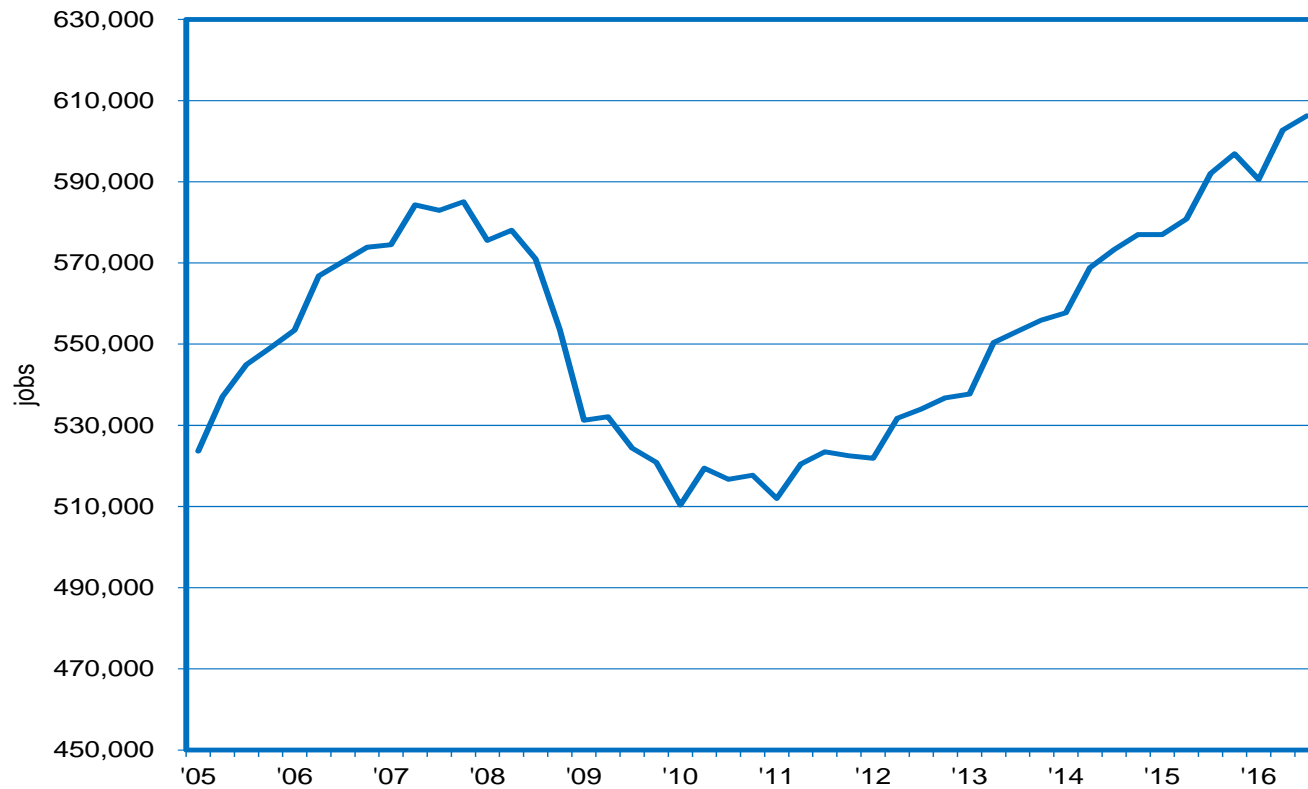


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# Women Account for Large Share of Jobs in Healthcare, Education; Relatively Small Shares in Construction, Mining

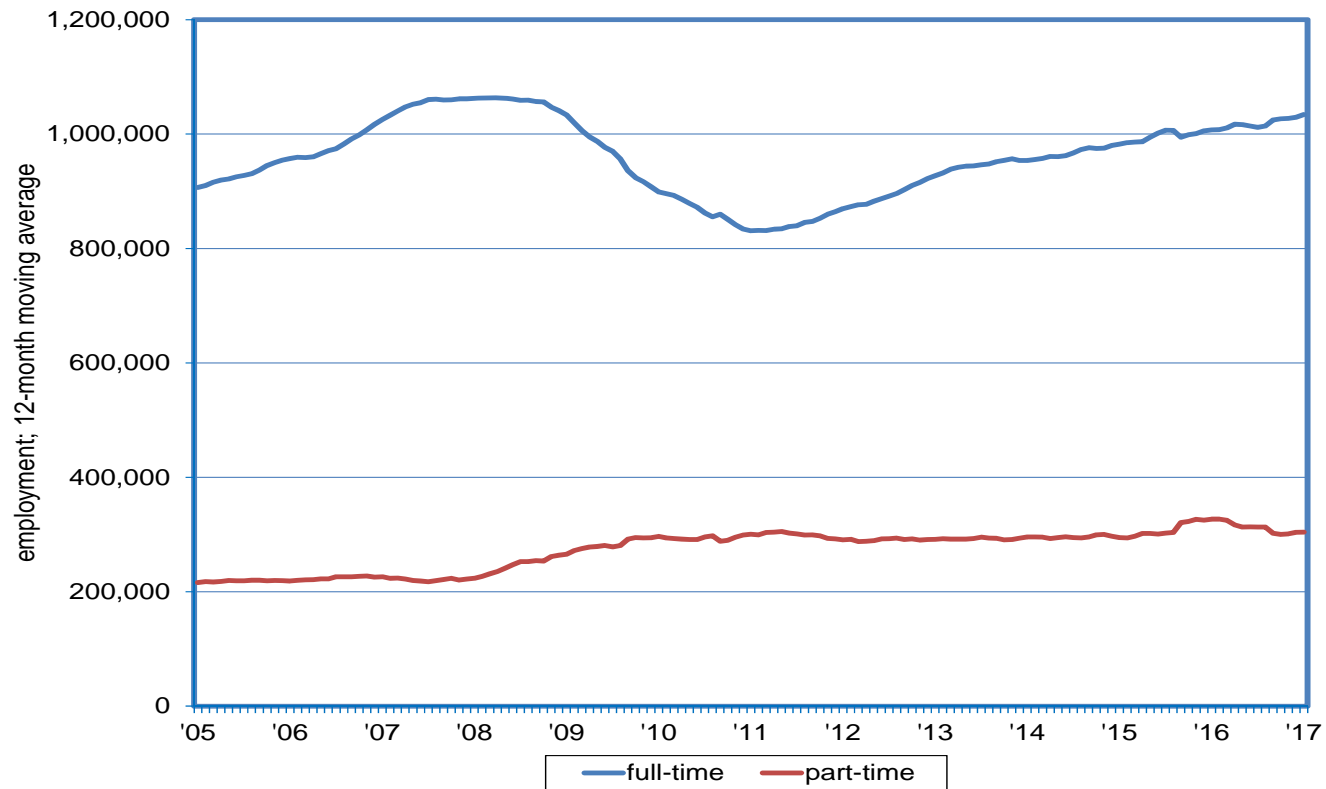


# Small Biz Sets New Employment Record; Nearly 100K Jobs Added Since Recovery Began



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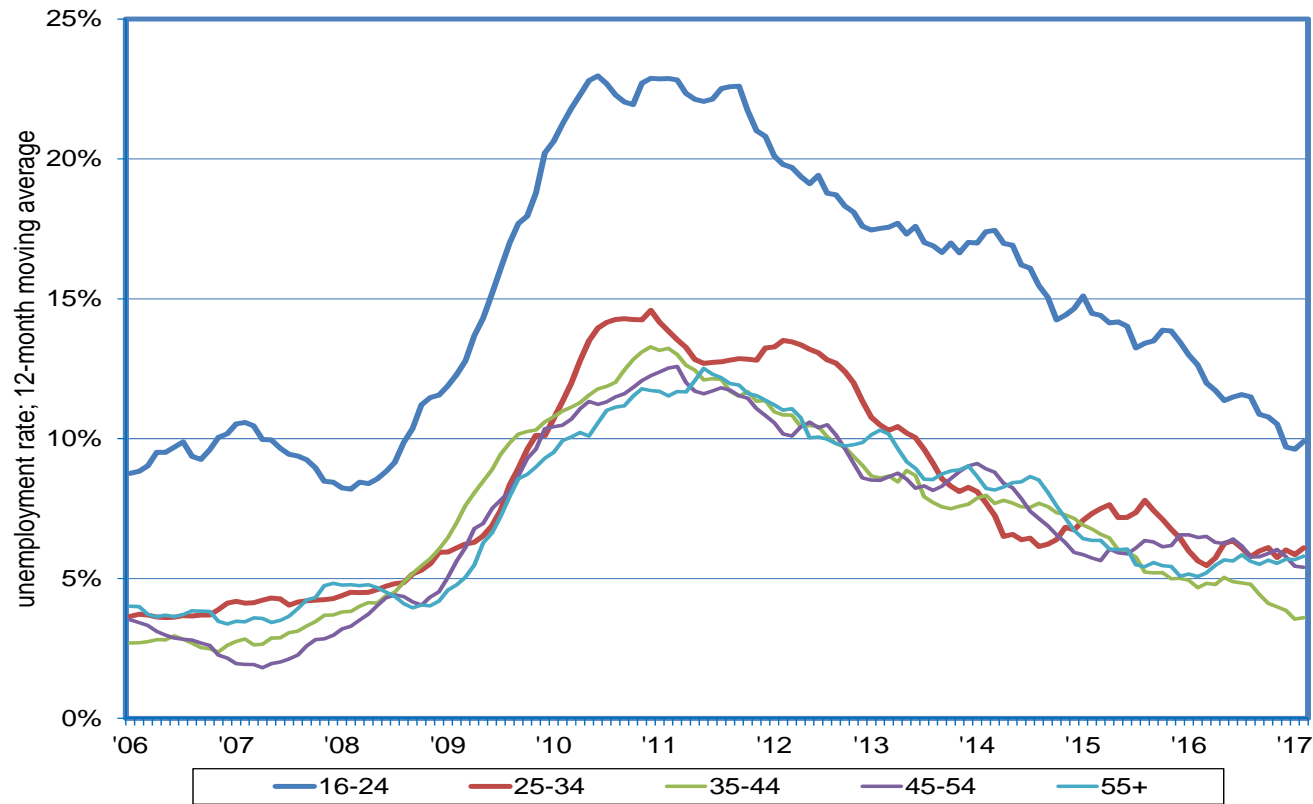
# Full-Time Employment Trending Up--by 200K During Recovery; Part-Time Holding Steady



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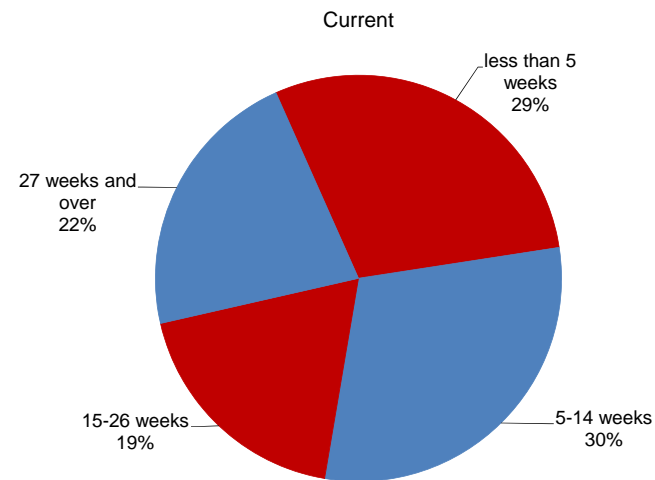
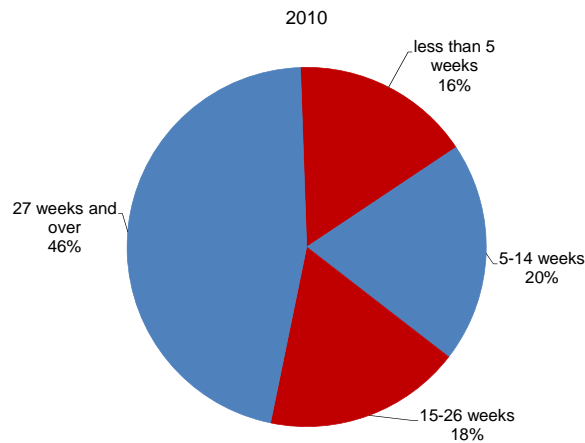


# Unemployment Rate for Teens and Young Adults Trending Down, but Still High Relative to Others



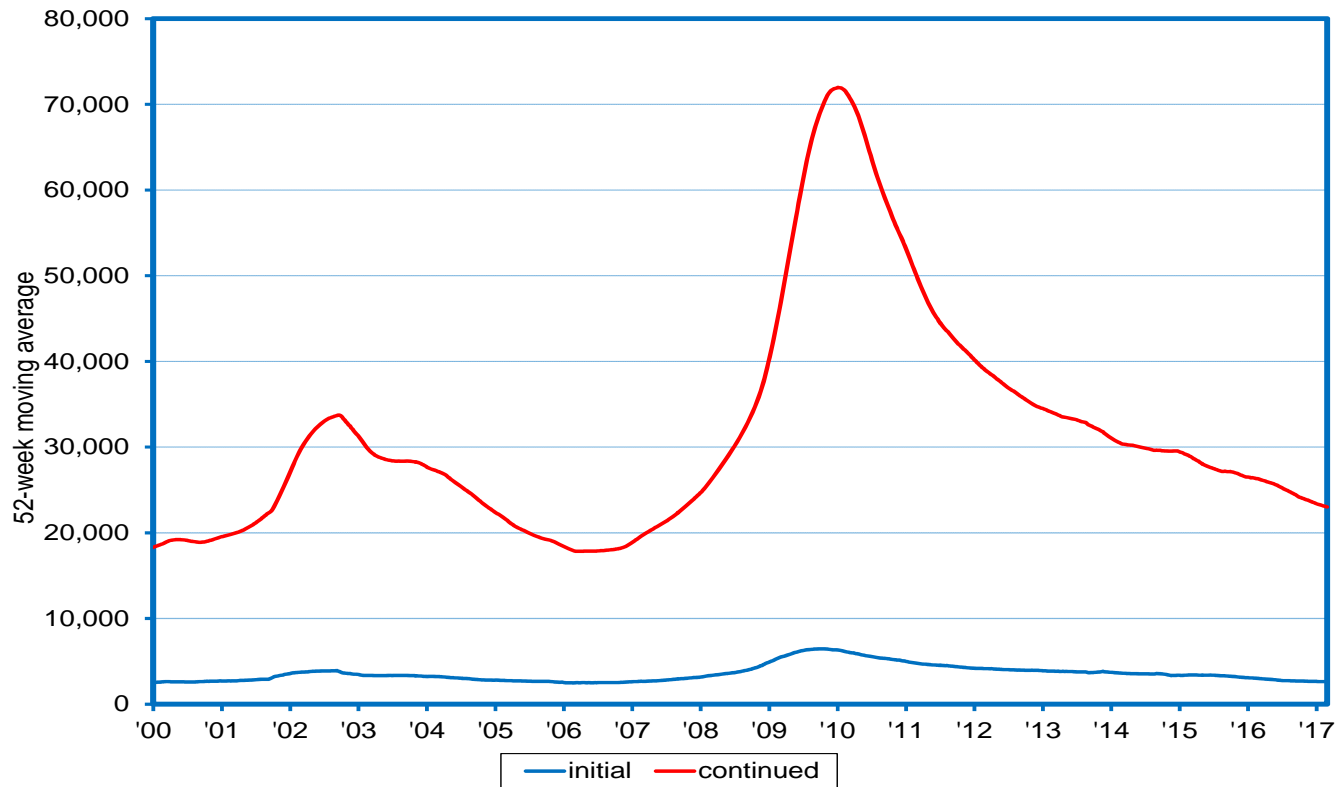
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# Share of Joblessness Accounted for by Long-Term Unemployed Cut in Half Since Recession



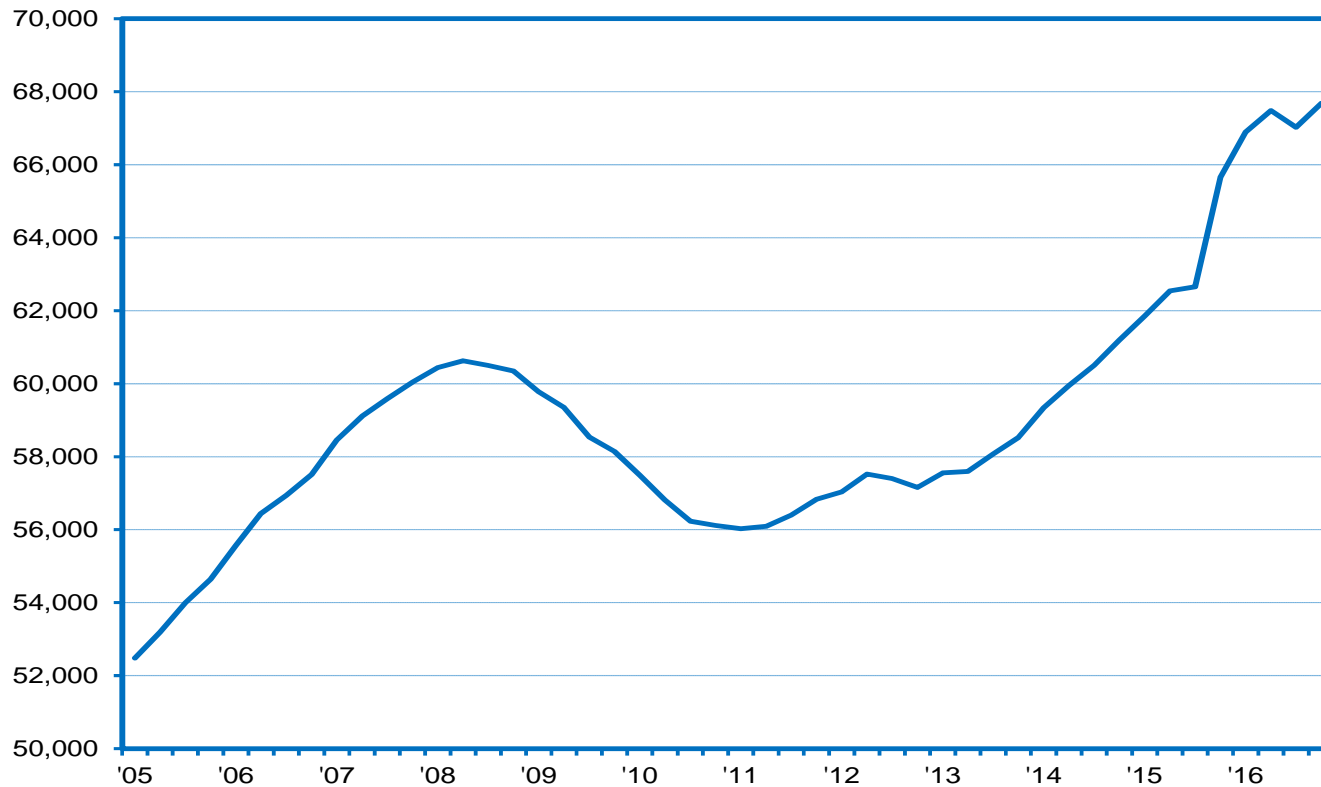
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# Initial and Continued Claims Continue to Trend Down; Both at Post-Recession Lows



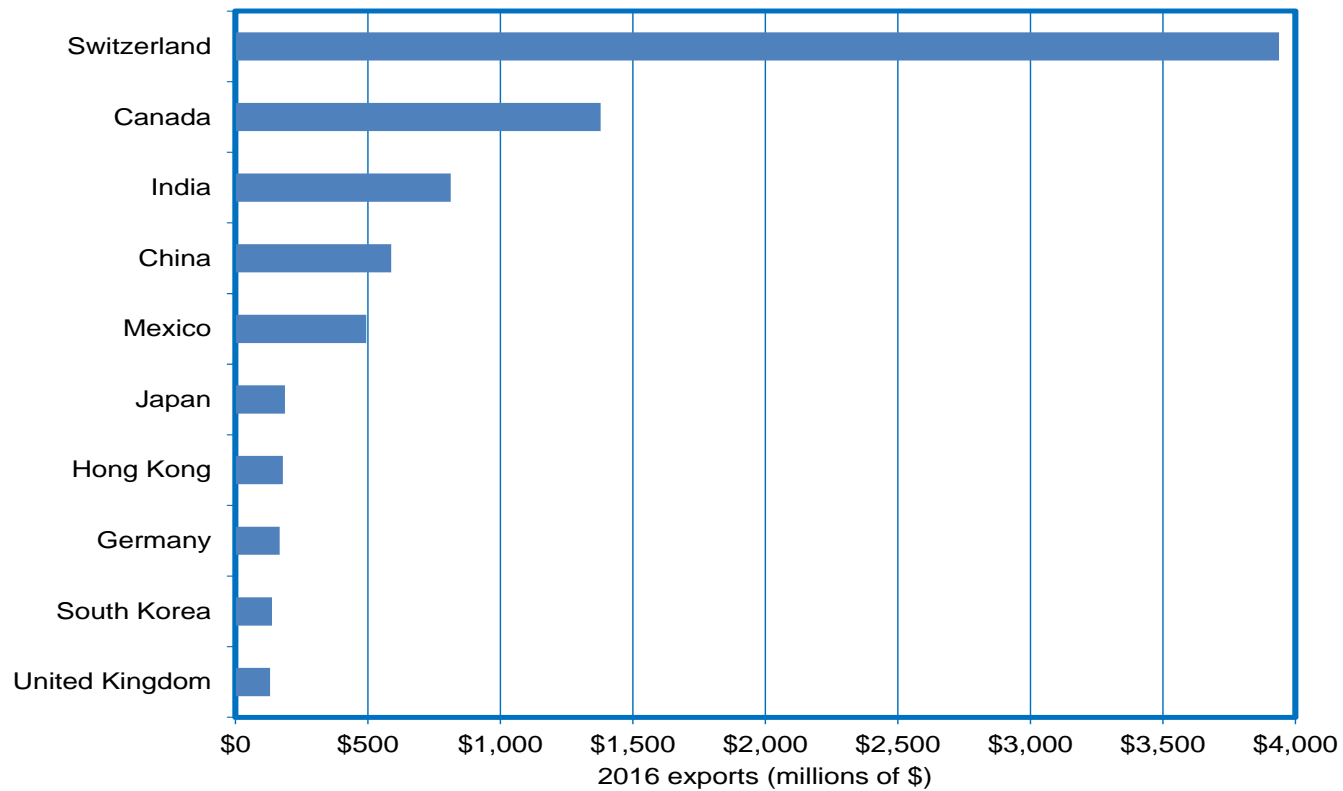
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# # of Employers Reaches New High; 22 Consecutive Quarters of Year-Over-Year Growth



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# 2016 Nevada Exports = \$9.7B; Switzerland, Canada, India are Largest Trade Partners



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# NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

February 2017

## Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
<b>Nevada</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	3.1	41.2	3.2%
<b>Nevada</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	7.1	39.9	3.1%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	235	2,350	1.6%

## Unemployment Rates:

<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.9%
<b>Nevada Statewide</b> (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	5.1%
<b>United States</b> (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7%

Employment estimates are produced by the Current Employment Statistics program.

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

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

Telephone (775) 684-0450

# 2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

## Statewide (Estimates In Thousands)

	Feb-17	Feb-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-17
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1438.4	1421.0	17.4	1.2%	1435.6
EMPLOYMENT	1367.8	1334.3	33.5	2.5%	1364.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	70.6	86.7	-16.0	-18.5%	71.2
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	-----	-----	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Non-Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
LABOR FORCE	1439.1	1422.3	16.8	1.2%	1428.2
EMPLOYMENT	1366.2	1333.7	32.5	2.4%	1355.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.9	88.6	-15.7	-17.7%	72.7
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	-----	-----	<b>5.1%</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

**2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA**

**Nevada Statewide**

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Feb-17	Feb-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1324.6</b>	<b>1283.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1321.5</b>
<i>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>81.7</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>44.8</i>
Durable Goods	28.1	26.6	1.5	5.6%	27.8
Non-durable Goods	17.0	16.6	0.4	2.4%	17.0
<i>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</i>	<i>242.3</i>	<i>240.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>242.4</i>
Wholesale	34.3	34.4	-0.1	-0.3%	34.6
Retail	143.8	143.6	0.2	0.1%	144.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.2	62.1	2.1	3.4%	63.8
<i>Information</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.7%</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.1	27.0	1.1	4.1%	27.6
<i>Professional &amp; Business Services</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>171.8</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>180.1</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.5	53.4	3.1	5.8%	55.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.4	94.6	5.8	6.1%	101.4
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>125.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>129.3</i>
Educational Services	13.3	12.5	0.8	6.4%	12.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	118.3	112.6	5.7	5.1%	116.5
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>351.5</i>	<i>342.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>351.1</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.0	29.2	1.8	6.2%	30.4
Accommodation and Food Service	320.5	313.7	6.8	2.2%	320.7
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.9%</i>	<i>40.9</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>157.9</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>159.6</i>
Federal	18.9	18.5	0.4	2.2%	18.9
State	38.0	39.0	-1.0	-2.6%	39.3
Local	101.0	98.9	2.1	2.1%	101.4



# Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Feb-17	Feb-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Jan-17
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1311.3</b>	<b>1271.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1304.2</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>135.5</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	10.9	0.1	0.9%	10.9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>77.6</b>
Construction of Buildings	12.5	12.2	0.3	2.5%	12.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	57.3	52.9	4.4	8.3%	56.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Durable Goods	27.7	26.5	1.2	4.5%	27.5
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.4	7.1	0.3	4.2%	7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.4	0.1	1.6%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.9	16.5	0.4	2.4%	16.8
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1174.8</b>	<b>1142.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1168.7</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1014.5</b>	<b>984.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1011.6</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>242.2</b>
Wholesale	34.1	34.2	-0.1	-0.3%	34.4
Retail	141.8	140.8	1.0	0.7%	143.8
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	22.4	0.6	2.7%	23.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	8.9	0.5	5.6%	9.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.6	61.8	1.8	2.9%	64.0
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-0.1	-2.5%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	59.7	57.8	1.9	3.3%	60.0
Air Transportation	6.8	6.7	0.1	1.5%	6.8
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.2	14.3	-0.1	-0.7%	14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Telecommunications	3.7	3.9	-0.2	-5.1%	3.9
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Finance and Insurance	36.0	35.1	0.9	2.6%	35.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.4	18.8	0.6	3.2%	19.3
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.3	26.6	0.7	2.6%	26.9
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>179.7</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.5	53.7	2.8	5.2%	55.5
Management of Companies	24.3	23.7	0.6	2.5%	24.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	98.9	93.0	5.9	6.3%	100.1
Administrative & Support Services	95.5	89.5	6.0	6.7%	96.6
Employment Services	20.9	20.0	0.9	4.5%	21.8
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>128.4</b>
Educational Services	13.5	12.7	0.8	6.3%	12.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	117.6	112.1	5.5	4.9%	115.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	53.1	49.4	3.7	7.5%	52.2
Hospitals	30.0	28.5	1.5	5.3%	29.8
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>345.6</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>344.5</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.0	28.1	1.9	6.8%	29.4
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	23.3	22.0	1.3	5.9%	23.0
Accommodation and Food Service	315.6	309.9	5.7	1.8%	315.1
Accommodation	194.5	192.0	2.5	1.3%	193.0
<b>Casino Hotels and Gaming</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>184.5</b>
Casino Hotels	176.1	176.3	-0.2	-0.1%	174.8
Gaming Industries	9.8	9.9	-0.1	-1.0%	9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	121.1	117.9	3.2	2.7%	122.1
Full-Service Restaurants	60.3	58.3	2.0	3.4%	60.4
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.4	46.4	0.0	0.0%	46.8
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>39.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>157.1</b>
Federal	18.6	18.3	0.3	1.6%	18.6
State	39.2	39.8	-0.6	-1.5%	36.8
Local	102.5	100.1	2.4	2.4%	101.7

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1321.5</b>	<b>1324.6</b>											<b>1323.1</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>											<b>13.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>											<b>81.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>											<b>45.0</b>
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1											28.0
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17.0											17.0
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>242.3</b>											<b>242.4</b>
Wholesale	34.6	34.3											34.5
Retail Trade	144.0	143.8											143.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.2											64.0
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>											<b>14.4</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>											<b>63.7</b>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28.1											27.9
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>181.4</b>											<b>180.8</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.5											56.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4											100.9
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>131.6</b>											<b>130.5</b>
Educational Services	12.8	13.3											13.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.3											117.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>351.5</b>											<b>351.3</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31.0											30.7
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.5											320.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>											<b>41.3</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>157.9</b>											<b>158.8</b>
Federal	18.9	18.9											18.9
State	39.3	38.0											38.7
Local	101.4	101.0											101.2

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

Feb-17

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1304.2</b>	<b>1311.3</b>											<b>1307.8</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>136.5</b>											<b>136.0</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>											<b>13.7</b>
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0											11.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>											<b>77.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5											12.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	57.3											57.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.6</b>											<b>44.5</b>
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7											27.6
Computer & Electronic Products	7.4	7.4											7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.5											6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.8	16.9											16.9
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>1168.7</b>	<b>1174.8</b>											<b>1171.8</b>
<b>Private Service Providing</b>	<b>1011.6</b>	<b>1014.5</b>											<b>1013.1</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>239.5</b>											<b>240.9</b>
Wholesale	34.4	34.1											34.3
Retail	143.8	141.8											142.8
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0											23.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.2	9.4											9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	63.6											63.8
Utilities	4.0	3.9											4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.7											59.9
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8											6.8
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.2											14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0											10.1
<b>Information</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>											<b>14.4</b>
Telecommunications	3.9	3.7											3.8
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>											<b>63.0</b>
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0											35.9
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4											19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.3											27.1
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>179.7</b>											<b>179.7</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.5											56.0
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3											24.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.1	98.9											99.5
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.5											96.1
Employment Services	21.8	20.9											21.4
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>131.1</b>											<b>129.8</b>
Educational Services	12.9	13.5											13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.6											116.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.1											52.7
Hospitals	29.8	30.0											29.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>344.5</b>	<b>345.6</b>											<b>345.1</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0											29.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3											23.2
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	315.6											315.4
Accommodation	193.0	194.5											193.8
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.9											185.2
Casino Hotels	174.8	176.1											175.5
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8											9.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.1											121.6
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.3											60.4
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.4											46.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>											<b>40.4</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>160.3</b>											<b>158.7</b>
Federal	18.6	18.6											18.6
State	36.8	39.2											38.0
Local	101.7	102.5											102.1

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

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
<b>NEVADA SA</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1435.6	1438.4											1437.0
EMPLOYMENT	1364.4	1367.8											1366.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.2	70.6											70.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>											<b>5.0%</b>
<b>NEVADA NSA</b>													
LABOR FORCE	1428.2	1439.1											1433.6
EMPLOYMENT	1355.5	1366.2											1360.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.7	72.9											72.8
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>											<b>5.1%</b>

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

Feb-17

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