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PRESS RELEASE

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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Down to 4.8 Percent in March

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate fell to a seasonally-adjusted 4.8 percent in March, down from 4.9 percent in the previous month. March marks the second month in a row that Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been below 5 percent. This is the lowest the rate has been since late-2007 and represents the 73rd consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

"The Silver State continues to show steady improvement in the unemployment rate and I'm proud to announce we're currently ranked fourth in the nation in job growth. This month's rate and employment numbers are significant milestones and it's encouraging to learn that initial claims for unemployment insurance have hit levels not seen in two decades," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "I remain encouraged by the state's progress and will continue our efforts to ensure quality job opportunities for all Nevadans."

While employment declined by a seasonally-adjusted 2,100 jobs over the month, it increased by 38,000 over the year, which is a more accurate measure of the labor market, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Research and Analysis Bureau for the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

"This is the 75th month in a row that Nevada has experienced year-over-year employment growth," Anderson said. "Additionally, the state is adding jobs at a faster rate than the nation as a whole. This is the 56th consecutive month that job growth has outpaced the nation."

Key points:

- Construction has the most percentage job growth, up 7.4 percent, or 5,400 jobs year-to-date.
- Leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services hold the largest nominal growth at 8,400 jobs.
- Initial unemployment insurance claims declined by 13 percent in March. Additionally, March's claims activity is the lowest level for the month since 1996.
- Personal income in 2016 reached \$128 billion, up 5.9 percent from 2015. This represents the strongest gain in the nation. It has increased in 26 out of the past 27 quarters, following seven straight quarters of decline during the recession.

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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).



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

March 2017

Labor market information from the first quarter (through March) of 2017 has been released, allowing us to take stock of Nevada's progress over the course of the economic expansion via the inaugural release of the Silver State's quarterly "Recovery Scorecard." Taken as a whole, the results are impressive across

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: February - March Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	4,300	6,400	-2,100
Private Sector	2,600	5,800	-3,200
Public Sector	1,700	600	1,100

Nevada Recovery Scorecard - 2017:1Q

Employment

- In Nevada, 185,700 jobs were lost as the recession unfolded. Since then, 212,300 jobs have been added, with employment hovering at record highs of 1.32 million.
- Nevada had the most pronounced private sector job losses in the nation during the recession. Currently, job growth is the fourth-fastest in the country.
- Small businesses in Nevada have added nearly 100,000 jobs as the recovery has unfolded, reaching a record-high in excess of 600,000.
- The number of employers in Nevada stands at 67,700, a record high and an increase of 11,700 since the recession.

Unemployment

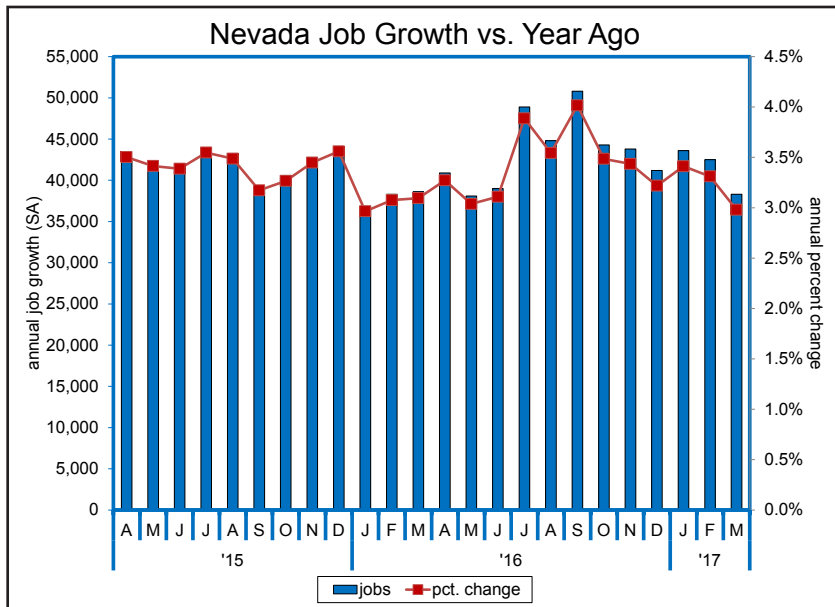
- Nevada's unemployment rate reached a high of 13.7 percent during the Great Recession. Since then, the jobless rate has decreased almost nine full percentage points, to 4.8 percent.
- Initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at a 12-month average of 28,600 per month during the recession. Since then, that measure has dropped by over 60 percent to 11,200 claims.

Wages

- Weekly wages in Nevada have reached an all-time high of \$950 in nominal terms, after increasing in 13 of the past 14 quarters.

the board. Jobs, wages, and the number of employers have increased substantially, while unemployment barometers have tumbled.

In March, employment in the Silver State increased on a year-over-year basis for the 75th month in a row. This month's reading of 1.32 million jobs, seasonally adjusted, is 38,300 higher than the same time last year, representing a growth rate of three percent. Further, Nevada continues to add employment at a faster rate than the nation as a whole. March marks the 56th month in a row that year-over-year job growth in the State has outpaced the nation. On a month-over-month basis, Nevada employment declined by a seasonally adjusted 2,100 jobs. Based upon historical trends we expected employment to increase by 6,400, but only 4,300 jobs were actually added (non-seasonally adjusted), leading to the seasonally-adjusted decline. Specifically, private sector employment declined by 3,200, seasonally adjusted, while the public sector added 1,100 to payrolls.



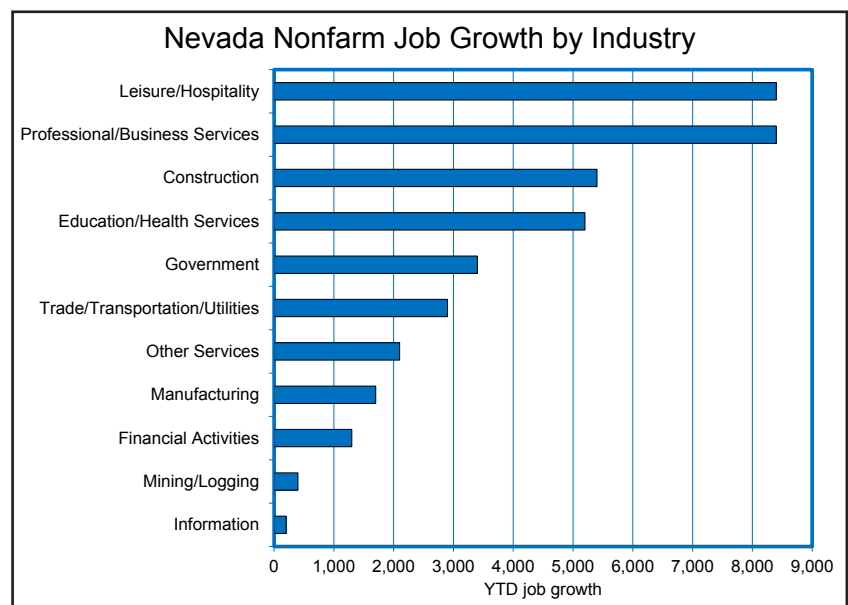
riod is for the fourth quarter of 2016 through the end of 2019.

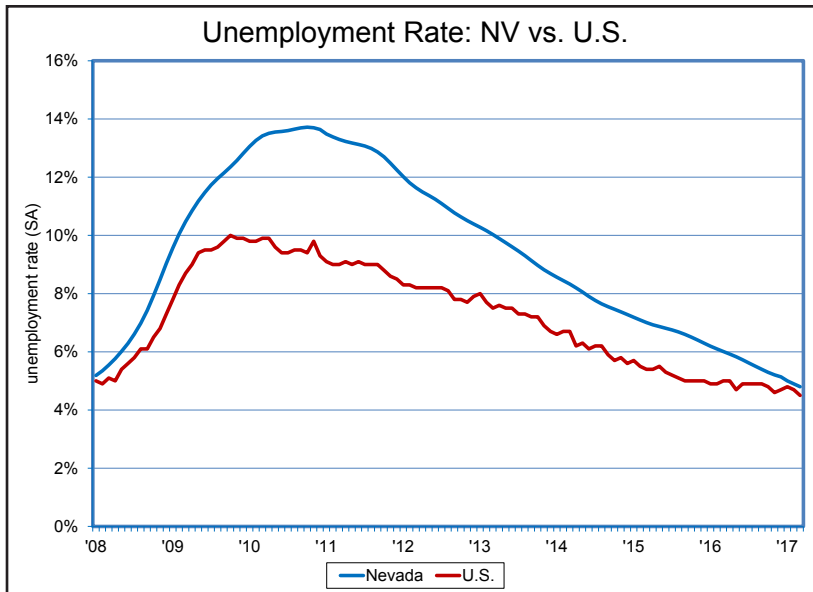
Last month we analyzed projected overall employment trends for the Silver State. This month, we evaluate industry-level forecasted employment. Among the fastest growing sectors (in percentage terms) over the projection period are manufacturing (up 19.6 percent) and construction (up 19.5 percent). Manufacturing growth is spread throughout the state, although large projects like the Tesla “Gigafactory” are expected to contribute the majority of the jobs being added over the next two years. Construction, one of the hardest hit sectors during the recession, has yet to fully recover to

The construction sector continues to lead the way in terms of percentage growth year-to-date, up 7.4 percent relative to the first quarter of 2016. This amounts to a gain of 5,400 construction jobs in the State. Both leisure and hospitality and professional and business services had the largest nominal year-to-date gain, each adding 8,400 to payrolls. For leisure and hospitality this amounts to a growth rate of 2.5 percent, however for professional and business services, a smaller sector overall, the gain corresponds to a growth rate of 4.9 percent. The information sector had the smallest year-to-date gains, up 200 jobs or 1.4 percent. Mining and logging continues to show modest gains, up 400 jobs year-to-date, a growth rate of three percent.

pre-recessionary employment levels. Contributions to growth in this sector include residential housing, large data centers, warehousing, large manufacturing facilities, and development on the Las Vegas Strip. In terms of absolute growth, construction tops the ranking with 16,000 new jobs, followed by accommodation and food services at 15,000. Other sectors seeing strong growth include healthcare and social assistance, administrative and waste services, and manufacturing, each expected to grow between 9,000 and 10,000. Retail, agriculture and utilities came in

In order to evaluate future movements in the Nevada job market, we use employment data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 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 pe-





at the low end of the ranking in both percentage and absolute terms, with growth virtually flat over the period.

Among other things, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Business Employment Dynamics program allows us to look at the components of gross job gains, both from expansions at existing establishments and from business openings. In the second quarter of 2016, gross job gains at expanding private sector establishments totaled 59,800. Over the same period, gross job gains at opening establishments totaled 13,300. (This translates into a total gain of over 73,000.) During the past three quarters, job growth due to expansions at existing establishments has been the strongest since early-2008. In fact, over time, the vast majority of gross job gains can be attributable to expansions, as opposed to openings. For instance, over a five-quarter period during the recession, gross job growth attributable to expansions fell by 27,000, bottoming out at 44,000. Since then, they have consistently risen to their current readings as the recovery has unfolded. Gross job gains from openings fluctuate in a much narrower range, between 10,000 and 15,000 per quarter. However, some upward pressure is evident in the recent past. In 2016:IIQ, gross new jobs related to business openings exceeded 13,000 for the first time in more than eight years.

This month, we take a close look at women in management occupations. Both in Nevada and across the United States, women represent almost 40 percent of all employment in management occupations. In the Silver State, the majority of all education administrators, from preschool to postsecondary, are women. The percentage of women is highest for preschool/childcare center administrators, at almost 77 percent, and lowest for postsecondary administrators, at 61 percent. Female managers are also prevalent in business, making up more than half of all managers of compensation/benefits, human resources, public relations, advertising, training/development, and finance. In addition, women have a strong presence amongst social/community service managers and medical/health services managers. Finally, those management occupations in which women are least represented include architecture/engineering, construction, and industrial production.

March marks the second month in a row that Nevada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is below five percent, dropping another 0.1 percentage point this month to 4.8 percent. The Silver State hasn't seen such a low jobless rate since late-2007. Further, this is the 73rd consecutive month of year-over-year declines in the unemployment rate, down 1.2 percentage points relative to March of last year.

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a simple measure: the ratio of the labor force relative to the population (16 years and older). It measures the extent to which Nevadans are participating in the workforce, either as workers or job seekers. Movements in the LFPR can best be described as being either "structural" or "cyclical." Structural movements result from underlying changes in labor market fundamentals, such as the aging of baby boomers into retirement. Cyclical movements occur when there are changes in the labor market due to shifts in the health of the economy, from expansion to de-

cline, and vice versa, causing Nevadans to enter/exit the labor force in response.

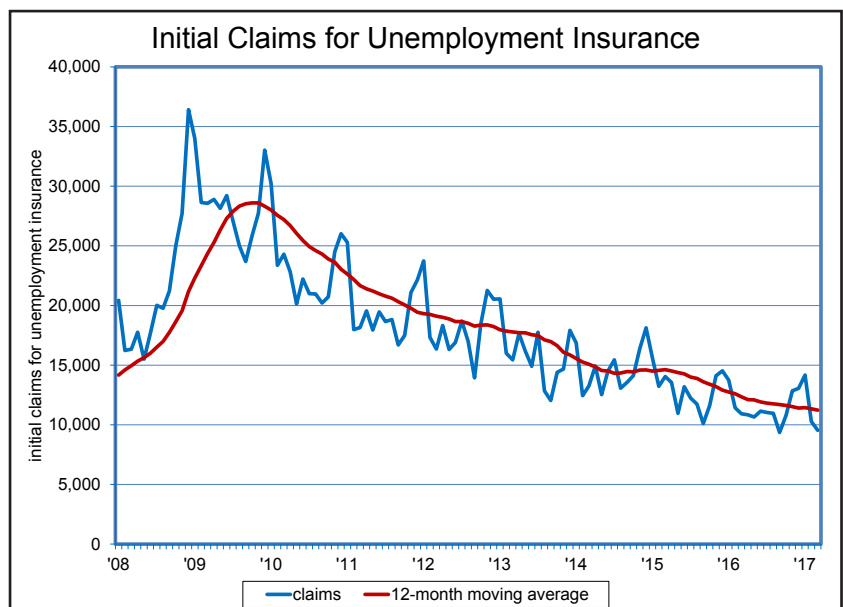
Nevada's LFPR peaked at 69 percent in late-2008, and has been trending down since. Part of that decline has certainly been structural in nature, attributable to retirements. There was almost certainly a cyclical component to the decline as well, most likely as a result of the recession. The same general pattern is evident in national trends. However, the decline has been more pronounced in the Silver State, as Nevada started with a slightly higher LFPR. As of March 2017, Nevada's LFPR has averaged 62 percent over the past 12 months, compared to 62.8 percent nationwide. The continued decline in the LFPR in the face of near-record employment, the 4th-highest job growth rank in the nation, and significant downward pressure on unemployment is concerning and merits monitoring in the months ahead.

Information from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, allows for the analysis of the long-term unemployment rate in Nevada. Those counted amongst the long-term unemployed have been without a job for at least 27 weeks. This rate peaked at seven percent in late-2011, toward the end of the recession. Since then, it has declined significantly. For the 12-month period ending in March 2017, the long-term rate is 1.2 percent, down 5.8 percentage points from the peak. However, this is slightly above the pre-recession rate, which was below one percent. At the height of the recession, the number of long-term unemployed in Nevada totaled 92,900. Currently, it stands at 17,500.

Information from the monthly CPS also allows for the analysis of the labor market status of the Silver State's veteran population. The veteran unemployment rate stood at 14.7 percent at its peak in mid-2011—slightly higher than the peak rate for total unemployment, which was 14.4 percent

at the end of 2010. However, since 2012, unemployment rates for veterans have been notably lower than the total rate. In March, veterans have an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), down from 6.3 percent a year ago. This marks the lowest reading in more than nine years. In comparison, the total unemployment rate is 5.6 percent this month (again, expressed as a 12-month moving average), a 0.9 percentage point decrease from March last year.

Finally, information from the CPS allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate in the Silver State by race. The unemployment rate in Nevada varies across race. Prior to the recession, the unemployment rate for Blacks was higher at 7.4 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), compared to that for Whites at four percent. The rate for people of Hispanic origin was 4.2 percent. During the recession the unemployment rate for Blacks peaked at 22.6 percent, while the rate for Whites reached its peak at 13.9 percent. The rate for Hispanics peaked at 18.7 percent. As the recovery unfolded the unemployment rates decreased for all racial groups. In March 2017, Blacks have an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent, while the rate for Whites is 4.4 percent. The rate for Hispanics stands at 5.3 percent. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, labor market differences across racial



groups are associated with many factors, not all of which are measurable. These factors include variations across the groups in educational attainment, the occupations and industries in which they work, and the geographic areas in which the groups are concentrated (including urban or rural settings).

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) declined in March by nearly 13 percent from last year, falling to 9,550 claims in the month. This is the fewest number of initial claims in any March since 1996. Claims also fell by seven percent from February, as claims levels continue their decline from seasonal highs. Through the first quarter of 2017, initial claims are down nearly six percent compared to the same period in 2016, a continuation of the positive trend seen for much of the last few years. Other measures of UI activity also continue to trend positively, with the exhaustion rate falling to 37 percent, the lowest since November 2007, and the average duration declining to 13.8 weeks, the lowest since February 2009.

Each month we report details on the characteristics of Nevada's UI claimants. The data, which come from voluntary responses made by those receiving UI benefits, provide insight into Nevada's claimant population. Among other things, this information allows us to examine the racial makeup of the Silver State's UI claimants, analyze changes over time, and assess our claimant pool under different economic conditions. In 2010, Nevada averaged nearly 50,000 claimants per month, two-thirds of which came from Nevadans identifying as White. African Americans represented the next largest share at 10 percent. Asians, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders made up just eight percent of the total, with the remaining share of claimants choosing not to report their race. For 2016, there was an average of 23,500 claimants per month. The share of claimants that identified themselves as White declined from 2010 to 2016 by ten percent, falling from 66 percent of claimants to 56 percent. African American claimant shares have risen by five percent since 2010, representing 15 percent of Nevada's

UI claimants in 2016, whereas they account for eight percent of the State's working age population. The remaining races have seen little change in their relative claimant shares over the past six years.

Nevada's UI contribution collection cycle, which is based on quarterly wages earned in 2016, came to a close with the end of the first quarter of 2017. Over the 12 month cycle, \$560 million in UI taxes were collected, an increase of nearly two percent compared to the same cycle last year. Interest earned from the Trust Fund balance totaled \$15 million over the year, an increase of \$5.5 million compared to a year ago. Outflows from the Fund, also known as benefit payments, were \$300 million over four quarters, \$38 million lower compared to the previous year. This, combined with the increase in UI contributions, allowed the Trust Fund to grow by \$281 million over the course of the 12 months and reach a balance of \$726 million at the end of the first quarter of 2017.

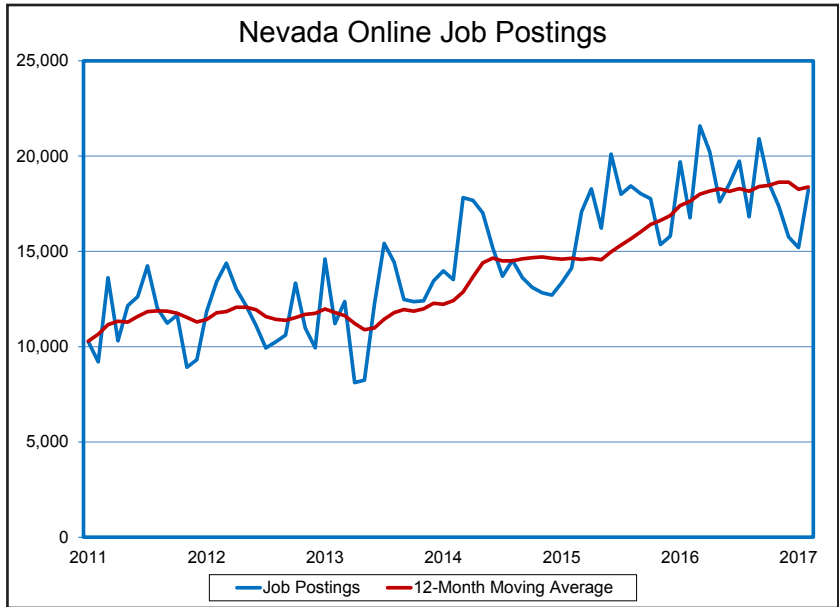
However, the Trust Fund still requires further growth in order to meet adequacy measures. The most common measure, the Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM), provides an estimate of the amount of time the current Trust Fund balance could pay benefits at the average of a state's three highest cost years in the last two decades. The federally recommended AHCM is 1.0, which represents one year of benefits. Nevada's current AHCM of 0.66 means the Silver State's Trust Fund would currently cover eight months of benefits if a similar recession were to occur. In 2017, Nevada's Trust Fund is expected to reach a record high balance, improving the AHCM and the Fund's ability to withstand an economic downturn.

Personal income is the income received by all persons from all sources: net earnings, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. It is one of the broadest measures of economic activity at the state-level. Information for 2016 shows personal income in Nevada reached \$128 billion, up 5.9 percent from 2015. This compares to an increase of 3.6 percent nationwide. Perhaps most importantly, the Silver State's gain is the

most pronounced amongst all states. Personal income has increased in 26 out of the past 27 quarters, following seven straight quarters of decline during the recession. Nevada's personal income growth has exceeded that of the U.S. in each of the past twelve quarters. During 2016:IVQ, personal income in the nation as a whole grew 3.7 percent, this is 2.4 percentage points below the Silver State's gain of 6.1 percent relative to the final three months of 2015.

In February we highlighted Nevada's largest export partners. This month, we continue the discussion with an analysis of the Silver State's top exported products. Information from the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division shows Nevada's top export product is primary metal manufactures (e.g., refined gold). In 2016 this product represented 51 percent of the State's total exports (\$9.7 billion), at five billion dollars. Exports of computer and electronic products totaled \$1.6 billion, 17 percent of all exports. Miscellaneous manufactured products (e.g., gaming equipment) were Nevada's third-largest export, accounting for 12 percent (\$1.15 billion) of total exports. Other top exports included: minerals and ores (\$383 million), machinery (\$257 million), food manufactures (\$217 million), chemicals (\$211 million), transportation equipment (\$210 million), electrical equipment (\$198 million), and fabricated metal products (\$140 million).

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 activity¹. Year-to-date through March there were 53,200 online job postings in Nevada. This represents an 8.3 percent decrease from the same period last year. Job ads are increasing month-over-month in 2017, from 15,200 in January to 19,800 in March, but are still trailing behind the first three months of last year. Given the 12 percent



increase in online job ads over the course of last year, we are not yet viewing the recent decrease in ads 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, 91 percent were for full-time positions.

¹ Online job postings are obtained through DETR's Silver State Solutions initiative. Online job posting volume does not necessarily correlate with the level of job openings or hiring. Internal company hiring and union hiring are often not captured by online ads. High ad volume often occurs for occupations/industries that are having difficulty finding qualified candidates, high turnover positions/recurring openings, or when companies are building large candidate pools. Online job postings should only be used with caution when developing/analyzing time series trends due to the constant changes in the rate of online advertising usage and in the methods used for collecting the data.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: March 2017

Special Topics Slides



Significant Improvement in Nevada's Labor Market Evident During the Recovery Period

Nevada Recovery Scorecard - 2017:IQ



212,300 Jobs Added Since Recession

185,700 jobs were lost as the recession unfolded
In March, Nevada's employment stood at **1.32 million**

4th Fastest-Growing Private Sector In the Nation



100,000 Small Business Jobs Added

Over **600,000** Nevadans are employed by businesses with less than 100 employees

Record High Number of Employers

67,700 employers operate in Nevada, an increase of **11,700** since the recession



Average Wages Reach \$950/week, an All-Time High

Weekly wages have increased in **13** of the past **14** quarters

Jobless Rate Down Almost 9 Percentage Points

At **4.8%** in March, down from **13.7%** during the recession

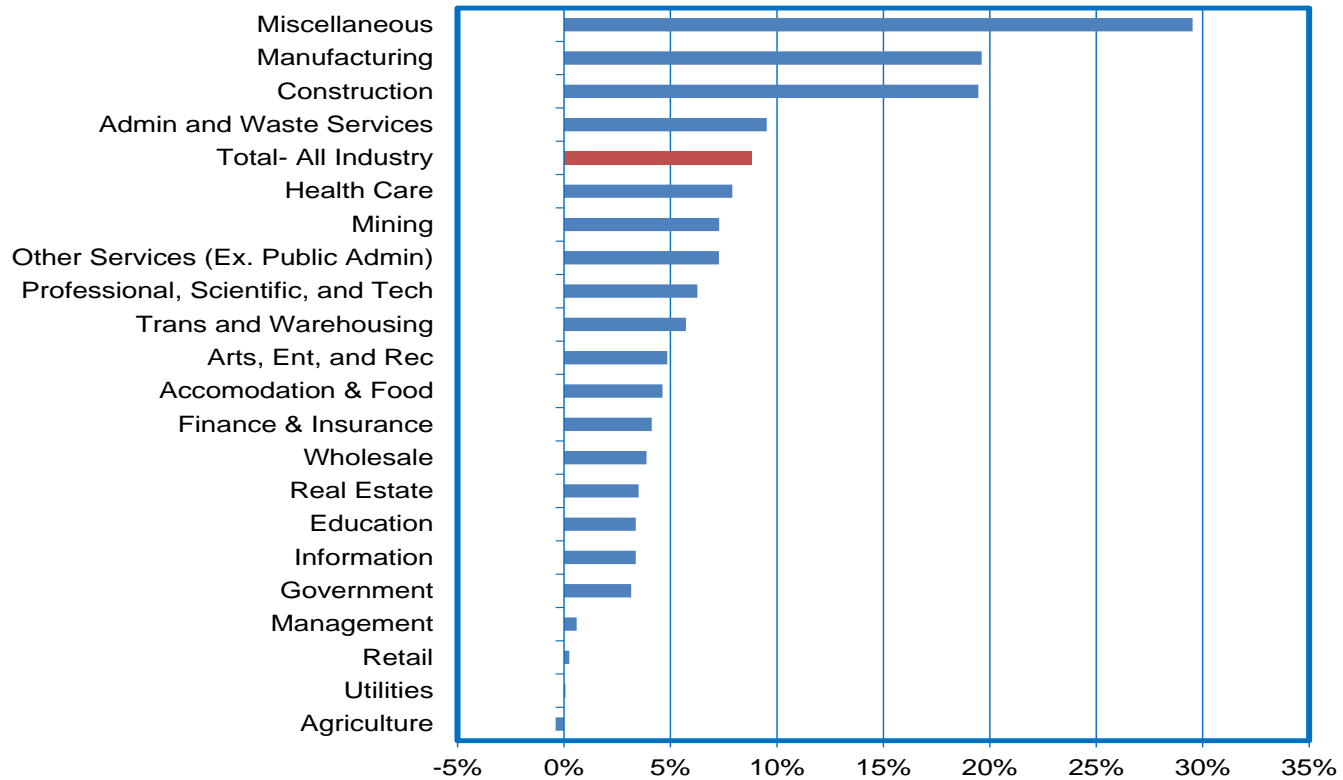


Unemployment Insurance Claims Have Dropped 60%

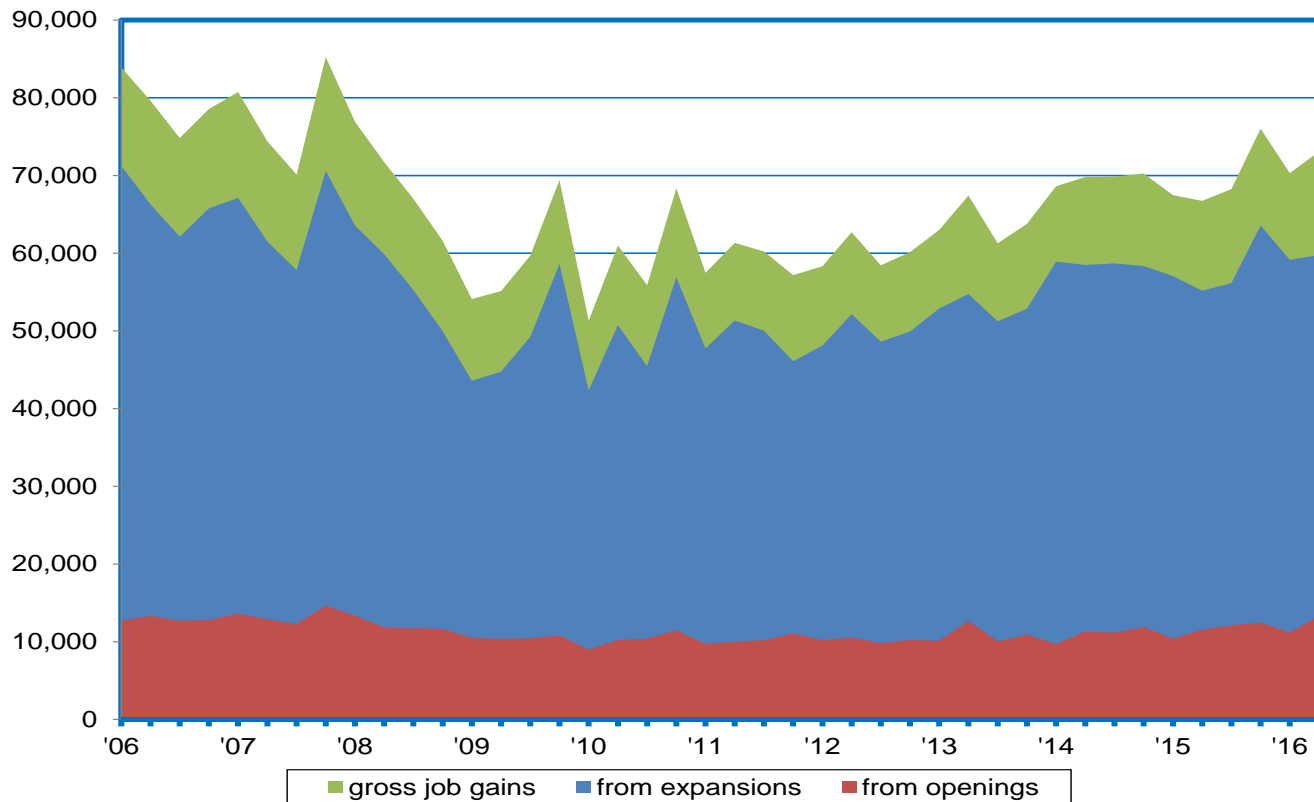
Initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at **28,600** per month, but have dropped to **11,200**



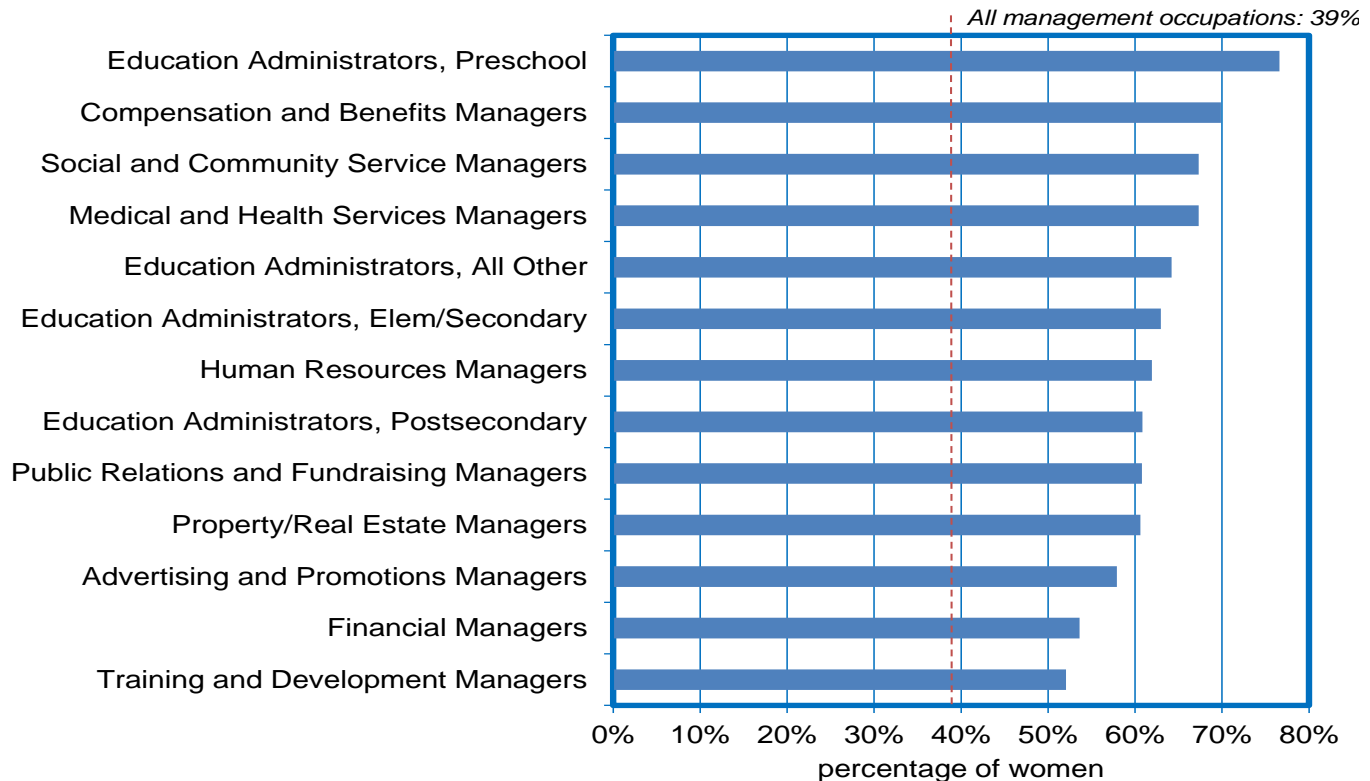
Employment Expected to Grow 8.8% Over 2016-2019 (+113,000 Jobs); Mfg., Const. Lead the Way; Retail, Utilities, Ag are Flat



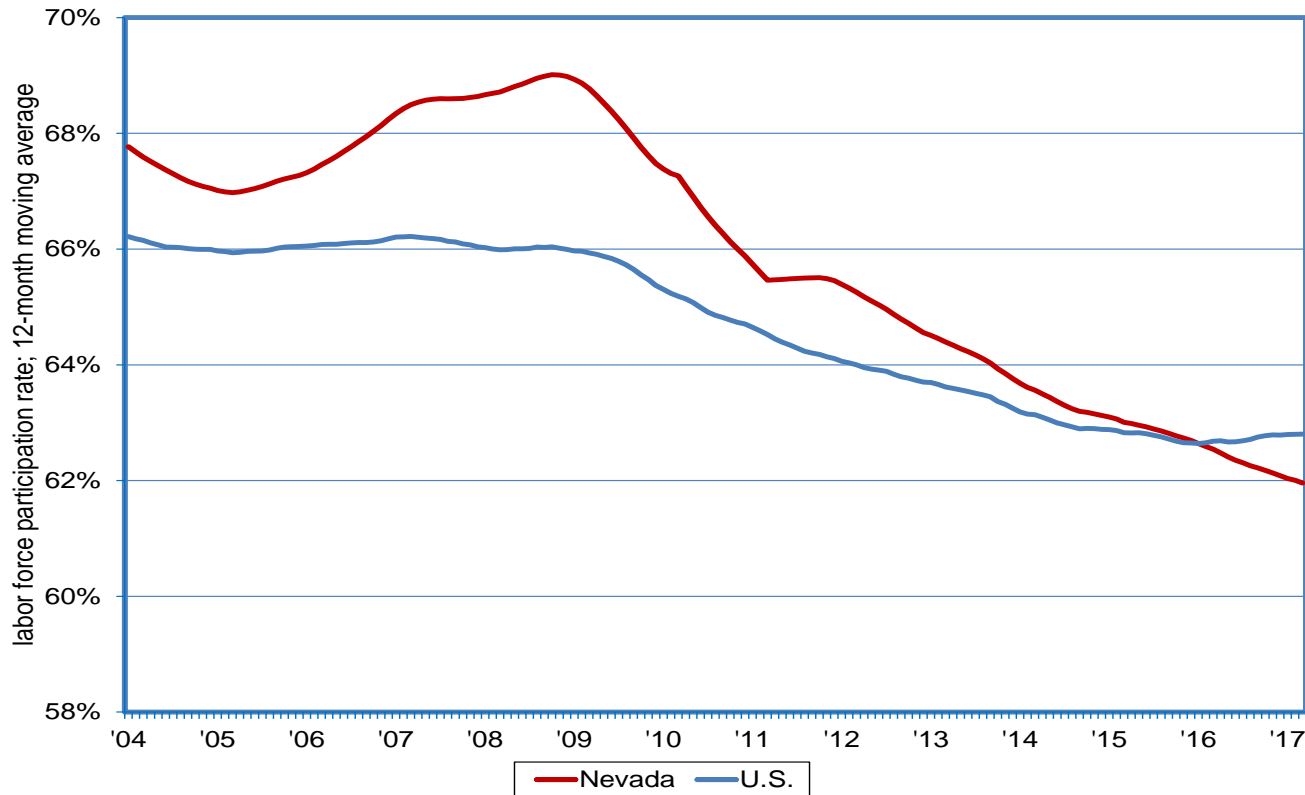
Existing Private Sector Business Expansions Drive Gross Job Gains; 60K New Jobs from Expansions in 2016:IIQ; 13K From Openings



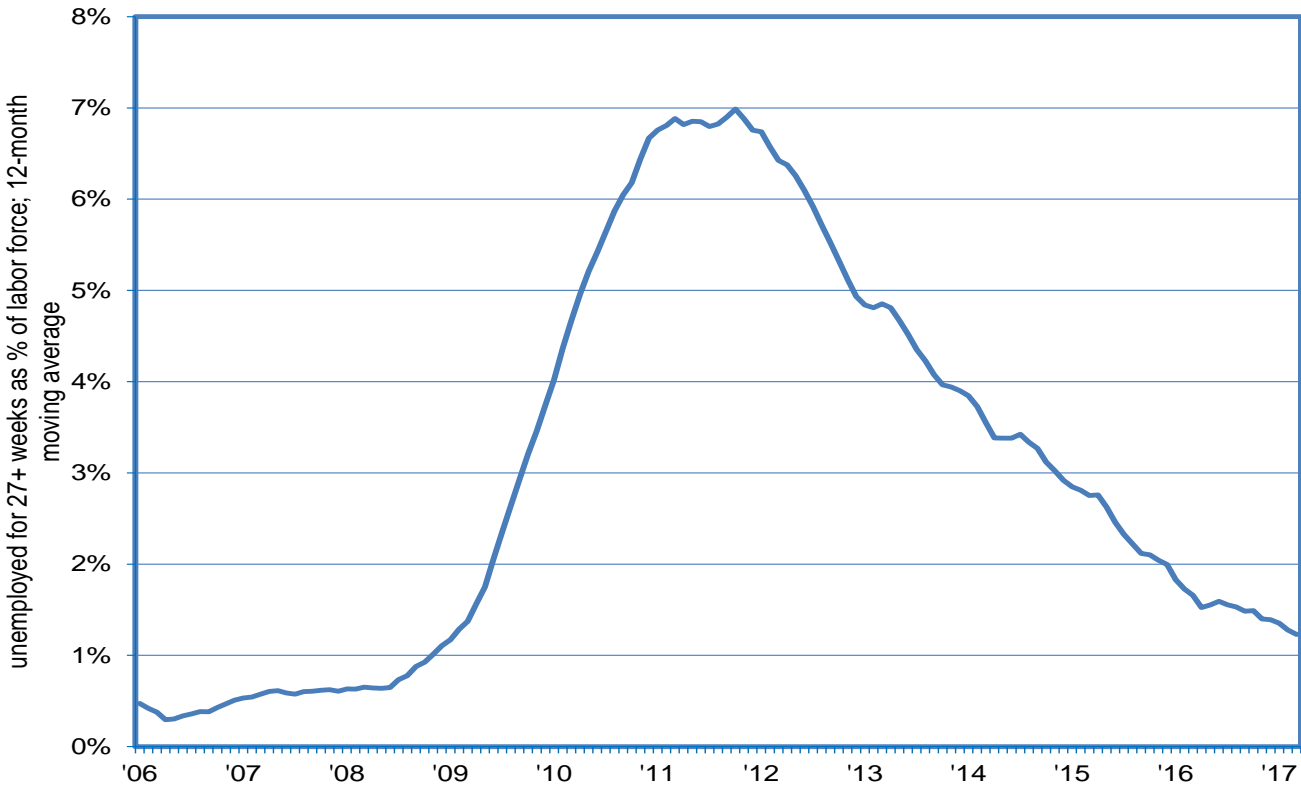
Women Strongly Represented in Many Business and Education Management Positions



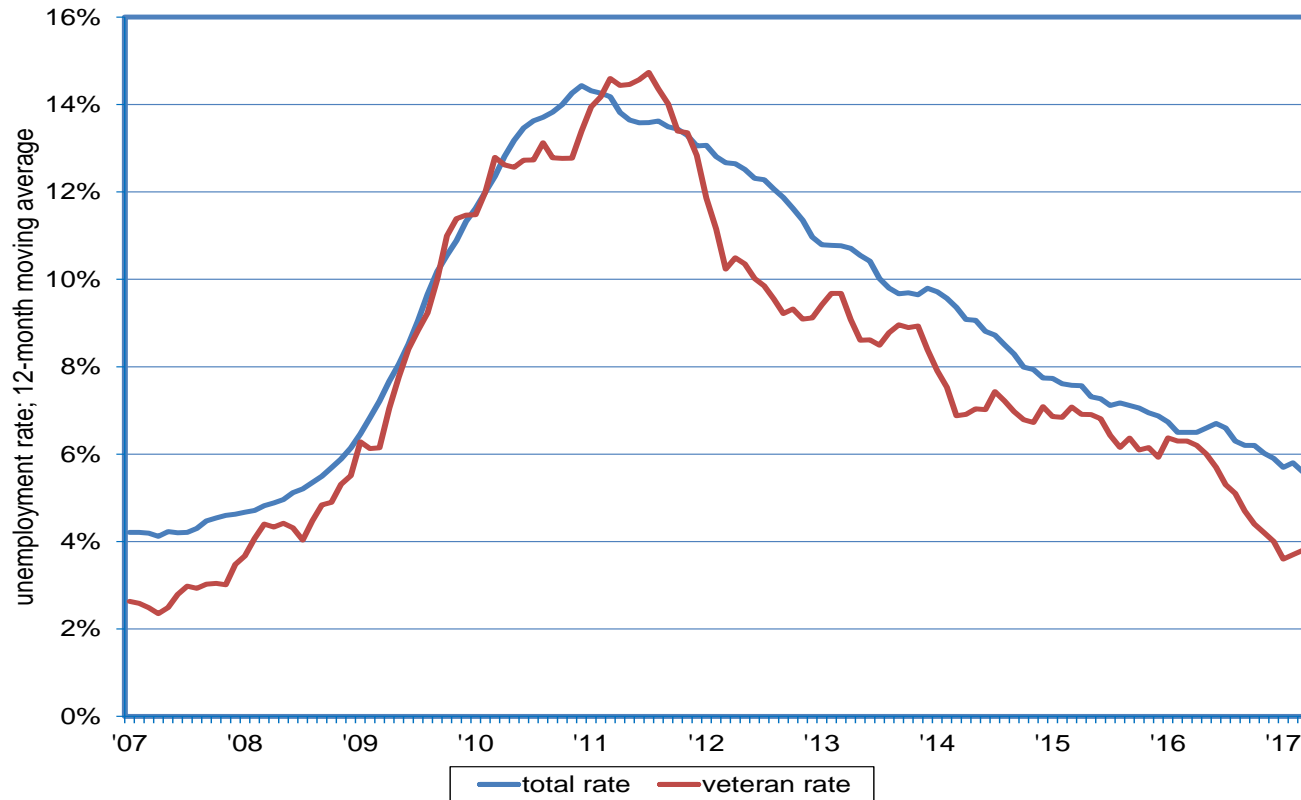
LFPR Declining (Structural & Cyclical Forces); Slightly Below the U.S.; Perhaps the Most Troublesome Labor Market Indicator



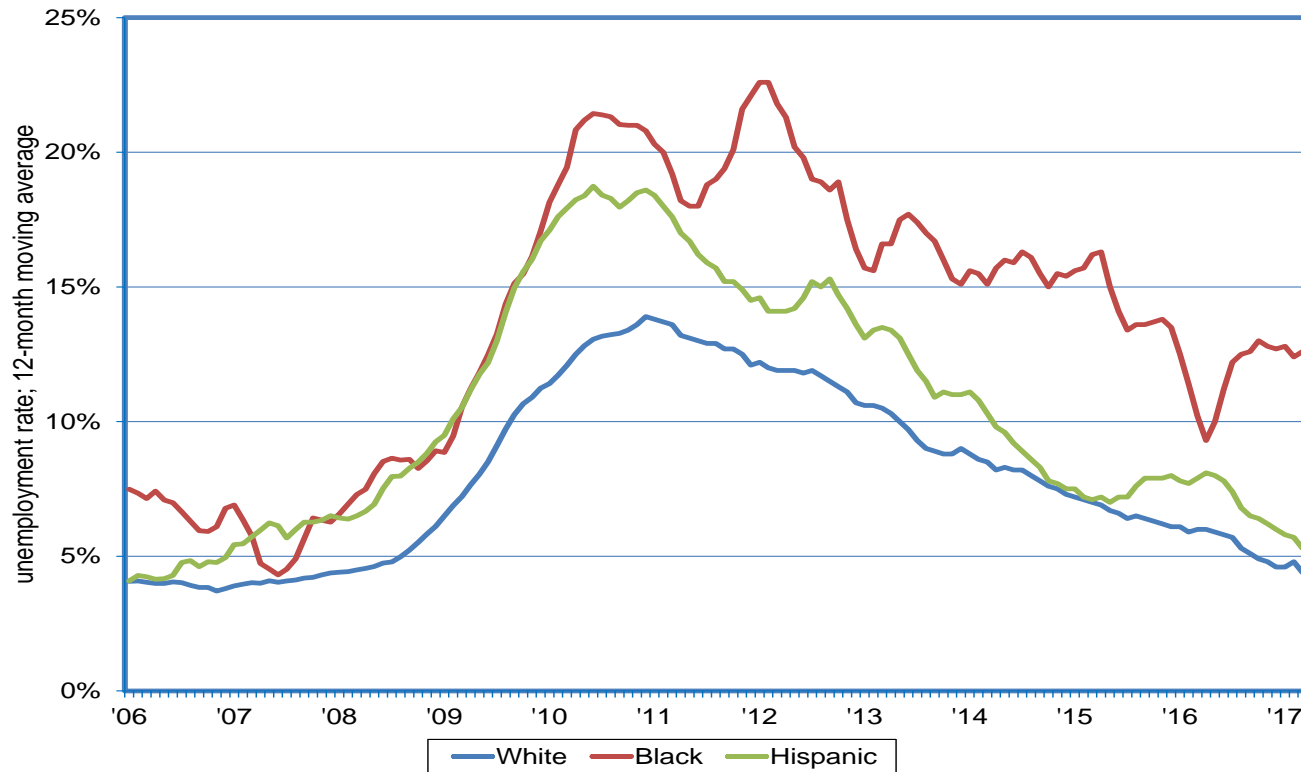
Nevada's Long-Term Unemployment Rate Peaked at 7%; Now at 1.2%; Those Unemployed 27+ Weeks = 17,500



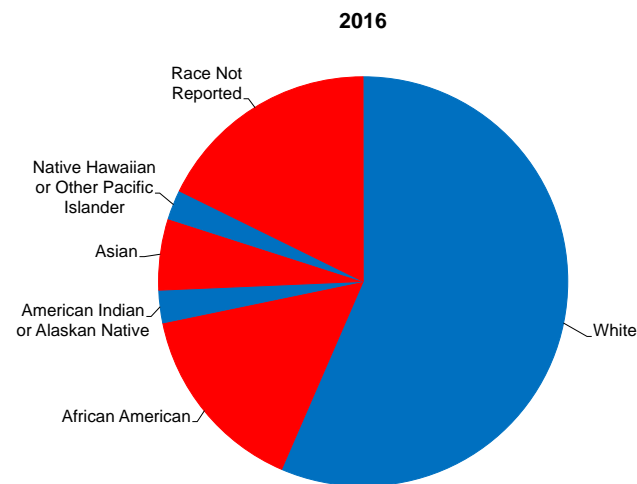
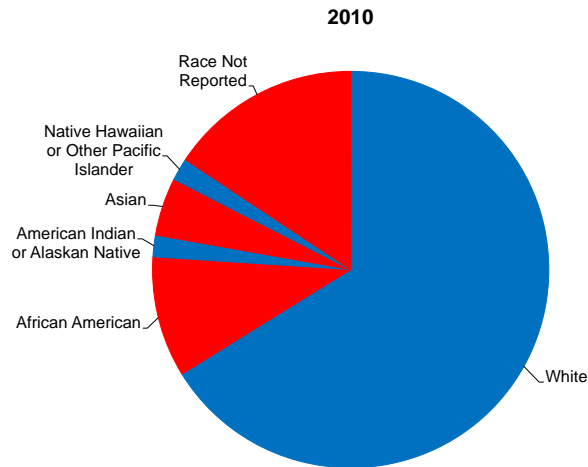
Jobless Rate for Vets has been Lower than the Total Rate During the Recovery; 3.8% Over the Past 12 Months; Lowest in 9 Yrs.



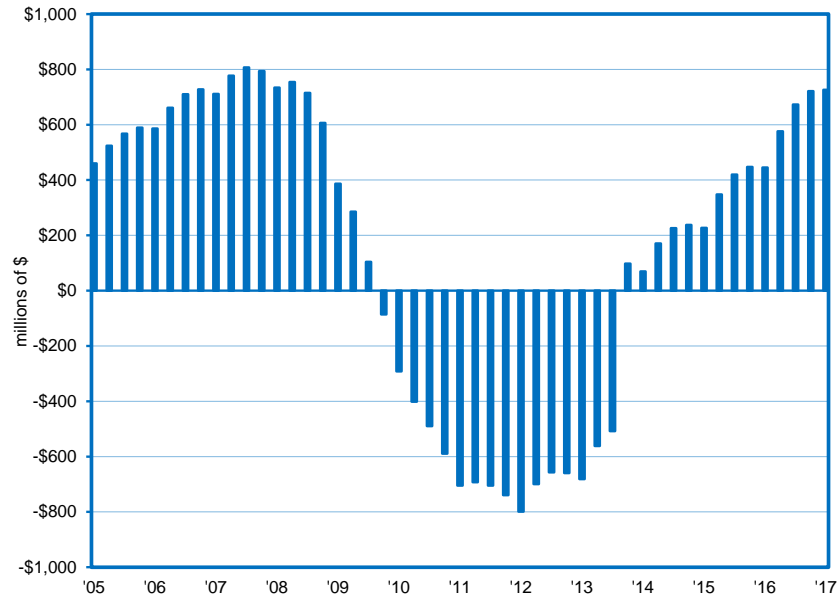
Unemployment Rate in Nevada Varies by Race; Rate for Blacks and Hispanics Exceeds That for Whites



UI Claimant Demographics Change Over Time; African American Share of Total Claimants on the Rise



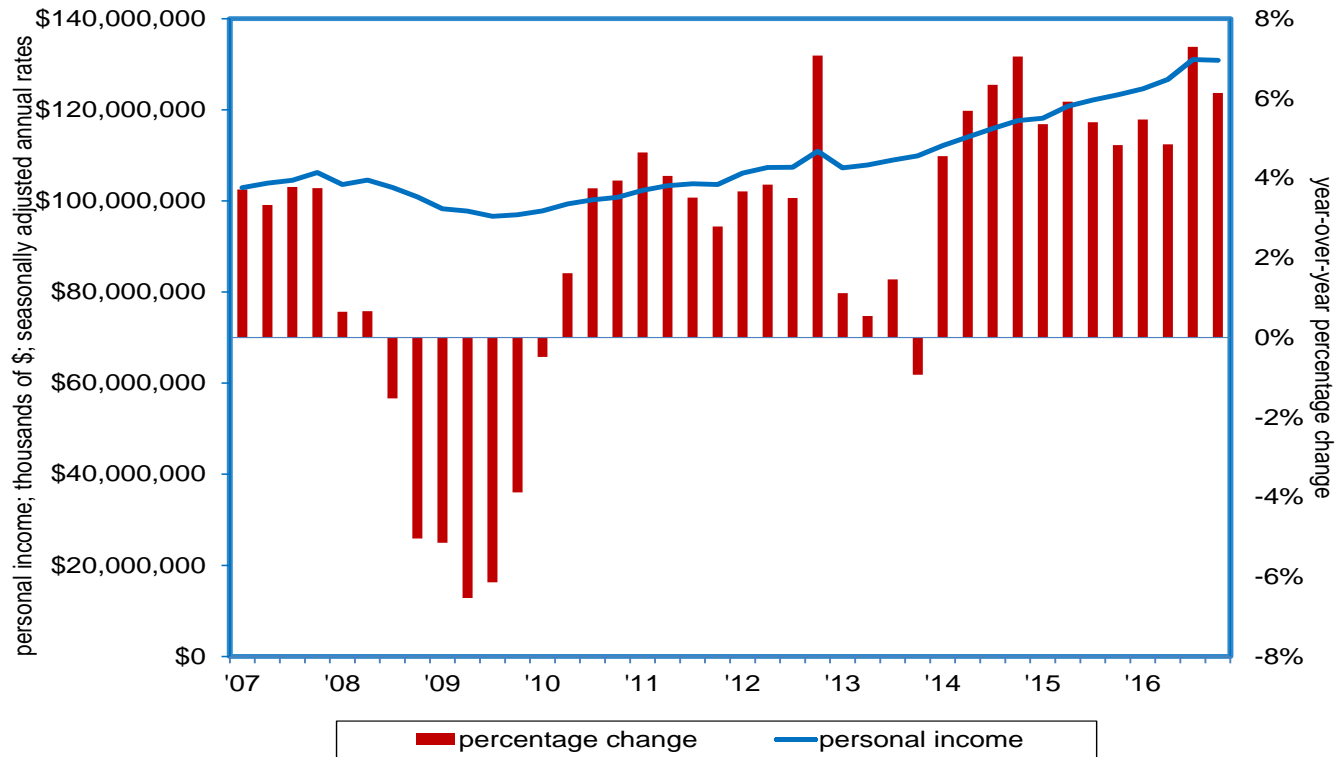
Nevada's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Grows By \$281 Million Over the Past Year; Just Shy of Record Balance



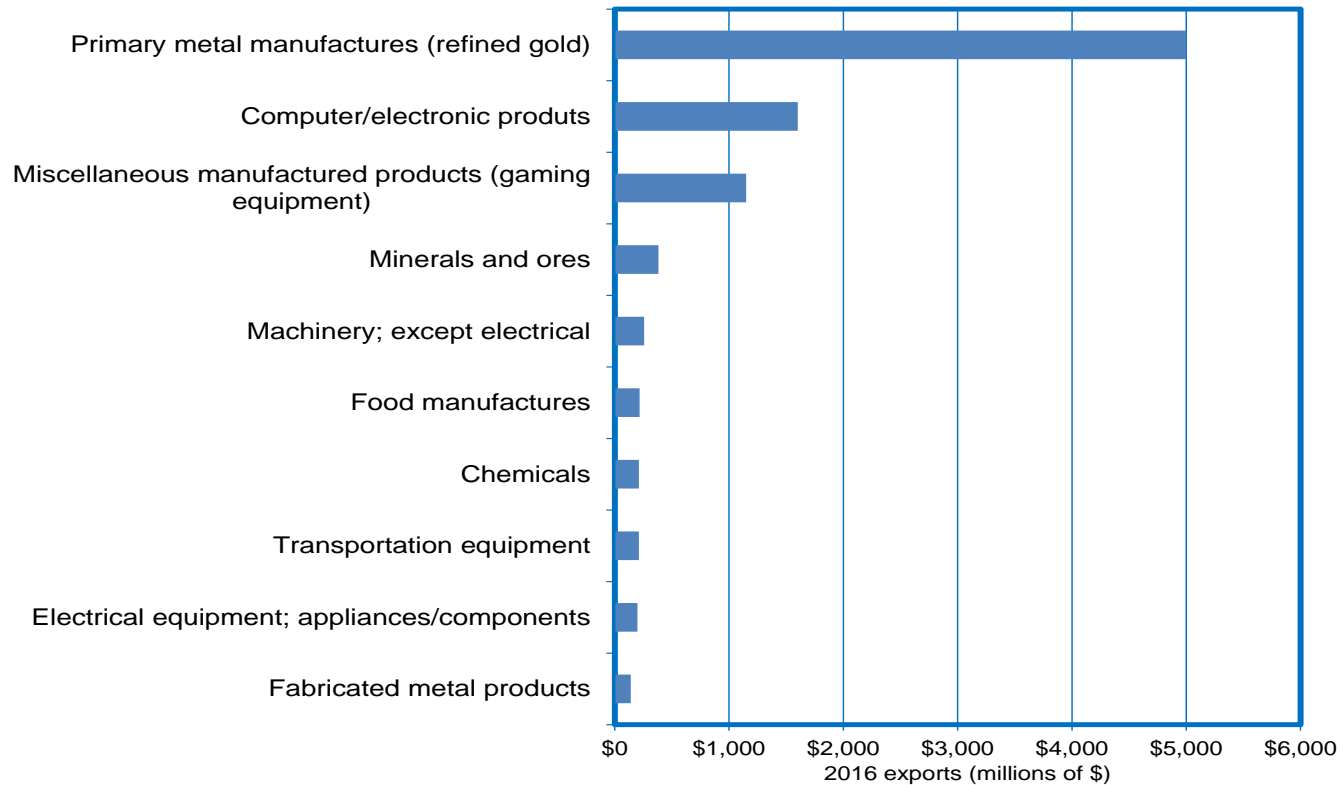
Trust Fund Overview	Millions of \$
2016:IQ Ending Balance	\$445.13
Contributions in Year	\$559.20
Interest Earned in Year	\$14.73
Benefit Payments in Year	\$299.78
2017:IQ Ending Balance	\$726.06



Personal Income Growth Strongest in Nation in 2016; Growth Exceeds National Average in Past 12 Qtrs.; Gains in 26 of Past 27 Qtrs.



Primary Metals Account for Half of Total State Exports (Total=\$9.7B); Computer Products and Gaming Equipment Also Notable





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

March 2017

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	-2.1	38.3	3.0%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.3	37.0	2.9%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	98	2,185	1.5%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.8%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.5%

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)

	Mar-17	Mar-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-17
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1438.9	1421.1	17.8	1.3%	1438.7
EMPLOYMENT	1370.4	1335.7	34.7	2.6%	1368.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	68.5	85.4	-16.9	-19.8%	70.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%	6.0%	-----	-----	4.9%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1434.8	1422.1	12.7	0.9%	1439.7
EMPLOYMENT	1367.2	1335.1	32.1	2.4%	1366.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	67.6	87.0	-19.4	-22.3%	73.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%	6.1%	-----	-----	5.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON UNROUNDED DATA

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

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-17	Mar-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-17
Total All Industries	1323.8	1285.5	38.3	3.0%	1325.9
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>80.1</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Durable Goods	27.9	26.7	1.2	4.5%	28.1
Non-durable Goods	17.1	16.5	0.6	3.6%	17
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	<i>241.3</i>	<i>240.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>242.1</i>
Wholesale	34.7	34.1	0.6	1.8%	34.3
Retail	143.4	143.5	-0.1	-0.1%	143.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.2	62.6	0.6	1.0%	64.4
<i>Information</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>14.5</i>
<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>64</i>
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28	27.2	0.8	2.9%	28
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	<i>181.3</i>	<i>172.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>181.3</i>
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.1	53.5	2.6	4.9%	56.4
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.6	95.8	4.8	5.0%	100.4
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	<i>130.2</i>	<i>125.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>131.4</i>
Educational Services	13.4	12.5	0.9	7.2%	13.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.8	112.7	4.1	3.6%	118.1
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>342.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>351.9</i>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31	29.3	1.7	5.8%	31
Accommodation and Food Service	320	313.4	6.6	2.1%	320.9
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>41.7</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>159.9</i>
Federal	18.9	18.5	0.4	2.2%	18.9
State	39.6	39.3	0.3	0.8%	39.3
Local	102.5	99.1	3.4	3.4%	101.7

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Mar-17	Mar-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Feb-17
Total All Industries	1317.0	1280.0	37.0	2.9%	1312.7
Goods Producing	137.4	129.2	8.2	6.3%	135.9
Natural Resources & Mining	13.8	13.3	0.5	3.8%	13.8
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	10.8	0.2	1.9%	11.0
Construction	78.8	72.9	5.9	8.1%	77.5
Construction of Buildings	12.7	12.2	0.5	4.1%	12.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	58.3	53.0	5.3	10.0%	56.8
Manufacturing	44.8	43.0	1.8	4.2%	44.6
Durable Goods	27.8	26.6	1.2	4.5%	27.7
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	17.0	16.4	0.6	3.7%	16.9
Service Providing	1179.6	1150.8	28.8	2.5%	1176.8
Private Service Providing	1015.6	990.7	24.9	2.5%	1014.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	238.7	237.3	1.4	0.6%	239.3
Wholesale	34.5	34.0	0.5	1.5%	34.1
Retail	141.2	141.2	0.0	0.0%	141.4
Food & Beverage Stores	23.1	22.7	0.4	1.8%	23.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.3	8.9	0.4	4.5%	9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.0	62.1	0.9	1.4%	63.8
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	59.0	58.1	0.9	1.5%	59.8
Air Transportation	6.9	6.6	0.3	4.5%	6.8
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0%	14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.0
Information	14.2	13.8	0.4	2.9%	14.5
Telecommunications	3.8	3.9	-0.1	-2.6%	3.8
Financial Activities	63.2	62.0	1.2	1.9%	63.2
Finance and Insurance	35.8	35.2	0.6	1.7%	36.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.5	18.9	0.6	3.2%	19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.4	26.8	0.6	2.2%	27.2
Professional & Business Services	180.5	172.2	8.3	4.8%	179.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.9	53.9	3.0	5.6%	56.4
Management of Companies	24.1	23.6	0.5	2.1%	24.3
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	99.5	94.7	4.8	5.1%	98.9
Administrative & Support Services	96.1	91.2	4.9	5.4%	95.4
Employment Services	21.1	20.7	0.4	1.9%	20.9
Education and Health Services	129.9	125.1	4.8	3.8%	130.9
Educational Services	13.6	12.7	0.9	7.1%	13.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.3	112.4	3.9	3.5%	117.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.6	49.6	3.0	6.0%	53.0
Hospitals	30.1	28.6	1.5	5.2%	30.0
Leisure and Hospitality	348.7	341.2	7.5	2.2%	346.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.6	29.1	1.5	5.2%	30.0
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	23.6	22.5	1.1	4.9%	23.3
Accommodation and Food Service	318.1	312.1	6.0	1.9%	316.0
Accommodation	193.7	191.9	1.8	0.9%	194.4
Casino Hotels and Gaming	185.9	186.0	-0.1	-0.1%	185.7
Casino Hotels	176.1	176.0	0.1	0.1%	175.9
Gaming Industries	9.8	10.0	-0.2	-2.0%	9.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	124.4	120.2	4.2	3.5%	121.6
Full-Service Restaurants	61.4	59.1	2.3	3.9%	60.2
Limited-Service Restaurants	47.0	47.2	-0.2	-0.4%	46.6
Other Services	40.4	39.1	1.3	3.3%	41.0
Government	164.0	160.1	3.9	2.4%	162.3
Federal	18.6	18.3	0.3	1.6%	18.6
State	41.2	40.8	0.4	1.0%	40.5
Local	104.2	101.0	3.2	3.2%	103.2

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1321.5	1325.9	1323.8										1323.7
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.9	14										13.9
Construction	81.7	80.1	81.3										81.0
Manufacturing	44.8	45.1	45										45.0
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1	27.9										27.9
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17	17.1										17.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.4	242.1	241.3										241.9
Wholesale	34.6	34.3	34.7										34.5
Retail Trade	144.0	143.4	143.4										143.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.4	63.2										63.8
Information	14.4	14.5	14.3										14.4
Financial Activities	63.3	64	63.7										63.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28	28										27.9
Professional & Business Services	180.1	181.3	181.3										180.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.1										56.0
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4	100.6										100.8
Education and Health Services	129.3	131.4	130.2										130.3
Educational Services	12.8	13.3	13.4										13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.1	116.8										117.1
Leisure and Hospitality	351.1	351.9	351										351.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31	31										30.8
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.9	320										320.5
Other Services	40.9	41.70	40.7										41.1
Government	159.6	159.9	161										160.2
Federal	18.9	18.9	18.9										18.9
State	39.3	39.3	39.6										39.4
Local	101.4	101.7	102.5										101.9

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

Mar-17

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1304.2	1312.7	1317.0										1311.3
Goods Producing	135.5	135.9	137.4										136.3
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	13.8	13.8										13.7
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0	11.0										11.0
Construction	77.6	77.5	78.8										78.0
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5	12.7										12.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	56.8	58.3										57.3
Manufacturing	44.3	44.6	44.8										44.6
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7	27.8										27.7
Computer & Electronic Products	7.4	7.4	7.4										7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.5	6.5										6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.0										16.9
Service Providing	1168.7	1176.8	1179.6										1175.0
Private Service Providing	1011.6	1014.5	1015.6										1013.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.2	239.3	238.7										240.1
Wholesale	34.4	34.1	34.5										34.3
Retail	143.8	141.4	141.2										142.1
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0	23.1										23.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.2	9.3	9.3										9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	63.8	63.0										63.6
Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0										4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.8	59.0										59.6
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9										6.8
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.3	14.3										14.3
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0	10.0										10.0
Information	14.3	14.5	14.2										14.3
Telecommunications	3.9	3.8	3.8										3.8
Financial Activities	62.7	63.2	63.2										63.0
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0	35.8										35.9
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4	19.5										19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.2	27.4										27.2
Professional & Business Services	179.7	179.6	180.5										179.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.9										56.3
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3	24.1										24.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.1	98.9	99.5										99.5
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.4	96.1										96.0
Employment Services	21.8	20.9	21.1										21.3
Education and Health Services	128.4	130.9	129.9										129.7
Educational Services	12.9	13.5	13.6										13.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.4	116.3										116.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.0	52.6										52.6
Hospitals	29.8	30.0	30.1										30.0
Leisure and Hospitality	344.5	346.0	348.7										346.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0	30.6										30.0
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3	23.6										23.3
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	316.0	318.1										316.4
Accommodation	193.0	194.4	193.7										193.7
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.7	185.9										185.4
Casino Hotels	174.8	175.9	176.1										175.6
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	9.8										9.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.6	124.4										122.7
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.2	61.4										60.7
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.6	47.0										46.8
Other Services	39.8	41.0	40.4										40.4
Government	157.1	162.3	164.0										161.1
Federal	18.6	18.6	18.6										18.6
State	36.8	40.5	41.2										39.5
Local	101.7	103.2	104.2										103.0

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.

Mar-17

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
NEVADA SA													
LABOR FORCE	1435.6	1438.7	1438.9										1437.7
EMPLOYMENT	1364.4	1368.0	1370.4										1367.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.2	70.7	68.5										70.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%										4.9%
NEVADA NSA													
LABOR FORCE	1428.2	1439.7	1434.8										1434.2
EMPLOYMENT	1355.5	1366.7	1367.2										1363.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.7	73.0	67.6										71.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%										5.0%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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