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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
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Nevada's Unemployment Rate Remains at 4.7 Percent in May

CARSON CITY, NV —Nevada's unemployment rate remained steady in May at 4.7 percent, just 0.4 of a percentage point higher than the national rate. This is the second month in a row that the unemployment rate in the Silver State has remained 9 percentage points below the recessionary peak of 13.7 percent. Further, May's reading represents an over-the-year decline of 1.1 percentage points, and the 68th consecutive month of year-over-year declines of one point or more. Based upon recent trends, we expect this month's over-the-year decline to be amongst the strongest in the nation.

"During the recession, Nevada lost a staggering 185,700 jobs. In the past six years, Nevada businesses have added back 215,600 jobs. Currently, our rate of growth is settling in at around 40,000 new jobs per year, which indicates a vibrant and healthy economy," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "Our private sector job growth is fourth-strongest in the nation, an incredible improvement from when the Silver State's job losses were the most pronounced in the nation."

In May, employment in the Silver State increased on a year-over-year basis for the 77th month in a row, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Nevada has added 35,000 jobs since this time last year, a growth rate of 2.7 percent. Nationally, employment increased by 1.6 percent over the year. May marks the 58th consecutive month that year-over-year job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation. Through the first five months of the year, jobs are up 39,300 on average relative to a year ago.

"This is perhaps the best barometer of underlying employment trends," Anderson said. "The State lost 14.3 percent of its employment during the recession. As of May employment has increased 19.4 percent since the recession."

KEY POINTS:

- Seasonally-adjusted employment is down 6,500 over the month, but up 39,000 year-to-date
- Employment has increased 19.4 percent, or 215,600 jobs, since the recession
- 76.1 percent of total employment is in full-time jobs, vs. 23.9 percent for part-time
- Nevada had the 4th-fastest growing private sector in the nation in 2016
- Small business employment averaged 603,000 in 2016, compared to 587,000 in 2015
- Weekly wages averaged \$906 in 2016, a 3 percent gain from 2015

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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

May 2017

Last month we reported a sizeable increase in jobs for April, up 11,300 from March. At that time, we cautioned against reading too much into that gain (the second-strongest of the recovery period) and suggested that it would likely change considerably once revised. Indeed, that gain has already been revised downward by 3,400, and it wouldn't be surprising if it is adjusted further during the year-end benchmarking process. We also suggested that such volatility is oftentimes followed by a "correction" in the opposite direction.

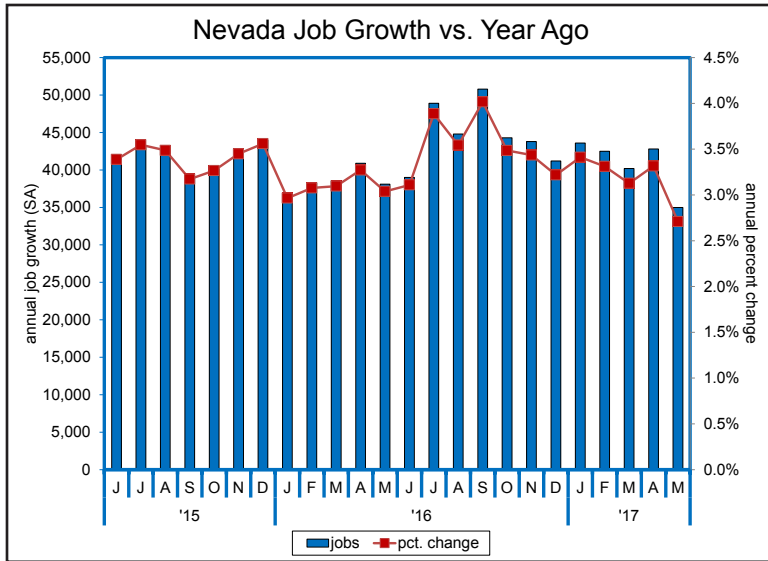
April's exceptionally high seasonally-adjusted employment gains have been tempered somewhat by a seasonally-adjusted decline of 6,500 in May. Much of this month-to-month volatility is due to changing seasonal expectations for the leisure and hospitality sector. Taking out these industries, seasonally-adjusted employment increased by 4,600 in April and declined by only 500 in May. Altogether, Nevada added 2,500 jobs this month when 9,000 were expected based upon historical trends, resulting in the seasonally adjusted loss. Specifically, private sector employment declined by 7,400 while government employment increased by 900.

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: April - May Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,500	9,000	-6,500
Private Sector	1,900	9,300	-7,400
Public Sector	600	-300	900

In May, employment in the Silver State increased on a year-over-year basis for the 77th month in a row. Nevada has added 35,000 jobs since this time last year, a growth rate of 2.7 percent. Nationally, employment increased by 1.6 percent over the year. May marks the 58th consecutive month that year-over-year job growth in the Silver State has outpaced the nation. Through the first five months of the year, jobs are up 39,300 on average relative to a year ago. This is perhaps the best barometer of underlying employment trends.

Nevada was the hardest-hit state during the Great Recession, with employment impacts arriving later and lingering longer than in the U.S. as a whole. The State lost 14.3 percent of its employment as the recession unfolded, equating to 185,700 jobs, while national employment only declined by 6.3 percent. In May, employment stands at 1.33 million



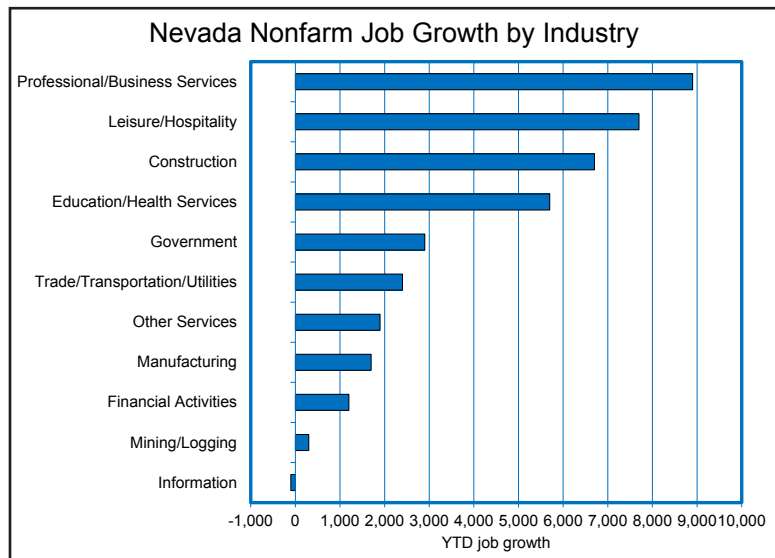
distribution/fulfillment centers. Retail employment in the Silver State has hovered in a narrow range, from 140,000 to 150,000, since mid-2015. This is an increase of 15 percent from January, 2010. Transportation and warehousing, on the other hand, has maintained an upward trend (despite slight declines year-to-date). Currently, employment in the industry stands at 59,000, 28 percent higher than in the beginning of 2010. Overall, Nevada's employment trends in these industries are mirroring the nation, albeit at even stronger growth rates.

in the Silver State, an increase of 19.4 percent or 215,600 jobs since the recession, and 29,900 higher than the previous peak. In fact, current employment is 102.3 percent of the previous peak. Nationally, employment has increased by 12.6 percent from the depth of the recession. Current employment, at 146.1 million, is 105.6 percent of pre-recession peak employment. Nevada still has room to improve, as current employment has not surpassed previous levels to the same extent as in the nation as a whole.

In April, we utilized Job-to-Job Flow information from the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LED) tool to examine the extent to which Nevada's construction workers left the State during the recession. We found that out-migration did indeed increase as the downturn took hold, but has declined noticeably as the recovery has unfolded. This month, we assess the extent to which Nevada's construction workforce has been impacted by the in-migration of workers from out-of-State over the course of the business cycle.

Last month we began an exploration of how structural changes in the economy (such as online shopping) will impact retail trade jobs in the Silver State. We found that retail trade has grown faster in Nevada than in the U.S. as a whole over the recovery period, though both areas are showing signs of easing.

This month we examine the relative growth of employment in retail and in transportation/warehousing since 2010. Coupled with the rise of online shopping (and subsequent decline of traditional retail jobs), we would expect increased transportation and warehousing employment in such sectors as



Quarterly inflows of Nevada construction workers were on the rise prior to the recession, peaking at about 3,000 per quarter, or roughly double the levels from earlier in the decade. This suggests that the booming construction sector attracted workers to the Silver State. In-migration dropped significantly during the recession. The number of construction workers moving into Nevada fell below 1,000 per quarter, approaching a low of 500. Construction worker in-migration started trending up slightly in 2010. By mid-2012, in-migration exceeded 1,000 per quarter. Recent reports show that construction worker inflows are hovering just below 1,300.

These trends suggest that as the construction sector has emerged from the recession, an increasing number of workers from outside the Silver State are coming here in search of job opportunities. Looked at another way, an analysis of net migration also sheds light on the response of the construction workforce to the business cycle. Prior to the recession, the inflows of workers consistently exceeded outflows. During the downturn, the opposite was true; more construction workers left the State than moved here. As the recovery has unfolded, net migration has, once again, turned positive.

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. As a result, historical information is subject to minimal, if any, revisions. However, because generating this information is a time-consuming process, it is only available with a four- to five-month lag.

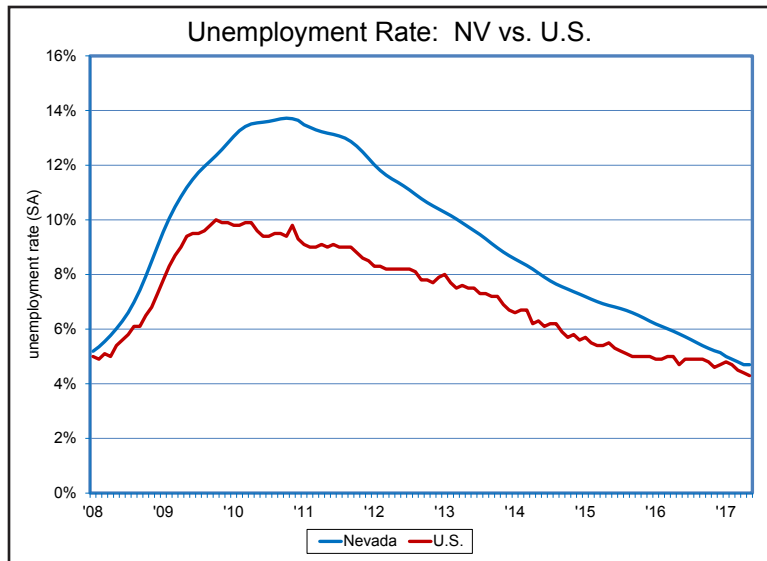
Monthly employment estimates, on the other hand, are produced by the timelier Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. These estimates are revised at the end of every calendar year using benchmark data from QCEW. An initial review of third quarter

data from 2016 indicated that CES may have been slightly over-estimating employment counts in recent months, as gains were more pronounced in CES estimates than in QCEW counts. Fourth quarter data, which reported a lower overall growth rate, shows a narrowing of the gap in estimates from the two series. Combined, these factors continue to support a possible modest downward revision during this year's annual CES benchmarking process.

Information from QCEW encompasses jobs in all fifty states plus the District of Columbia. Using this information, we are able to compare job growth between states in 2016. In the years preceding the economic downturn, Nevada led the country in private sector employment growth. Indeed, Nevada 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. 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 six 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 the end of 2016, we see that Nevada had the fourth-fastest growing private sector in the nation, with a 3.4 percent job growth rate during the year, relative to 2015. Only Utah, Idaho, and Florida realized stronger private sector job growth than Nevada over the year.

Using this same information we can examine small business employment in the State. As of 2016:IVQ, employment in Nevada firms with less than 100 employees totaled 614,000. This represents a new record high for the Silver State's small businesses. It also marks the seventh-consecutive quarter in which the pre-recessionary peak has been exceeded. All told, the 16,700 year-over-year job gain recorded in last year's



fourth quarter translates into the 24th consecutive quarter of annualized growth. Prior to the recession, small business employment peaked at nearly 586,000 in 2007:IVQ. As the downturn unfolded, small business jobs fell to 510,000. Hence, almost 104,000 jobs have been added to small business payrolls in the Silver State since the recovery began. For all of 2016, small business employment averaged 603,000 per quarter (also a record high), compared to 587,000 in 2015.

Additional information from QCEW shows that weekly wages in Nevada averaged \$906 during 2016. This compares to \$879 in 2015, a gain of three percent. This is the highest annual growth rate for average weekly wages in the Silver State during the economic recovery period, and the highest nominal annual reading on record. Wages have been trending up since 2011, albeit at a modest pace, with gains recorded in 13 of the past 15 quarters. At the height of the recession, wages declined in five of seven quarters.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, wages declined by \$11 from 2015. This equates to a 1.2 percent decrease. An anomalous increase in the third quarter is likely the cause for this contraction. It is evident that a number of bonuses that are generally paid in the fourth quarter of a given year were moved up to the

third quarter this year. This helps to explain why a relatively weaker fourth quarter was recorded in spite of a favorable annual growth reading. In fact, when we consider only the second half of the year, in order to control for the effects of the third quarter reading relative to the same period last year, we see that wage growth averaged 4.3 percent. Again, this is the strongest growth rate reading for the latter half of the year since the beginning of the recovery. Underlying trends continue to improve as well, as wage growth is more than keeping up with inflation. During 2016, consumer prices rose 1.3 percent

relative to a year ago, according to the Consumer Price Index reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This suggests that wages are also growing in “real” terms.

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. 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 and totaling over 300,000 jobs.

Since the economic trough, full-time employment has risen. In May, employees with full-time status totaled 1,025,000; a gain of 194,000 from recessionary lows. The number of Nevadans employed on a part-time basis, on the other hand, is up slightly, coming in at approximately 322,000 in May. While there is still room for improvement, Nevada’s employment gains have been concentrated in full-time positions during the econom-

ic recovery. Currently, 76.1 percent of total employment is full-time, while part-time positions account for 23.9 percent.

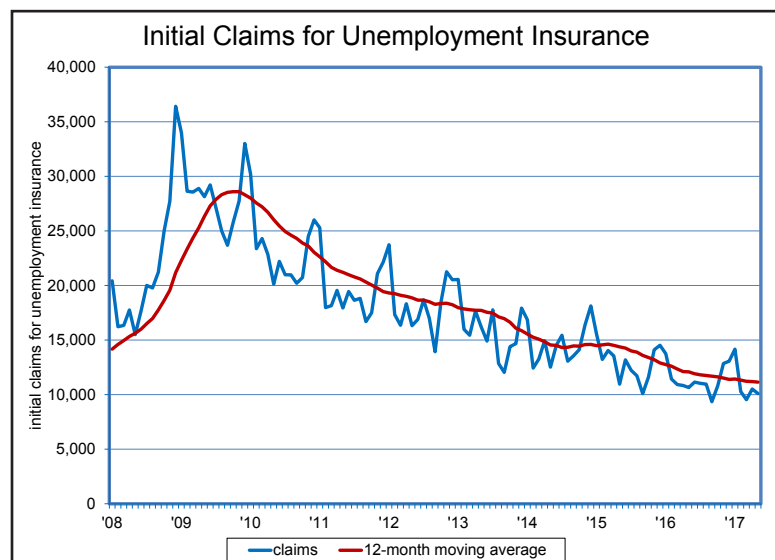
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2016:IVQ state gross domestic product (GDP) information, the broadest measure of economic activity. As defined by the BEA, GDP totaled over \$128 billion (in 2009 dollars) in 2016 in Nevada. While the Silver State's economy has been on the rise since 2011, the value of "real" economic activity, measured in inflation-adjusted terms, remains slightly below pre-recession levels. For all of 2016, Nevada's GDP grew 2.4 percent. This compares to 1.5 percent nationwide and translates into the eighth-strongest growth rate in the U.S. The Silver State's economic growth has exceeded the national average in each of the past seven quarters. In 2016:IVQ, Nevada's economy grew at a 3.1 percent clip, compared to 1.8 percent in the nation as a whole. These encouraging trends have contributed to relatively strong labor market conditions in the State, as measured by a declining unemployment rate, a downtrend in unemployment insurance activity, and an uptrend in employment growth.

Nevada's unemployment rate remained steady in May at 4.7 percent, just 0.4 percentage point higher than the national rate. This is the second month in a row that the unemployment rate in the Silver State has remained nine full percentage points below the recessionary peak of 13.7 percent. Further, May's reading represents an over-the-year decline of 1.1 percentage points, and the 68th consecutive month of year-over-year declines of one point or more. Based upon recent trends, we expect this month's over-the-year decline to be amongst the strongest in the nation.

Information from the CPS allows for the analysis of the unemploy-

ment 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 May, teens and young adults have an unemployment rate of 9.9 percent, which is over five percentage points higher than the other age groups.

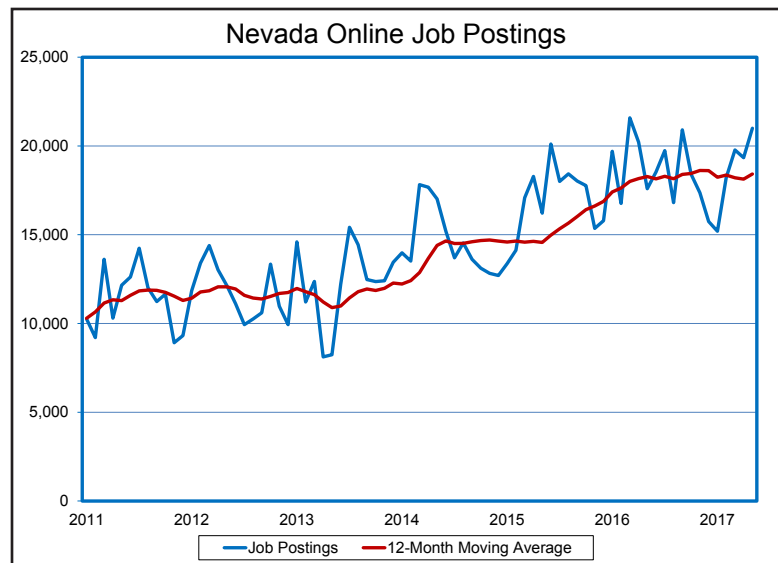
The State's "official" unemployment rate is the focus of much attention. It is designed to estimate the share of the labor force accounted for by those without a job and who are actively searching for work, regardless of whether they are receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is more focused. It measures the share of individuals receiving UI benefits relative to the total number of employees covered by UI. Hence, it deals with a smaller "population" than does the official



rate. Nevada's IUR has historically tracked the State's unemployment rate, but at a lower level. This is due to differences in who is included in each measure. The IUR excludes persons not eligible for benefits, individuals who have exhausted their benefits, and those that were eligible but did not file for benefits. The unemployment rate measure includes these individuals, as long as they are actively searching for employment opportunities.

The IUR in Nevada peaked at 6.4 percent in mid-2009 as employers in Nevada made significant layoffs. Many of these employees were initially captured in the IUR. However, when these claimants exhausted their benefits, they dropped out of the insured unemployed measure. This led to a widening gap between Nevada's unemployment rate and its insured unemployment rate. With Nevada's unemployment rate nearly 14 percent at peak, the difference between the two rates was over nine percentage points for a period of time. As Nevada has moved further along in its recovery, the difference between the two rates has shrunk. In May, Nevada's insured unemployment rate was 1.7 percent. This is three percentage points lower than the unemployment rate, the lowest "gap" during the post-recession period.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) continued to improve in May, totaling 10,100 in the month. This is a five percent decline compared to May of last year and is the 11th month out of the last 12 where Nevada has seen year-over-year declines in claims. Overall, initial claims levels, as measured by the 12-month moving average, stand at 11,150, the lowest seen in Nevada since late 2006. Measures of UI activity, such as the exhaustion rate and average duration, continued their trend of post-recession lows in the month, with respective values of 36.7 percent and 13.7 weeks. Looking ahead,



initial claims are likely to rise seasonally in June.

The number of employers in the Nevada UI system totaled 68,190 during 2017:IQ, increasing by 510 employers, or 0.75 percent, from 2016:IVQ. This is another record high for the Silver State. On a year-over-year basis, employer counts in Nevada increased by 1,300, or nearly two percent. This is the 23rd consecutive quarter of year-over-year growth. From the recessionary low of 56,000 employers, Nevada has seen the number of employers grow by 12,190, a 21.7 percent increase. Employer totals are now 7,560, or 12.5 percent, higher than they were at the pre-recession peak, further evidence that Nevada's labor market has recovered from the impacts of the downturn, though additional room remains for improvement.

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. There have been 93,500

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.

online ads posted for jobs in Nevada year to date, compared to 95,900 over the same period last year. Job ad volume has been increasing month-over-month in 2017, from 15,200 in January to 21,000 in May, but is still 2.4 percent lower than the same time last year. Some of this difference is likely attributable to Craigslist, a major source of online job ads, expanding job posting fees to all of their U.S. markets. With unemployment below five percent and job gains of 35,000 over the year, we are not viewing the slight decline in over-the-year job ads as a turning point for the overall health of the economy in the Silver State.

Nevada Labor Market Briefing: May 2017

Special Topics Slides



Silver State Hit Harder than the U.S. During Recession; Nevada's Jobs Recovery Stronger Than in Nation; Still Room for Improvement

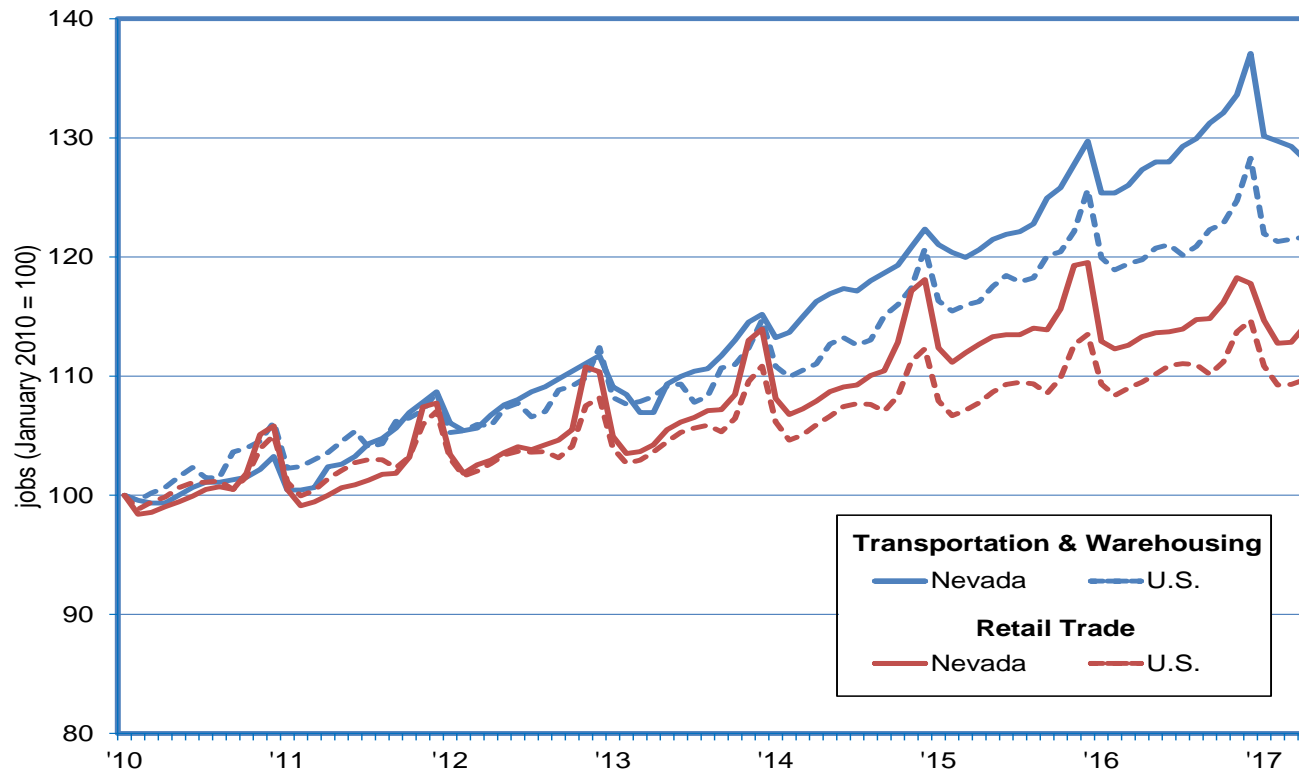
Recession and Recovery Profile, Nevada vs U.S.

Total Nonfarm Employment, Seasonally Adjusted

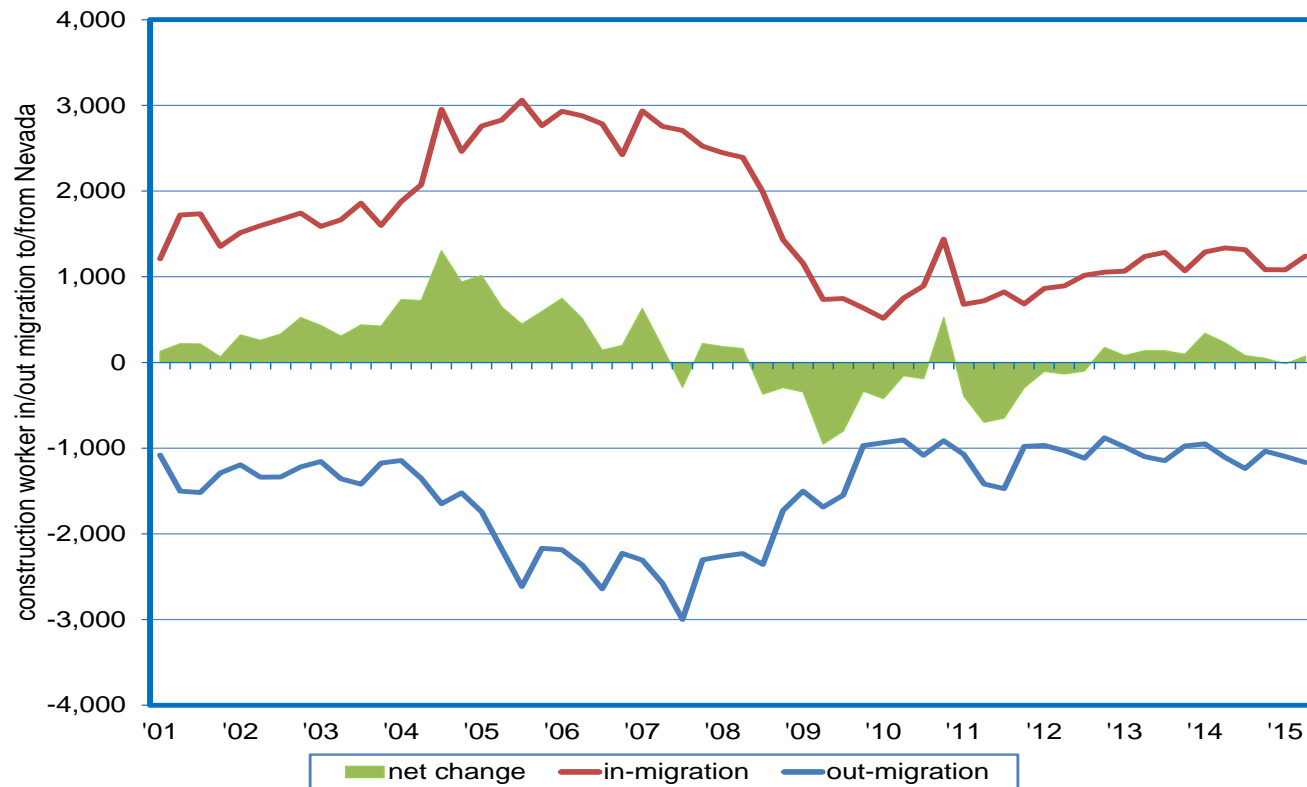
	Nevada	U.S.
Pre-recession Peak	1,297,200	138,430,000
<i>Date</i>	<i>May-07</i>	<i>Jan-08</i>
Recessionary Low (Trough)	1,111,500	129,733,000
<i>Date</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>
<i>Jobs Lost From Peak to Trough</i>	<i>185,700</i>	<i>8,697,000</i>
<i>Percentage Employment Lost During Recession</i>	<i>-14.3%</i>	<i>-6.3%</i>
Current Employment (May 2017)	1,327,100	146,135,000
<i>Jobs Gained from Trough to Current</i>	<i>215,600</i>	<i>16,402,000</i>
<i>Percentage Employment Gained Since Recession</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>12.6%</i>
<i>Current Employment as Percentage of Prior Peak</i>	<i>102.3%</i>	<i>105.6%</i>



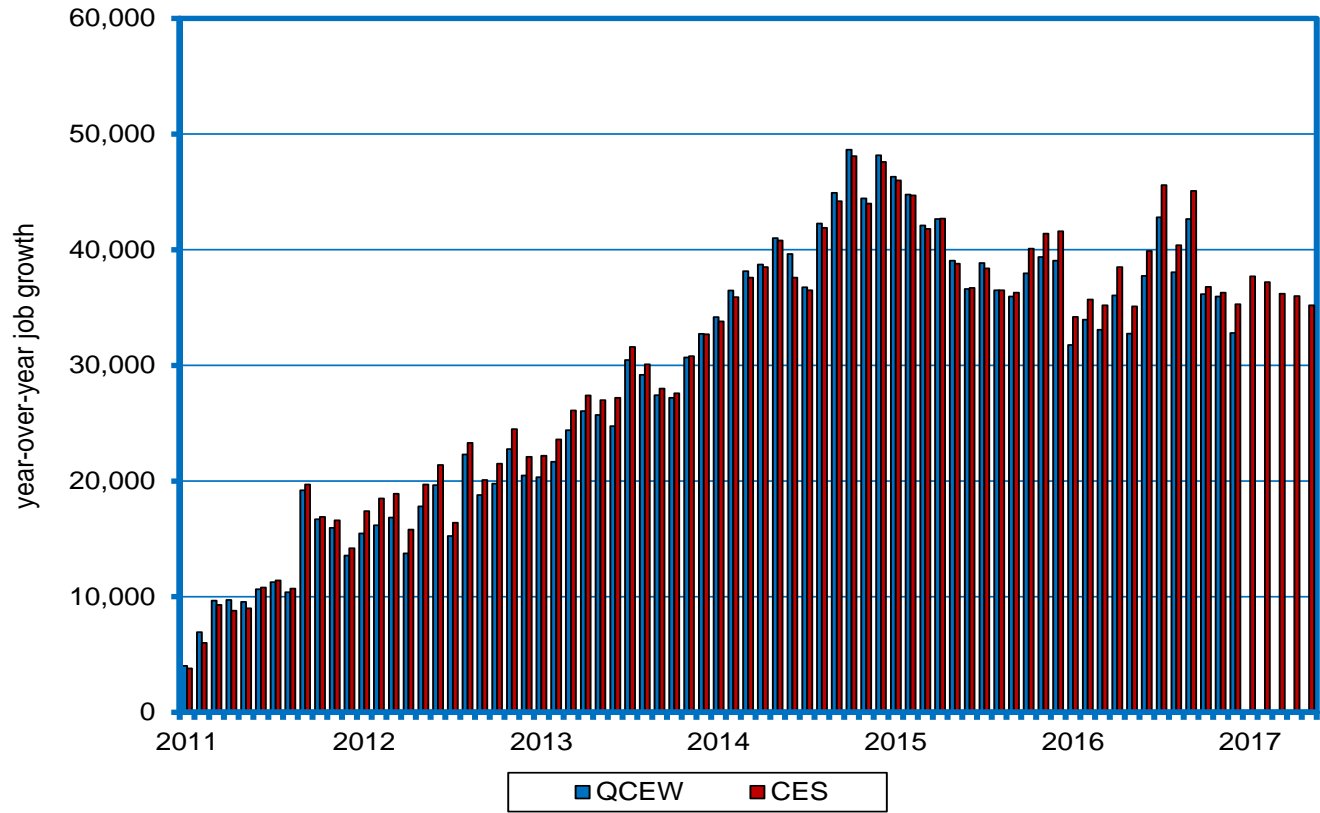
Is There a Tradeoff Between Retail Trade and Transportation/Warehousing Jobs? The Latter is Growing Faster in Nevada and the US



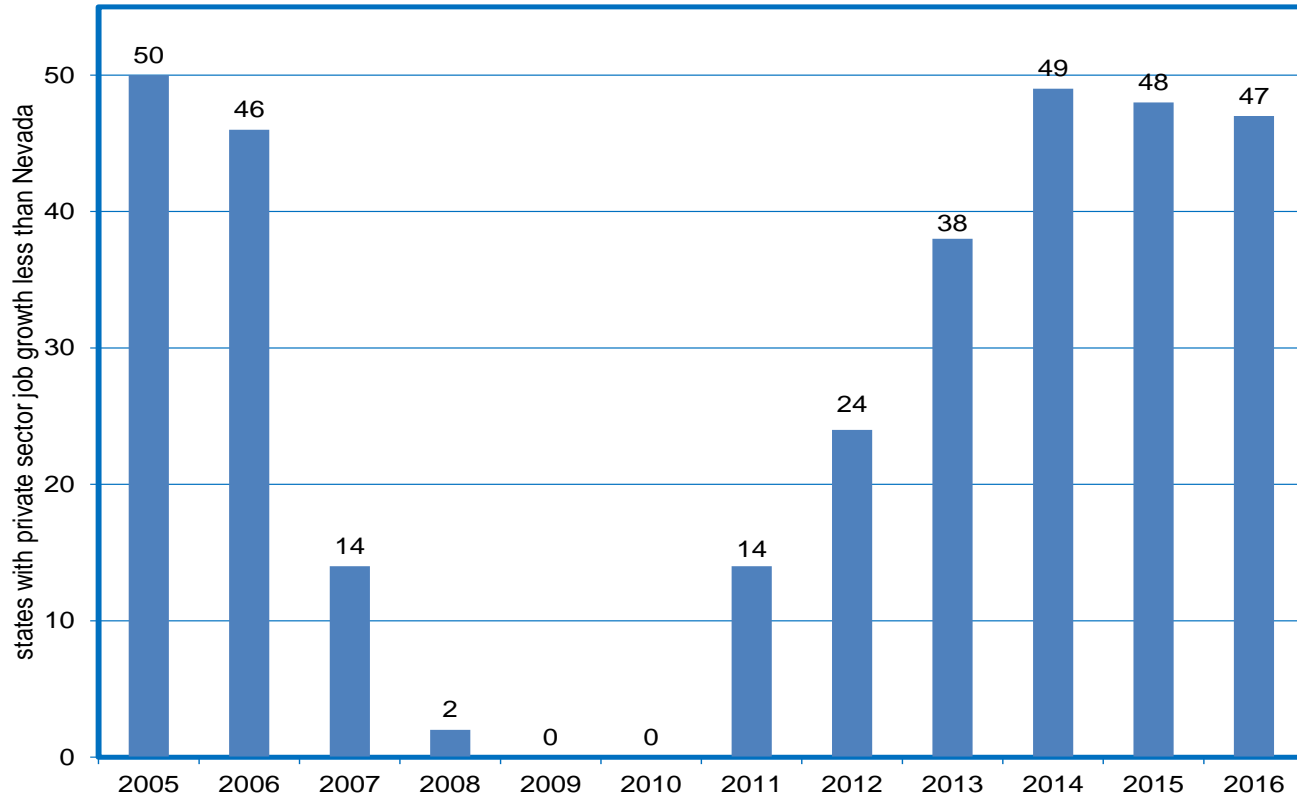
Construction Workers Moving Into Nevada Once Again After Declining Noticeably During the Recession



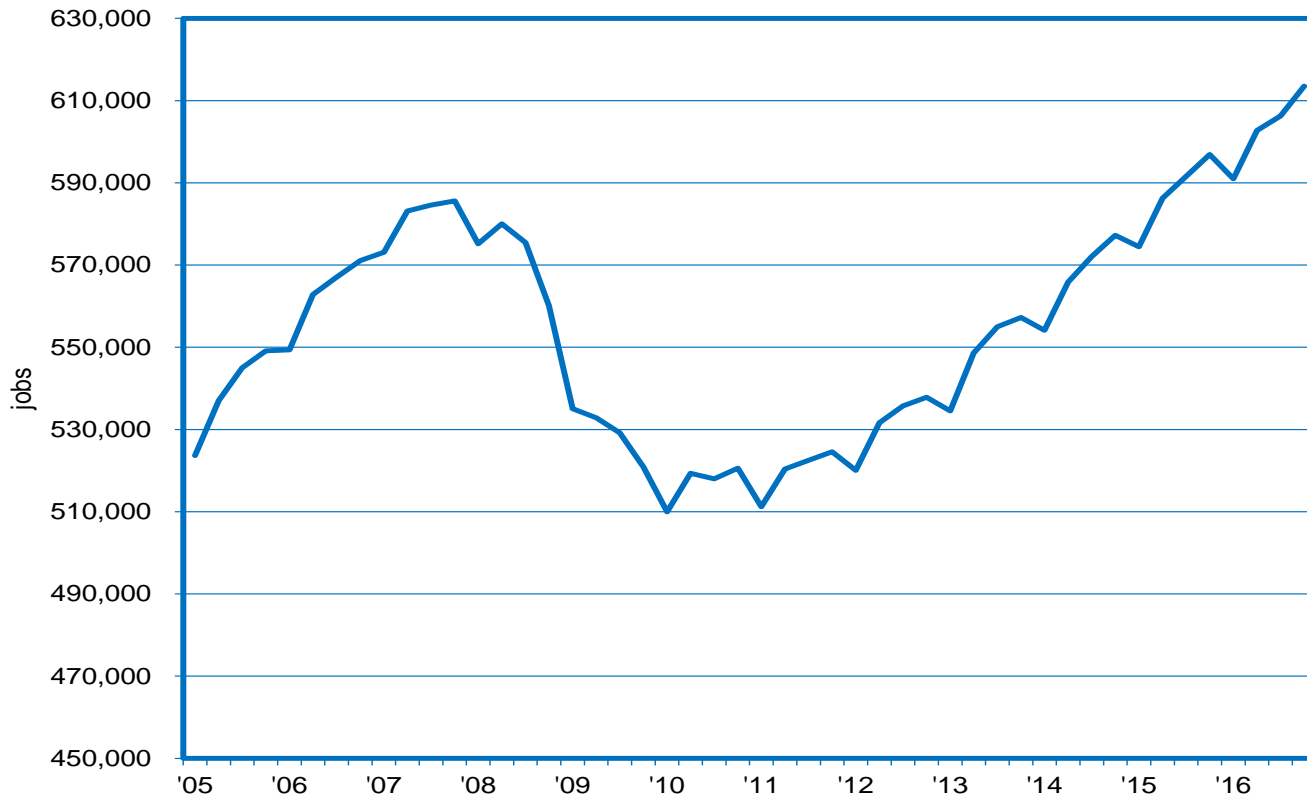
Monthly Job Estimates Remain Barely on the High Side; A Modest Downward Revision May Result From the Annual Benchmark



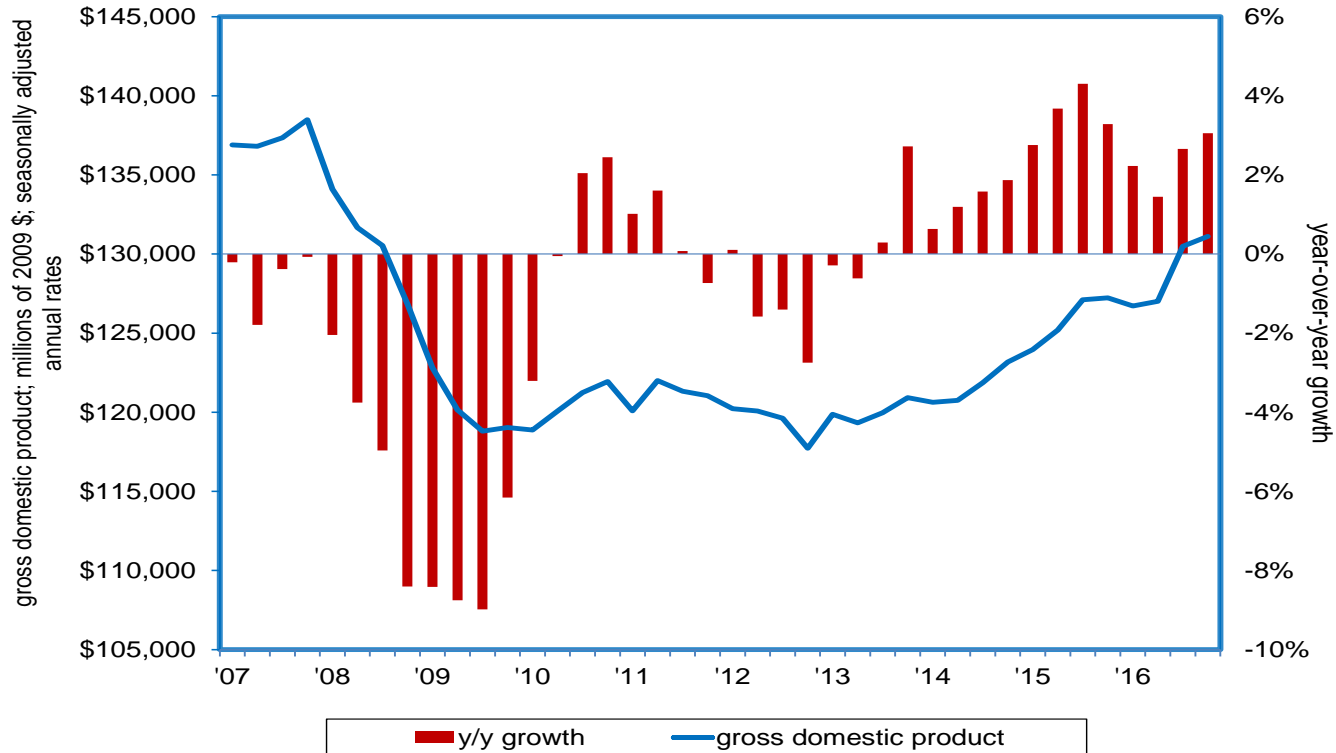
Nevada has Fourth-Highest Job Growth in the US; Only Utah, Idaho, and Florida had Higher Job Growth than Nevada's 3.4% in 2016



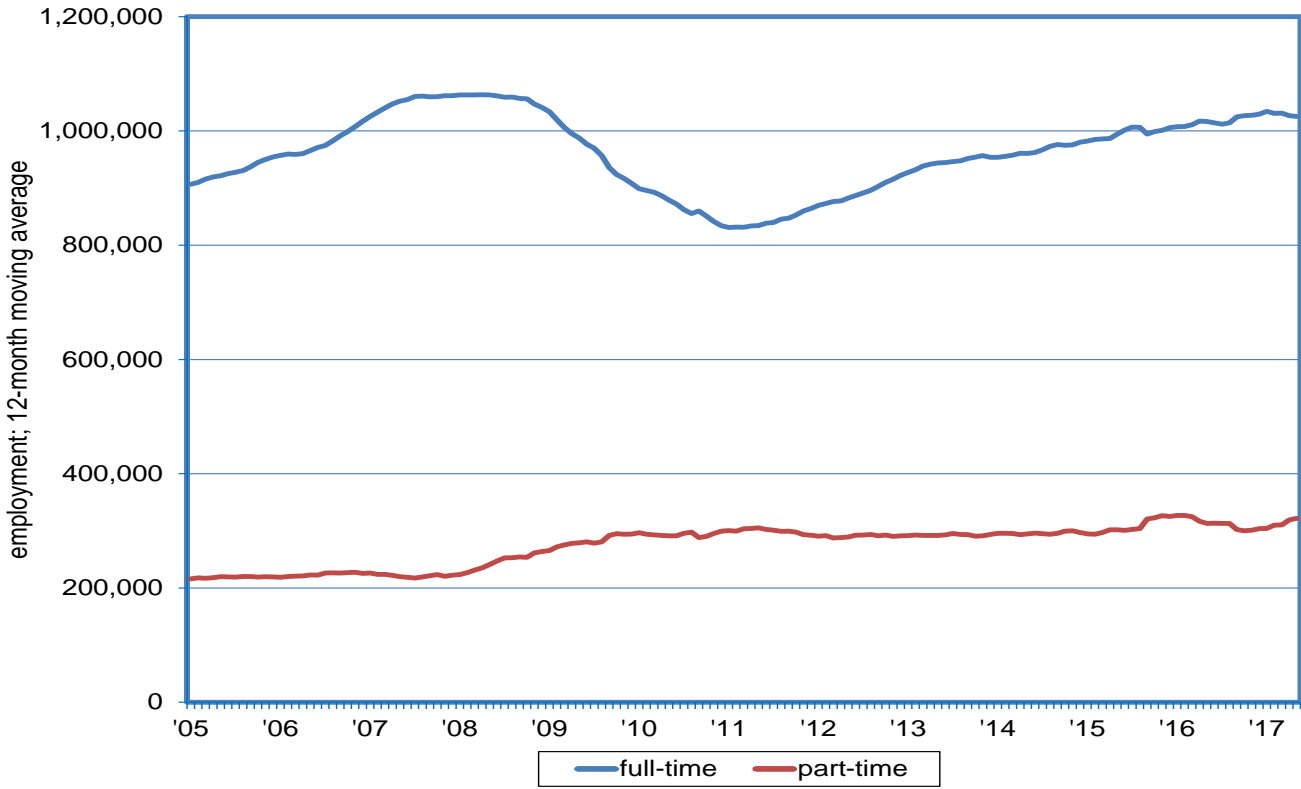
Small Biz Sets New Employment Record; Jobs up 16,700 Over the Year in 2016:IVQ



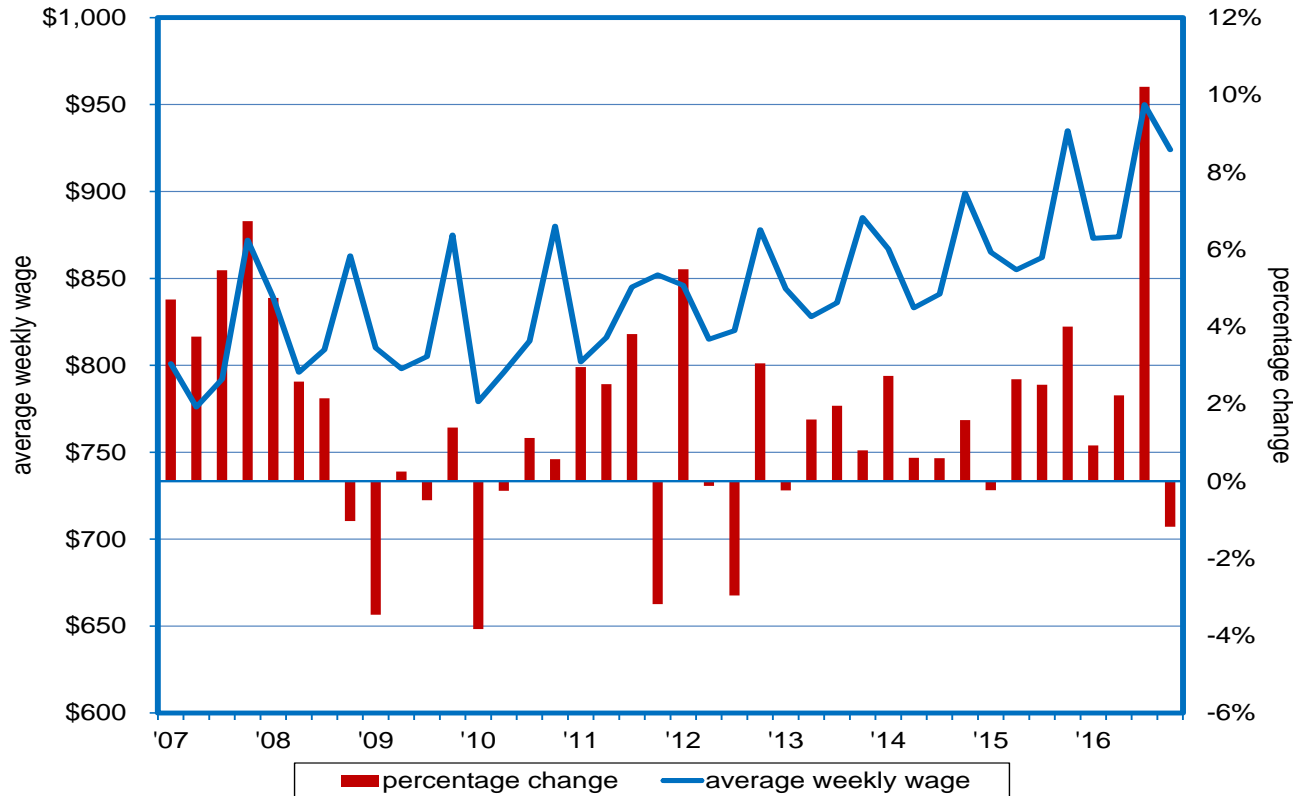
Nevada's Economy Grows in Each of Past 14 Quarters; GDP Growth Exceeds the Nation's in the Past Seven Quarters



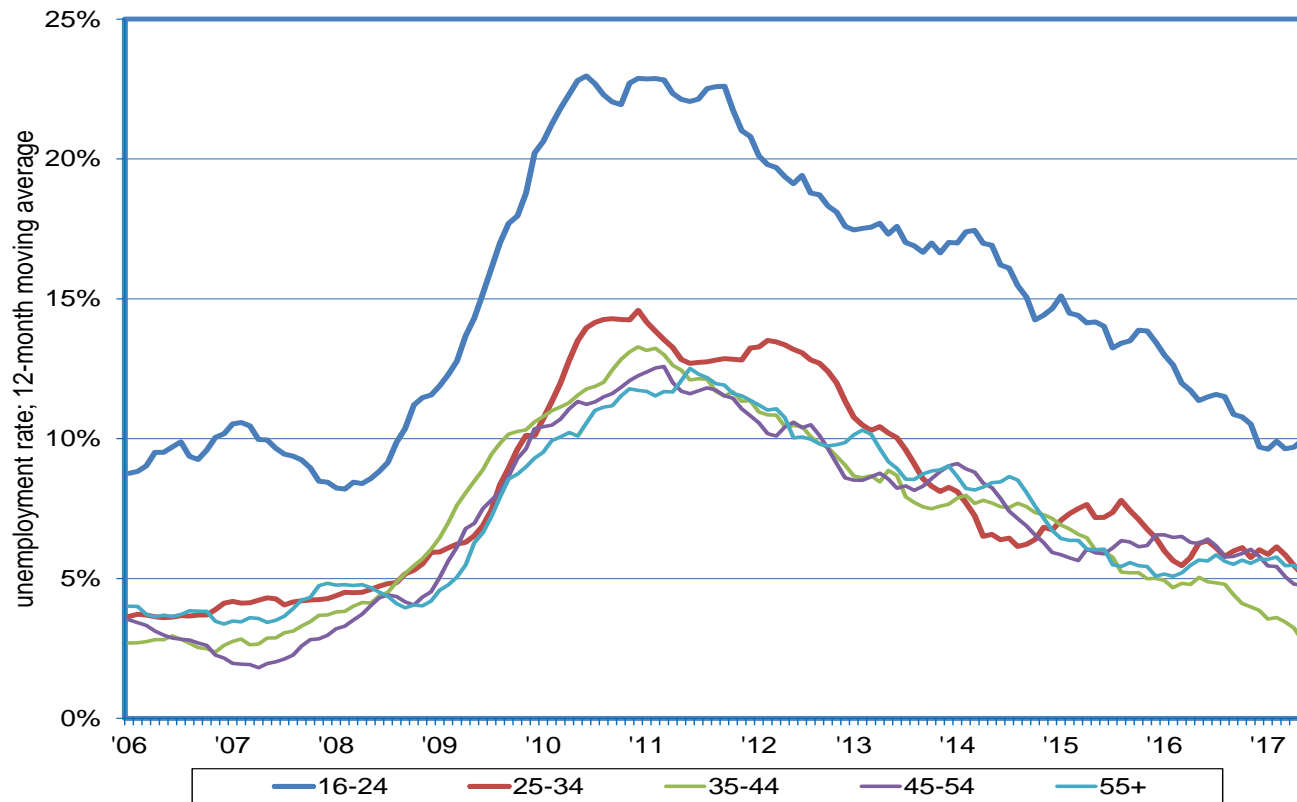
Full-Time Employment Strong Since the Recovery Began; Part-Time Up Slightly



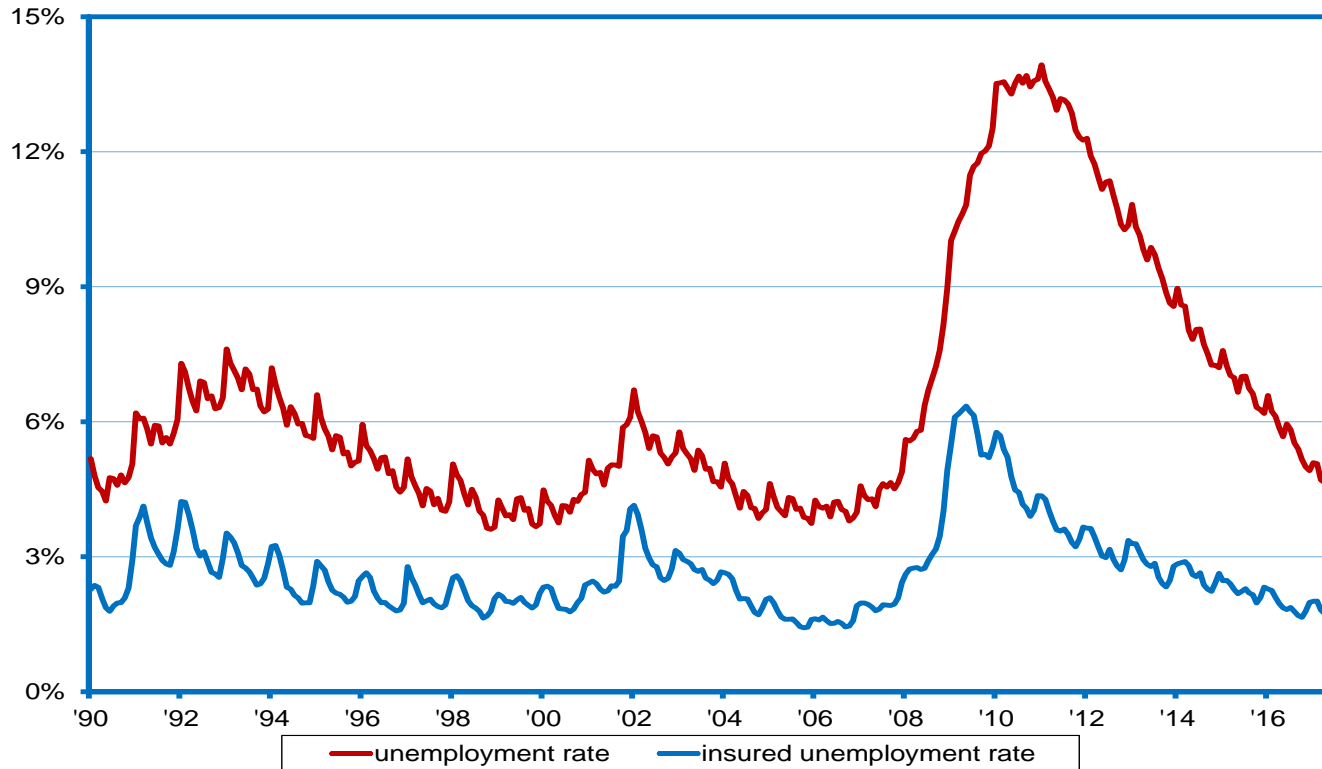
Average Weekly Wages at \$906 in 2016—An All-Time High; Growth is Strongest Since the Recovery Began



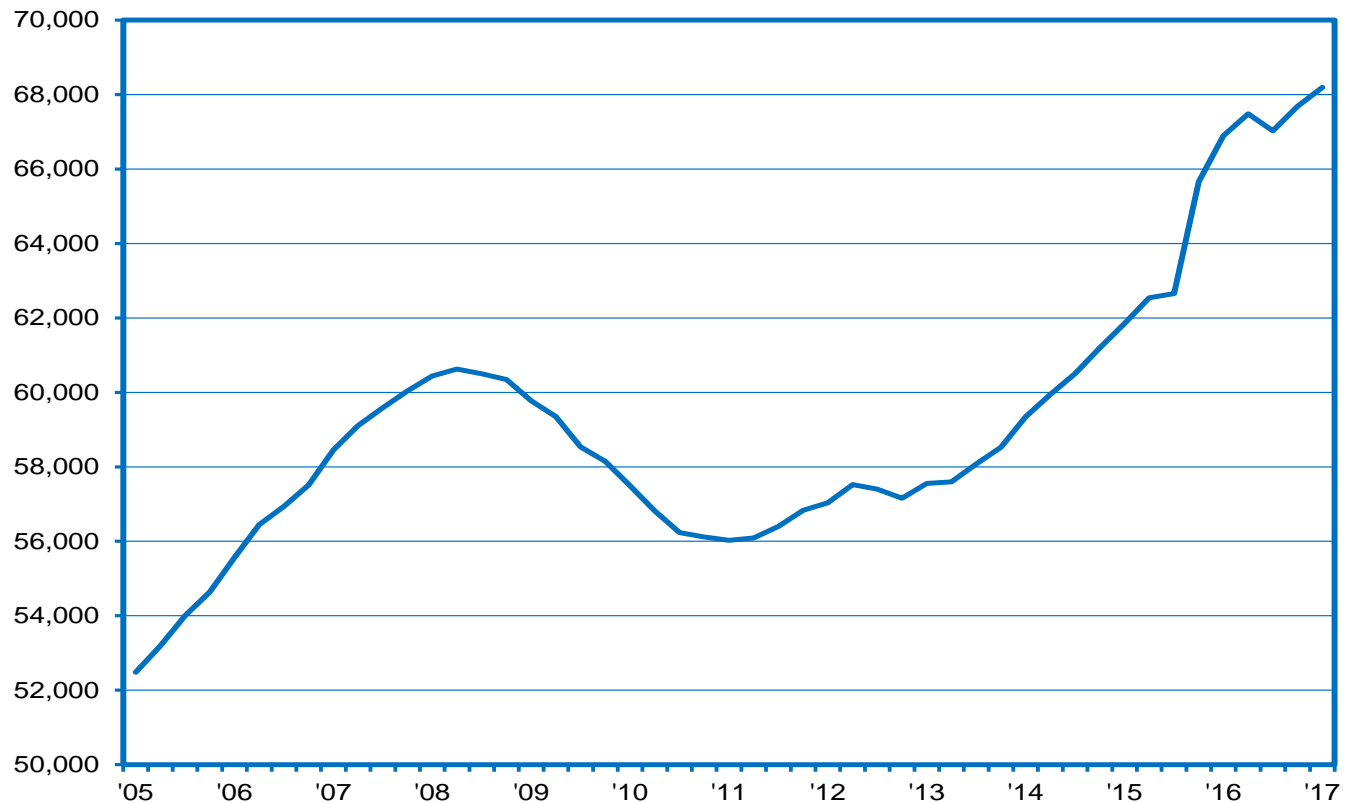
Unemployment Rate for Teens and Young Adults Trending Down, but Still High Relative to Others



Nevada's Insured Unemployment Rate at Post-Recession Low; Difference Between Unemployment Rate Still Larger than in Past



of Employers Reaches Another New High; 23 Consecutive Quarters of Year-Over-Year Growth





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

May 2017

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	-6.5	35.0	2.7%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	2.5	37.8	2.9%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	138	2,266	1.6%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.6%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.3%

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

	May-17	May-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-17
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1440.2	1422.9	17.3	1.2%	1440.2
EMPLOYMENT	1372.3	1340.0	32.4	2.4%	1372.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	67.9	82.9	-15.1	-18.2%	67.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%	5.8%	-----	-----	4.7%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1438.9	1423.9	15.0	1.1%	1436.7
EMPLOYMENT	1372.1	1343.2	28.9	2.2%	1369.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	66.8	80.7	-13.9	-17.2%	66.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%	5.7%	-----	-----	4.6%

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

(Estimates In Thousands)

	May-17	May-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-17
Total All Industries	1327.1	1292.1	35.0	2.7%	1333.6
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2%	14.1
<i>Construction</i>	82.4	74.3	8.1	10.9%	84.0
<i>Manufacturing</i>	45.0	43.4	1.6	3.7%	45.1
Durable Goods	28.0	26.7	1.3	4.9%	28.1
Non-durable Goods	17.0	16.7	0.3	1.8%	17.0
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	241.9	241.4	0.5	0.2%	241.9
Wholesale	34.3	34.4	-0.1	-0.3%	33.9
Retail	144.5	143.8	0.7	0.5%	144.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.1	63.2	-0.1	-0.2%	63.5
<i>Information</i>	14.1	14.6	-0.5	-3.4%	14.4
<i>Financial Activities</i>	64.0	62.6	1.4	2.2%	64.1
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.0	27.3	0.7	2.6%	27.8
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	185.1	174.3	10.8	6.2%	184.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.3	54.0	3.3	6.1%	56.7
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	102.6	95.9	6.7	7.0%	103.4
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	131.5	126.7	4.8	3.8%	131.7
Educational Services	13.3	12.7	0.6	4.7%	13.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	118.2	114.0	4.2	3.7%	118.3
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	348.5	344.4	4.1	1.2%	354.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.6	30.2	1.4	4.6%	31.4
Accommodation and Food Service	316.9	314.2	2.7	0.9%	323.1
<i>Other Services</i>	41.5	39.6	1.9	4.8%	40.7
<i>Government</i>	159.1	157.1	2.0	1.3%	158.2
Federal	18.8	18.6	0.2	1.1%	18.8
State	39.2	39.3	-0.1	-0.3%	38.5
Local	101.1	99.2	1.9	1.9%	100.9

*SA Seasonally Adjusted

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	May-17	May-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Apr-17
Total All Industries	1334.9	1297.1	37.8	2.9%	1332.4
Goods Producing	141.4	131.2	10.2	7.8%	141.5
Natural Resources & Mining	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2%	13.9
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	10.9	0.1	0.9%	11.0
Construction	82.4	74.2	8.2	11.1%	82.7
Construction of Buildings	12.9	12.1	0.8	6.6%	12.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	61.7	54.1	7.6	14.0%	61.8
Manufacturing	45.0	43.3	1.7	3.9%	44.9
Durable Goods	28.0	26.6	1.4	5.3%	28.0
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	16.7	0.3	1.8%	16.9
Service Providing	1193.5	1165.9	27.6	2.4%	1190.9
Private Service Providing	1031.3	1006.3	25.0	2.5%	1029.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	241.1	239.9	1.2	0.5%	240.1
Wholesale	34.3	34.4	-0.1	-0.3%	33.8
Retail	144.0	142.5	1.5	1.1%	143.2
Food & Beverage Stores	23.3	23.0	0.3	1.3%	23.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	8.9	0.5	5.6%	9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.8	63.0	-0.2	-0.3%	63.1
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	58.8	59.0	-0.2	-0.3%	59.1
Air Transportation	7.0	6.8	0.2	2.9%	7.0
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.4	-0.1	-0.7%	14.5
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.0	10.1	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
Information	14.3	14.7	-0.4	-2.7%	14.4
Telecommunications	3.8	3.9	-0.1	-2.6%	3.8
Financial Activities	63.9	62.9	1.0	1.6%	63.5
Finance and Insurance	35.7	35.3	0.4	1.1%	35.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.5	19.0	0.5	2.6%	19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	28.2	27.6	0.6	2.2%	27.6
Professional & Business Services	184.6	174.0	10.6	6.1%	184.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.8	53.5	3.3	6.2%	57.1
Management of Companies	24.6	23.8	0.8	3.4%	24.3
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	103.2	96.7	6.5	6.7%	102.6
Administrative & Support Services	100.1	93.0	7.1	7.6%	99.5
Employment Services	22.4	20.4	2.0	9.8%	21.8
Education and Health Services	132.3	126.7	5.6	4.4%	132.2
Educational Services	13.4	12.8	0.6	4.7%	13.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	118.9	113.9	5.0	4.4%	118.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.0	50.1	3.9	7.8%	54.2
Hospitals	30.6	29.0	1.6	5.5%	30.3
Leisure and Hospitality	353.3	348.1	5.2	1.5%	354.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	32.1	31.1	1.0	3.2%	31.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	24.8	24.0	0.8	3.3%	24.5
Accommodation and Food Service	321.2	317.0	4.2	1.3%	322.5
Accommodation	194.6	193.0	1.6	0.8%	195.1
Casino Hotels and Gaming	187.0	186.6	0.4	0.2%	187.1
Casino Hotels	176.9	176.7	0.2	0.1%	177.0
Gaming Industries	10.1	9.9	0.2	2.0%	10.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	126.6	124.0	2.6	2.1%	127.4
Full-Service Restaurants	62.3	60.7	1.6	2.6%	63.0
Limited-Service Restaurants	48.3	48.6	-0.3	-0.6%	48.3
Other Services	41.8	40.0	1.8	4.5%	40.9
Government	162.2	159.6	2.6	1.6%	161.6
Federal	18.9	18.6	0.3	1.6%	18.7
State	40.4	40.4	0.0	0.0%	40.4
Local	102.9	100.6	2.3	2.3%	102.5

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1321.5	1325.9	1325.7	1333.6	1327.1								1327.0
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.9	14	14.1	14.0								14.0
Construction	81.7	80.1	81.8	84	82.4								82.1
Manufacturing	44.8	45.1	45	45.1	45.0								45.0
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.0								28.0
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17	17.1	17	17.0								17.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.4	242.1	242.2	241.9	241.9								242.1
Wholesale	34.6	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.3								34.3
Retail Trade	144.0	143.4	143.7	144.5	144.5								144.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.4	63.8	63.5	63.1								63.7
Information	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.1								14.4
Financial Activities	63.3	64	63.8	64.1	64.0								63.9
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28	28	27.8	28.0								27.9
Professional & Business Services	180.1	181.3	181.4	184.9	185.1								182.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.1	56.7	57.3								56.5
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4	100.7	103.4	102.6								102.0
Education and Health Services	129.3	131.4	131.4	131.7	131.5								131.0
Educational Services	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.3								13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.1	118	118.3	118.2								117.8
Leisure and Hospitality	351.1	351.9	351.2	354.5	348.5								351.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31	31	31.4	31.6								31.1
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.9	320.2	323.1	316.9								320.4
Other Services	40.9	41.7	40.8	40.7	41.5								41.2
Government	159.6	159.9	159.8	158.2	159.1								159.2
Federal	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8								18.9
State	39.3	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.2								39.1
Local	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.9	101.1								101.3

Detail may not add due to rounding. This report reflects non-ag employment by place of work. It does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple jobholders.

May-17

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

*Seasonally Adjusted

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Estimates in thousands	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
Total All Industries	1304.2	1312.7	1318.9	1332.4	1334.9								1320.6
Goods Producing	135.5	135.9	137.9	141.5	141.4								138.4
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0								13.8
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0								11.0
Construction	77.6	77.5	79.3	82.7	82.4								79.9
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9								12.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	56.8	58.4	61.8	61.7								59.1
Manufacturing	44.3	44.6	44.8	44.9	45.0								44.7
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.0								27.8
Computer & Electronic Products	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4								7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5								6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.9	17.0								16.9
Service Providing	1168.7	1176.8	1181.0	1190.9	1193.5								1182.2
Private Service Providing	1011.6	1014.5	1018.2	1029.3	1031.3								1021.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.2	239.3	239.6	240.1	241.1								240.5
Wholesale	34.4	34.1	34.5	33.8	34.3								34.2
Retail	143.8	141.4	141.5	143.2	144.0								142.8
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.3								23.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4								9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.1	62.8								63.5
Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0								4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.8	59.6	59.1	58.8								59.5
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0								6.9
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.3								14.4
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0								10.1
Information	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.3								14.3
Telecommunications	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8								3.8
Financial Activities	62.7	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.9								63.3
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.7								35.9
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5								19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.2								27.5
Professional & Business Services	179.7	179.6	180.6	184.0	184.6								181.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.9	57.1	56.8								56.5
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.6								24.3
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.1	98.9	99.6	102.6	103.2								100.9
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.4	96.2	99.5	100.1								97.6
Employment Services	21.8	20.9	21.1	21.8	22.4								21.6
Education and Health Services	128.4	130.9	131.1	132.2	132.3								131.0
Educational Services	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4								13.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.4	117.5	118.6	118.9								117.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.0	52.7	54.2	54.0								53.2
Hospitals	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.6								30.2
Leisure and Hospitality	344.5	346.0	348.9	354.2	353.3								349.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.7	32.1								30.8
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3	23.6	24.5	24.8								23.8
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	316.0	318.3	322.5	321.2								318.6
Accommodation	193.0	194.4	194.0	195.1	194.6								194.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.7	185.9	187.1	187.0								186.0
Casino Hotels	174.8	175.9	176.1	177.0	176.9								176.1
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1								9.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.6	124.3	127.4	126.6								124.4
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.2	61.3	63.0	62.3								61.4
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.6	47.1	48.3	48.3								47.4
Other Services	39.8	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.8								40.8
Government	157.1	162.3	162.8	161.6	162.2								161.2
Federal	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.9								18.7
State	36.8	40.5	41.0	40.4	40.4								39.8
Local	101.7	103.2	103.2	102.5	102.9								102.7

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.

May-17

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

*Non-Seasonally Adjusted

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NEVADA SA*													
LABOR FORCE	1435.6	1438.7	1439.2	1440.2	1440.2								1438.8
EMPLOYMENT	1364.4	1368.0	1370.7	1372.8	1372.3								1369.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.2	70.7	68.5	67.4	67.9								69.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%								4.8%
NEVADA NSA*													
LABOR FORCE	1428.2	1439.7	1435.6	1436.6	1438.9								1435.8
EMPLOYMENT	1355.5	1366.7	1368.1	1369.9	1372.1								1366.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.7	73.0	67.6	66.8	66.8								69.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%								4.8%

Note: Unemployment rates are based on unrounded data.

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

*Seasonally Adjusted

*Non-Seasonally Adjusted

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