



DETR's Research and Analysis Bureau
CHIEF ECONOMIST BILL ANDERSON

www.nevadaworkforce.com

NEVADA GOVERNOR
BRIAN SANDOVAL
DETR Director
Don Soderberg



Media Contact:
Mae Worthey, Ed.D
(702) 486.7991 o
(702) 249.6324 c

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
May 17, 2017

April's Unemployment Rate Falls to 4.7 Percent

CARSON CITY, NV—Nevada's unemployment rate fell slightly to a seasonally adjusted 4.7 percent in April, the 67th straight month of year-over-year declines of 1 percent or more.

"I'm very pleased by the Silver State's strong job figures for April, which represent the second strongest gain during the recovery period," said Governor Brian Sandoval. "But I'm even more impressed by the consistent, sustainable, and diversified job growth that has unfolded across the state of Nevada. For instance, through the first four months of the year, jobs are up in excess of 40,000 relative to a year ago, across all industries."

Nevada was expected to add 5,700 jobs in April, based upon historical trends, but actually added 17,000 to payrolls, resulting in the seasonally-adjusted gain of 11,300 over the month and 46,200 over the year, said Bill Anderson, chief economist for Nevada's Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation.

"April brought more positive news as all indicators point to continued success in Nevada's economy," Anderson said. "Employers are showing confidence by adding jobs across all sectors. As previously reported, we are confident that the next few years will continue to show strong growth in Nevada's labor market."

KEY POINTS

- Employment in the professional and business services sector is projected to grow by 44,300 or 29 percent by 2024.
- 14,700 jobs were created by new (opening) establishments in the third quarter of 2016, the highest number since the end of 2004.
- Nevada has seen a 56 percent decline in the number of initial claims for unemployment benefits since 2010, compared to a 48 percent decline nationwide.

Nevada Recovery Scorecard - April, 2017

225,500 Jobs Added Since Recession



185,700 jobs were lost as the recession unfolded
In April, Nevada's employment reached a record high of **1.34 million**
Private sector employment at all-time high of **1.18 million**



Jobless Rate Down 9 Full Percentage Points

At 4.7% in April, down from 13.7% during the recession

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



4th Fastest-Growing Private Sector In the Nation

Unemployment Insurance Claims Have Dropped 60%

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



-##-

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

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

April 2017

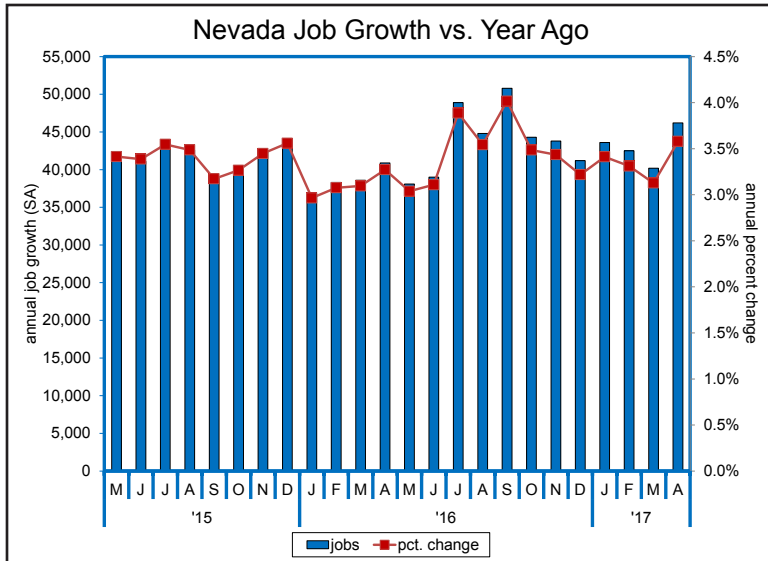
April marks the 76th consecutive month of year-over-year job gains in Nevada. Seasonally-adjusted employment increased by 11,300 over the month, or 46,200 over the year. This follows an upward revision of almost 2,000 jobs to March's final employment estimate, indicating strength in the Silver State's labor market conditions. Nevada was expected to add 5,700 jobs in April, based upon historical trends, but actually added 17,000 to payrolls, resulting in the seasonally-adjusted gain of 11,300. This is the second-strongest gain of the recovery period. Historically, there can be considerable volatility from month-to-month. As a result, going forward, we will be looking to see if there is a "correction" in upcoming monthly estimates, offsetting some of the gain.

Total employment stands at 1.34 million in April, a new record and an increase of 3.6 percent since the same time last year. Specifically, the private sector added 12,500 jobs, seasonally-adjusted, while the public sector declined by 1,200 over the month. Total private sector employment stands at 1.18 million in April, a record high and 35,500 higher than the pre-recessionary peak.

Nevada Nonfarm Jobs: March - April Change

	Unadjusted Change	Expected Seasonal Movement	Seasonally Adjusted Change
Total Nonfarm Jobs	17,000	5,700	11,300
Private Sector	17,800	5,300	12,500
Public Sector	-800	400	-1,200

Nationally, there has been much discussion of late concerning the potential employment impacts of structural changes in the retail trade sector, specifically pertaining to the expansion of online shopping. Over the recovery period, Nevada's retail trade sector has grown faster than in the United States as a whole. Specifically, retail trade jobs in Nevada are trending about 15 percent higher than at the beginning of 2010. Jobs have grown from 126,000 to 145,100 over the period. Nationally, retail trade jobs, which currently number 15.9 million, have increased by ten percent. For both Nevada and the U.S., there are some signs of easing of late. In the Silver State, retail trade job levels have hovered in a very narrow range since mid-2015. Going forward, we will be monitoring trends in the retail sector in order to gauge any impacts of structural change on overall employment. We would assume that Nevada would not be hit as hard as the nation by such changes, in part due to the relatively



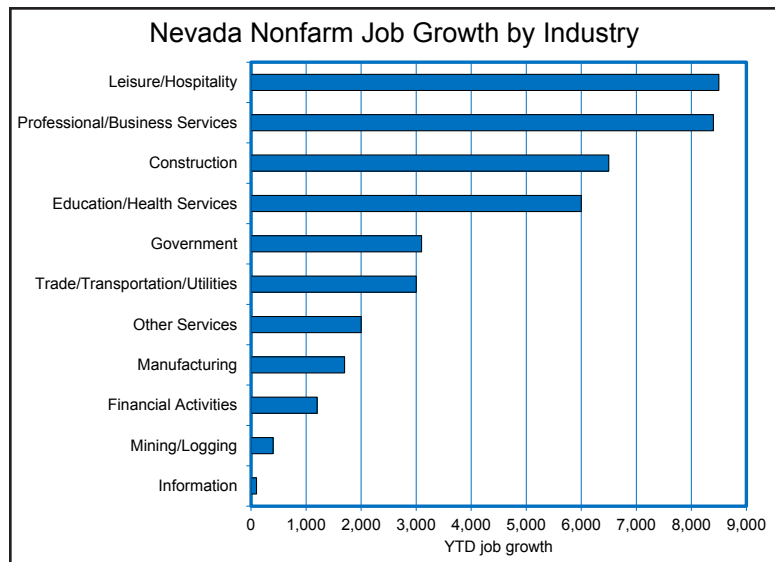
large presence of high-end retail shopping venues, especially in Las Vegas.

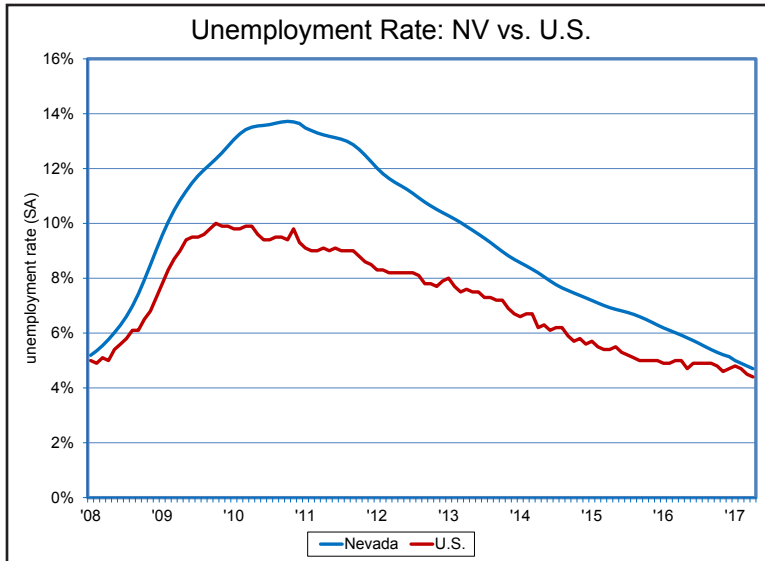
Employment in construction industries peaked at around 150,000 prior to the recession. All told, close to 100,000 jobs were lost as the downturn unfolded. Job growth finally turned positive in mid-2012 after several years of decline. Since then, the construction sector has added back 35,000 jobs. Utilizing Job-to-Job Flow information from the Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics tool, we are able to assess the extent to which Nevada's pre-recessionary construction workforce exited the State, most likely in response to relatively weak job prospects in the Silver State.

Prior to the recession, quarterly outflows of Nevada construction workers hovered in a fairly narrow range between 1,000 and 1,500 per quarter. In any dynamic and open economy, there will always be worker migration, regardless of the overall health of the economy. The situation changed quickly and significantly during the recession. Over a three-year period beginning in 2005, the out-migration of Nevada construction workers exceeded 2,000/quarter, approaching a high

of 3,000. Out-migration began to ease beginning in late-2007, but remained relatively high through much of 2009. Since 2010, out-migration has returned to pre-recessionary levels, and perhaps even slightly lower. This is consistent with improvement in job prospects in Nevada's construction sector. Currently, these industries, as a group, are the fastest-growing in the Silver State.

The professional and business services (PBS) sector is comprised of professional, scientific, and technical services, management of companies, and both administrative/support and waste management/remediation services. Through the first four months of 2017, the PBS sector is second only to leisure and hospitality for the most jobs added, at 8,400, and second only to construction in terms of percentage growth over the year. In response to this strong growth, this month we look at the long-term projections for the four industry sub-sectors that comprise PBS. In total, the PBS sector is projected to reach nearly 198,000 jobs by 2024. This is an addition of 44,300 jobs over the ten year period from 2014 to 2024, a growth of 29 percent. Administrative and support services will lead





the way with 27,600 new jobs, equating to growth of 35 percent. Professional, scientific, and technical services will add 14,200 jobs, an increase of 29 percent. Management of companies will add 2,200 jobs, a growth of 11 percent. Finally, waste management and remediation services will add 320 jobs, a growth of nine percent. State-wide, employment across all industries is projected to increase by 24.5 percent over the same period.

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data enhances labor market perspective by delving beyond net employment changes into the sources of movement – job creation and destruction. Gross job gains at expanding or opening private sector establishments totaled 76,100 in 2016:IIIQ. Gains have trended higher at a modest but consistent pace since the beginning of the recovery. Over the same period, gross job losses at contracting or closing private sector establishments totaled 61,800. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses equated to a “net” employment gain of 14,300 jobs in the private sector. That translates into the second-strongest gain since before the recession. This also represents the 24th-consecutive quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures. Gross job losses have been

hovering near pre-recession levels of late. As a result of several years of improvement, gross job gains appear to be approaching pre-recessionary levels. In fact, gross gains in 2016:IIIQ were the highest since the first quarter of 2008.

Using this same data we are able to look at the components of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry. During the third quarter of 2016, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in ten of 11 industries. Professional and business services had the largest over-the-quarter net job increase, with a gain of 3,300 jobs. The net

job increase in this sector was the result of 16,800 gross job gains and 13,400 gross job losses. Education and health services had the second-largest over-the-quarter net job increase, with a gain of 2,500 jobs. The net job increase in education and health services was the result of 7,600 gross job gains and 5,100 gross job losses. The construction industry experienced a net job gain of 1,500 jobs, continuing its solid recovery from the impacts of the recession.

Information from the BED program also allows us to examine job gains from opening establishments and job losses from closing establishments. Opening establishments accounted for 14,700 new (gross) jobs in 2016:IIIQ. Gains have improved at a slow but steady pace since the recovery began. In fact, the number of new jobs accounted for by openings in the most recent quarter is the highest reading since the final three months of 2004. Closing establishments lost 11,100 jobs. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses solely attributable to opening and closing establishments yielded a net employment gain of 3,600 jobs in the private sector during 2016:IIIQ. This is the strongest net job gain since the final three months of 2007. This translates into the 20th-consecutive

quarter of net job growth, based upon BED measures, and the 24th quarter of improvement since 2010.

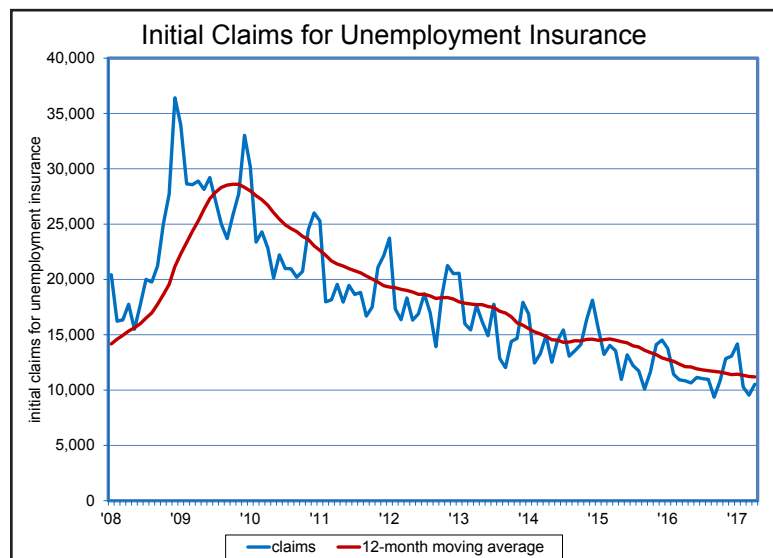
Finally, the BED program allows us to look at the components of gross job losses—from contractions at existing establishments and from business closings. In the third quarter of 2016, gross job losses at contracting private sector establishments totaled 50,700. This is down markedly from recessionary highs. At the same time, gross job losses at closing establishments totaled 11,100 in 2016:IIIQ. In fact, over time, the vast majority of gross job losses can be attributable to contractions as opposed to closings. For instance, in the years leading up to the recession and through the downturn, job losses attributable to existing business contractions rose from less than 50,000 to well above 70,000. Since then, they have decreased to the 50,000-mark as the recovery has unfolded. Gross job losses from closings fluctuate in a much narrower range, around 10,000 per quarter.

Health care remains a very prominent topic of discussion in the nation as a whole. Americans spend more on health care now than in years past. Using Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI) information, this month we examine the role of health care spending in the Nevada economy. In the Silver State, health care consumption rose from \$11.9 billion in 2001 to \$21 billion in 2017 (in 2009 dollars). This is a nearly 76 percent increase in 16 years. This compares to a 63 percent increase throughout the U.S. over the same period. At the same time, health care expenditures as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) rose from 12.1 percent to 14.8 percent, or 2.6 percentage points. This is slightly more than the national increase of two percentage points over the same time. Specifically, healthcare expenditures account for 12 percent of U.S. GDP as of 2017. Nevada's health

care expenditures as a share of GDP have consistently been 2-3 percentage points greater than the nation as a whole over the study period.

Nevada's unemployment rate ticked down to 4.7 percent in April, following the 21st consecutive month-over-month decline of 0.1 percentage point (starting at 6.8 percent in July of 2015) and the 67th straight month of year-over-year declines of one percent or more.

Six alternative measures of labor underutilization have long been available on a monthly basis from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the United States as a whole. The official concept of unemployment (as measured in the CPS by U-3, in the U-1 to U-6 range of alternatives) includes all jobless persons who are available to take a job and have actively sought work in the past four weeks. This concept has been thoroughly reviewed and validated since the inception of the CPS in 1940. The other measures are provided to data users and analysts who want more narrowly (U-1 and U-2) or broadly (U-4 through U-6) defined measures. The use of four-quarter averages for states increases the reliability of the CPS estimates, which are based on relatively small sample sizes at the sub-national level, and elim-



inates seasonality. Due to the inclusion of lagged quarters, the state alternative measures may not fully reflect the current status of the labor market.

The U-3 measure, which averaged 5.6 percent in Nevada over the year ending 2017:IQ, is the total of unemployed workers as a percentage of the civilian labor force. This is most similar to the official rate, which measured 5.3 percent in this period. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, bringing the labor underutilization level to 6.1 percent. Discouraged workers are those people who would like to work, but have stopped looking for work because they believe there are no jobs to be filled. Marginally attached workers, the addition to U-5, have not searched for work for reasons other than the belief that there are no jobs to fill (school attendance, transportation problems, poor health, family responsibilities, etc.), totaling 6.8 percent. Finally, U-6 adds part-time workers (working less than 35 hours per week) who would rather be working full-time, but cannot due to economic reasons including having their hours cut or being unable to find full-time work. This leads to a U-6 underutilization rate of 11.9 percent.

There has been significant improvement in all of the alternative measures in Nevada over the recovery period. For instance, at the height of the recession counting discouraged workers among the unemployed added 1.1 points to the official unemployment rate. The U-6 measure has been cut in half from its recessionary peak of 23.7 percent in 2011:IQ. Despite this improvement, Nevada stands within the highest six positions in all measures of labor underutilization through the year ending 2017: IQ, except for the U-1 measure, where Nevada was 10th.

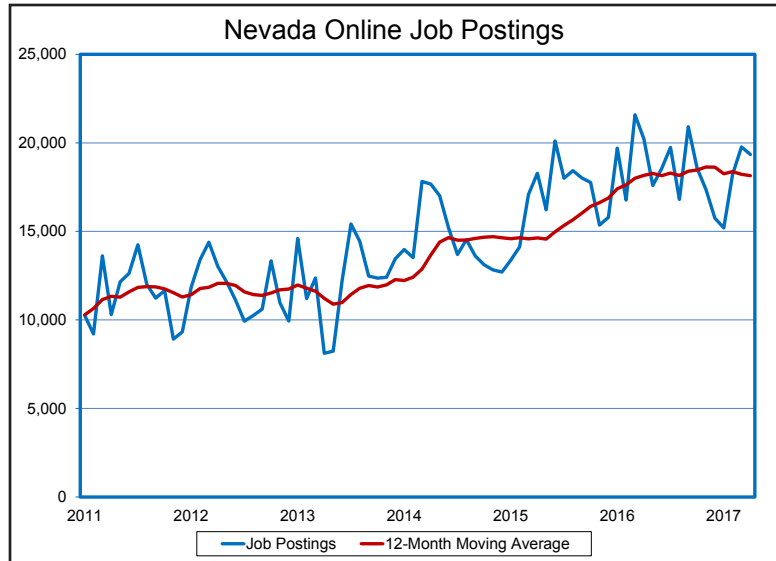
Information from the monthly CPS also allows for the analysis of the unemployment rate by gender. Before the recession, both male and female unemployment rates hovered around four percent in Nevada. Howev-

er, beginning in late-2007, both rates started to increase. During the recession the male unemployment rate peaked at 15.9 percent (expressed as a 12-month moving average), while the female unemployment rate reached its peak at 12.7 percent. The differing results by gender are certainly a reflection of the pronounced impacts of the recession on the construction sector in the Silver State, a male-dominated industry. (Men account for nearly 80 percent of construction employment.) Both rates started to decrease as the recovery unfolded. Currently, the male unemployment rate stands at 5.6 percent, and the female rate comes in at 5.2 percent. Based upon trends over the past few years, the gap between men and women has been eliminated. Again, we can look to the construction industry for an explanation. Job growth in this industry has been very solid of late, helping to push down the jobless rate for men at a relatively strong pace.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) totaled 10,520 in April, a decline of three percent compared to April of last year. The twelve month average, which best shows the overall trend in claims, is at a post-recession low of 11,200. In other areas of claims activity, Nevada continues to see improvement in the average duration and exhaustion rate. Both measures reached post-recession lows in April, at 13.8 weeks and 36.7 percent respectively. These declines, along with the lower claims levels, have allowed benefit payments through the first four months of 2017 to fall seven percent when compared to the same months in 2016. Initial claims are likely to remain stable in May before seasonally rising in the summer.

Comparisons of UI initial claims from the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2017 unsurprisingly show declines for every state in the nation. Nevada has seen a 56 percent decline in the number of initial claims, compared to a national decline of 48 percent. Nevada's decline from 2010 ranks 17th in the nation. Many of the states that have

had larger relative declines in initial claims shared a common problem with Nevada; an insolvent UI Trust Fund. Some of these states, in an effort to reduce the strain on their respective Trust Funds, altered their respective UI laws to limit the future outflows from their Trust Funds. North Dakota's decline of just four percent was the smallest in the country as the state's labor market was one of the few in the U.S. not to be significantly impacted by the recession.



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 April, there were 72,500 online postings for jobs in Nevada. This compares to 78,300 over the same period last year, a decline of 5,700 ads or 7.3 percent. Nationally, online job ads have decreased by ten percent over the same period. Many states, including Nevada’s neighbors California, Utah, Oregon, and Arizona, have seen declines of ten percent or more. 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 46,200 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.

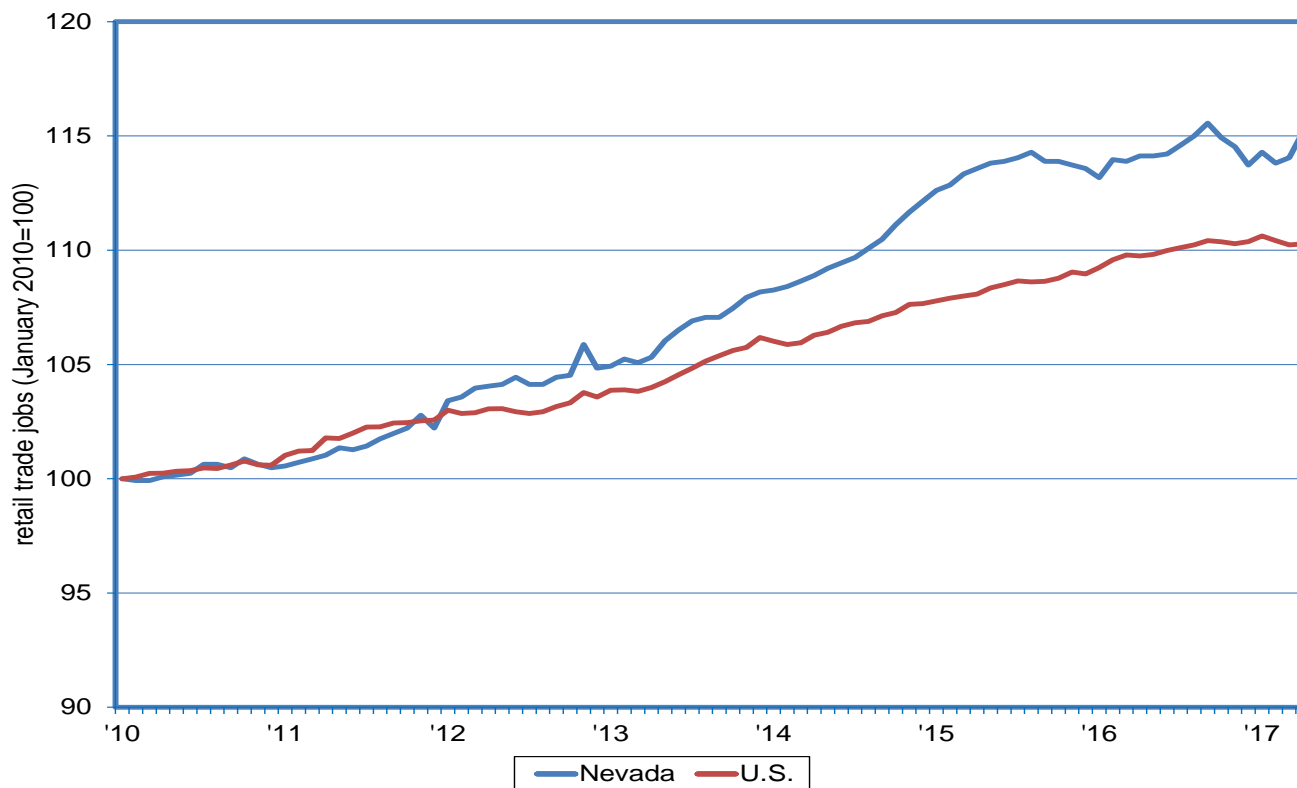
¹ Online job postings are obtained through DETR’s Silver State Solutions initiative. Online job posting volume does not necessarily correlate with the level of job openings or hiring. Internal company hiring and union hiring are often not captured by online ads. High ad volume often occurs for occupations/industries 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: April 2017

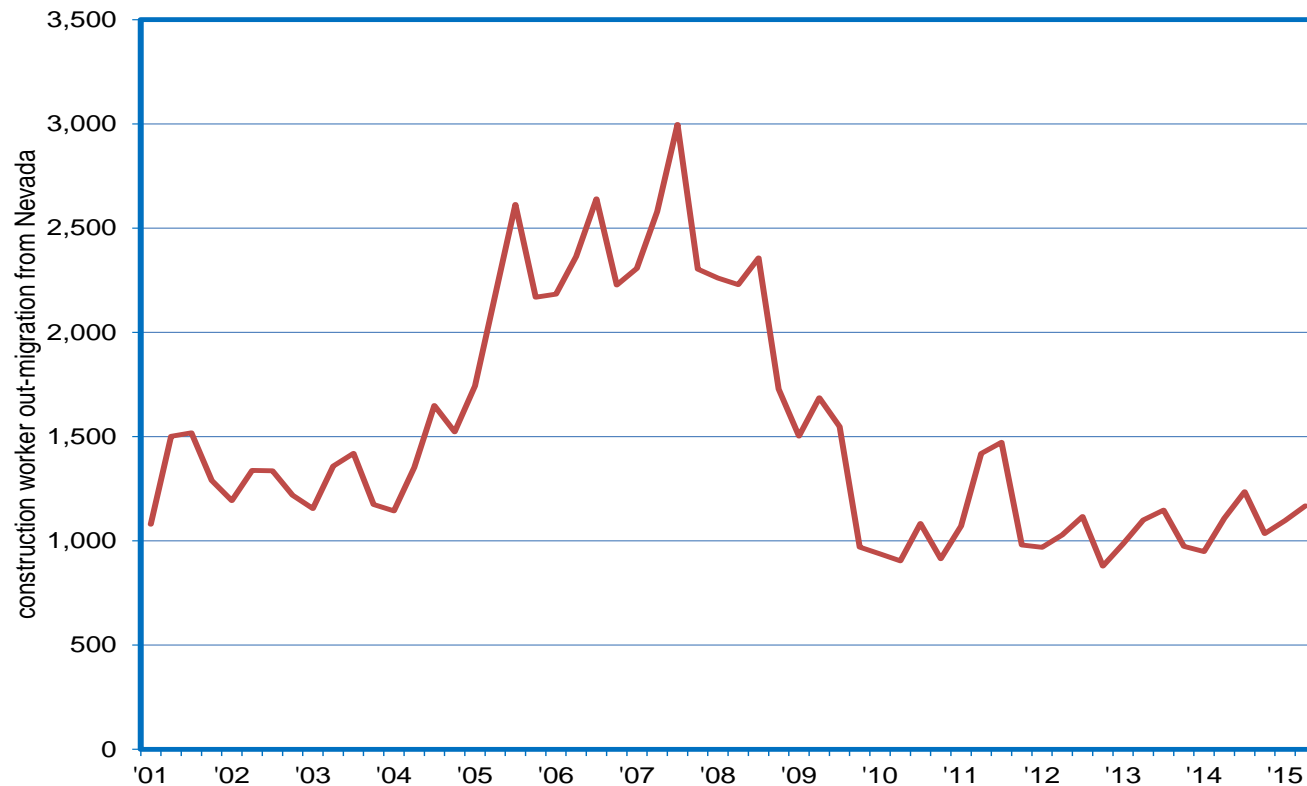
Special Topics Slides



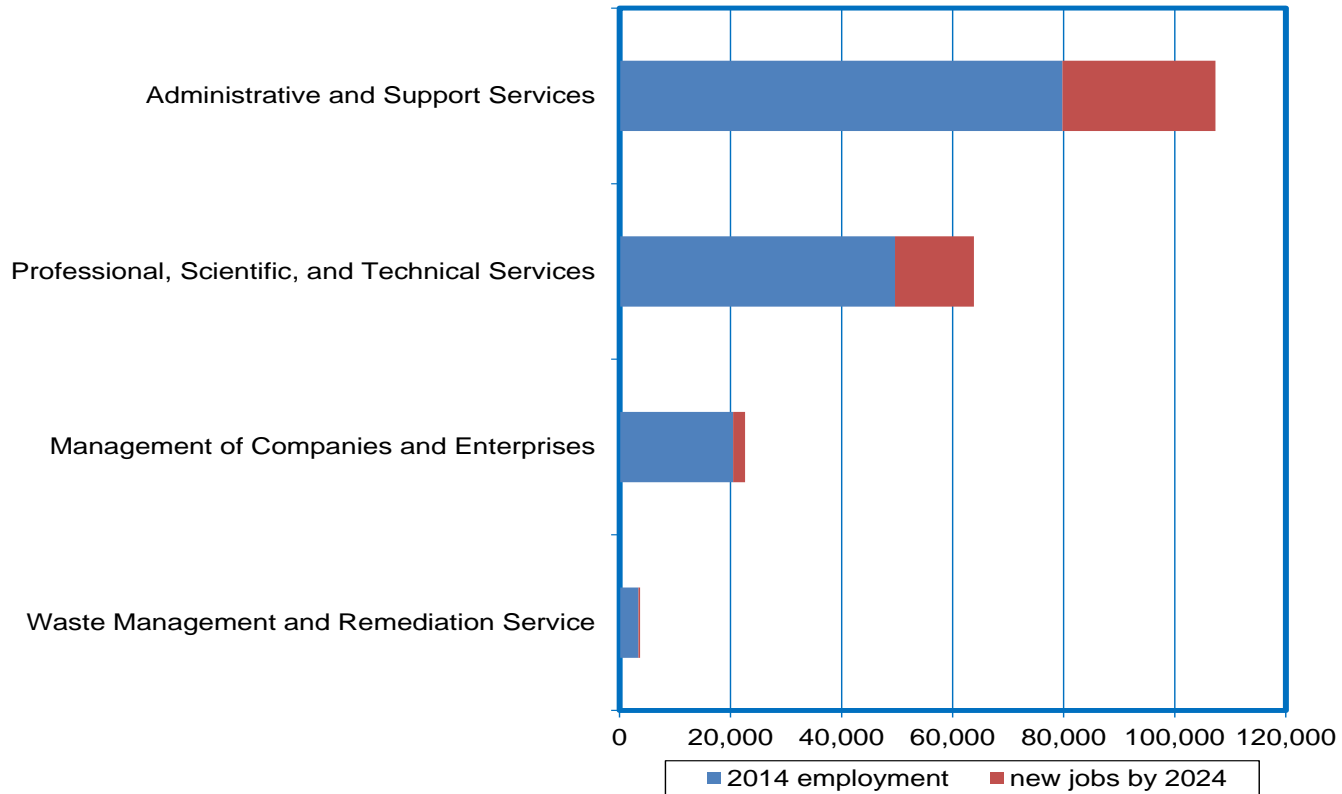
Will Structural Change (e.g., online shopping) Impact Traditional Retail Trade Jobs? We Will be Monitoring Going Forward



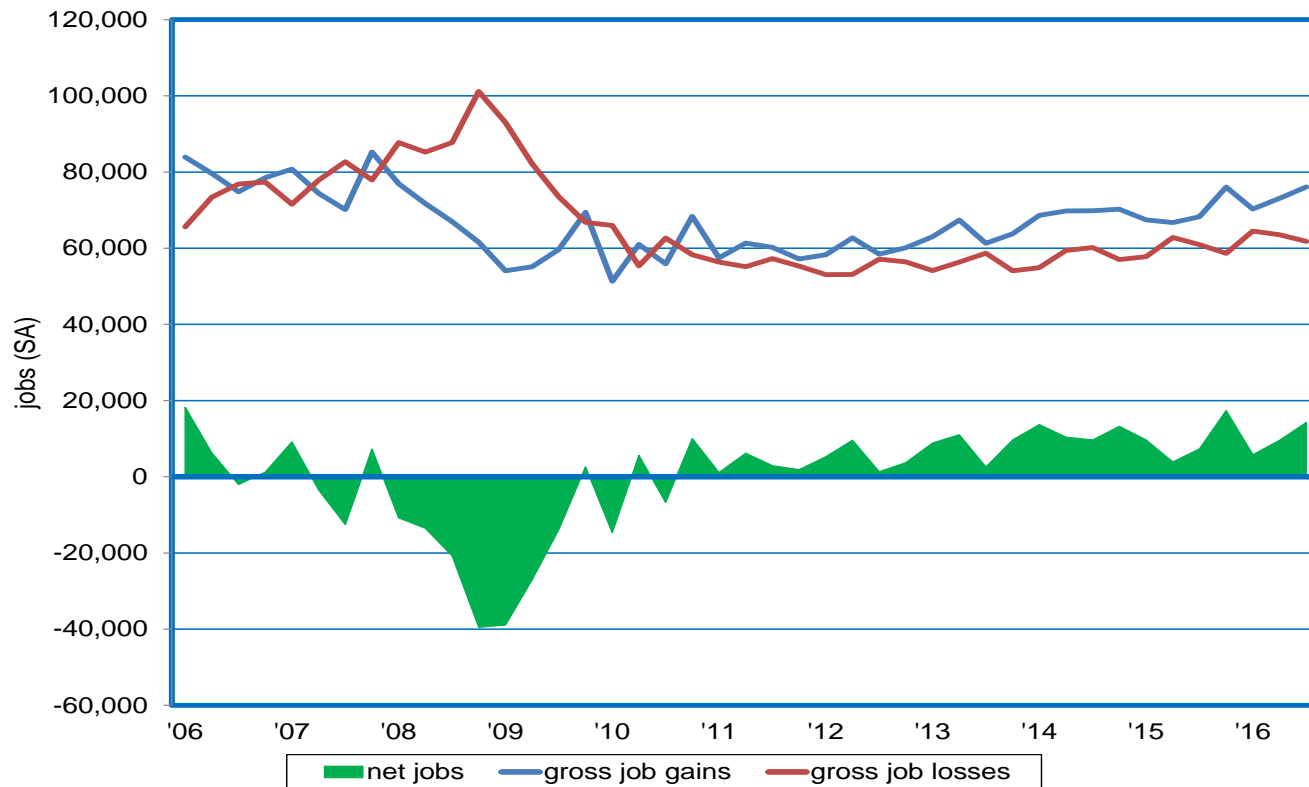
The Number of Construction Workers Who Left Nevada Spiked During the Recession; Back to Pre-Recessionary Norms Since Then



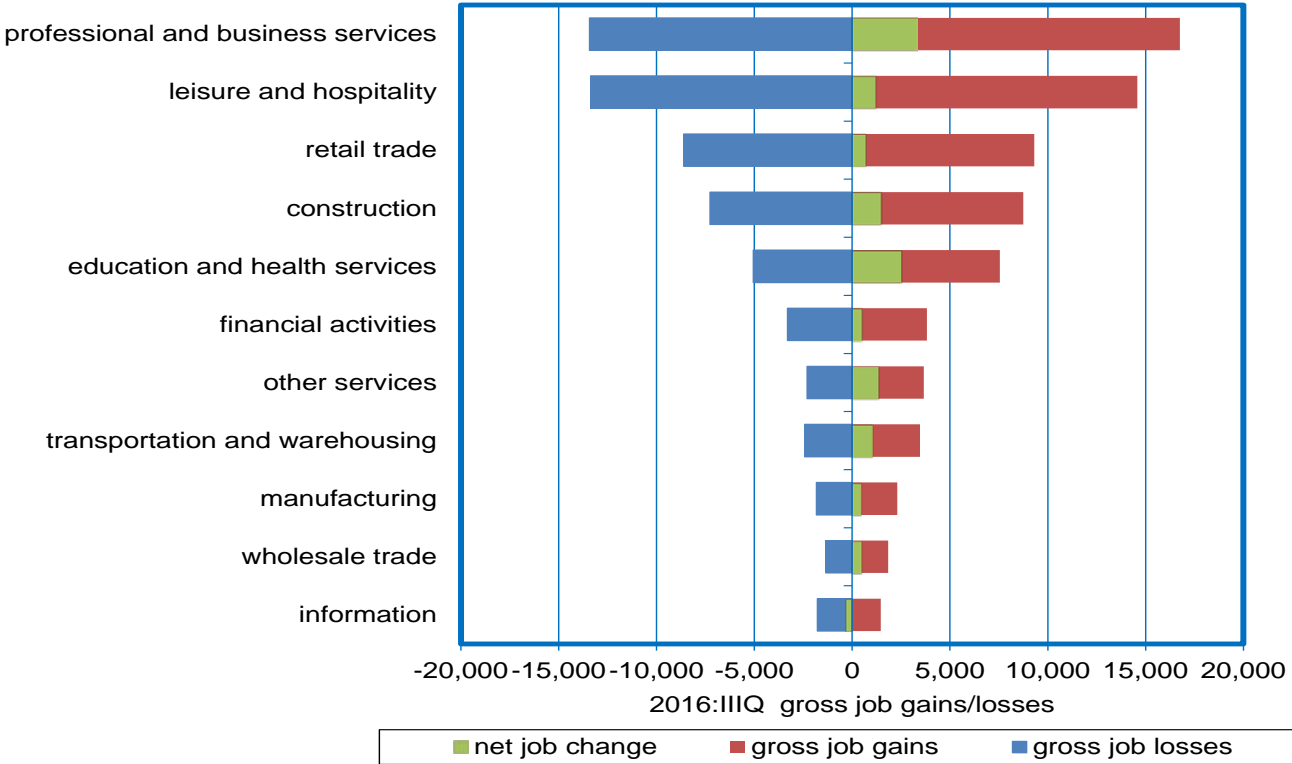
Professional/Business Services Employment to Grow 29% (44,300 Jobs) by 2024; Admin./Support Services Lead the Way



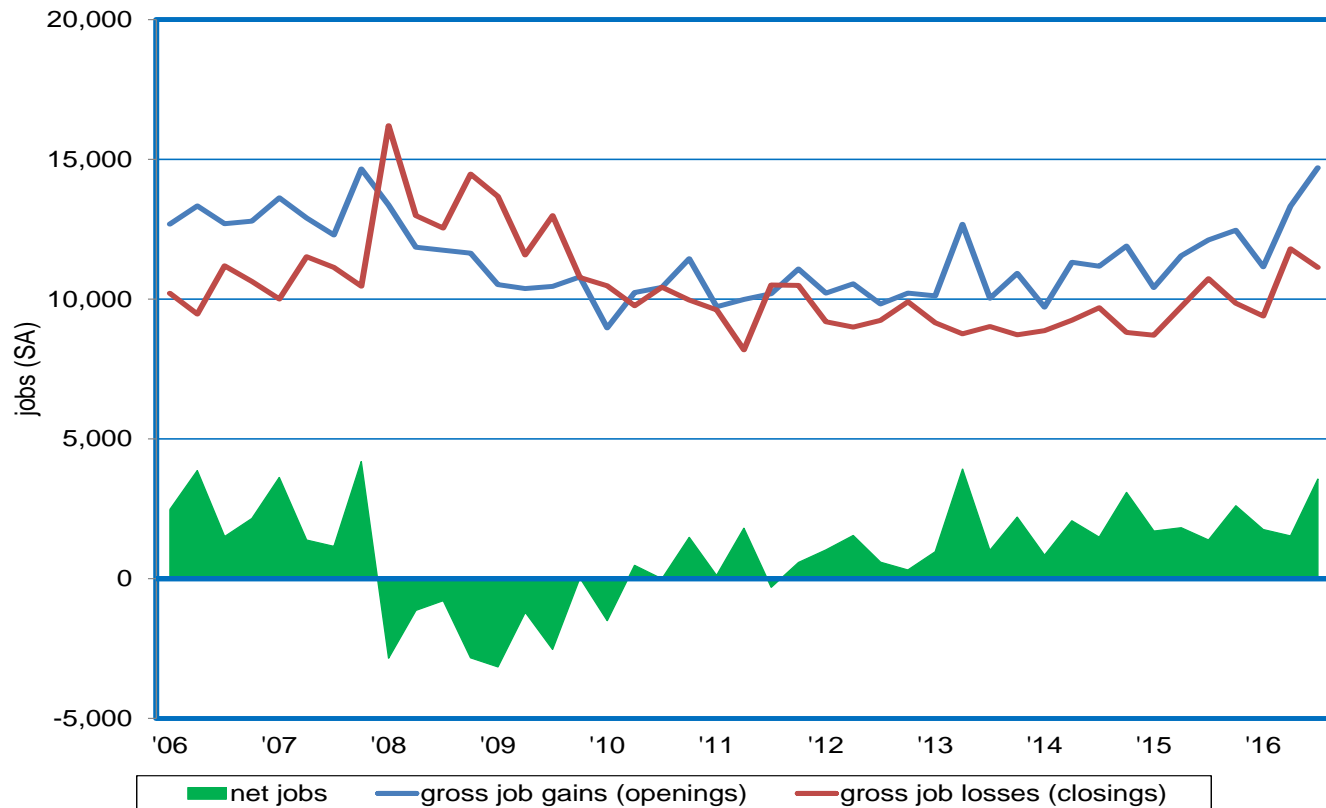
Job Gains>Losses in 24 Straight Quarters; 2016:IIIQ Net Gain = 14,300 Jobs...2nd- Strongest Gain Since Pre-Recession



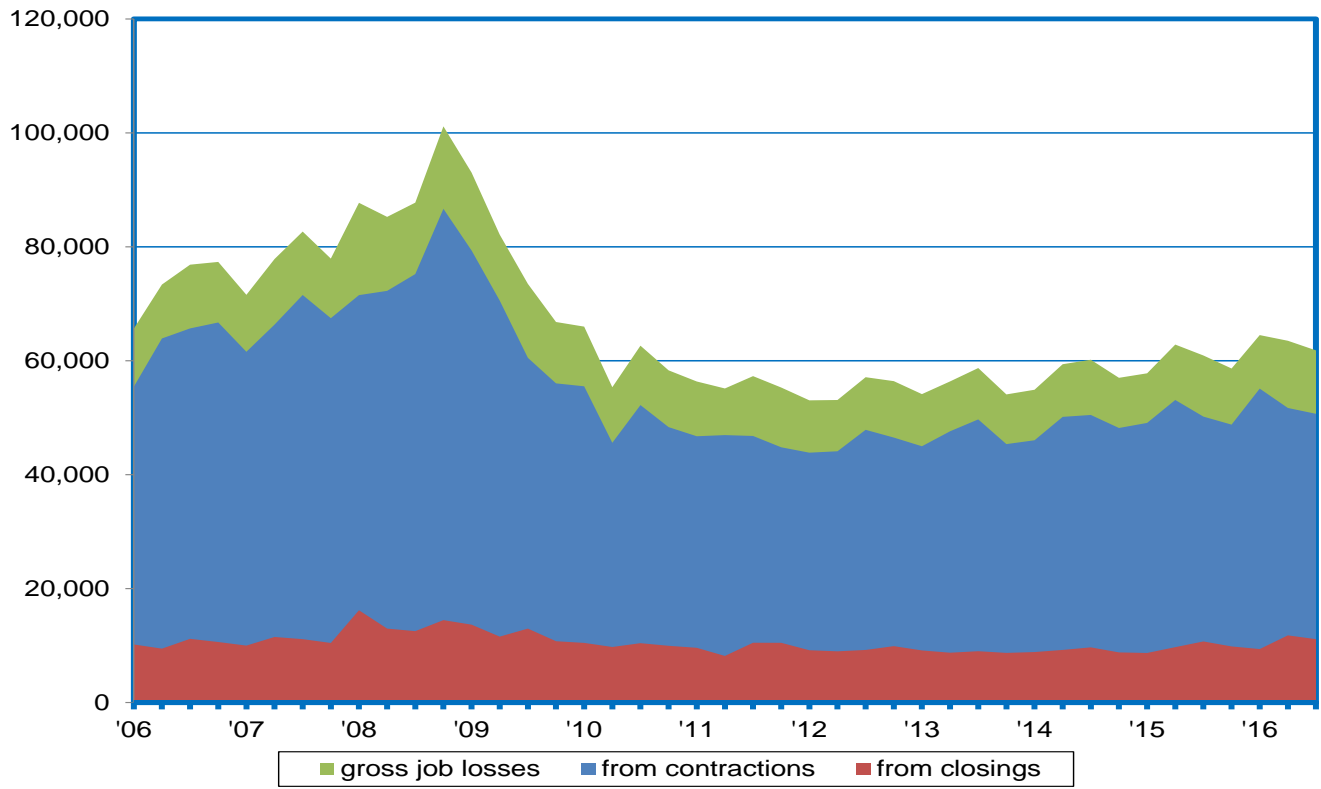
Gross Job Gains > Losses by 14,300; Prof./Business Svcs. had the Largest Net Job Increase @ 3,300; Healthcare Also Strong



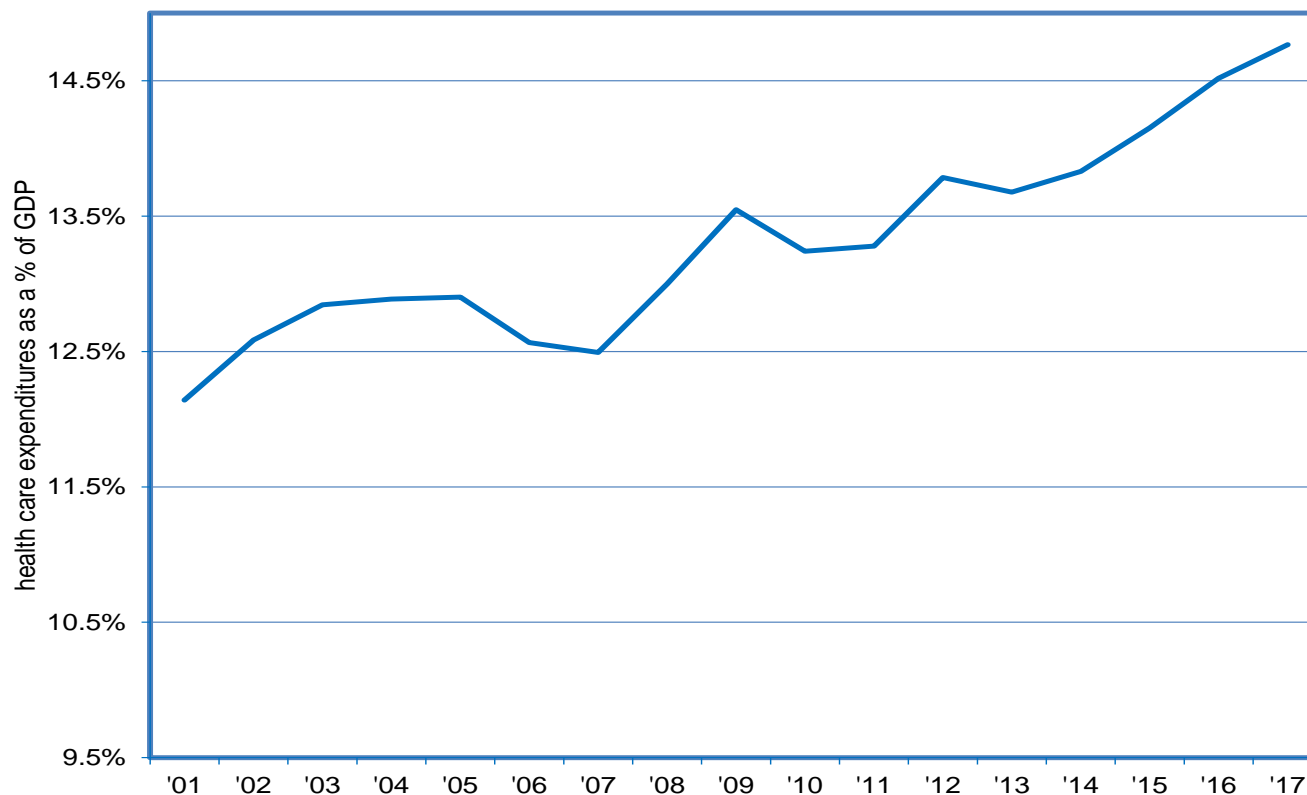
Opening Gains > Closing Losses Last 20 Quarters; 2016:IIIQ Net Gain=3,600 Jobs; Job Gains From Openings Highest Since 2004



Existing Private Sector Business Contractions Drive Gross Job Losses; 51K Lost Jobs from Contractions in 2016:IIIQ; 11K From Closings



Health Care Accounting for a Growing Share of Total Economic Activity in Nevada

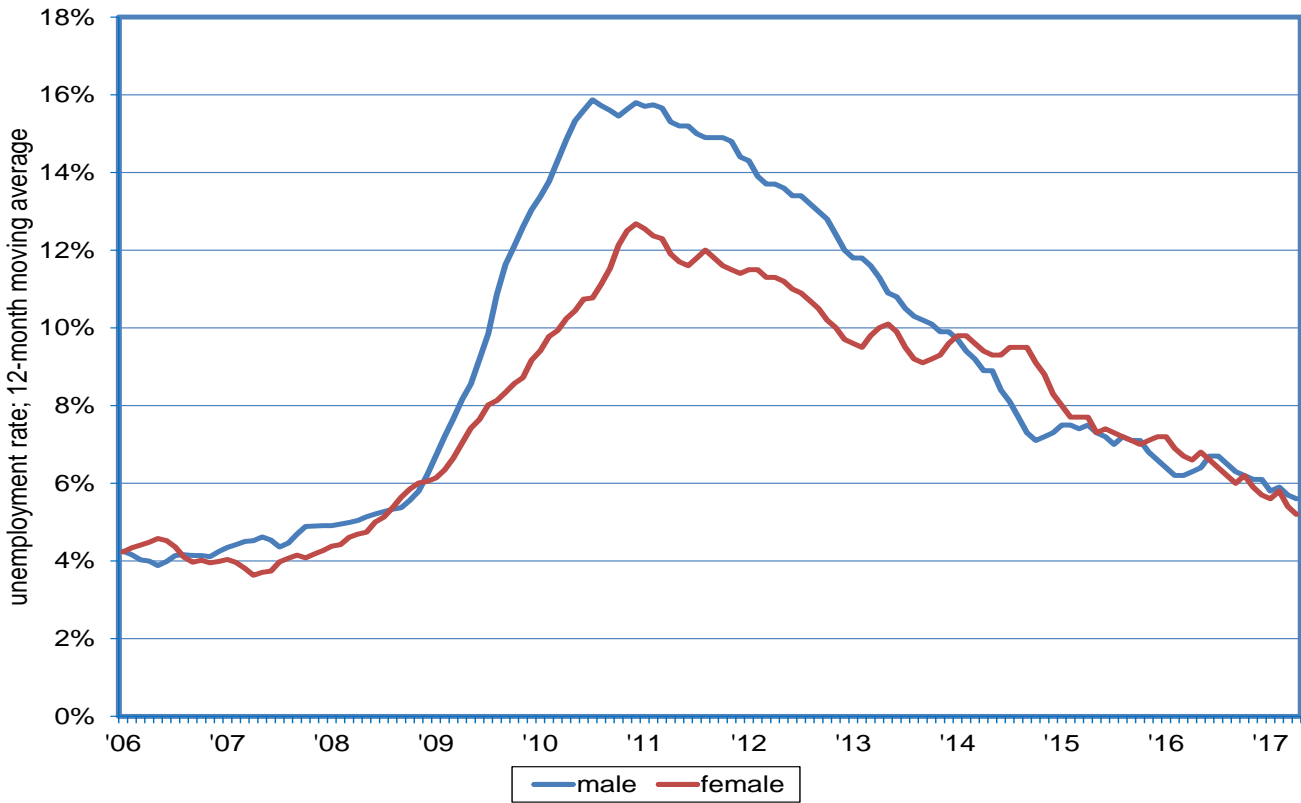


Including Discouraged Workers Adds 0.5 Point to the “Official” Unemployment Rate

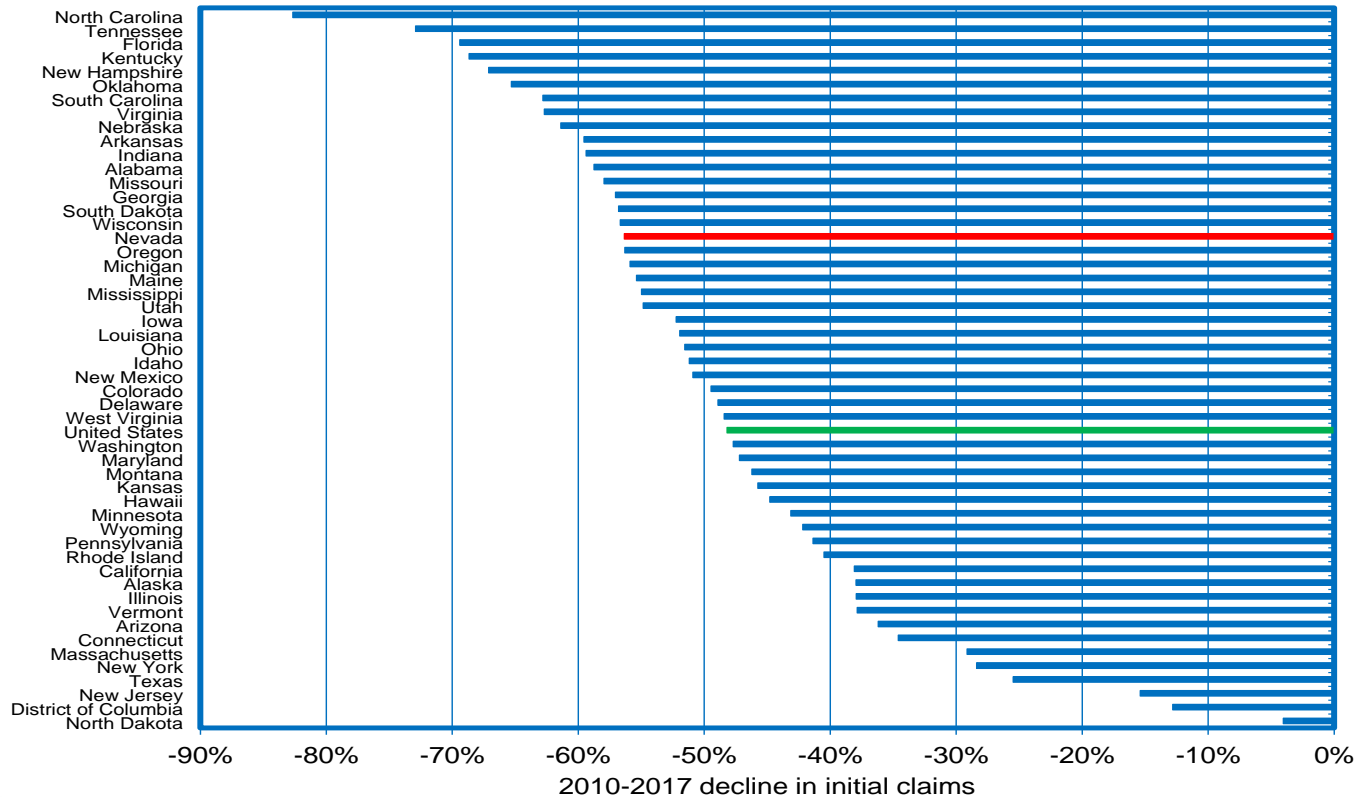
Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (Annual Average - 2016:IIQ through 2017:IQ)		
Measure	Underutilization Concept	Level
Official Rate	jobless persons available to take a job who have actively sought work in the past four weeks	5.3%
U-1	jobless 15 weeks or longer	2.3%
U-2	job losers and persons losing a temporary job	2.9%
U-3	similar to official rate	5.6%
U-4	U-3 plus discouraged workers	6.1%
U-5	U-4 plus others marginally attached to the labor force	6.8%
U-6	U-5 plus those employed part-time for economic reasons	11.9%
Official Rate: annual average of 2016:IIQ through 2017:IQ		



Gap Between Male/Female Unemployment Rate Eliminated as the Recovery has Unfolded; Construction Played a Key Role



Decline in Initial Claims Over Recovery Period Considerably More Pronounced in Nevada than in the U.S. as a Whole





NEVADA Employment & Unemployment

April 2017

Employment Growth

	M/M	Y/Y	Y/Y%
Nevada (Seasonally Adjusted)	11.3	46.2	3.6%
Nevada (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	17.0	42.1	3.3%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted) (Employment in thousands)	211	2,237	1.6%

Unemployment Rates:

Nevada Statewide (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.7%
Nevada Statewide (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)	4.6%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)	4.4%

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)

	Apr-17	Apr-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-17
Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1440.7	1421.7	19.0	1.3%	1439.2
EMPLOYMENT	1373.3	1337.5	35.9	2.7%	1370.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	67.3	84.2	-16.9	-20.0%	68.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%	5.9%	-----	-----	4.8%
Non-Seasonally Adjusted					
LABOR FORCE	1437.7	1420.6	17.1	1.2%	1435.7
EMPLOYMENT	1371.1	1337.3	33.8	2.5%	1368.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	66.6	83.3	-16.7	-20.0%	67.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%	5.9%	-----	-----	4.7%

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 SA*

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Apr-17	Apr-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-17
Total All Industries	1337	1290.8	46.2	3.6%	1325.7
<i>Natural Resources & Mining</i>	14.2	13.8	0.4	2.9%	14
<i>Construction</i>	84.5	74.8	9.7	13.0%	81.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	45.1	43.3	1.8	4.2%	45
Durable Goods	28.1	26.6	1.5	5.6%	27.9
Non-durable Goods	17	16.7	0.3	1.8%	17.1
<i>Trade, Transportation & Utilities</i>	243.3	241.2	2.1	0.9%	242.2
Wholesale	34.5	34.4	0.1	0.3%	34.7
Retail	145.1	143.8	1.3	0.9%	143.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.7	63.0	0.7	1.1%	63.8
<i>Information</i>	14.5	14.8	-0.3	-2.0%	14.3
<i>Financial Activities</i>	63.9	62.5	1.4	2.2%	63.8
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.7	27.2	0.5	1.8%	28
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	184.5	174.3	10.2	5.9%	181.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical	56.6	53.8	2.8	5.2%	56.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	103.2	96.9	6.3	6.5%	100.7
<i>Education and Health Services</i>	132.5	126.0	6.5	5.2%	131.4
Educational Services	13.4	12.6	0.8	6.3%	13.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	119.1	113.4	5.7	5.0%	118
<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	355.2	344.2	11.0	3.2%	351.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.4	30.3	1.1	3.6%	31
Accommodation and Food Service	323.8	313.9	9.9	3.2%	320.2
<i>Other Services</i>	40.7	39.4	1.3	3.3%	40.8
<i>Government</i>	158.6	156.5	2.1	1.3%	159.8
Federal	18.8	18.4	0.4	2.2%	18.9
State	38.9	39.1	-0.2	-0.5%	39.4
Local	100.9	99.0	1.9	1.9%	101.5

*SA Seasonally Adjusted

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Establishment Based Industrial Employment Nevada Statewide

(Estimates In Thousands)

	Apr-17	Apr-16	CHANGE	% CHANGE	Mar-17
Total All Industries	1335.9	1293.8	42.1	3.3%	1318.9
Goods Producing	142.1	130.6	11.5	8.8%	137.9
Natural Resources & Mining	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2%	13.8
Metal Ore Mining	11.0	10.9	0.1	0.9%	11.0
Construction	83.2	73.8	9.4	12.7%	79.3
Construction of Buildings	12.7	12.0	0.7	5.8%	12.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	62.2	53.9	8.3	15.4%	58.4
Manufacturing	44.9	43.1	1.8	4.2%	44.8
Durable Goods	28.0	26.5	1.5	5.7%	27.8
Miscellaneous durable goods	7.4	7.1	0.3	4.2%	7.4
Other Miscellaneous (Includes Slot Mfg.)	6.5	6.3	0.2	3.2%	6.5
Non-durable Goods	16.9	16.6	0.3	1.8%	17.0
Service Providing	1193.8	1163.2	30.6	2.6%	1181.0
Private Service Providing	1031.8	1004.2	27.6	2.7%	1018.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	241.5	239.1	2.4	1.0%	239.6
Wholesale	34.4	34.3	0.1	0.3%	34.5
Retail	143.8	142.1	1.7	1.2%	141.5
Food & Beverage Stores	23.1	22.9	0.2	0.9%	23.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.4	9.0	0.4	4.4%	9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.3	62.7	0.6	1.0%	63.6
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	59.3	58.7	0.6	1.0%	59.6
Air Transportation	7.0	6.9	0.1	1.4%	6.9
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.4	14.4	0.0	0.0%	14.5
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.2	-0.1	-1.0%	10.1
Information	14.5	14.9	-0.4	-2.7%	14.2
Telecommunications	3.7	3.9	-0.2	-5.1%	3.8
Financial Activities	63.3	62.5	0.8	1.3%	63.3
Finance and Insurance	35.8	35.3	0.5	1.4%	35.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	19.3	19.0	0.3	1.6%	19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.5	27.2	0.3	1.1%	27.4
Professional & Business Services	183.7	175.3	8.4	4.8%	180.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical	57.0	54.6	2.4	4.4%	56.9
Management of Companies	24.3	23.8	0.5	2.1%	24.1
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	102.4	96.9	5.5	5.7%	99.6
Administrative & Support Services	99.0	93.4	5.6	6.0%	96.2
Employment Services	21.7	20.9	0.8	3.8%	21.1
Education and Health Services	133.0	126.3	6.7	5.3%	131.1
Educational Services	13.6	12.9	0.7	5.4%	13.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	119.4	113.4	6.0	5.3%	117.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	54.1	50.0	4.1	8.2%	52.7
Hospitals	30.3	28.9	1.4	4.8%	30.2
Leisure and Hospitality	354.9	346.5	8.4	2.4%	348.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31.7	30.6	1.1	3.6%	30.6
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	24.5	23.8	0.7	2.9%	23.6
Accommodation and Food Service	323.2	315.9	7.3	2.3%	318.3
Accommodation	195.2	193.0	2.2	1.1%	194.0
Casino Hotels and Gaming	187.1	186.6	0.5	0.3%	185.9
Casino Hotels	177.1	176.7	0.4	0.2%	176.1
Gaming Industries	10.0	9.9	0.1	1.0%	9.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	128.0	122.9	5.1	4.1%	124.3
Full-Service Restaurants	63.3	60.2	3.1	5.1%	61.3
Limited-Service Restaurants	48.5	48.3	0.2	0.4%	47.1
Other Services	40.9	39.6	1.3	3.3%	40.5
Government	162.0	159.0	3.0	1.9%	162.8
Federal	18.7	18.4	0.3	1.6%	18.6
State	40.8	40.4	0.4	1.0%	41.0
Local	102.5	100.2	2.3	2.3%	103.2

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide SA*

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	1337									1328.1
Natural Resources & Mining	13.9	13.9	14	14.2									14.0
Construction	81.7	80.1	81.8	84.5									82.1
Manufacturing	44.8	45.1	45	45.1									45.0
Durable Goods	27.8	28.1	27.9	28.1									28.0
Non-durable Goods	17.0	17	17.1	17									17.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.4	242.1	242.2	243.3									242.6
Wholesale	34.6	34.3	34.7	34.5									34.5
Retail Trade	144.0	143.4	143.7	145.1									144.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.8	64.4	63.8	63.7									64.0
Information	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.5									14.5
Financial Activities	63.3	64	63.8	63.9									63.7
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	27.6	28	28	27.7									27.8
Professional & Business Services	180.1	181.3	181.4	184.5									182.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.1	56.6									56.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	101.4	100.4	100.7	103.2									101.7
Education and Health Services	129.3	131.4	131.4	132.5									131.1
Educational Services	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4									13.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	116.5	118.1	118	119.1									117.9
Leisure and Hospitality	351.1	351.9	351.2	355.2									352.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	30.4	31	31	31.4									30.9
Accommodation and Food Service	320.7	320.9	320.2	323.8									321.8
Other Services	40.9	41.7	40.8	40.7									41.1
Government	159.6	159.9	159.8	158.6									159.4
Federal	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8									18.9
State	39.3	39.3	39.4	38.9									39.2
Local	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.9									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.

Apr-17

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

*Seasonally Adjusted

2017 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY DATA

Nevada Statewide NSA*

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	1335.9									1317.9
Goods Producing	135.5	135.9	137.9	142.1									137.9
Natural Resources & Mining	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.0									13.8
Metal Ore Mining	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0									11.0
Construction	77.6	77.5	79.3	83.2									79.4
Construction of Buildings	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7									12.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	56.9	56.8	58.4	62.2									58.6
Manufacturing	44.3	44.6	44.8	44.9									44.7
Durable Goods	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0									27.8
Computer & Electronic Products	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
Non-durable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.9									16.9
Service Providing	1168.7	1176.8	1181.0	1193.8									1180.1
Private Service Providing	1011.6	1014.5	1018.2	1031.8									1019.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	242.2	239.3	239.6	241.5									240.7
Wholesale	34.4	34.1	34.5	34.4									34.4
Retail	143.8	141.4	141.5	143.8									142.6
Food & Beverage Stores	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1									23.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4									9.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3									63.7
Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0									4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	60.0	59.8	59.6	59.3									59.7
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0									6.9
Transit and Ground Passenger	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4									14.4
Taxi and Limousine Service	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1									10.1
Information	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.5									14.4
Telecommunications	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7									3.8
Financial Activities	62.7	63.2	63.3	63.3									63.1
Finance and Insurance	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8									35.9
Credit Intermediation & Related	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.3									19.4
Real Estate & Rental Leasing	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.5									27.3
Professional & Business Services	179.7	179.6	180.6	183.7									180.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical	55.5	56.4	56.9	57.0									56.5
Management of Companies	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.3									24.2
Administrative & Support and Waste Mgt.	100.1	98.9	99.6	102.4									100.3
Administrative & Support Services	96.6	95.4	96.2	99.0									96.8
Employment Services	21.8	20.9	21.1	21.7									21.4
Education and Health Services	128.4	130.9	131.1	133.0									130.9
Educational Services	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.6									13.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	115.5	117.4	117.5	119.4									117.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.2	53.0	52.7	54.1									53.0
Hospitals	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3									30.1
Leisure and Hospitality	344.5	346.0	348.9	354.9									348.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.7									30.4
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	23.0	23.3	23.6	24.5									23.6
Accommodation and Food Service	315.1	316.0	318.3	323.2									318.2
Accommodation	193.0	194.4	194.0	195.2									194.2
Casino Hotels and Gaming	184.5	185.7	185.9	187.1									185.8
Casino Hotels	174.8	175.9	176.1	177.1									176.0
Gaming Industries	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0									9.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	122.1	121.6	124.3	128.0									124.0
Full-Service Restaurants	60.4	60.2	61.3	63.3									61.3
Limited-Service Restaurants	46.8	46.6	47.1	48.5									47.3
Other Services	39.8	41.0	40.5	40.9									40.6
Government	157.1	162.3	162.8	162.0									161.1
Federal	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7									18.6
State	36.8	40.5	41.0	40.8									39.8
Local	101.7	103.2	103.2	102.5									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.

Apr-17

Information compiled by DETR's Research & Analysis Bureau

*Non-Seasonally Adjusted

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	1439.2	1440.7									1438.5
EMPLOYMENT	1364.4	1368.0	1370.7	1373.3									1369.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	71.2	70.7	68.5	67.3									69.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%									4.9%
NEVADA NSA*													
LABOR FORCE	1428.2	1439.7	1435.6	1437.6									1435.3
EMPLOYMENT	1355.5	1366.7	1368.1	1371.1									1365.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	72.7	73.0	67.6	66.6									69.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%									4.9%

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

Apr-17