

ECONOMY IN BRIEF

ODETR RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
Office of Data, Economic Trends & Research

March 2013

NEVADA'S PREMIER SOURCE OF WORKFORCE & ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

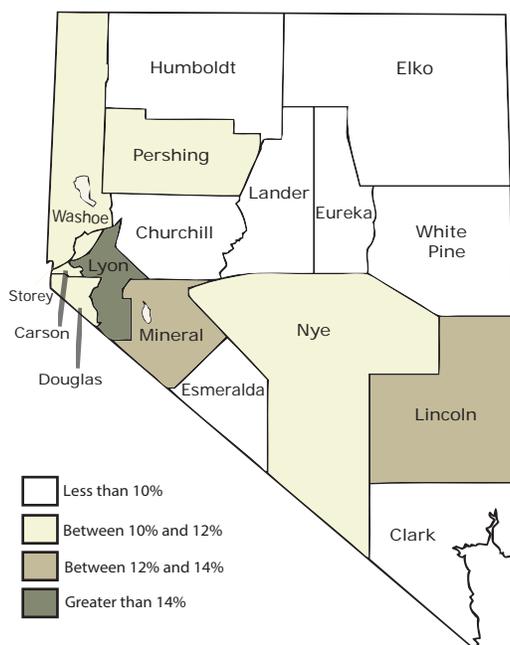
Economic Summary

Available evidence suggests that Nevada's labor market began its long climb out of the recession's impacts right around the beginning of 2011. While March's results suggest some sideways movement, now is a good time to take stock of Nevada's relative showing of late, whether measured over time or against other states.

Barometers of underlying trends in unemployment insurance activity are encouraging. Initial claims have fallen in 37 of the 40 months. More specifically, 15,400 claims were filed in March, the second-lowest level in the past five years. March's results are actually 7.6 percent below the monthly average over the past ten years. Similarly, other measures of unemployment activity (exhaustions, weeks paid, continued claims, and first payments) also remain lower than their recent historical averages.

Since job growth turned positive and strengthened since 2011, Nevada has gradually made up some of the ground lost during the recession. Prior to the downturn, Nevada had the most pronounced employment growth in the nation. At the height of the recession, the Silver State had the most pronounced job losses. In 2011, however, Nevada's private sector job base grew faster than 13 other states. Through the first three quarters of 2012, growth was stronger than in 21 other states. (This is based off Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages information, and represents a "complete count" of Nevada jobs covered by unemployment insurance. It is not as timely as the monthly estimates from the

Unemployment Rate by County



Current Employment Statistics Program that will be discussed below.) In fact, in September of last year, private sector job growth was stronger than in 33 other states, relative to September 2011, suggesting that our relative performance strengthened as the year unfolded.

More so than any other indicator, considerable attention is typically paid to the unemployment rate. Recent declines in Nevada's unemployment rate have been the strongest in the nation, by a considerable margin. Specifically, original estimates suggest that March's year-over-year decline in the jobless rate came in at 1.9 percentage points. The next most pronounced decline was 1.5 points.

Economic Indicators

<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATES</u>	March 2013
NEVADA *	9.7%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	9.8%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	10.0%
CARSON CITY MSA	10.6%
ELKO MICROPOLITAN AREA	5.9%
UNITED STATES *	7.6%
CALIFORNIA *	9.6%
* Seasonally Adjusted	
<u>JOB GROWTH (Y-O-Y)*</u>	
NEVADA	1.7%
LAS VEGAS-PARADISE MSA	2.0%
RENO-SPARKS MSA	1.2%
CARSON CITY MSA	0.4%
UNITED STATES	1.4%
CALIFORNIA	2.0%
* Seasonally Adjusted	
<u>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Y-O-Y)</u>	
UNITED STATES	1.5%
<u>GAMING WIN (Y-O-Y)</u>	
FEB 2012 - FEB 2013	
NEVADA	-15.1%
CLARK COUNTY	-17.7%
WASHOE COUNTY	-1.2%
<u>TAXABLE SALES (Y-O-Y)</u>	
JAN 2012 - JAN 2013	
NEVADA	9.3%
CLARK COUNTY	8.2%
WASHOE COUNTY	7.4%

In March, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Nevada rose to 9.7 percent, up from 9.6 percent in February. The uptick in the unemployment rate ended 20 months of the rate either declining or holding steady. Over the year, the unemployment rate has dropped from 11.6 percent in March of 2012, and unemployment is

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March 2013

down by 28,000 to 132,900 this month.

All told, 13 of the State's 17 counties registered year-over-year unemployment rate declines in March. Three counties saw no change in the rate, while another saw the jobless rate barely tick up. As has been the case for the past several years, the lowest unemployment rates continue to be found in rural Nevada, especially in those regions where mining has a heavy presence. Through the first three months of the year, the lowest rates are in Esmeralda, Lander, Humboldt, Elko, and Eureka. The highest are in Lyon and Mineral.

As for the State's three major metro areas, Las Vegas is home to a single-digit (9.8 percent) jobless rate for the second consecutive month in March. This translates into a 1.9 percentage point decline relative to a year ago. In the Reno/Sparks region, March's ten percent rate represents a 1.8 point decline from a year ago. Carson City remains home to the highest metro area jobless rate, at 10.6 percent, but it is still down noticeably from a year ago, when it measured 12.2 percent.

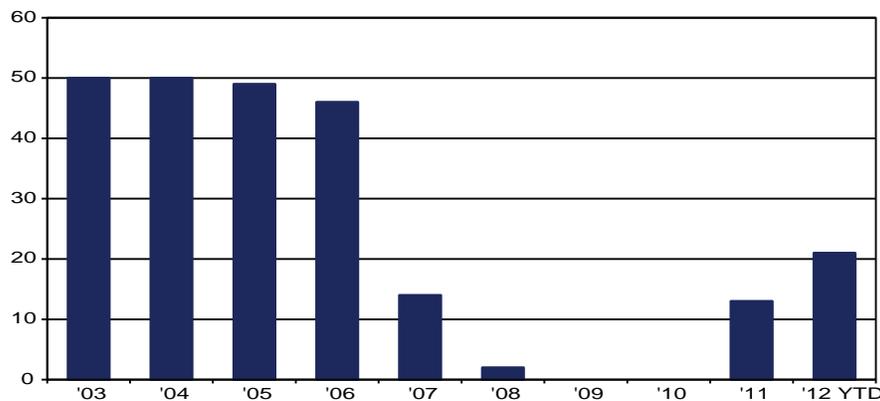
Monthly job changes worked against the unemployment rate this month. Total nonagricultural employment in Nevada declined by an estimated 2,900 jobs in March, seasonally adjusted. This comes on the heels of a revised loss of 4,100 jobs in February. Typically, March non-farm job levels expand by about 7,300 relative to the prior month. This year, however, just 4,400 jobs were added, resulting in the seasonally adjusted decline noted above.

So far this year, job growth appears to be slowing a bit after exceeding expectations in the second half of 2012. Still, year-over-year comparisons show Nevada growing at a 2.3 percent rate, or 25,500 jobs, relative to the first three months of last year. Nationally jobs grew by 1.6 percent in the first quarter compared to a year ago. More

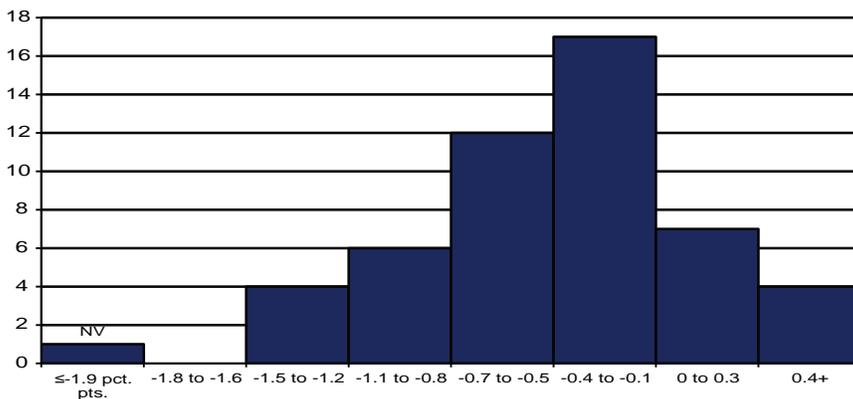
Current Measures of Nevada UI Barometers vs. Ten-Year Averages



Number of States with a Lower Private Sector Job Growth Rate than Nevada



States Grouped by February Decline in the Unemployment Rate (SA; year-over-year)



Economic Summary

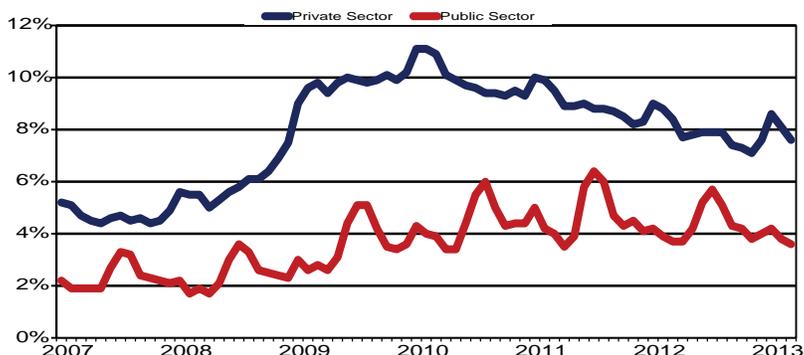
specifically, initial estimates for February found that just ten states had a faster annualized job growth rate than Nevada.

Goods producing industries are showing decent year-over-year growth rates, adding 5.2 percent more jobs in the first quarter compared to the same period in 2012, a gain of 5,300. Yet, like other barometers, growth appears to be showing some signs of slowing. A loss of 1,200 jobs was posted in March after a small increase (+200) in February. Construction employment contracted by 1,000 jobs, mining lost 200 jobs, and manufacturing employment did not change from February to March, following seasonal adjustment.

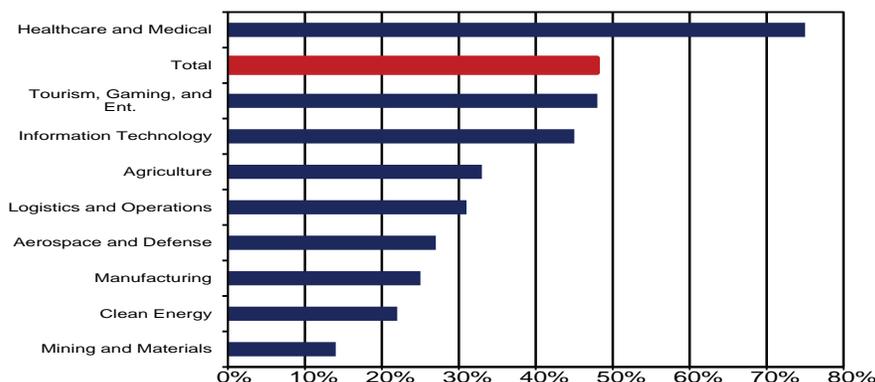
Nevada's top three growth industries on a year-over-year basis are mining/logging (+8.9 percent through the first quarter of the year), construction (+6.8 percent), and financial activities (+4.7 percent). Each exceeds their respective national growth rates, which are 2.5 percent, 2.7 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively. It is reassuring to see that two of the hardest hit industries during the recession, construction and financial activities, are rebounding. In fact, one sub-sector of financial activities, real estate/rental/leasing, recorded a year-over-year growth rate in March of 8.4 percent. As a result, it overtook a sector in Nevada that was growing steadily throughout the recession and into the early stages of recovery, mining, which had a year-over-year change of 6.6 percent in March.

The real estate/rental/leasing segment, with a relatively diverse workforce across gender lines, was hit hard by the downturn. It is an industry in which the ratio of women workers (46 percent) is about equivalent to the share of women in the total workforce (48 percent). Nevada's economic development efforts have identified key markets in which Nevada is poised for growth. Within this sector-driven approach, only one sector has a female-to-male ratio greater than one –

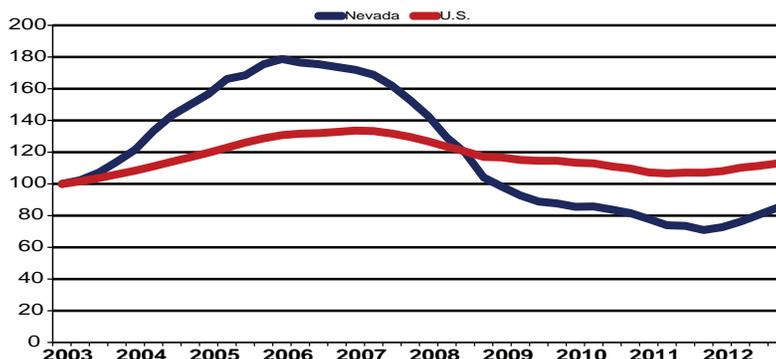
Unemployment Rate by "Class of Worker"



Female Share of the Workforce by Economic Development Sector



FHFA Housing Price Index: NV vs. the U.S. (SA; 2003:1Q = 100)



Economic Summary

health and medical care, where 75 percent of the workforce is made up of women. On the other end of the spectrum, only 14 percent of all jobs in the mining sector are held by women. Clean energy (22 percent) and manufacturing (25 percent) also rank low on the scale with respect to female workers. The tourism/gaming/entertainment sector is in line with the Statewide ratio.

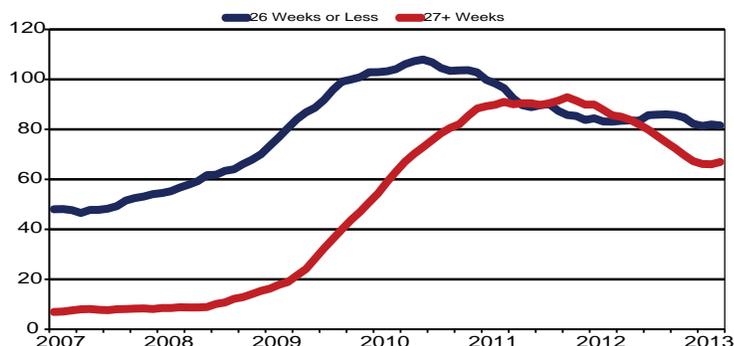
Sales prices of homes in Nevada increased by 20 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 compared to 2011 values, according to the Federal Housing Finance Administration (FHFA). Most housing related data are pointing to a recovery, but some in the industry are skeptical, arguing that there may be “artificial” supply constraints, thereby driving up prices, making it difficult to delineate the difference between a market driven increase and policy-driven impacts.

Looking across the country, though, prices are increasing in most states. U.S. home prices rose 5.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2012. In the fourth quarter of 2012, the FHFA State Home Price Index ranked Nevada as number two in the yearly change of the price index. For reference, Arizona was ranked number one, beating out Nevada with an increase of 22 percent. Furthermore, recent data by local realtor associations indicate that the spring buying season is fueling demand and prices are continuing to ascend.

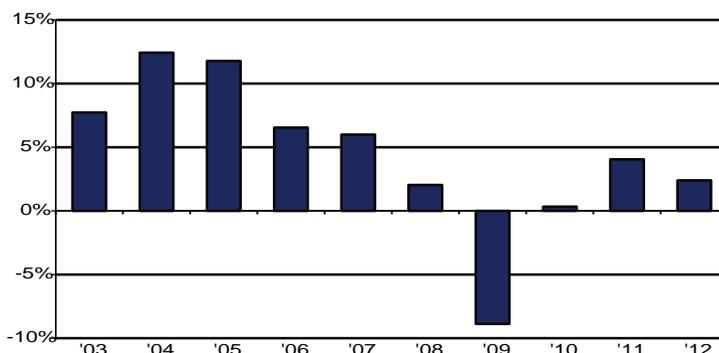
The only industry that is not growing is professional/business services, which has 2,800 fewer jobs in the first quarter compared to the same period a year ago. Losses were recorded in two out of three sub-sectors: the prof./scientific/tech. services industry (-1,100); and admin. & support/waste mgmt. & remediation services (-1,800).

Employment levels in Carson City have been hovering at cyclically low readings for about 18 months, with an estimated 27,700 jobs in the area in March. This

Unemployment Duration (12-month moving average)



Nevada Personal Income Growth (year-over-year)



post-recession level of employment was first recorded in the area in October of 2011 and has bounced no higher than 28,000 jobs through March 2013. Of the ten major industries in Carson City, all have had negligible changes in employment levels.

Reno/Sparks seasonally adjusted employment contracted by 1,100 jobs (-0.6 percent) over-the-month. Based upon historical trends, job levels should have increased by about 800 (not seasonally adjusted), but actually declined by about 300, resulting in the seasonally adjusted loss. On a year-over-year basis, the Reno/Sparks area's private sector is growing at a one percent rate, or 1,600

new jobs, since the first quarter of 2012. Construction employment grew by 7.2 percent and food services and drinking places grew by 3.5 percent, adding 600 and 400 new jobs, respectively, over-the-year during the first quarter of 2013.

Las Vegas job levels slid by 500 (-0.1 percent) over-the-month. On a year-over-year basis, the private sector in Las Vegas is up 2.1 percent, or 14,900 jobs through the first three months of 2013. Of the ten super-sectors in the Vegas economy, all are up except education/health services, which fell by 200 jobs over-the-year. Like the Statewide trend, the goods producing sector is up, gaining a healthy four percent (+2,200 jobs), led

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by gains in construction.

Nevada's economic improvement is also evident in long-term unemployment trends. Over the course of the downturn, the number of people out of work for an extended period of time rose to record highs in Nevada. (The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines long-term unemployment as those out of work for 27 weeks or more.) In 2011, the number of jobless Nevadans falling into this category averaged approximately 90,000 per month, about 52 percent of all of those without a job. At its peak, the level of long-term unemployment was more than ten times greater than in 2007.

With consistent year-over-year improvements, the long-term unemployed cohort has begun descending at a faster rate. Specifically, during the 12 months ending in March, 67,000 out of 148,500 jobless Nevadans are long-term unemployed (a share of about 45 percent). For comparison, the 2006 and 2007 readings had averages of just 12 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

To further understand the unemployment picture, national unemployment rates in the private sector versus the government sector are explored this month. Government workers historically have had very low unemployment rates compared to other industries. Furthermore, during the recent recession, the private sector jobless rate peaked prior to that for the public sector. Since reaching those peaks, the public/private gap has narrowed. At the height of the recession, the private sector unemployment rate exceeded that for government workers by more than seven percentage points. Currently, the gap is about four points.

Despite the decline in non-farm payroll jobs and a slight uptick in the unemployment rate, nearly all over-the-year comparisons are evidence of an ongoing mild recovery in Nevada's labor market. Additionally, one of the broadest measures of overall economic activity is also pointing to noticeable improvement.

Following a recession-induced decline in 2009, personal income has increased in every year since. Specifically, 2012 brought with it a 2.4 percent income gain. In each of the past two years, national gains have exceeded Nevada's increases by about one percentage point. Prior to the recession, Nevada's growth was considerably stronger than in the nation as a whole.

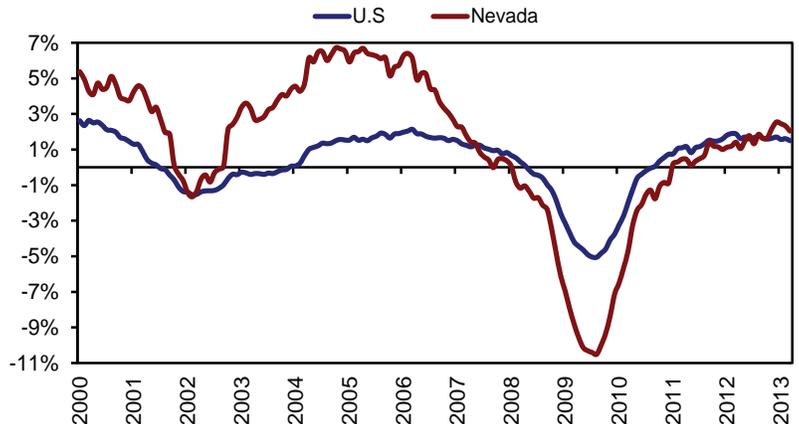
*Bill Anderson, Chief Economist
Leannra Copeland, Supervising
Economist*

Trends at a Glance

Industrial Employment

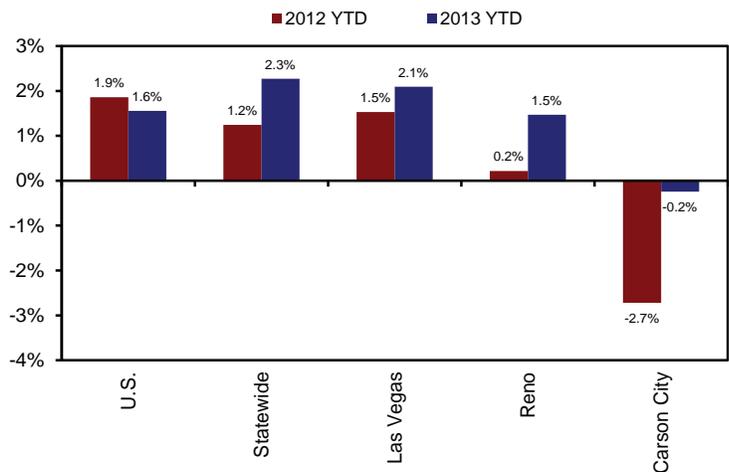
- Industrial employment in Nevada grew at a rate of 2.0 percent in March relative to a year prior, equating to a gain of 23,000 jobs.
- For the U.S., March job readings were up 1.5 percent relative to March 2012, equating to a gain of 1,980,000 jobs.

Job Growth
(Year-Over-Year Percent Change)
U.S. vs Nevada



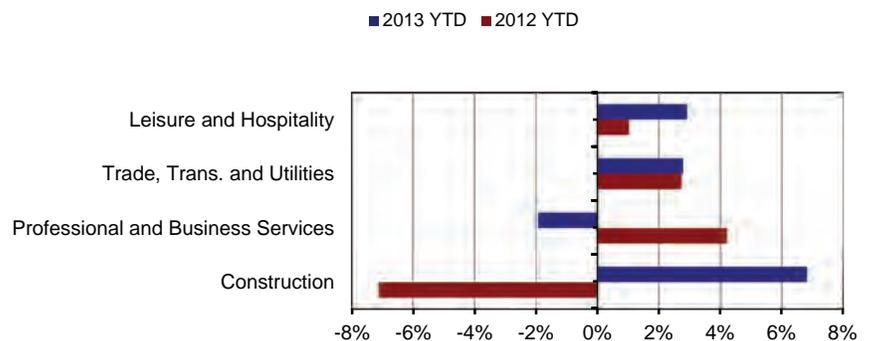
- The year-to-date annual rate of change in jobs remains better than a year ago throughout most regions of the State.
- The Las Vegas MSA's job count remained 2.1 percent YTD in March relative to the same period in 2012.
- In the Reno-Sparks MSA, YTD job readings have increased by 1.5 percent since 2012.
- In Carson City, employment fell 0.2 percent YTD, and is the only metro area to have fewer jobs now than the same period as last year.

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



- Jobs in the State's largest industry, leisure and hospitality, are up 2.9 percent YTD through March. A year earlier, YTD job readings were up one percent over the same time frame.
- The professional and business services sector decreased 1.9 percent YTD through March 2013 from a year earlier.
- Jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities sectors are up 2.8 percent YTD relative to the same time frame in 2012.
- Jobs in construction increased over the past year equating to a 6.8 percent YTD increase.

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

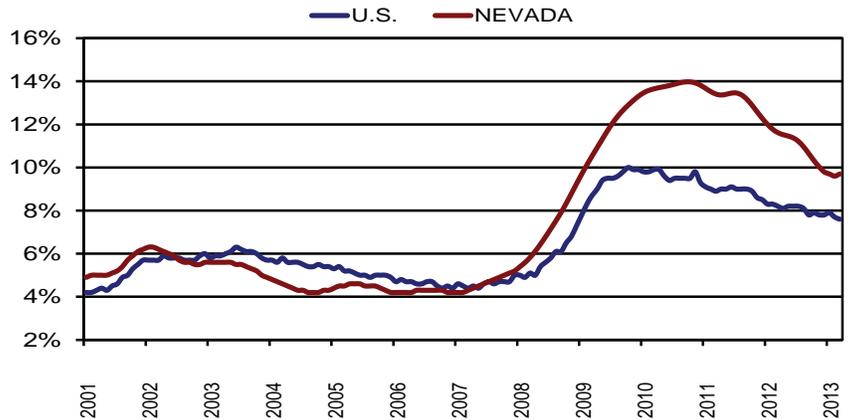


Trends at a Glance

Unemployment

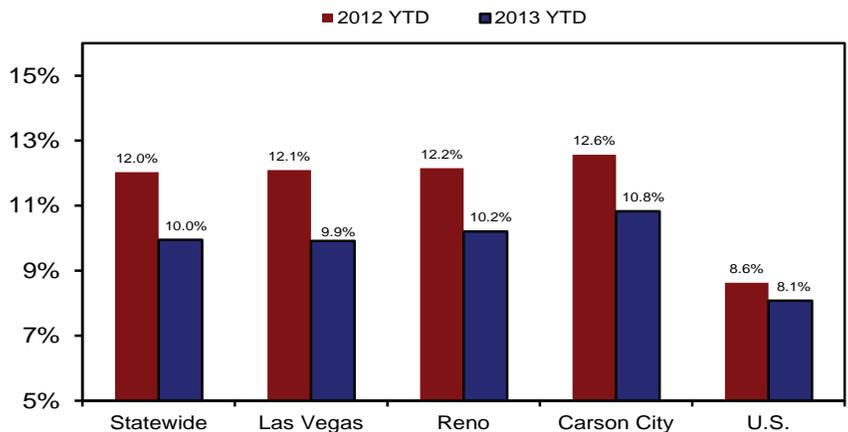
- March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Nevada increased by 0.1 percentage point from last month to 9.7 percent.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased 0.1 from February to March to 7.6 percent.
- Nevada has the highest unemployment rate in the nation, exceeding the national average by 2.1 percentage points.

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



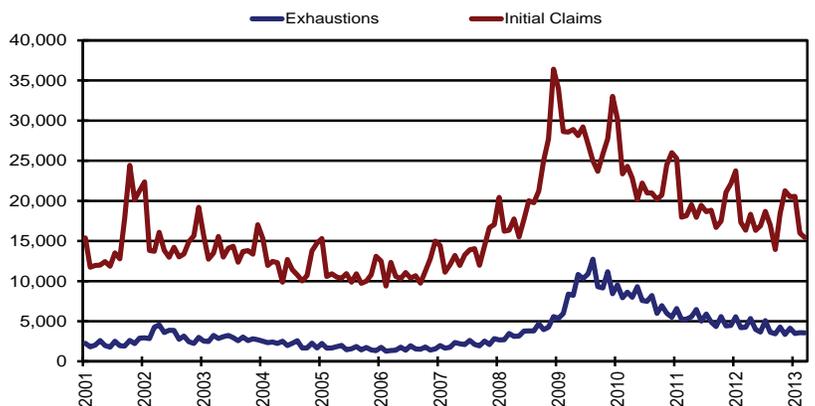
- At ten percent, the statewide unadjusted unemployment rate decreased two percent YTD from 2012 to 2013.
- The Las Vegas-Paradise MSA recorded an unemployment rate of 9.9 percent YTD through March, a 2.2 point decrease over-the-year.
- The Reno-Sparks MSA's jobless rate was 10.2 percent YTD through March. This equates to a decrease of two percentage points compared to the same period last year.
- The jobless rate in Carson City was 10.8 percent YTD through March, down 1.8 percentage points over the first three months of 2012.

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



- In March, 15,441 initial claims were filed in Nevada, compared to 16,356 in March 2012, a 5.6 percent decrease over the year.
- Final payments, signifying an exhaustion of regular State benefits, decreased by 26 over the month with 3,554 exhaustees recorded in March. Over-the-year, final payments were down 16.4 percent.

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

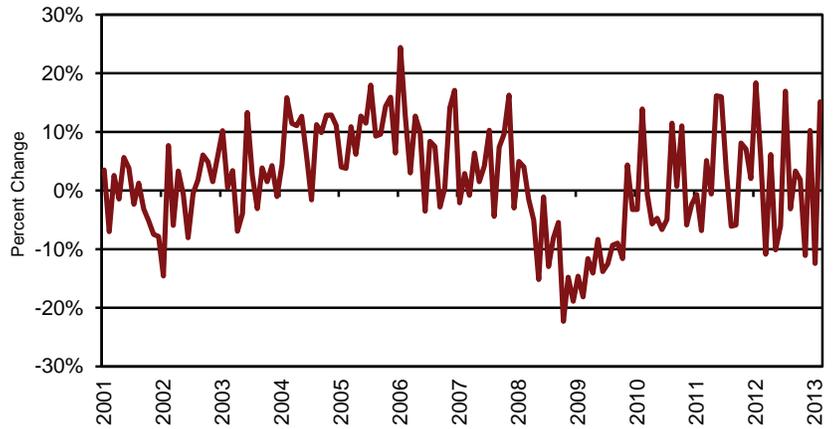


Trends at a Glance

Economic Indicators

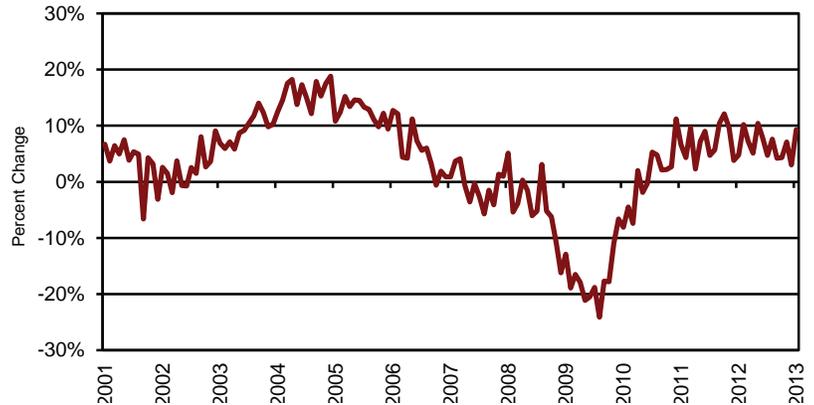
- Nevada's non-restricted gaming licensees reported a 15.1 percent increase in gaming win compared to February 2012.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, gaming win has increased 2.3 percent compared to the same period in 2012.

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



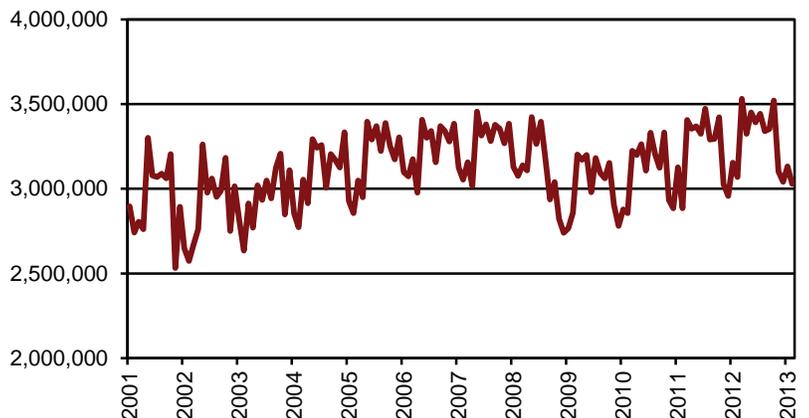
- In January, taxable sales increased 9.3 percent over January 2012 with collections totaling \$3,448,040,200.
- For the fiscal year-to-date, taxable sales are up 5.6 percent compared to the same period in 2012.

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



- Las Vegas visitor volume decreased 41,034 in February relative to a year prior, a 1.3 percent decrease.
- Year-to-date, visitor volume is down one percent in 2013 compared to a year earlier.

Las Vegas Monthly Visitor Volume

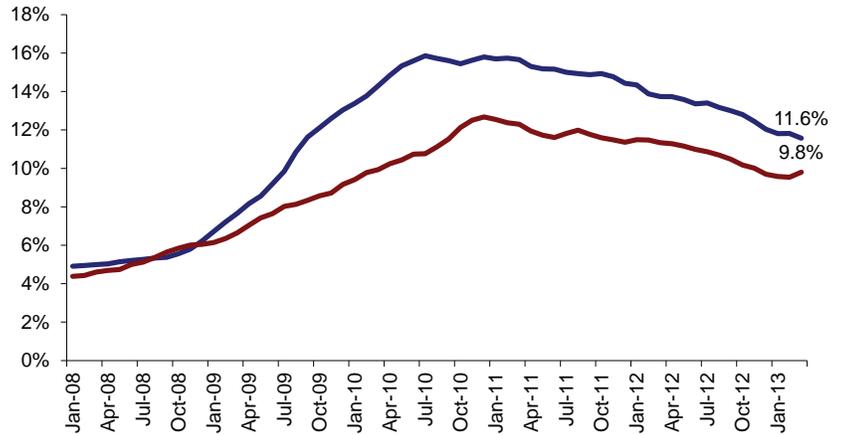


Trends at a Glance

Demographics of the Unemployed

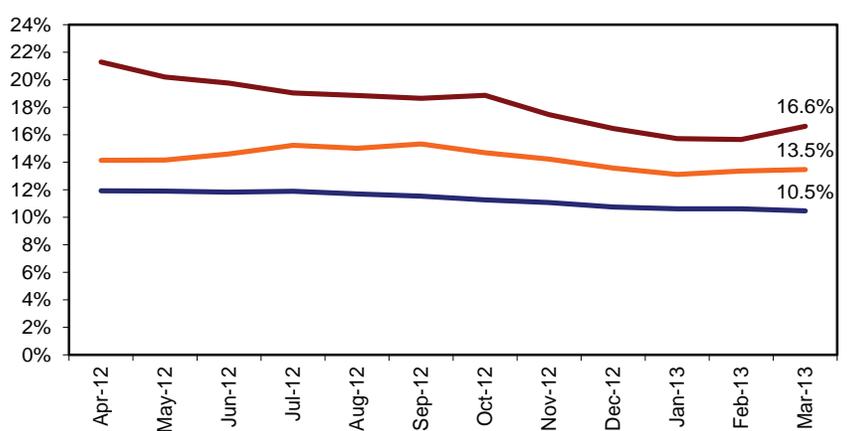
- The unemployment rate for men in Nevada was 11.6 percent in March, down 0.2 percentage points from last month.
- Conversely, the female unemployment rate increased to 9.8 percent from 9.5 percent.
- Traditionally male-dominated industries, such as construction, have lost the most jobs during the recession, while female dominated industries, such as health care, have fared better overall.

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



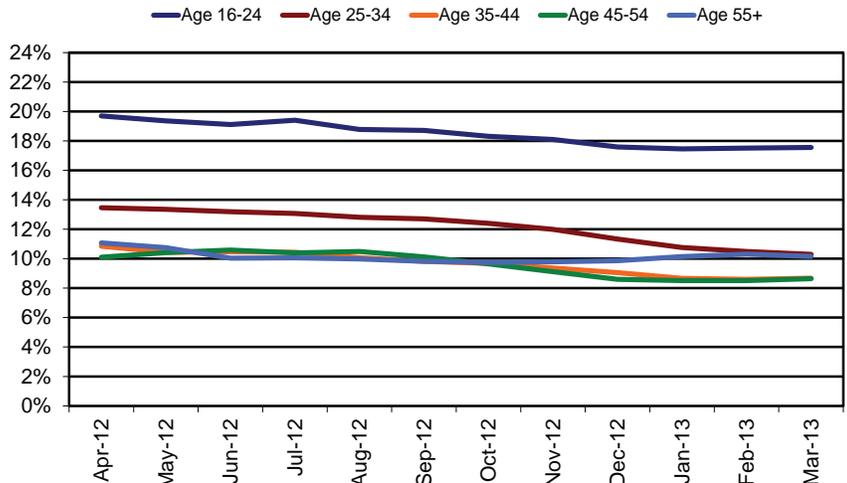
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's Hispanic labor force increased by 0.1 percentage point to 13.5 percent from February to March.
- The rate for Nevada's unemployed black labor force increased one percentage point to 16.6 percent.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's white labor force decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 10.5 percent.

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



- At 17.6 percent, the unemployment rate for Nevada's youngest workers, age 16-24, registered the highest of any age group, as historically holds true.
- The unemployment rate for workers age 25-34 was 10.3 percent in March and is down by 3.2 since last year.
- The unemployment rate for Nevada's oldest group of workers, 55+, was 10.2 percent in March, which is 0.9 percentage points lower than last year.

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

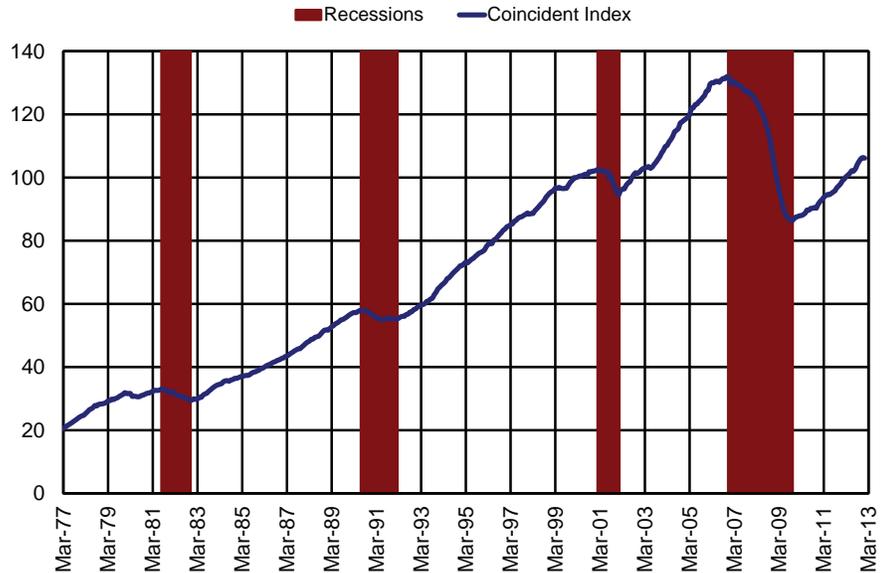


Trends at a Glance

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident and Leading Employment Indices

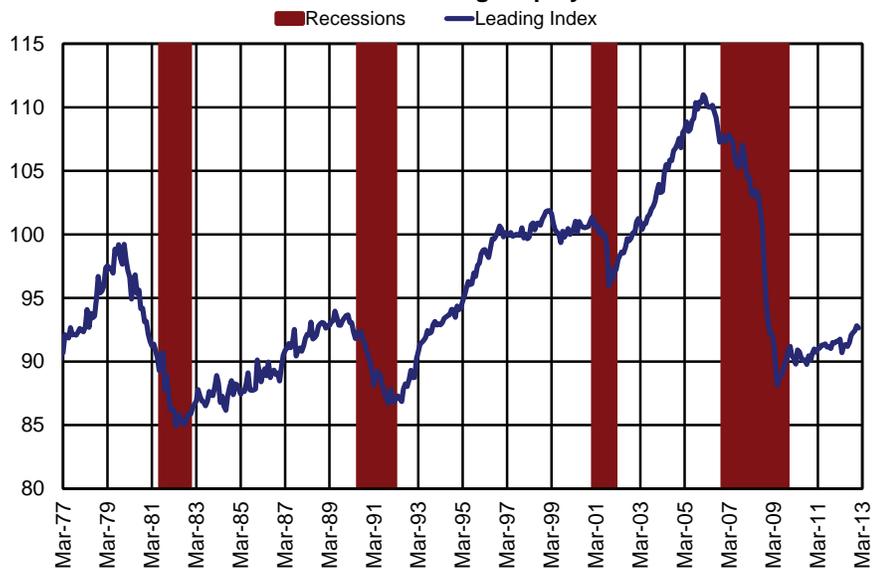
- The Nevada Coincident Employment Index measures the ups and downs of the Nevada economy using an index of employment variables. The peak of the last employment cycle in Nevada occurred in December 2006. The coincident index then regressed steadily through October 2009, where the coincident index reached a bottom.
- The March release of data conveys a consistent, positive story for the coincident index on a year-over basis. The unemployment rate (inverted), household employment, nonfarm employment, and the insured unemployment rate (inverted) all moved in a positive direction since last year.
- The coincident index fell slightly in March compared to February because of unfavorable movements in the unemployment rate (inverted) and household employment.

CBER-DETR Nevada Coincident Employment Index



- The Nevada Leading Employment Index provides a signal about the future direction of the coincident index. For example, for Nevada's most recent employment recession, the leading index provided a clear signal by peaking in January 2006, eleven months before the coincident index reached its peak and reached a bottom in May 2009, five months before the coincident index reached its bottom.
- The leading index continues to tell a mixed story on a year-over-year basis. The short-duration unemployment rate (inverted), construction employment, commercial permits, and initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted) moved in a positive direction, whereas the real Moody's Baa bond rate (inverted) and housing permits moved in a negative direction.
- The leading index rose slightly in March despite drag from Moody's Baa bond rate (inverted), construction employment, and housing permits on a month-over basis.

CBER-DETR Nevada Leading Employment Index

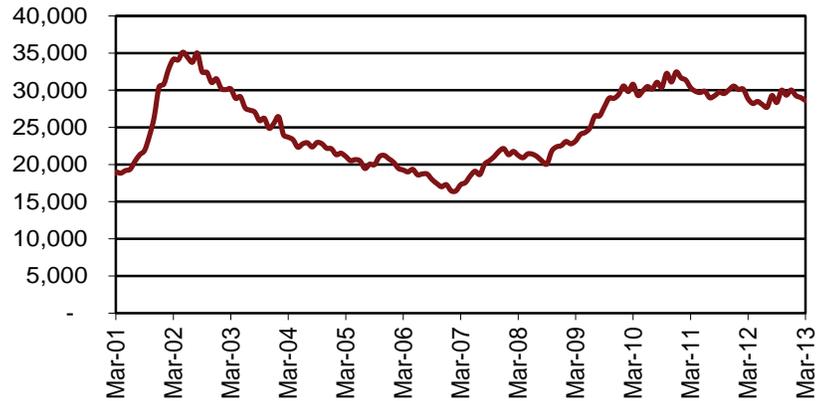


Trends at a Glance

Welfare Indicators

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides time-limited cash assistance to low-income families with children so they can be cared for in their own home. TANF also seeks to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, reducing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. As an economic indicator, TANF reveals information on the relative well-being of Nevada's low-income families. The number of recipients in the program is strongly influenced by the ups and downs of the business cycle.
- In March, 28,606 individuals were receiving assistance. Since March of last year, the level of assistance decreased by 0.8 percent, or 242 fewer recipients.

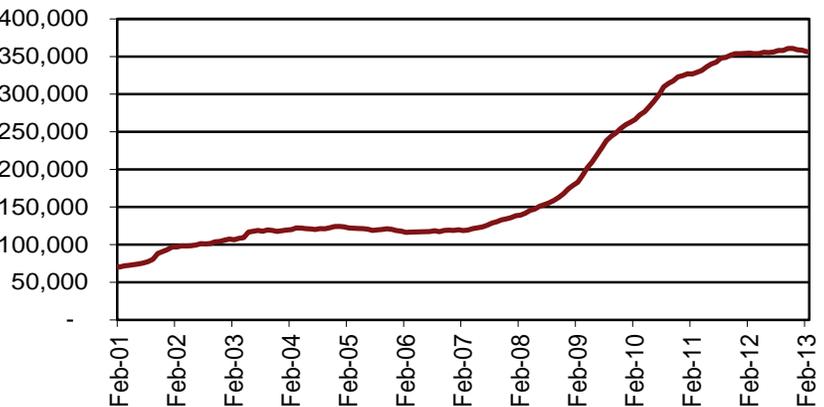
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families in Nevada, Number of Cash Recipients



Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as "food stamps", provides the means to increase food purchasing power to raise the nutritional level among low-income households and is the first line of defense against hunger for thousands of Nevadans.
- In February 356,414 Nevadans participated in the program. Over-the-year, the number of participants receiving assistance had an increase of 0.5 percent, or 1,874 more recipients.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Number of Participating Nevadans



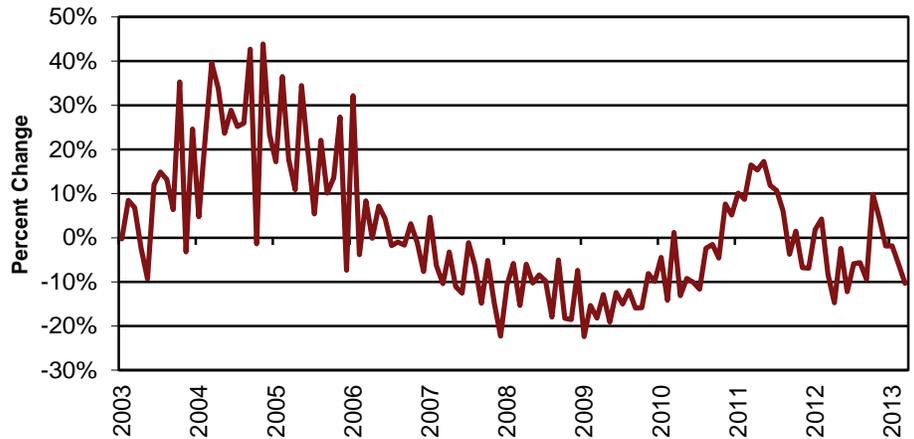
Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

Trends at a Glance

Business Activity

- New business entity formations are comprised of both domestic and foreign entities forming/registering in the State. Trends indicate directional insight into business formation and investments.
- In March, new business filings were down 10.3 percent over March 2012. Year-to-date the formation of new businesses are down 2.0 percent compared to the same period last year.

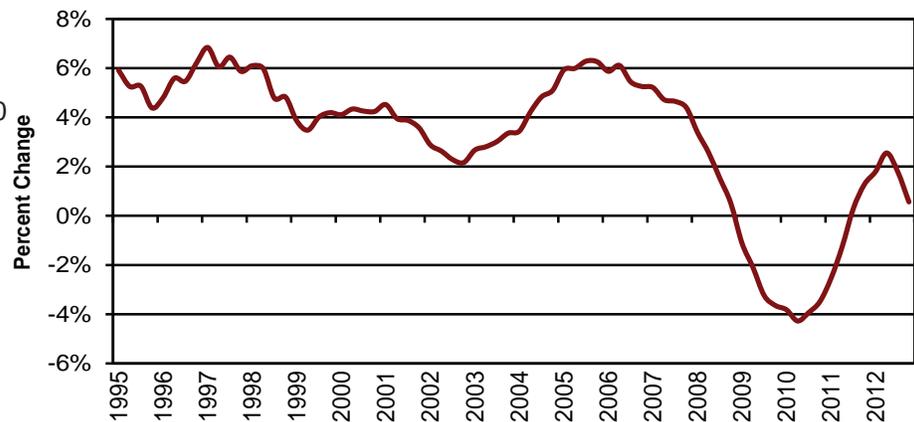
Business Entity Formations
(Year-Over-Year Percentage Change)



Source: Nevada Secretary of State

- The State unemployment insurance (UI) contribution operations report identifies the number of UI-liable employers processed each quarter.
- During the fourth quarter of 2012 there were 57,154 employers subject to UI taxes. Compared to the same quarter in 2011, there are 320 more employers in the program, a 0.6 percent increase.

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



Employment and Labor Force Summary

Nevada

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013
Total Nonfarm Employment	1152.5	1129.5	1148.1	23.0	4.4	25.5	2.0%	0.4%	2.3%
Goods Producing Industries	106.6	101.8	107.0	4.8	-0.4	5.3	4.7%	-0.4%	5.2%
Natural Resources and Mining	16.1	15.0	16.1	1.1	0.0	1.3	7.3%	0.0%	8.9%
Construction	51.2	48.1	51.7	3.1	-0.5	3.3	6.4%	-1.0%	6.8%
Manufacturing	39.3	38.7	39.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.6%	0.3%	1.8%
Service Producing Industries	1045.9	1027.7	1041.1	18.2	4.8	20.2	1.8%	0.5%	2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	218.4	213.9	218.7	4.5	-0.3	6.0	2.1%	-0.1%	2.8%
Wholesale	33.7	32.5	33.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	3.7%	0.3%	3.9%
Retail	131.2	129.2	131.4	2.0	-0.2	3.2	1.5%	-0.2%	2.5%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	53.5	52.2	53.7	1.3	-0.2	1.5	2.5%	-0.4%	2.9%
Information	12.4	12.5	12.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.8%
Financial Activities	56.0	53.0	54.7	3.0	1.3	2.5	5.7%	2.4%	4.7%
Finance and Insurance	31.7	30.7	31.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	3.3%	1.6%	2.8%
Professional & Business Services	139.6	142.3	140.4	-2.7	-0.8	-2.8	-1.9%	-0.6%	-1.9%
Education & Health Services	109.8	106.5	108.8	3.3	1.0	2.6	3.1%	0.9%	2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	100.2	96.2	99.2	4.0	1.0	3.2	4.2%	1.0%	3.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	322.2	315.1	320.0	7.1	2.2	9.0	2.3%	0.7%	2.9%
Casino Hotels	176.4	175.9	176.8	0.5	-0.4	1.7	0.3%	-0.2%	1.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	104.7	98.2	102.7	6.5	2.0	6.8	6.6%	1.9%	7.0%
Other Services	33.1	32.6	32.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%
Government	154.4	151.8	153.1	2.6	1.3	2.3	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013
Total Labor Force	1372.6	1381.9	1376.9	-9.3	-4.4	-11.1	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.8%
Unemployment	134.6	160.9	135.1	-26.4	-0.6	-29.8	-16.4%	-0.4%	-17.9%
Unemployment Rate (NSA)	9.8%	11.6%	9.8%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unemployment Rate (SA)	9.7%	11.6%	9.6%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	1238.0	1220.9	1241.8	17.1	-3.8	18.7	1.4%	-0.3%	1.5%

Size Class of Industries - Third Quarter 2012 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	% of Total Employment
01	0-4	60,426	42,700	6.1%
02	5-9	79,891	12,021	8.0%
03	10-19	116,505	8,579	11.7%
04	20-49	156,430	5,250	15.7%
05	50-99	120,730	1,764	12.1%
06	100-249	139,250	950	14.0%
07	250-499	77,152	221	7.7%
08	500-999	68,977	101	6.9%
09	1000+	176,687	76	17.7%
Total		996,048	71,662	100%

Largest Private Employers - Third Quarter 2012

Employer	Employees	Industry
RENOWN REGIONAL MEDICAL	2500 to 2999	General Med
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO	3000 to 3499	Scheduled Pass
ENCORE LAS VEGAS	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels
THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL, THE	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
CAESARS PALACE	5500 to 5999	Casino Hotels
MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	6500 to 6999	Casino Hotels
ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	7000 to 7499	Casino Hotels
BELLAGIO LLC	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
MGM GRAND HOTEL/CASINO	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
WYNN LAS VEGAS	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Third Quarter 2012

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total, All Industries	\$820
Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,432
Construction	\$982
Manufacturing	\$995
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$742
Information	\$1,034
Financial Activities	\$989
Professional and Business Service	\$973
Education and Health Services	\$933
Leisure and Hospitality	\$581
Other Services	\$625
Public Administration	\$1,153
Unclassified	\$1,114

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Las Vegas-Paradise

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013	Mar12- Mar13	Nov12- Dec12	2012- 2013
Total Nonfarm Employment	831.8	815.5	827.5	16.3	4.3	17.0	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%
Goods Producing Industries	56.6	55.1	57.5	1.5	-0.9	2.2	2.7%	-1.6%	4.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	36.2	35.0	37.2	1.2	-1.0	1.9	3.4%	-2.7%	5.4%
Manufacturing	20.1	19.8	20.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.5%	0.5%	1.7%
Service Producing Industries	775.2	760.4	770.0	14.8	5.2	14.8	1.9%	0.7%	2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	154.8	151.2	154.4	3.6	0.4	4.1	2.4%	0.3%	2.7%
Wholesale	20.3	20.0	20.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%
Retail	98.3	95.5	98.0	2.8	0.3	3.3	2.9%	0.3%	3.5%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	36.2	35.7	36.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%
Information	9.2	9.4	9.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-2.1%	-4.2%	1.8%
Financial Activities	42.7	40.6	41.8	2.1	0.9	1.7	5.2%	2.2%	4.2%
Finance and Insurance	23.8	23.0	23.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	3.5%	1.7%	2.9%
Professional & Business Services	107.0	104.9	107.8	2.1	-0.8	1.6	2.0%	-0.7%	1.5%
Education & Health Services	74.7	74.6	73.7	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.1%	1.4%	-0.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	67.9	66.9	66.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.5%	1.8%	0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	264.8	260.6	262.0	4.2	2.8	4.8	1.6%	1.1%	1.9%
Casino Hotels	152.3	152.6	152.1	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	82.8	78.6	80.8	4.2	2.0	4.0	5.3%	2.5%	5.2%
Other Services	24.0	23.4	23.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.6%	1.3%	2.4%
Government	98.0	95.7	97.0	2.3	1.0	2.1	2.4%	1.0%	2.2%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013
Total Labor Force	992.5	995.1	994.5	-2.6	-2.0	-5.8	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Unemployment	97.1	116.7	97.1	-19.5	0.1	-22.3	-16.7%	0.1%	-18.5%
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	11.7%	9.8%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	895.3	878.4	897.4	17.0	-2.1	16.5	1.9%	-0.2%	1.9%

Size Class of Industries - Third Quarter 2012 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	% of Total Employment
01	0-4	39,511	28,774	5.4%
02	5-9	53,028	7,960	7.3%
03	10-19	79,116	5,815	10.9%
04	20-49	107,409	3,593	14.7%
05	50-99	88,444	1,286	12.1%
06	100-249	101,284	690	13.9%
07	250-499	54,227	155	7.4%
08	500-999	54,972	80	7.5%
09	1000+	150,879	60	20.7%
	Total	728,870	48,413	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - Third Quarter 2012

Employer	Employees	Industry
RIO HOTEL & CASINO	2500 to 2999	Casino Hotels
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO	3000 to 3499	Scheduled Pass
ENCORE LAS VEGAS	3000 to 3499	Casino Hotels
THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE PALAZZO CASINO RESORT	3500 to 3999	Casino Hotels
THE VENETIAN CASINO RESORT	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
MIRAGE CASINO-HOTEL, THE	4000 to 4499	Casino Hotels
CAESARS PALACE	5500 to 5999	Casino Hotels
MANDALAY BAY RESORT AND CASINO	6500 to 6999	Casino Hotels
ARIA RESORT & CASINO LLC	7000 to 7499	Casino Hotels
BELLAGIO LLC	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
MGM GRAND HOTEL/CASINO	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels
WYNN LAS VEGAS	7500 to 7999	Casino Hotels

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Third Quarter 2012

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total, All Industries	\$804
Natural Resources and Mining	\$894
Construction	\$992
Manufacturing	\$1,010
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$727
Information	\$1,017
Financial Activities	\$981
Professional and Business Service	\$957
Education and Health Services	\$942
Leisure and Hospitality	\$612
Other Services	\$592
Public Administration	\$1,200
Unclassified	\$1,070

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Reno-Sparks

Employment By Industry (Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013
Total Nonfarm Employment	189.1	186.9	189.4	2.2	-0.3	2.7	1.2%	-0.2%	1.5%
Goods Producing Industries	19.9	19.3	20.2	0.6	-0.3	0.6	3.1%	-1.5%	3.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0%	-33.3%
Construction	8.3	7.7	8.6	0.6	-0.3	0.6	7.8%	-3.5%	7.2%
Manufacturing	11.4	11.3	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Service Producing Industries	169.2	167.6	169.2	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	41.6	41.8	42.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.5%	-1.4%	0.9%
Wholesale	8.5	8.7	8.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-2.3%	-2.3%	-0.8%
Retail	20.4	20.6	20.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.3%
Trans, Warehousing and Utilities	12.7	12.5	12.9	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.6%	-1.6%	2.9%
Information	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0%	0.0%	-3.2%
Financial Activities	9.0	8.8	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3%	1.1%	2.3%
Finance and Insurance	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	23.8	24.6	23.8	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	-3.3%	0.0%	-3.1%
Education & Health Services	22.0	22.1	22.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	34.6	33.3	34.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	3.9%	1.2%	4.1%
Casino Hotels	14.3	14.6	14.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-2.1%	0.7%	-2.3%
Food Services and Drinking Places	13.1	12.8	13.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.3%	0.8%	3.5%
Other Services	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government	30.2	29.0	30.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	4.1%	0.3%	3.9%

Labor Force and Unemployment (Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012-2013
Total Labor Force	221.4	223.8	223.8	-2.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.8%
Unemployment	22.1	26.3	22.6	-4.2	-0.5	-4.6	-16.0%	-2.0%	-16.7%
Unemployment Rate	10.0%	11.8%	10.1%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	199.3	197.5	201.2	1.8	-2.0	2.7	0.9%	-1.0%	1.4%

Size Class of Industries - Third Quarter 2012 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	% of Total Employment
01	0-4	11,721	7,875	7.3%
02	5-9	15,245	2,298	9.5%
03	10-19	22,749	1,683	14.2%
04	20-49	30,454	1,026	19.0%
05	50-99	19,608	294	12.3%
06	100-249	23,969	165	15.0%
07	250-499	13,041	36	8.2%
08	500-999	6,075	9	3.8%
09	1000+	17,125	10	10.7%
00	Total	159,987	13,396	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - Third Quarter 2012

Employer	Employees	Industry
RENOWN REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	2500 to 2999	General Medical
PEPPERMILL HOTEL CASINO - RENO	2000 to 2499	Casino Hotels
INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY	2000 to 2499	All Other Misc Man
SILVER LEGACY RESORT CASINO	1500 to 1999	Casino Hotels
ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT	1500 to 1999	Casino Hotels
GRAND SIERRA RESORT AND CASINO	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
ELDORADO HOTEL & CASINO	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
ST. MARYS	1000 to 1499	General Med&Surg
CIRCUS CIRCUS CASINOSINC-RENO	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
SPARKS NUGGET INC.	1000 to 1499	Casino Hotels
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	900 to 999	Couriers
WEST BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LLC	800 to 899	Telemarketing
HIRE DYNAMICS LLC	700 to 799	Temporary Help

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Third Quarter 2012

Total, All Industries	\$827
Natural Resources and Mining	\$1,371
Construction	\$961
Manufacturing	\$994
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$767
Information	\$1,104
Financial Activities	\$1,086
Professional and Business Service	\$941
Education and Health Services	\$953
Leisure and Hospitality	\$430
Other Services	\$708
Public Administration	\$1,191
Unclassified	\$1,040

Employment and Labor Force Summary

Carson City

Employment By Industry

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013
Total Nonfarm Employment	27.6	27.5	27.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4%	0.7%	-0.2%
Goods Producing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Service Producing Industries	24.2	24.1	24.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4%	0.8%	-0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Retail	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-4.8%	0.0%	-4.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	3.4	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.2%	3.0%	5.2%
Government	9.7	9.3	9.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	4.3%	1.0%	2.5%

Labor Force and Unemployment

(Estimates in Thousands)

	Mar13	Mar12	Feb13	Nominal Change			% Change		
				Annual	Monthly	YTD	Annual	Monthly	YTD
				Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013	Mar12- Mar13	Feb13- Mar13	2012- 2013
Total Labor Force	27.4	28.1	27.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.9	-2.6%	-0.5%	-3.1%
Unemployment	2.9	3.4	3.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-15.6%	-2.0%	-16.5%
Unemployment Rate	10.6%	12.2%	10.7%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total Employment	24.5	24.7	24.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8%	-0.3%	-1.1%

Size Class of Industries - Third Quarter 2012 (Non-Government Worksites)

Size Class	Employees Per Worksite	Employment in Size Class	Number of Worksites	% of Total Employment
01	0-4	1,846	1,167	10.0%
02	5-9	2,253	345	12.2%
03	10-19	2,868	211	15.6%
04	20-49	4,075	139	22.1%
05	50-99	2,931	41	15.9%
06	100-249	2,347	15	12.7%
07	250-499	1,001	3	5.4%
08	500-999	0	0	0.0%
09	1000+	1,122	1	0.0%
00	Total	18,443	1,922	100.0%

Largest Private Employers - Third Quarter 2012

Employer	Employees	Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
CARSON TAHOE HOSPITAL	1000 to 1499	General Medical	\$857
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER	300 to 399	Warehouse Clubs	*
CASINO FANDANGO	300 to 399	Casinos	\$734
CHROMALLOY NEVADA	300 to 399	Aircraft Engine	\$962
CLICK BOND INC	200 to 299	Bolts, Nuts, Screws	\$709
CARSON CITY NUGGET	200 to 299	Casinos	\$970
PCC STRUCTURALS CARSON CITY	200 to 299	Steel Investment	\$879
COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP	200 to 299	Warehouse Clubs	\$826
SIERRA SURGERY & IMAGING LLC	100 to 199	Other Hospitals	\$897
LOWES HW INC	100 to 199	Home Centers	\$388
MANPOWER TEMPORARY SERVICES	100 to 199	Temporary Help Service	\$646
HARLEY-DAVIDSON CREDIT CORP	100 to 199	Sales Financing	\$1,121
		Unclassified	\$994

Avg Wages By Industry - QCEW Data Third Quarter 2012

Industry	Avg. Weekly Wage
Total, All Industries	\$857
Natural Resources and Mining	*
Construction	\$734
Manufacturing	\$962
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$709
Information	\$970
Financial Activities	\$879
Professional and Business Service	\$826
Education and Health Services	\$897
Leisure and Hospitality	\$388
Other Services	\$646
Public Administration	\$1,121
Unclassified	\$994

Macroeconomic Fundamentals

National nonfarm payroll employment growth decelerated in March. Employers added 88,000 jobs, just about half of the jobs created in the two previous months on average. The U.S. economy added an average of 168,000 seasonally adjusted jobs in the first quarter, far below the first quarter increase of 262,000 jobs a year ago. All of the first quarter job gains were in the private sector, which had a net gain of 171,000 jobs, while the public sector shed 3,000 jobs. Yet, this is a sign that the U.S. labor market is slowly improving. The first quarter report is slightly above the threshold of 150,000 jobs per month that is needed to absorb new people entering the workforce, a reason why the U.S. has seen only a moderate change in unemployment levels. For comparison, in 2012, employment growth averaged 183,000 jobs per month, slightly more than the average gain of 175,000 in 2011.

Though the start of the year seems a repeat of early 2012, some of the fundamentals are on better footing. The construction industry has posted double digit employment gains six months in a row. Since September, the construction industry has added 169,000 jobs. Recovery in the construction sector will create more jobs because it has many important linkages to other industry sectors.

In March, the unemployment rate stood at 7.6 percent, down from 8.2 percent a year earlier. The pace of the labor market recovery has been modest and the unemployment levels are still stubbornly high, despite an unprecedented level of monetary accommodation by the Federal Reserve to speed up the economic recovery. The Federal Reserve recently linked its policy to an unemployment threshold, announcing it will keep the target range for the federal funds rate near zero as long as the unemployment rate remains above 6.5 percent.

Recoveries from recessions caused by a financial crisis are, typically, painfully slow. Real GDP growth has been on a modest growth path and is consistent with a gradually improving labor market. The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 0.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012, down from 3.1 percent in the third quarter. In 2012, real GDP rose 2.2 percent, up from 1.8 percent in 2011. The pace has not been sufficient to accelerate job growth and make much headway against unemployment levels. Tax increases that took effect in January and the automatic government spending cuts that began March 1st remain a drag on the economy. The impacts of the sequestration on real GDP are expected to start to show in the second and third quarter.

The March ISM report was relatively weak. The ISM manufacturing Index stood at 51.3, barely above the expansionary threshold of 50, while the ISM Nonmanufacturing Index, at 54.4, shows that the U.S. service sector based economy is growing.

The collapse of the housing market brought a sharp drop in new residential construction. Residential construction is tied to job and income growth, and housing starts are on a steady upward trend, reaching levels last seen in mid-2008. Housing starts rose to 1,036,000 seasonally adjusted annualized units, a 7.0 percent gain over-the-month and 46.7 percent change over-the-year. Housing permits fell to 902,000 seasonally adjusted annualized units but are up 17.3 percent from a year ago.

Jobs and income growth are the primary drivers behind housing demand. Yet, there are signs that the housing sector is rebounding. Home prices have risen in many regions. Price gains have been driven by affordability, investor demand and low supply. The Federal Housing Finance Agency released February's

Purchase-Only Price Index, showing U.S. house prices rose 0.7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. Over the year, home prices are up by 7.1 percent. Similarly, home sales are trending up. Nonetheless, there are still some regional headwinds to a housing recovery with foreclosure flare-ups that have been delayed either by the court processes or legislation. Distressed inventory will need to be worked off and stronger job and income growth are required for sustainable strength in the housing market.

In March, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined 0.2 percent over-the-month on a seasonally adjusted basis. The drop in consumer prices was mainly a result of a decline in gasoline prices. The headline CPI is up 1.5 from a year ago. Excluding volatile food and energy prices, it is easier to see the trend in overall prices. The core CPI is up 1.9 percent from a year ago. A measure of inflation based on consumption, the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index, increased 0.4 percent in February. Both the headline and core PCE are up 1.3 percent from a year ago. The Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods showed a 0.6 percent month-over month decline in March, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, the headline and Core PPI are up 1.1 and 1.7 percent, respectively. Overall, inflation is well-contained and running below the Federal Reserve's target of two percent. To foster stronger economic recovery, the Fed recently announced it will tolerate medium-term inflation up to 2.5 percent amid the slow labor market recovery.

The Consumer Confidence Index plunged to 59.7 in March from 68.0 in February, driven by weakening expectations of future conditions. The University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index dropped to 72.3 in April from 78.6 in March. The recent decline in consumer confidence is concerning

Macroeconomic Fundamentals

because of the role consumer spending plays in the U.S. economy. Consumer spending accounts for about two-thirds of U.S. economic activity. Consumer spending has been slow to recover. In February, nominal spending increased 0.7 percent, up 3.3 percent from a year ago. Spending is being supported by pent-up demand. In February, personal income rose 1.1 percent and is up 2.7 percent year-over-year in nominal terms. After adjusting for inflation, personal income is up 1.3 percent from a year ago. The income growth needed to boost spending substantially has been sluggish as a result of a weak labor market. The household saving rate was at 2.6 percent in February.

The recession in the Eurozone, weakness in Japan, the anemic recovery in the U.S., and a slowdown in China will weigh on global economic growth, which will likely remain tepid in 2013 but slightly more upbeat than last year. The economic outlook for the recession-stricken euro-area looks gloomy and the austerity measures will likely continue to stifle growth. Other downside risks are related to the impacts of the fiscal drag on economic growth in the U.S. and a stagnant economy in Japan. Japan is undertaking an unprecedented monetary stimulus in hopes to end two decades of stagnation, announcing nearly a doubling of the monetary base by next year's end. Economic growth in China has fallen below expectations, triggered by structural changes in the economy and weakness in exports.

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