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Labor Market Information Center SD Department of Labor & Regulation

Leisure and Hospitality Industry Sector — What is the future of tourism in South Dakota?

The leisure and hospitality industry sector includes a broad category of fields within the service industry such as lodging, food services, event planning, theme parks, transportation and other tourism oriented products and services. This sector is highly sensitive to economic and competitive market conditions and can have steep seasonal fluctuations during the year.

This analysis focuses on the subsectors within the leisure and hospitality industry sector. The subsectors within this sector are all projected to show an increased rate of employment growth based on long-term projections data produced by LMIC. The projections data, which includes both industry and occupational data, is available on the Labor Market Information Center's (LMIC) website. This data is often referenced for planning future training needs related to the expected demand for workers, aiding in workforce recruiting efforts, and analyzing occupational supply/demand.

Employment Projections for
South Dakota's Leisure and Hospitality Industry Sector
2012 to 2022

Industry	2012 Workers	2022 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Change
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries	1,035	1,140	105	10.1%
Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions	505	585	80	15.8%
Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries	4,715	4,905	190	4.0%
Accommodation, Including Hotels and Motels	8,550	9,275	725	8.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,510	32,255	2,745	9.3%
Total	44,315	48,160	3,845	8.7%

This analysis also forecasts the economic impact related to the projected employment growth for the Leisure and Hospitality industry sector. When industry sectors experience a significant increase or decrease in employment, the use of modeling software proves helpful in determining the related economic impact. This type of analysis identifies the primary, as well as the far reaching ripple effects of on other industries, which impact a local or regional economy.

LMIC utilizes IMPLAN (economic impact analysis) software for research purposes. This software uses a model to estimate the impact of growth or expansion within industry sectors. A common use of IMPLAN is to measure the effects of an expected economic change in a regional or local economy.

The IMPLAN model was used to forecast how this growth would impact growth in other related industries. IMPLAN aggregates industry sectors using its own unique taxonomy. LMIC crossed the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code structure with IMPLAN's structure to accurately measure the impact. The industry sector information for this analysis is presented by the IMPLAN taxonomy.

Growth within one sector of industries branches out and impacts industries in other sectors. For example, if a hospital hires additional workers, these workers will have an impact on the local economy as they spend their income within the community for housing (real estate establishments), day care (child day care services), and restaurants (food services and drinking places), along with several other sectors.

The indirect effects of this impact are defined as "secondary impacts related to the direct impacts." This includes sectors affected as a result of additional workers within the sector, but to a lesser extent than those affected directly. The impact in certain sectors may appear inherent, such as real estate, wholesale trade, legal services, promotors, insurance agencies, truck transportation, dry-cleaning and laundry services, automotive repair and printing.

Sectors which generally might not be expected to be influenced by this growth are affected indirectly and include beef cattle ranching, bread and bakery products, car washes, cheese manufacturing, cut stone product manufacturing and sawmills. The table below includes a summary of the top ten industries significantly impacted by the estimated projected growth within the leisure and hospitality subsectors.

Top 10 Industries Affected by Projected Employment Growth within the Leisure and Hospitality Industry Sector

	Employment				Wages, Income and Benefits (expressed in millions)			
Description	2012	2022	Variance	Percent Change	2012	2022	Variance	Percent Change
Full-service restaurants	13,855	15,141	1,286	8%	$240.4	$262.7	$22.3	8%
Limited-service restaurants	11,100	12,130	1,030	8%	$211.7	$231.4	$19.6	9%
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	8,721	9,460	740	8%	$196.6	$213.2	$16.7	8%
All other food and drinking places	5,825	6,364	539	8%	$115.9	$126.6	$10.7	8%
Gambling industries (except casino hotels)	2,783	2,897	114	4%	$56.7	$59.0	$2.3	4%
Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures	1,220	1,341	121	9%	$10.9	$12.0	$1.1	9%
Other amusement and recreation industries	1,107	1,155	48	4%	$17.9	$18.7	$0.8	4%
Fitness and recreational sports centers	970	1,010	41	4%	$11.6	$12.1	$0.5	4%
Real estate	919	994	75	8%	$13.8	$14.9	$1.1	7%
Museums, historical sites, zoos and parks	514	595	81	14%	$15.4	$17.9	$2.4	14%

Note: Due to the methodology within the IMPLAN model, the percent change is the same for employment and wages, income and benefits

The IMPLAN model contains 525 total industry sectors. Based on projected employment in the Leisure and Hospitality sector, indirect impacts will occur in 225 sectors. This illustrates the effects of a sector's growth reaches far beyond the boundaries of the sector itself.

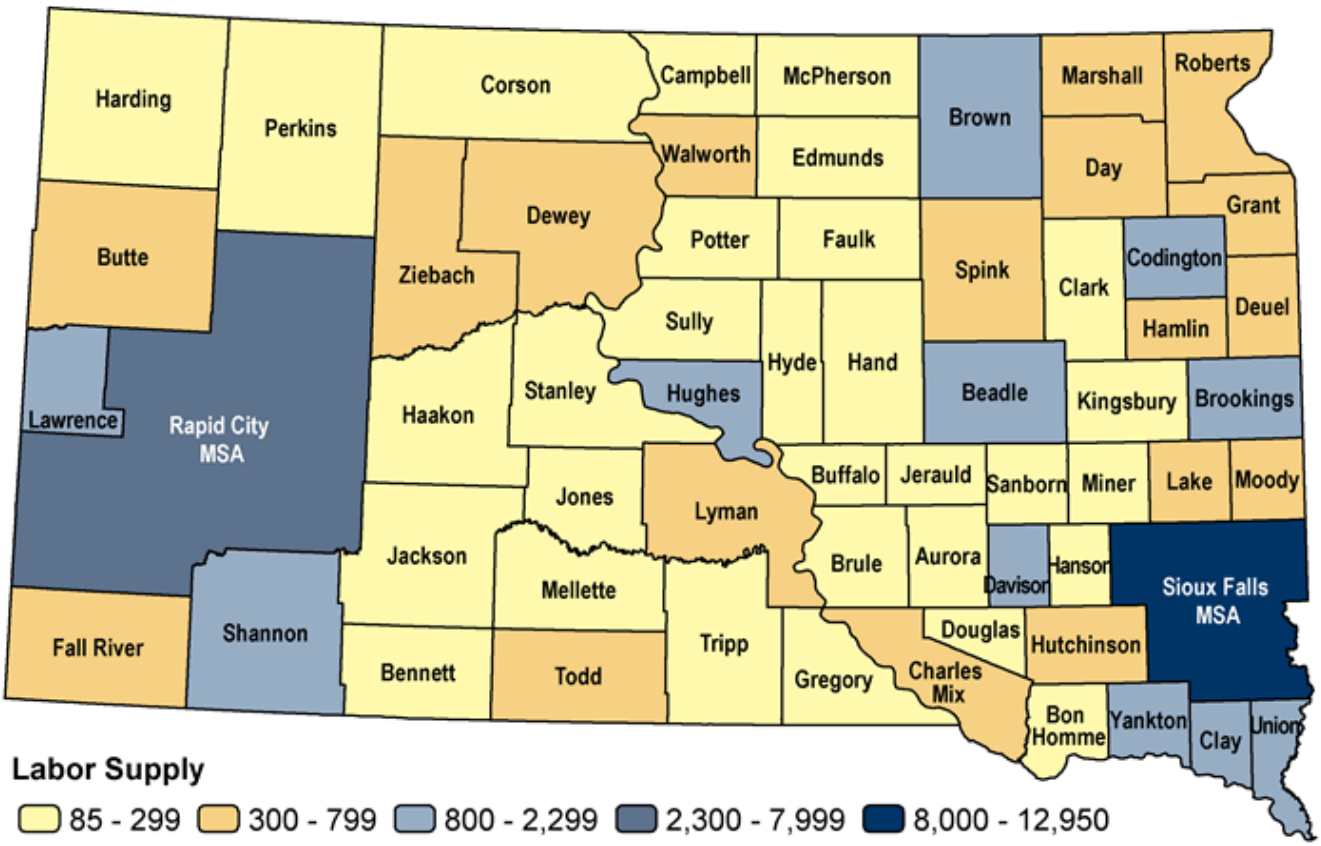
Note: Leisure and hospitality includes sectors from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The sectors included are 71 (Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation) and 72 (Accommodation and Food Services). Please visit http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html for more information.

Overview of the labor market in March

Labor Supply

The number of South Dakotans who would be available to staff a new or expanding business, or South Dakota's labor supply, was estimated at 48,670 in March 2015. Included in this labor supply are those who currently hold jobs (and would like to change) and those who, for a variety of reasons, do not have jobs.

South Dakota Labor Supply
March 2015



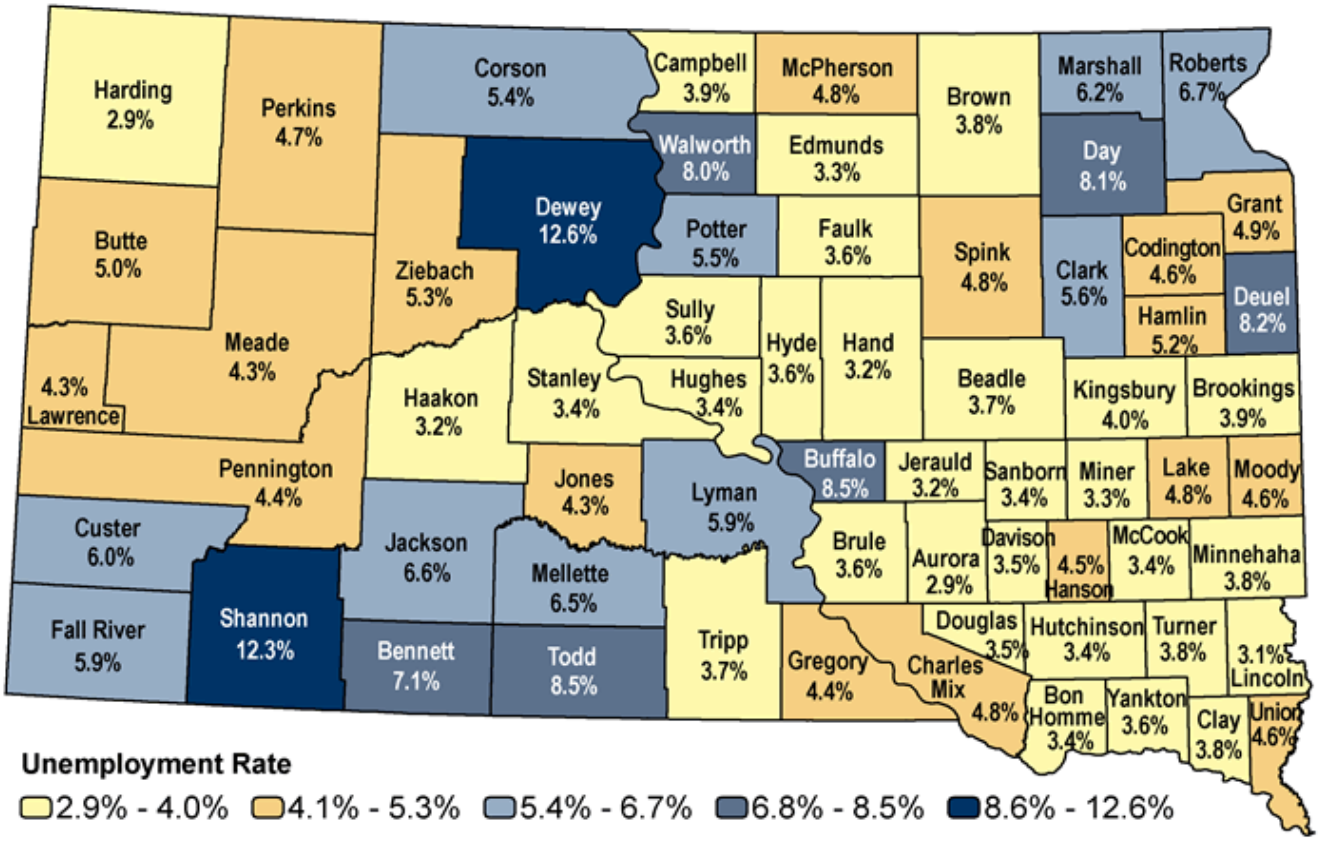
Labor Force

This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the March 2015 South Dakota labor force up over the month, with the level of employed increasing by 700 (0.2 percent). The level of unemployed increased by 600 (3.9 percent).

South Dakota's March 2015 labor force of 451,600 increased compared to the March 2014 level of 447,600. The level of employed increased by 3,500 (0.8 percent); the level of unemployed increased by 600 persons (3.9 percent).

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County
Not seasonally adjusted
March 2015



Notes about labor force data

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force. People are classified as unemployed if they do not have jobs, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks and are currently available for work. People who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they were temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed.

Labor force estimates for South Dakota are produced by the Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The concepts and definitions underlying the labor force data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey which is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. The statewide estimate of the number of nonfarm jobs is a component of the model used to produce the labor force estimates. Other data used in this model include the number of continued unemployment insurance claims and survey data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is specific to the state.

Although state specific data is used in the production of the labor force estimates for South Dakota, the state monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. Therefore, variation in the estimates of the employed and unemployed are somewhat controlled by what is happening nationally.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

This data is not seasonally adjusted.

Over-the-month comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments where employment data is collected for the pay periods that occur during the 12th of the month, preliminary estimates show the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker level increased by 2,900 (or 0.7 percent) from February 2015 to March 2015.

There were numerous events that took place, such as the Big Boy Toy Show, Home Show, St. Patrick's Day Weekend, RV Spring Camper Show, Wingapalooza, Curt Gun Show, ABATE Motorcycle Show, Little Britches Rodeo and Wine Fest Renaissance.

Worker levels in most sectors increased or were unchanged over the month. **Manufacturing**, **wholesale trade** and **information** were unchanged. The sectors with the largest gain in workers were **education and health services** with an increase of 500 workers (0.7 percent) and **leisure and hospitality** with a gain of 700 workers (1.7 percent).

Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 5,400 (or 1.3 percent) from March 2014 to March 2015.

Professional and business services had an over-the-year decrease of 100 workers (0.3 percent). The March 2015 level was 29,300 compared to 29,400, in March 2014. During the time frame of January 2004 to December 2014, the industry as a whole has continued to trend upward.

Wholesale trade showed worker gains over the year with an added 700 workers (3.4 percent). The March 2014 level was 20,400 compared to 21,100 in March 2015. The **wholesale trade** industry has remained fairly stable from January 2004 to December 2014 and is slowly trending upward. **Retail trade** gained 1,000 workers (2.0 percent), reaching a level of 51,400 in March 2015.

Manufacturing produced a gain of 1,300 workers (3.1 percent) over the year from 41,600 in March 2014 to 42,900 in March 2015. In the last 10 years, manufacturing steadily trended upward until the recession. Manufacturing worker levels then hit a low in January 2010, but have been trending upward since.

Leisure and hospitality had a worker loss of 700 workers over the year (1.7 percent), dropping to a level of 41,600 in March 2015. The March 2014 worker level was 42,300. This sector fluctuates due to seasonality and events during the year.

Education and health services increased over the year from 68,300 in March 2014 to 70,200 in March 2015. The sectors gained 1,900 workers (2.8 percent). This sector has continued to steadily trend upward since January 2004.

South Dakota
Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	March 2015	February 2015	March 2014	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**419,200**	**416,300**	**413,800**	**0.7%**	**1.3%**
Total Private	340,400	337,900	335,300	0.7%	1.5%
Goods Producing	62,700	62,200	60,500	0.8%	3.6%
Service Providing	356,500	354,100	353,300	0.7%	0.9%
Private Service Providing	277,700	275,700	274,800	0.7%	1.1%
Mining/Logging/Construction	19,800	19,300	18,900	2.6%	4.8%
Manufacturing	42,900	42,900	41,600	0.0%	3.1%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	85,300	84,900	83,600	0.5%	2.0%
Wholesale Trade	21,100	21,100	20,400	0.0%	3.4%
Retail Trade	51,400	51,100	50,400	0.6%	2.0%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	12,800	12,700	12,800	0.8%	0.0%
Information	6,000	6,000	6,000	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	29,300	29,200	29,600	0.3%	-1.0%
Professional Business Services	29,300	29,100	29,400	0.7%	-0.3%
Education/Health Service	70,200	69,700	68,300	0.7%	2.8%
Educational Services	8,100	8,100	7,600	0.0%	6.6%
Health Care/Social Assistance	62,100	61,600	60,700	0.8%	2.3%
Hospitals	23,900	23,800	23,700	0.4%	0.8%
Leisure/Hospitality	41,600	40,900	42,300	1.7%	-1.7%
Other Services	16,000	15,900	15,600	0.6%	2.6%
Government	78,800	78,400	78,500	0.5%	0.4%
Federal	10,900	10,800	10,900	0.9%	0.0%
State	19,000	19,100	19,200	-0.5%	-1.0%
State Education	10,100	10,100	10,300	0.0%	-1.9%
Local	48,900	48,500	48,400	0.8%	1.0%
Local Education	26,600	26,300	26,700	1.1%	-0.4%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area
Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	March 2015	February 2015	March 2014	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**64,400**	**63,900**	**63,700**	**0.8%**	**1.1%**
Total Private	52,900	52,500	52,400	0.8%	1.0%
Goods Producing	6,900	6,900	7,100	0.0%	-2.8%
Service Providing	57,500	57,000	56,600	0.9%	1.6%
Private Service Providing	46,000	45,600	45,300	0.9%	1.6%
Mining/Logging/Construction	4,100	4,100	4,200	0.0%	-2.4%
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,900	0.0%	-3.5%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	13,000	12,800	12,900	1.6%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2%	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,100	8,800	9,000	3.4%	1.1%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,600	1,600	1,600	0.0%	0.0%
Information	1,000	1,000	900	0.0%	11.1%
Financial Activities	4,200	4,100	4,300	2.4%	-2.3%
Professional/Business Services	5,100	5,100	5,100	0.0%	0.0%
Educational/Health Services	10,900	10,900	10,800	0.0%	0.9%
Leisure/Hospitality	8,700	8,600	8,300	1.2%	4.8%
Other Services	3,100	3,100	3,000	0.0%	3.3%
Government	11,500	11,400	11,300	0.9%	1.8%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade Counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area
Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	March 2015	February 2015	March 2014	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**146,100**	**145,000**	**144,400**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**
Total Private	132,700	131,700	131,100	0.8%	1.2%
Goods Producing	21,000	20,900	20,100	0.5%	4.5%
Service Providing	125,100	124,100	124,300	0.8%	0.6%
Private Service Providing	111,700	110,800	111,000	0.8%	0.6%
Mining/Logging/Construction	7,100	7,000	6,500	1.4%	9.2%
Manufacturing	13,900	13,900	13,600	0.0%	2.2%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	32,000	31,800	30,700	0.6%	4.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,100	8,100	7,800	0.0%	3.9%
Retail Trade	18,500	18,400	17,600	0.5%	5.1%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,300	1.9%	1.9%
Information	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	16,000	16,000	16,100	0.0%	-0.6%
Professional/Business Services	12,900	12,800	13,400	0.8%	-3.7%
Educational/Health Services	30,100	29,900	29,600	0.7%	1.7%
Leisure/Hospitality	13,200	12,800	13,700	3.1%	-3.7%
Other Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0.0%	0.0%
Government	13,400	13,300	13,300	0.8%	0.8%

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Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota
Labor Supply

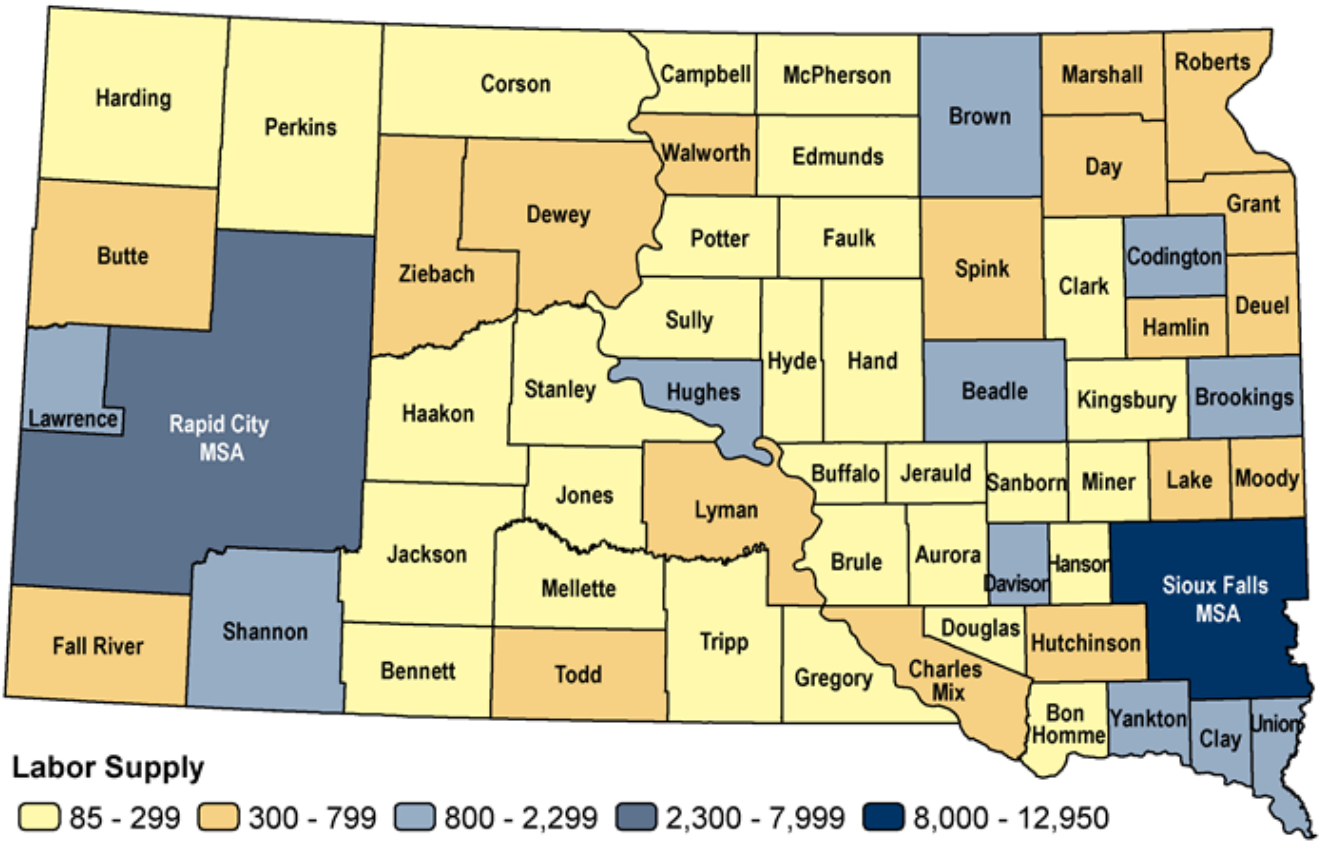
March 2015				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	19,385	25,090	4,195	48,670
Rapid City MSA	3,180	3,635	190	7,005
Sioux Falls MSA	5,275	7,500	180	12,950
Aurora County	45	60	35	145
Beadle County	355	505	50	910
Bennett County	85	70	95	250
Bon Homme County	105	85	45	230
Brookings County	740	1,405	50	2,200
Brown County	800	1,295	50	2,145
Brule County	90	150	45	290
Buffalo County	65	50	115	225
Butte County	260	225	65	545
Campbell County	35	25	50	110
Charles Mix County	190	175	60	430
Clark County	115	80	70	265
Clay County	285	705	50	1,040
Codington County	715	1,080	60	1,855
Corson County	80	110	70	260
Custer County	245	155	80	480
Davison County	405	680	45	1,130
Day County	235	95	110	435
Deuel County	185	65	110	360
Dewey County	290	185	175	650
Douglas County	60	60	45	170
Edmunds County	75	10	40	130
Fall River County	175	195	75	445
Faulk County	40	45	45	130
Grant County	235	205	65	505
Gregory County	90	80	55	225
Haakon County	35	30	40	105

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued March 2015				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Hamlin County	165	160	70	390
Hand County	60	75	40	175
Hanson County	80	10	55	150
Harding County	25	35	35	95
Hughes County	335	625	45	1,005
Hutchinson County	125	130	45	300
Hyde County	25	30	45	100
Jackson County	80	50	85	215
Jerauld County	40	75	40	150
Jones County	25	25	55	105
Kingsbury County	115	125	50	290
Lake County	310	305	60	680
Lawrence County	550	890	55	1,490
Lincoln County	920	210	40	1,165
Lyman County	105	115	75	300
McCook County	110	5	45	160
McPherson County	55	40	60	155
Marshall County	160	75	80	315
Meade County	590	85	55	730
Mellette County	55	25	85	165
Miner County	40	30	40	115
Minnehaha County	4,060	7,275	50	11,385
Moody County	180	120	60	360
Pennington County	2,345	3,395	55	5,795
Perkins County	75	60	60	195
Potter County	65	40	70	175
Roberts County	325	235	90	645
Sanborn County	40	40	45	125
Shannon County	440	445	170	1,060
Spink County	165	160	60	390
Stanley County	65	130	45	235
Sully County	30	10	45	85

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued March 2015				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Todd County	265	280	115	660
Tripp County	115	125	45	285
Turner County	185	10	50	240
Union County	375	645	60	1,080
Walworth County	190	160	105	455
Yankton County	405	770	45	1,220
Ziebach County	55	245	70	365

Notes: Components may not sum to total labor supply due to rounding. Data is preliminary and subject to revision. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade Counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.



United States and South Dakota
Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

	March 2015					March 2014			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	156,906,000	148,331,000	8,575,000	5.5%		156,180,000	145,796,000	10,384,000	6.6%
South Dakota	451,600	435,600	16,000	3.5%		447,600	432,100	15,400	3.5%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota and Counties
Labor Force
Not Seasonally Adjusted

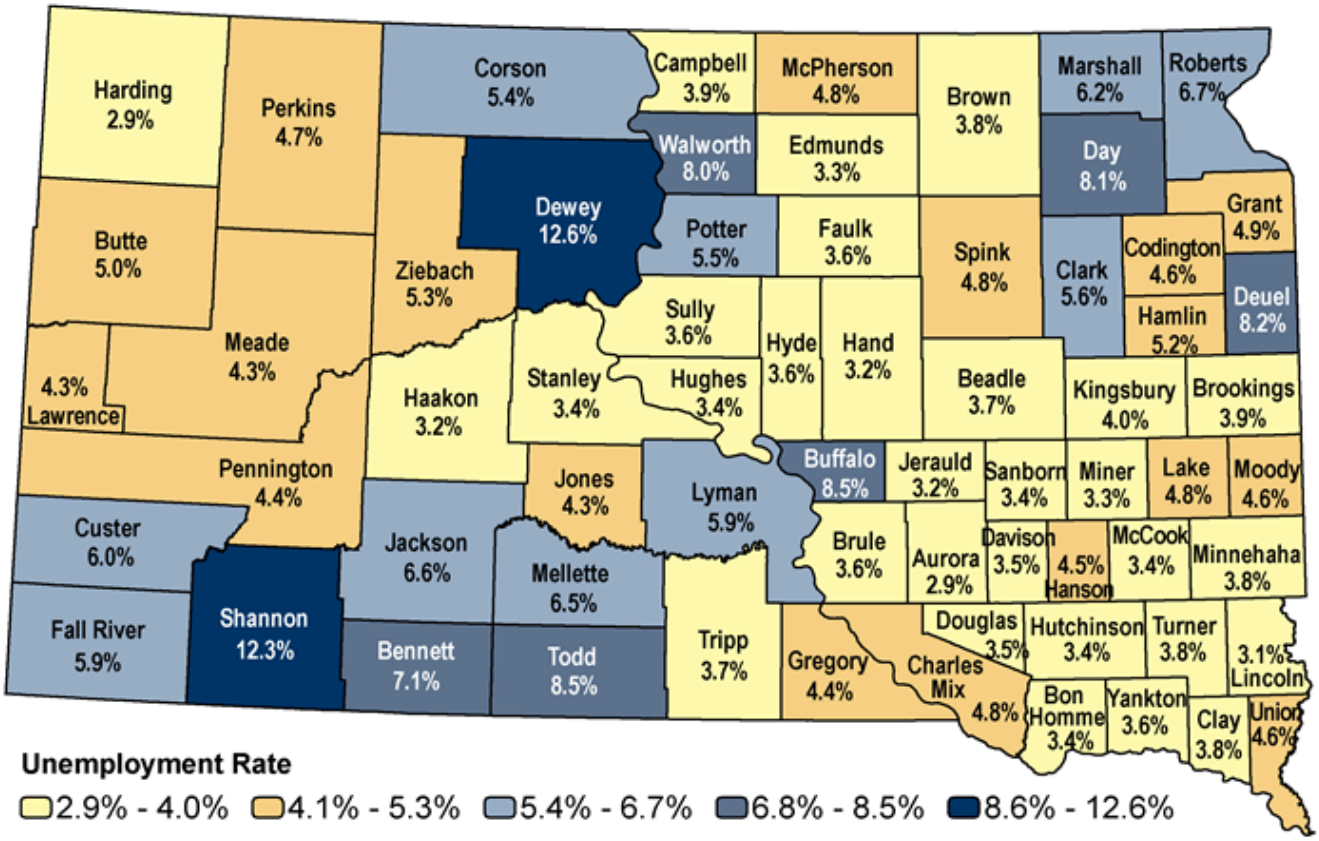
Areas	March 2015				March 2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	**451,545**	**432,160**	**19,385**	**4.3%**	**445,730**	**427,585**	**18,145**	**4.1%**
Aurora County	1,600	1,555	45	2.9%	1,635	1,585	50	3.1%
Beadle County	9,430	9,075	355	3.7%	9,360	8,990	370	4.0%
Bennett County	1,170	1,085	85	7.1%	1,120	1,055	65	6.0%
Bon Homme County	3,045	2,940	105	3.4%	2,975	2,880	95	3.3%
Brookings County	18,920	18,180	740	3.9%	18,215	17,585	630	3.4%
Brown County	21,270	20,470	800	3.8%	21,100	20,350	750	3.6%
Brule County	2,510	2,420	90	3.6%	2,585	2,480	105	4.0%
Buffalo County	740	675	65	8.5%	715	665	50	7.3%
Butte County	5,205	4,945	260	5.0%	5,065	4,875	190	3.8%
Campbell County	845	810	35	3.9%	840	805	35	4.2%
Charles Mix County	3,995	3,805	190	4.8%	3,975	3,810	165	4.2%
Clark County	2,030	1,915	115	5.6%	1,965	1,860	105	5.4%
Clay County	7,515	7,230	285	3.8%	7,465	7,195	270	3.6%
Codington County	15,430	14,715	715	4.6%	15,420	14,770	650	4.2%
Corson County	1,515	1,435	80	5.4%	1,520	1,435	85	5.5%
Custer County	4,065	3,820	245	6.0%	4,005	3,785	220	5.5%
Davison County	11,430	11,025	405	3.5%	11,240	10,840	400	3.6%
Day County	2,870	2,635	235	8.1%	2,910	2,690	220	7.5%
Deuel County	2,290	2,105	185	8.2%	2,315	2,125	190	8.2%
Dewey County	2,290	2,000	290	12.6%	2,335	2,000	335	14.4%
Douglas County	1,750	1,690	60	3.5%	1,735	1,675	60	3.5%
Edmunds County	2,315	2,240	75	3.3%	2,295	2,235	60	2.6%
Fall River County	2,955	2,780	175	5.9%	2,980	2,815	165	5.6%
Faulk County	1,155	1,115	40	3.6%	1,155	1,115	40	3.6%
Grant County	4,790	4,555	235	4.9%	4,700	4,470	230	4.9%
Gregory County	2,045	1,955	90	4.4%	2,095	2,010	85	4.1%
Haakon County	1,105	1,070	35	3.2%	1,100	1,065	35	3.3%
Hamlin County	3,160	2,995	165	5.2%	3,115	2,965	150	4.8%

Areas	March 2015				March 2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,855	1,795	60	3.2%	1,835	1,780	55	2.9%
Hanson County	1,830	1,750	80	4.5%	1,805	1,725	80	4.5%
Harding County	790	765	25	2.9%	775	755	20	2.6%
Hughes County	9,975	9,640	335	3.4%	9,835	9,520	315	3.2%
Hutchinson County	3,655	3,530	125	3.4%	3,670	3,545	125	3.4%
Hyde County	725	700	25	3.6%	715	695	20	2.8%
Jackson County	1,240	1,160	80	6.6%	1,255	1,170	85	6.9%
Jerauld County	1,225	1,185	40	3.2%	1,190	1,160	30	2.7%
Jones County	560	535	25	4.3%	590	555	35	5.9%
Kingsbury County	2,895	2,780	115	4.0%	2,885	2,775	110	3.8%
Lake County	6,420	6,110	310	4.8%	6,365	6,095	270	4.2%
Lawrence County	12,670	12,120	550	4.3%	12,575	12,050	525	4.2%
Lincoln County	29,480	28,560	920	3.1%	28,975	28,160	815	2.8%
Lyman County	1,795	1,690	105	5.9%	1,765	1,685	80	4.6%
McCook County	3,250	3,140	110	3.4%	3,220	3,110	110	3.4%
McPherson County	1,135	1,080	55	4.8%	1,140	1,090	50	4.6%
Marshall County	2,575	2,415	160	6.2%	2,505	2,355	150	5.9%
Meade County	13,630	13,040	590	4.3%	13,360	12,855	505	3.8%
Mellette County	830	775	55	6.5%	825	775	50	6.3%
Miner County	1,245	1,205	40	3.3%	1,245	1,195	50	3.9%
Minnehaha County	106,100	102,040	4,060	3.8%	104,390	100,575	3,815	3.7%
Moody County	3,945	3,765	180	4.6%	3,905	3,720	185	4.7%
Pennington County	53,625	51,280	2,345	4.4%	52,600	50,450	2,150	4.1%
Perkins County	1,570	1,495	75	4.7%	1,545	1,485	60	4.0%
Potter County	1,200	1,135	65	5.5%	1,195	1,145	50	4.3%
Roberts County	4,820	4,495	325	6.7%	4,900	4,580	320	6.5%
Sanborn County	1,250	1,210	40	3.4%	1,245	1,210	35	2.8%
Shannon County	3,585	3,145	440	12.3%	3,640	3,140	500	13.7%
Spink County	3,470	3,305	165	4.8%	3,370	3,210	160	4.7%
Stanley County	1,875	1,810	65	3.4%	1,855	1,795	60	3.1%
Sully County	890	860	30	3.6%	885	855	30	3.6%

Areas	March 2015				March 2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,140	2,875	265	8.5%	3,140	2,875	265	8.5%
Tripp County	3,095	2,980	115	3.7%	3,095	2,980	115	3.7%
Turner County	4,855	4,670	185	3.8%	4,855	4,670	185	3.8%
Union County	8,185	7,810	375	4.6%	8,185	7,810	375	4.6%
Walworth County	2,380	2,190	190	8.0%	2,380	2,190	190	8.0%
Yankton County	11,345	10,940	405	3.6%	11,345	10,940	405	3.6%
Ziebach County	1,005	950	55	5.3%	1,005	950	55	5.3%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



South Dakota Areas
Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	March 2015				March 2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	71,325	68,145	3,180	4.5%	69,965	67,090	2,875	4.1%
Sioux Falls MSA	143,685	138,410	5,275	3.7%	141,395	136,485	4,910	3.5%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,580	22,705	875	3.7%	23,390	22,580	810	3.5%
Brookings MiSA	18,920	18,180	740	3.9%	18,215	17,585	630	3.4%
Huron MiSA	9,430	9,075	355	3.7%	9,360	8,990	370	4.0%
Mitchell MiSA	13,260	12,775	485	3.7%	13,050	12,570	480	3.7%
Pierre MiSA	12,740	12,310	430	3.4%	12,575	12,170	405	3.2%
Spearfish MiSA	12,670	12,120	550	4.3%	12,575	12,050	525	4.2%
Vermillion MiSA	7,515	7,230	285	3.8%	7,465	7,195	270	3.6%
Watertown MiSA	15,430	14,715	715	4.6%	15,420	14,770	650	4.2%
Yankton MiSA	11,345	10,940	405	3.6%	11,335	10,935	400	3.5%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,290	2,950	340	10.4%	3,335	2,950	385	11.5%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade Counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Cities
Labor Force

Areas	March 2015				March 2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,310	14,690	620	4.0%	15,185	14,605	580	3.8%
Brookings	13,275	12,755	520	3.9%	12,785	12,335	450	3.5%
Huron	6,775	6,505	270	4.0%	6,730	6,445	285	4.3%
Mitchell	9,005	8,670	335	3.7%	8,865	8,525	340	3.9%
Pierre	8,140	7,855	285	3.5%	8,030	7,760	270	3.4%
Rapid City	34,990	33,290	1,700	4.9%	34,305	32,750	1,555	4.5%
Sioux Falls	97,130	93,355	3,775	3.9%	95,535	92,020	3,515	3.7%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln County	14,400	13,980	420	2.9%	14,150	13,780	370	2.6%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha County	82,730	79,375	3,355	4.1%	81,385	78,235	3,150	3.9%
Spearfish	5,820	5,565	255	4.4%	5,810	5,535	275	4.7%
Vermillion	5,685	5,470	215	3.8%	5,650	5,445	205	3.6%
Watertown	12,045	11,440	605	5.0%	12,020	11,480	540	4.5%
Yankton	7,040	6,755	285	4.0%	7,045	6,750	295	4.2%

2015 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota and Areas
Annualized Pay of Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

October 2013 to September 2014*					
Statewide	$38,268	Douglas County	$30,837	McPherson County	$26,778
Rapid City MSA	$36,761	Edmunds County	$35,667	Marshall County	$34,249
Sioux Falls MSA	$42,730	Fall River County	$31,749	Meade County	$34,640
Aurora County	$29,112	Faulk County	$30,919	Mellette County	$23,002
Beadle County	$35,214	Grant County	$38,175	Miner County	$31,153
Bennett County	$27,168	Gregory County	$27,532	Minnehaha County	$43,106
Bon Homme County	$30,059	Haakon County	$31,793	Moody County	$34,555
Brookings County	$38,777	Hamlin County	$34,580	Pennington County	$37,254
Brown County	$37,365	Hand County	$30,946	Perkins County	$28,263
Brule County	$28,438	Hanson County	$35,225	Potter County	$29,915
Buffalo County	$34,233	Harding County	$41,539	Roberts County	$30,010
Butte County	$30,989	Hughes County	$39,128	Sanborn County	$29,215
Campbell County	$30,531	Hutchinson County	$30,781	Shannon County	$37,251
Charles Mix County	$29,714	Hyde County	$36,830	Spink County	$32,606
Clark County	$29,608	Jackson County	$26,020	Stanley County	$32,010
Clay County	$33,767	Jerauld County	$32,680	Sully County	$32,547
Codington County	$35,916	Jones County	$25,876	Todd County	$33,115
Corson County	$32,376	Kingsbury County	$31,742	Tripp County	$31,266
Custer County	$31,428	Lake County	$35,685	Turner County	$31,263
Davison County	$35,291	Lawrence County	$31,337	Union County	$48,518
Day County	$27,859	Lincoln County	$42,497	Walworth County	$29,531
Deuel County	$36,103	Lyman County	$26,361	Yankton County	$36,986
Dewey County	$34,491	McCook County	$30,406	Ziebach County	$30,983

**This data is updated quarterly.*

In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade Counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Activities of the Unemployment Insurance Division of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Activities	March 2015	February 2015	March 2014	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	994	1,011	999	-1.7%	-0.5%
Weeks Claimed	15,377	14,727	17,348	4.4%	-11.4%
Amount of Benefit Payments	$3,981,761	$3,759,330	$4,367,221	5.9%	-8.8%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$78,972,718	$82,735,000	$58,746,307	-4.5%	34.4%

Source: Unemployment Insurance Division, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

Activities of the Local Offices of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Activities	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015	Apr 2013 to Mar 2014	Percent Change
Job Seekers	67,653	83,317	-18.8%
Entered Employments	26,003	28,784	-9.7%
Job Openings Received	89,845	83,066	8.2%

Source: Employment Services, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

Activities of the Unemployment Insurance Division of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation
Weeks Claimed

March 2015					
Aurora	25	Fall River	125	Marshall	171
Beadle	231	Faulk	16	Meade	415
Bennett	71	Grant	196	Mellette	35
Bon Homme	29	Gregory	58	Miner	9
Brookings	394	Haakon	4	Minnehaha	3,721
Brown	623	Hamlin	163	Moody	133
Brule	50	Hand	17	Pennington	2,087
Buffalo	49	Hanson	57	Perkins	40
Butte	165	Harding	6	Potter	44
Campbell	25	Hughes	255	Roberts	273
Charles Mix	143	Hutchinson	80	Sanborn	22
Clark	106	Hyde	0	Shannon	300
Clay	130	Jackson	53	Spink	149
Codington	772	Jerauld	12	Stanley	53
Corson	44	Jones	11	Sully	12
Custer	177	Kingsbury	91	Todd	231
Davison	271	Lake	376	Tripp	79
Day	260	Lawrence	358	Turner	130
Deuel	108	Lincoln	594	Union	159
Dewey	192	Lyman	103	Walworth	195
Douglas	36	McCook	92	Yankton	212
Edmunds	41	McPherson	25	Ziebach	45

Source: Unemployment Insurance Division, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

National Economic Indicators

Indicators	March 2015	February 2015	March 2014	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	236.1	234.7	236.3	0.6%	-0.1%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	140.3	139.5	137.2	0.6%	2.3%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	926	908	950	2.0%	-2.5%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	0.0%	0.0%

Sources:

Consumer Price Index and Nonfarm Payroll Employment (in thousands), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Privately Owned Housing Starts, U.S. Census Bureau.

Bank Prime Loan Rate, Federal Reserve Board.