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e-Labor Bulletin

March 2016

Labor Market Information Center SD Department of Labor & Regulation

South Dakota Worker Commuting Patterns

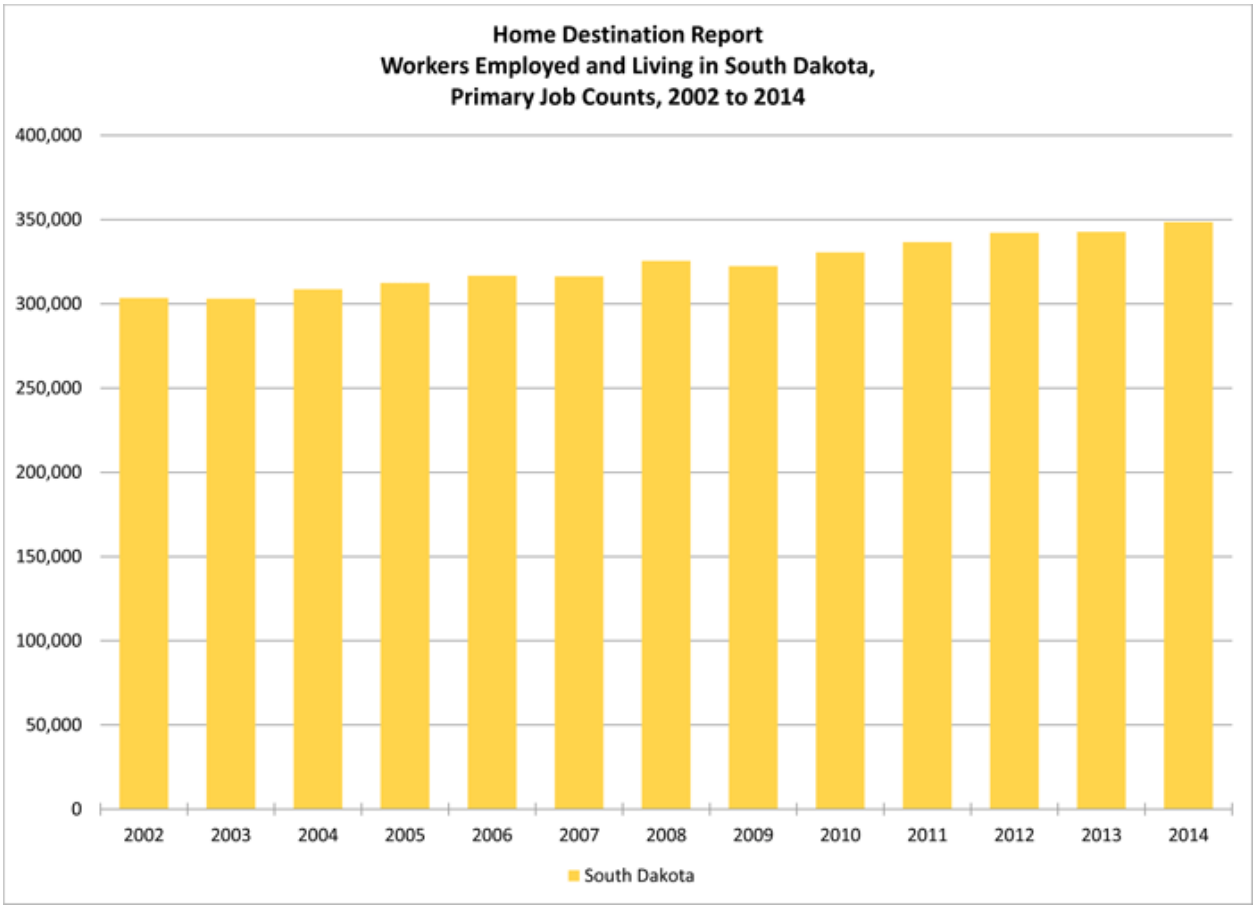
South Dakota is known for its low unemployment rate, which is currently 3.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) as of February 2016. Despite the low unemployment rate, South Dakota does have available labor to fill job vacancies. The pool of available workers includes those who are unemployed and seeking employment opportunities, as well as residents who are already gainfully employed, including those who are willing to change jobs if the right opportunity presents itself. These decisions are usually related to a job which offers a higher wage, access to benefits and a work schedule that better fits lifestyle.

Within this pool of workers are those who are likely "underemployed." The underemployed includes persons working full-time or part-time jobs below their earning capacity or level of competence. Underemployment has also been defined as "involuntary part-time" employment or employment of a person on a part-time basis when full-time work is desired.

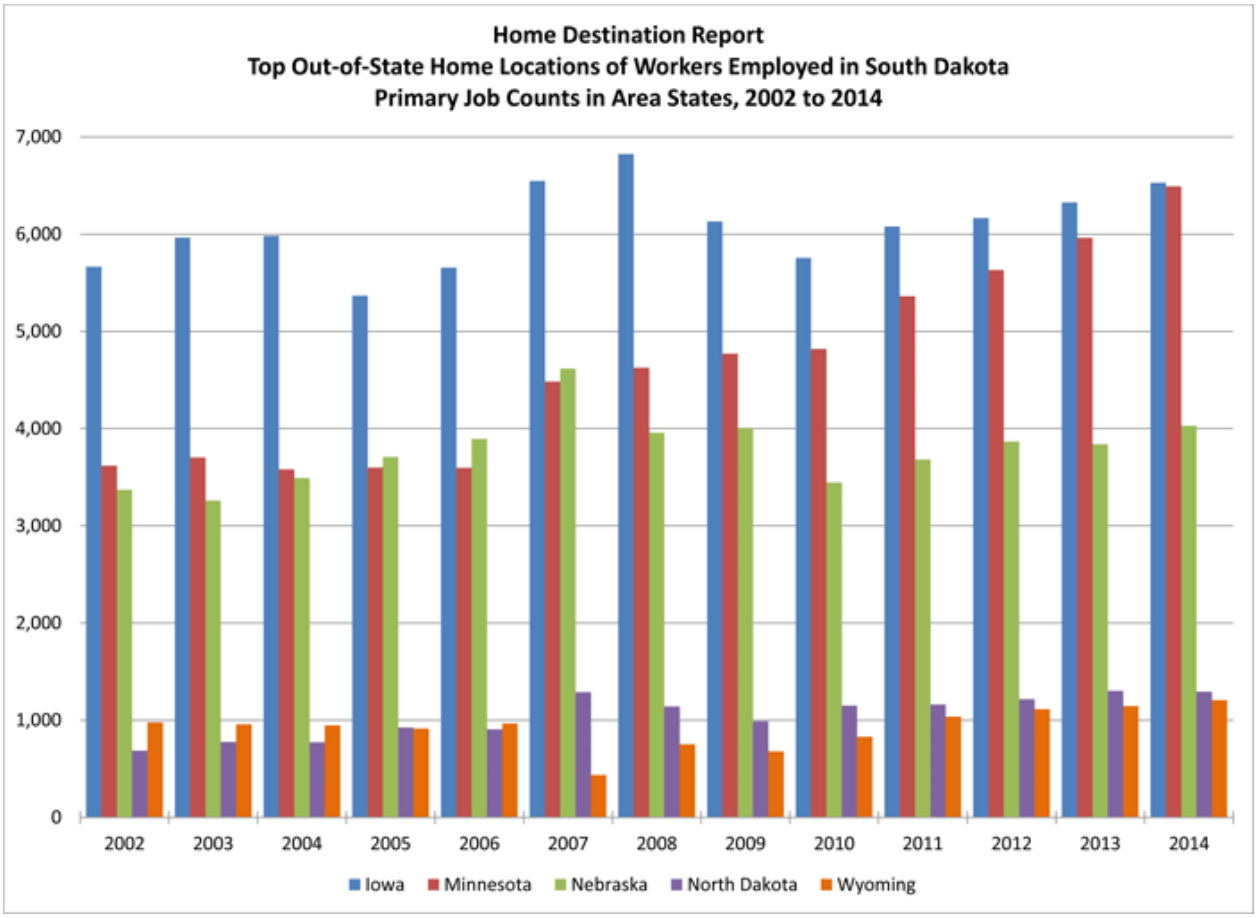
Therefore, since some of the jobs available in South Dakota may not match up with the skills of the available labor pool, some South Dakota residents may choose to commute to other counties within South Dakota, or counties in other states, to seek employment related to their specific skill sets.

Every day the nation's roads, highways and transit systems carry millions of people from home to work, often to a county in which they do not reside. Most people typically live and work in the same county, but according to 2014 Census Bureau data, 27.6 percent of the nation's workers 16 and older worked outside their county of residence. Commuting information provided by the Census Bureau (http://blogs.census.gov/2015/08/13/where-do-all-those-commuters-come-from-census-bureau-releases-new-information-on-county-to-county-commuting-flows/) provides insights regarding how many people travel across state borders for employment.

The chart at the top of the next page shows the historical trends of workers employed and living in South Dakota. The numbers reflect a steady climb of more workers being both employed and living in South Dakota for the 2002 to 2014 time period.



The next chart provides information on the top out-of-state home locations of workers employed in South Dakota.



Iowa consistently reflects the highest level of workers commuting to South Dakota, which is likely related to the close proximity of the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Minnesota and Nebraska also reflect higher levels of commuting into South Dakota to work. North Dakota and Wyoming had the lowest levels of commuters working in South Dakota.

The table on the following page provides information on the work locations of workers living in South Dakota for 2002-2014. It is not surprising to see the number of workers living in South Dakota with a work location of North Dakota starting to increase in the latter part of the decade. This coincided with the oil boom which started in the latter part of 2008, within the midst of the recession.

During the 2002-2014 time period, the out of state work locations of workers living in South Dakota all reflected increasing levels of South Dakota residents working in bordering states.

Work Destination Report
Work Locations of Workers Living in South Dakota
Top Primary Job Counts in Area States, 2002 to 2014

Year	South Dakota	Iowa	Minnesota	Nebraska	North Dakota	Wyoming
2002	303,453	2,656	1,965	1,878	1,630	731
2003	303,061	2,721	2,003	2,150	1,726	747
2004	308,644	2,829	2,017	2,067	1,606	776
2005	312,452	2,539	2,069	1,655	1,370	726
2006	316,677	2,542	2,091	1,661	1,328	1,012
2007	316,348	2,780	2,268	1,397	1,631	1,668
2008	325,441	3,035	2,447	1,900	1,683	1,723
2009	322,328	3,538	2,334	1,704	1,585	1,273
2010	330,534	3,786	2,628	1,990	2,095	1,369
2011	336,572	4,047	2,803	2,063	2,436	1,404
2012	342,189	4,590	3,144	2,163	3,555	1,581
2013	342,734	4,788	3,272	2,369	4,099	1,565
2014	348,567	5,008	3,588	2,638	4,153	n/a
Change 2002-2014	14.9%	88.6%	82.6%	40.5%	154.8%	n/a

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
Work destination data for Wyoming not available for 2014. In previous years it has been one of the top work destination states.
Primary Jobs: Public- and private-sector jobs, one job per worker. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker.
Years 2002 through 2009 only include jobs covered by states' unemployment insurance; years 2010 through 2014 also contain federal job data.
OnTheMap application (http://onthemap.ces.census.gov), Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, U.S. Census Bureau, 2016.
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, March 2016.

The Home Destination Report for South Dakota provides the most current information on South Dakota workers and where they live. For the second quarter of 2014, an estimated 93.8 percent of those who worked in South Dakota also lived there.

The Work Destination Report indicated a high level of those who lived in South Dakota worked within its borders. For the second quarter of 2014, and estimated 95.2 percent of those who lived in South Dakota also work there.

Home Destination Report
Home Location of Workers Employed in South Dakota
Job Counts by State
Second Quarter 2014

States	Count	Share
South Dakota	348,567	93.8%
Iowa	6,528	1.8%
Minnesota	6,492	1.7%
Nebraska	4,028	1.1%
North Dakota	1,293	0.3%
Wyoming	1,206	0.3%
Colorado	366	0.1%
California	328	0.1%
Texas	288	0.1%
Illinois	251	0.1%
All Other Locations	2,352	0.6%
Total Primary Jobs	371,699	100.0%

Work Destination Report
Work Location of Workers Living in South Dakota
Job Counts by State
Second Quarter 2014

States	Count	Share
South Dakota	348,567	95.2%
Iowa	5,008	1.4%
North Dakota	4,153	1.1%
Minnesota	3,588	1.0%
Nebraska	2,638	0.7%
Colorado	373	0.1%
California	159	0.0%
Kansas	136	0.0%
Texas	132	0.0%
Montana	124	0.0%
All Other Locations	1,183	0.3%
Total Primary Jobs	366,061	100.0%

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Work destination data for Wyoming not available for 2014. In previous years it has been one of the top 10 work destination states.

Primary Jobs: Public- and private-sector jobs, one job per worker. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap application (http://onthemap.ces.census.gov) and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2014).

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, March 2016.

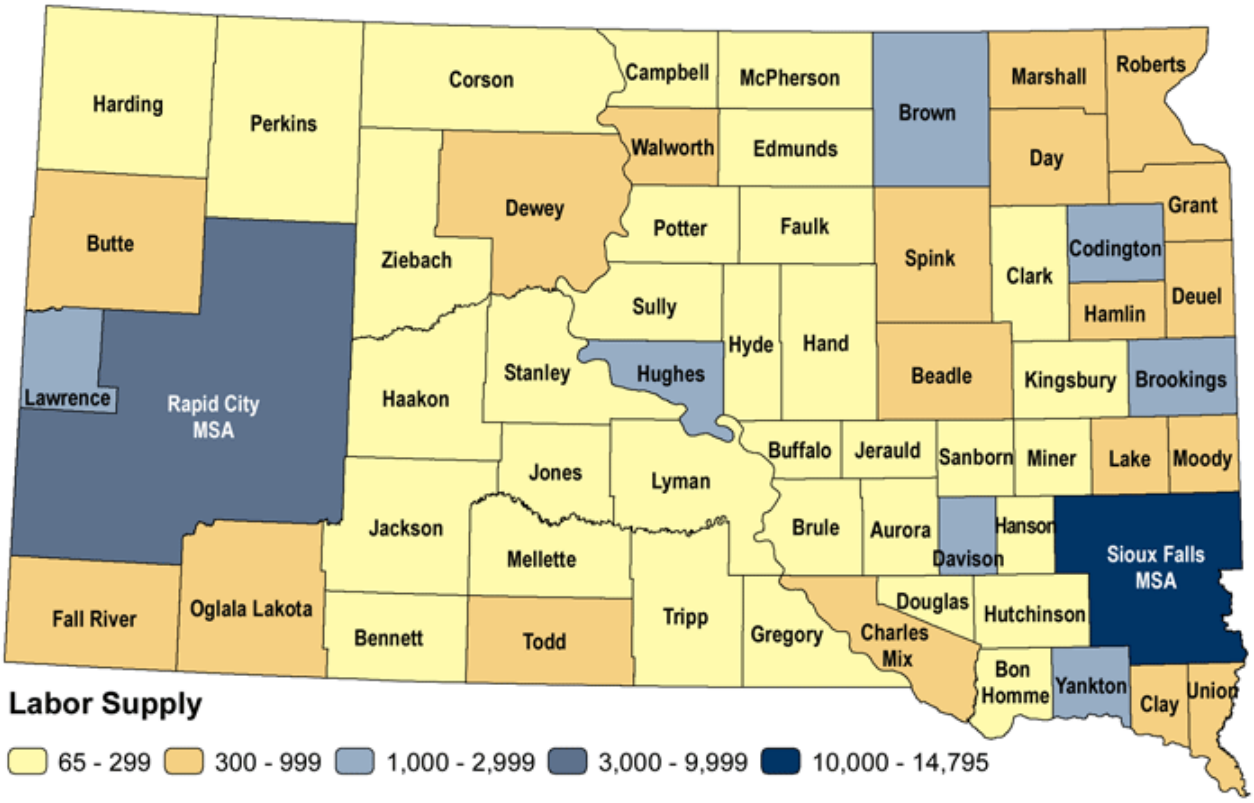
If you are interested in receiving similar commuting-to-work information for a specific area of South Dakota, contact the Labor Market Information Center at 605.626.2314.

Overview of the labor market in February

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 47,815 in February 2016. 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
February 2016

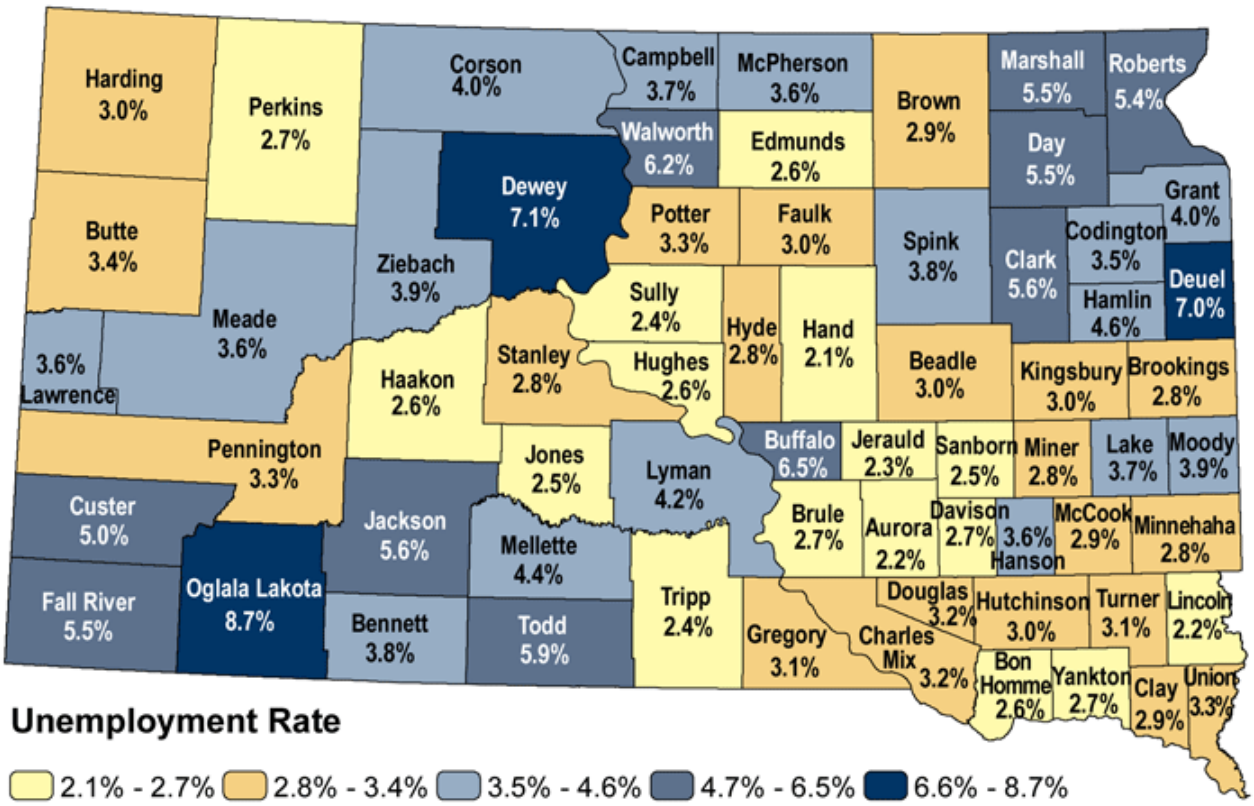


Labor Force

This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the February 2016 South Dakota labor force up over the month, with the level of employed increasing by 1,100 (0.2 percent). The level of unemployed decreased by 300 (2.4 percent).

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County
Not seasonally adjusted
February 2016



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 2,300 (or 0.5 percent) from January 2016 to February 2016. The largest gains were found in education and health services (1,100 workers or 1.6 percent).

February had numerous events going on, such as the Dakota Territory Gun Show, Winter Farm Show, Big Boy Toy Show, Farm and Home Show, Counts of Cobblestone Car Show, Ag Expo, Mardi Gras, Sioux Empire Wacipi, Baker Maker, Spring Fever Shopping Market, Outdoor Races and Home Show.

The largest over-the-month losses were in the construction sector (700 workers or 3.5 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 4,900 (or 1.2 percent) from February 2015 to February 2016.

Professional and business services had an over-the-year increase of 900 workers (3.0 percent). This industry as a whole has continued to trend upward since January 2004.

The **wholesale trade** worker level increased over the year to a level of 21,400 workers in February 2016. The wholesale trade industry has remained fairly stable since January 2004, slowly trending upward. **Retail trade** gained 2,200 workers (4.3 percent) to a level of 53,500 in February 2016.

Manufacturing lost 1,700 workers (4.0 percent) over the year from 42,600 in February 2015 to 40,900 in February 2016. 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 increased by 400 workers (1.0 percent) over the year to a level of 42,500 in February 2016. Worker levels in this sector fluctuate due to seasonality and events during the year.

Education and health services increased over the year from 68,500 in February 2015 to 69,900 in February 2016. The sector gained 1,400 workers (2.0 percent).

South Dakota
Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**421,100**	**418,800**	**416,200**	**0.6%**	**1.2%**
Total Private	342,900	342,200	338,200	0.2%	1.4%
Goods Producing	61,000	61,600	62,000	-1.0%	-1.6%
Service Providing	360,100	357,200	354,200	0.8%	1.7%
Private Service Providing	281,900	280,600	276,200	0.5%	2.1%
Mining/Logging/Construction	20,100	20,800	19,400	-3.4%	3.6%
Mining and Logging	800	800	800	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	19,300	20,000	18,600	-3.5%	3.8%
Construction of Buildings	4,900	5,200	5,000	-5.8%	-2.0%
Heavy/Civil Engineering Construction	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2%	0.0%
Speciality Trade Contractors	12,100	12,400	11,300	-2.4%	7.1%
Manufacturing	40,900	40,800	42,600	0.3%	-4.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	88,100	88,300	85,200	-0.2%	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	21,400	21,400	20,800	0.0%	2.9%
Retail Trade	53,500	53,600	51,300	-0.2%	4.3%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	13,200	13,300	13,100	-0.8%	0.8%
Information	5,900	6,000	5,800	-1.7%	1.7%
Financial Activities	29,700	29,600	29,300	0.3%	1.4%
Professional Business Services	30,600	30,500	29,700	0.3%	3.0%
Education/Health Service	69,900	68,800	68,500	1.6%	2.0%
Educational Services	8,000	7,500	7,700	6.7%	3.9%
Health Care/Social Assistance	61,900	61,300	60,800	1.0%	1.8%
Hospitals	24,500	24,000	23,400	2.1%	4.7%
Leisure/Hospitality	42,500	42,000	42,100	1.2%	1.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,200	15,400	15,600	-1.3%	-2.6%
Government	78,200	76,600	78,000	2.1%	0.3%
Federal Government	10,900	10,900	10,900	0.0%	0.0%
State Goverment	19,000	18,000	19,100	5.6%	-0.5%
State Education	10,000	9,100	10,100	9.9%	-1.0%
Local Government	48,300	47,700	48,000	1.3%	0.6%
Local Education	26,800	26,300	26,400	1.9%	1.5%

2016 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	February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**63,100**	**62,800**	**63,600**	**0.5%**	**-0.8%**
Total Private	52,400	52,400	52,400	0.0%	0.0%
Goods Producing	7,100	7,200	7,200	-1.4%	-1.4%
Service Providing	56,000	55,600	56,400	0.7%	-0.7%
Private Service Providing	45,300	45,200	45,200	0.2%	0.2%
Mining/Logging/Construction	4,400	4,500	4,300	-2.2%	2.3%
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,900	0.0%	-6.9%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	13,300	13,300	13,200	0.0%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,200	9,200	9,100	0.0%	1.1%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,700	1,700	1,700	0.0%	0.0%
Information	900	900	900	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	3,900	3,900	4,100	0.0%	-4.9%
Professional/Business Services	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0%	0.0%
Educational/Health Services	11,000	11,000	10,800	0.0%	1.9%
Leisure/Hospitality	8,200	8,100	8,200	1.2%	0.0%
Other Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.0%	0.0%
Government	10,700	10,400	11,200	2.9%	-4.5%

2016 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	February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**151,800**	**150,800**	**145,900**	**0.7%**	**4.0%**
Total Private	138,100	137,300	132,500	0.6%	4.2%
Goods Producing	20,500	20,800	20,300	-1.4%	1.0%
Service Providing	131,300	130,000	125,600	1.0%	4.5%
Private Service Providing	117,600	116,500	112,200	0.9%	4.8%
Mining/Logging/Construction	7,100	7,400	6,600	-4.1%	7.6%
Manufacturing	13,400	13,400	13,700	0.0%	-2.2%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	33,000	33,000	31,400	0.0%	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	8,200	8,100	8,000	1.2%	2.5%
Retail Trade	19,200	19,300	17,900	-0.5%	7.3%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,600	5,600	5,500	0.0%	1.8%
Information	2,700	2,700	2,600	0.0%	3.9%
Financial Activities	16,300	16,200	15,900	0.6%	2.5%
Professional/Business Services	15,700	15,500	13,700	1.3%	14.6%
Educational/Health Services	30,800	30,400	30,100	1.3%	2.3%
Leisure/Hospitality	14,200	13,800	13,700	2.9%	3.7%
Other Services	4,900	4,900	4,800	0.0%	2.1%
Government	13,700	13,500	13,400	1.5%	2.2%

2016 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
Labor Supply

February 2016				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	14,275	30,010	3,495	47,815
Rapid City MSA	2,385	4,695	170	7,245
Sioux Falls MSA	3,935	10,710	150	14,795
Aurora County	35	60	30	125
Beadle County	275	520	40	840
Bennett County	45	65	55	165
Bon Homme County	85	85	40	210
Brookings County	485	1,455	35	1,975
Brown County	585	1,480	40	2,105
Brule County	65	160	35	260
Buffalo County	45	45	100	195
Butte County	165	225	45	435
Campbell County	30	25	55	115
Charles Mix County	115	175	45	335
Clark County	95	80	75	250
Clay County	200	700	40	940
Codington County	545	1,100	50	1,695
Corson County	55	110	55	220
Custer County	185	155	70	405
Davison County	300	875	40	1,210
Day County	150	100	80	330
Deuel County	165	65	110	340
Dewey County	165	245	115	525
Douglas County	55	55	50	160
Edmunds County	60	85	40	185
Fall River County	160	200	80	440
Faulk County	30	45	40	115
Grant County	185	210	55	455
Gregory County	60	75	45	185

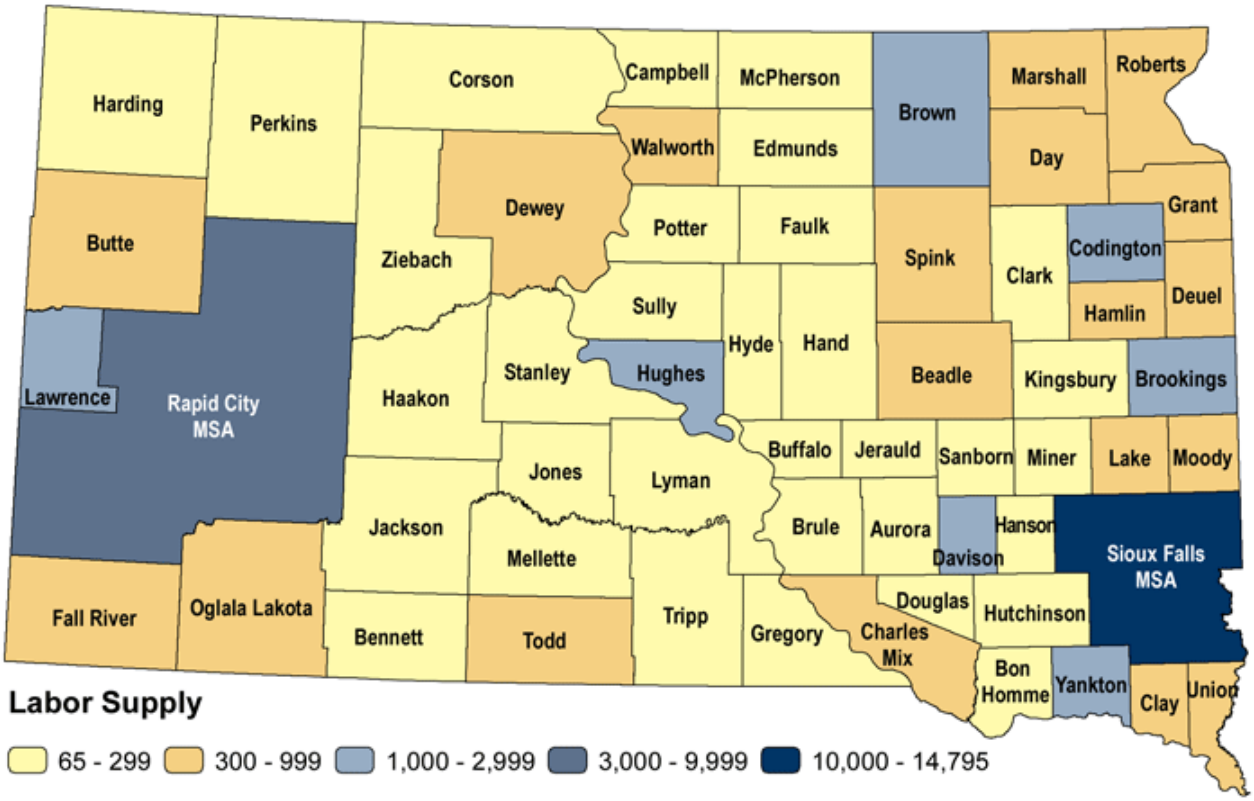
February 2016, continued				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Haakon County	25	35	35	90
Hamlin County	140	115	65	320
Hand County	35	75	30	140
Hanson County	65	25	55	145
Harding County	20	35	40	90
Hughes County	260	775	35	1,070
Hutchinson County	100	135	40	280
Hyde County	20	25	40	85
Jackson County	70	45	90	210
Jerauld County	25	65	35	125
Jones County	10	25	30	65
Kingsbury County	80	120	45	245
Lake County	255	330	55	645
Lawrence County	425	930	50	1,405
Lincoln County	670	1,620	30	2,320
Lyman County	75	115	65	250
Marshall County	125	105	80	310
McCook County	80	100	35	215
McPherson County	35	30	50	115
Meade County	460	465	50	980
Mellette County	35	25	65	125
Miner County	30	30	35	100
Minnehaha County	3,040	8,855	40	11,935
Moody County	140	115	55	305
Oglala Lakota County	315	455	135	910
Pennington County	1,740	4,075	45	5,860
Perkins County	35	60	30	130
Potter County	40	40	50	130
Roberts County	255	235	80	565
Sanborn County	30	40	35	105
Spink County	110	160	50	320

February 2016, continued				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Stanley County	50	100	40	190
Sully County	20	30	35	90
Todd County	170	285	85	540
Tripp County	70	130	35	230
Turner County	145	135	45	325
Union County	265	670	45	985
Walworth County	135	160	90	385
Yankton County	305	810	35	1,155
Ziebach County	30	35	45	110

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.

Labor Supply by County
February 2016



United States and South Dakota
Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

	February 2016					February 2015			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	158,890,000	151,074,000	7,815,000	4.9%		156,878,000	148,231,000	8,646,000	5.5%
South Dakota	454,400	442,200	12,300	2.7%		451,200	436,500	14,700	3.3%

2016 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	February 2016				February 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	**450,987**	**436,409**	**14,578**	**3.2%**	**446,115**	**428,943**	**17,172**	**3.8%**
Aurora County	1,532	1,499	33	2.2%	1,546	1,503	43	2.8%
Beadle County	9,452	9,172	280	3.0%	9,356	9,021	335	3.6%
Bennett County	1,092	1,050	42	3.8%	1,134	1,061	73	6.4%
Bon Homme County	2,968	2,890	78	2.6%	2,971	2,873	98	3.3%
Brookings County	19,006	18,476	530	2.8%	18,928	18,217	711	3.8%
Brown County	21,087	20,486	601	2.9%	21,111	20,395	716	3.4%
Brule County	2,449	2,382	67	2.7%	2,460	2,371	89	3.6%
Buffalo County	691	646	45	6.5%	725	669	56	7.7%
Butte County	5,056	4,886	170	3.4%	5,120	4,904	216	4.2%
Campbell County	827	796	31	3.7%	821	788	33	4.0%
Charles Mix County	3,827	3,704	123	3.2%	3,872	3,710	162	4.2%
Clark County	1,927	1,820	107	5.6%	1,951	1,845	106	5.4%
Clay County	7,391	7,175	216	2.9%	7,568	7,295	273	3.6%
Codington County	15,386	14,842	544	3.5%	15,378	14,703	675	4.4%
Corson County	1,438	1,380	58	4.0%	1,469	1,394	75	5.1%
Custer County	3,813	3,624	189	5.0%	3,966	3,732	234	5.9%
Davison County	11,303	11,000	303	2.7%	11,360	10,979	381	3.4%
Day County	2,799	2,644	155	5.5%	2,779	2,563	216	7.8%
Deuel County	2,179	2,026	153	7.0%	2,230	2,052	178	8.0%
Dewey County	2,170	2,015	155	7.1%	2,233	1,966	267	12.0%
Douglas County	1,633	1,580	53	3.2%	1,689	1,633	56	3.3%
Edmunds County	2,178	2,121	57	2.6%	2,250	2,181	69	3.1%
Fall River County	2,937	2,774	163	5.5%	2,905	2,740	165	5.7%
Faulk County	1,086	1,053	33	3.0%	1,097	1,064	33	3.0%
Grant County	4,708	4,519	189	4.0%	4,674	4,451	223	4.8%
Gregory County	1,977	1,915	62	3.1%	1,980	1,901	79	4.0%
Haakon County	1,066	1,038	28	2.6%	1,071	1,039	32	3.0%
Hamlin County	3,094	2,953	141	4.6%	3,095	2,933	162	5.2%
Hand County	1,778	1,740	38	2.1%	1,783	1,734	49	2.7%
Hanson County	1,782	1,717	65	3.6%	1,807	1,721	86	4.8%

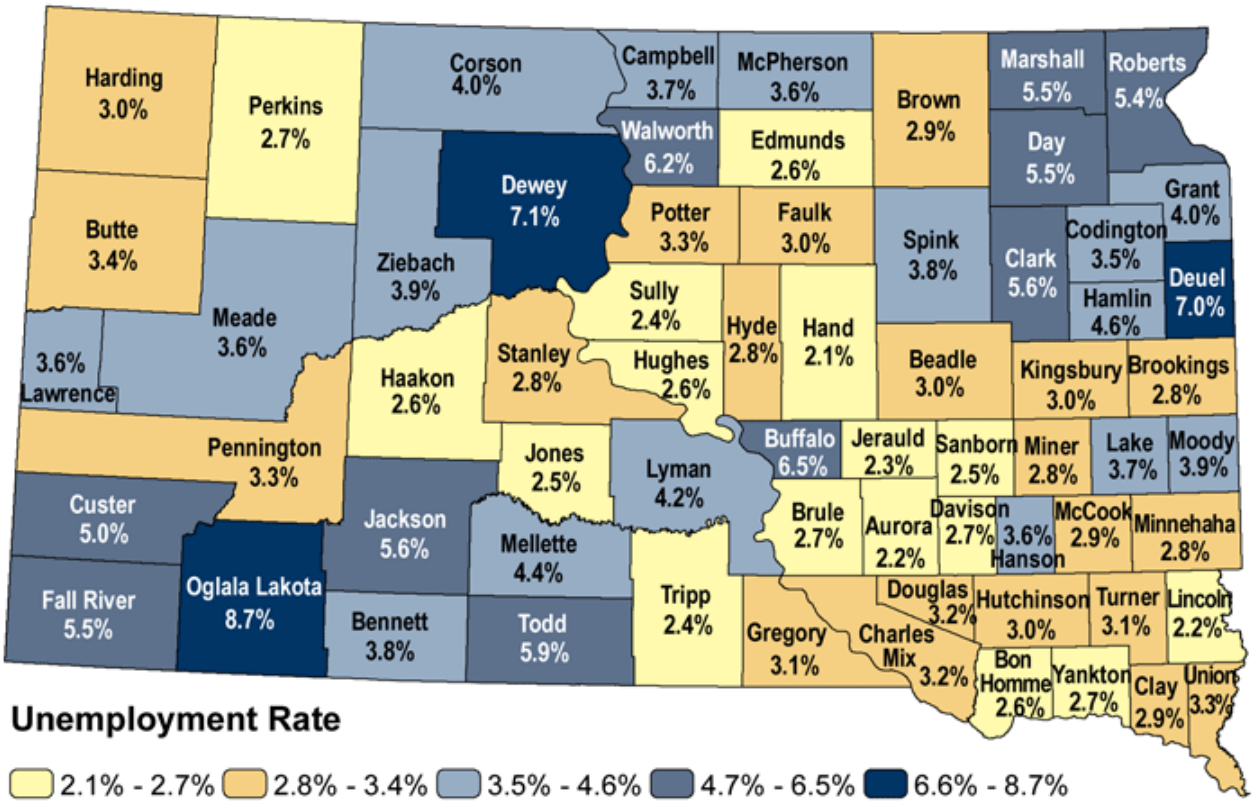
Areas	February 2016					February 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding County	725	703	22	3.0%		743	723	20	2.7%
Hughes County	9,973	9,710	263	2.6%		10,027	9,694	333	3.3%
Hutchinson County	3,579	3,473	106	3.0%		3,571	3,445	126	3.5%
Hyde County	668	649	19	2.8%		693	670	23	3.3%
Jackson County	1,151	1,086	65	5.6%		1,175	1,097	78	6.6%
Jerauld County	1,064	1,040	24	2.3%		1,185	1,155	30	2.5%
Jones County	519	506	13	2.5%		533	514	19	3.6%
Kingsbury County	2,690	2,609	81	3.0%		2,846	2,730	116	4.1%
Lake County	6,691	6,442	249	3.7%		6,387	6,091	296	4.6%
Lawrence County	12,832	12,368	464	3.6%		12,638	12,139	499	3.9%
Lincoln County	30,990	30,294	696	2.2%		29,463	28,598	865	2.9%
Lyman County	1,675	1,604	71	4.2%		1,741	1,648	93	5.3%
Marshall County	2,383	2,253	130	5.5%		2,497	2,352	145	5.8%
McCook County	3,223	3,131	92	2.9%		3,190	3,085	105	3.3%
McPherson County	1,068	1,030	38	3.6%		1,082	1,036	46	4.3%
Meade County	13,002	12,530	472	3.6%		13,532	12,974	558	4.1%
Mellette County	769	735	34	4.4%		799	746	53	6.6%
Miner County	1,196	1,163	33	2.8%		1,214	1,177	37	3.0%
Minnehaha County	109,841	106,775	3,066	2.8%		106,188	102,308	3,880	3.7%
Moody County	3,801	3,652	149	3.9%		3,878	3,710	168	4.3%
Oglala Lakota County	3,508	3,202	306	8.7%		3,592	3,151	441	12.3%
Pennington County	52,879	51,119	1,760	3.3%		53,414	51,238	2,176	4.1%
Perkins County	1,510	1,469	41	2.7%		1,498	1,435	63	4.2%
Potter County	1,114	1,077	37	3.3%		1,144	1,087	57	5.0%
Roberts County	4,801	4,544	257	5.4%		4,711	4,399	312	6.6%
Sanborn County	1,167	1,138	29	2.5%		1,208	1,174	34	2.8%
Spink County	3,240	3,117	123	3.8%		3,344	3,189	155	4.6%
Stanley County	1,827	1,775	52	2.8%		1,853	1,790	63	3.4%
Sully County	833	813	20	2.4%		852	826	26	3.1%
Todd County	2,948	2,774	174	5.9%		3,098	2,841	257	8.3%

Areas	February 2016				February 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Tripp County	2,939	2,867	72	2.4%	3,006	2,894	112	3.7%
Turner County	4,750	4,601	149	3.1%	4,760	4,582	178	3.7%
Union County	8,146	7,878	268	3.3%	8,166	7,814	352	4.3%
Walworth County	2,235	2,096	139	6.2%	2,332	2,160	172	7.4%
Yankton County	11,644	11,329	315	2.7%	11,354	10,957	397	3.5%
Ziebach County	970	932	38	3.9%	976	926	50	5.1%

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.

Unemployment Rates by County
February 2016



South Dakota Areas
Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	February 2016				February 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	69,694	67,273	2,421	3.5%	70,912	67,944	2,968	4.2%
Sioux Falls MSA	148,804	144,801	4,003	2.7%	143,601	138,573	5,028	3.5%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,265	22,607	658	2.8%	23,361	22,576	785	3.4%
Brookings MiSA	19,006	18,476	530	2.8%	18,928	18,217	711	3.8%
Huron MiSA	9,452	9,172	280	3.0%	9,356	9,021	335	3.6%
Mitchell MiSA	13,085	12,717	368	2.8%	13,167	12,700	467	3.5%
Pierre MiSA	12,633	12,298	335	2.7%	12,732	12,310	422	3.3%
Spearfish MiSA	12,832	12,368	464	3.6%	12,638	12,139	499	3.9%
Vermillion MiSA	7,391	7,175	216	2.9%	7,568	7,295	273	3.6%
Watertown MiSA	15,386	14,842	544	3.5%	15,378	14,703	675	4.4%
Yankton MiSA	11,644	11,329	315	2.7%	11,354	10,957	397	3.5%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,140	2,947	193	6.1%	3,209	2,892	317	9.9%

2016 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	February 2016				February 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,218	14,758	460	3.0%	15,180	14,636	544	3.6%
Brookings	13,366	12,983	383	2.9%	13,286	12,779	507	3.8%
Huron	6,791	6,576	215	3.2%	6,720	6,466	254	3.8%
Mitchell	8,959	8,708	251	2.8%	8,946	8,633	313	3.5%
Pierre	8,118	7,893	225	2.8%	8,187	7,901	286	3.5%
Rapid City	34,521	33,260	1,261	3.7%	34,866	33,262	1,604	4.6%
Sioux Falls	101,047	98,214	2,833	2.8%	97,173	93,579	3,594	3.7%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	15,210	14,900	310	2.0%	14,390	13,995	395	2.7%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	85,837	83,314	2,523	2.9%	82,783	79,584	3,199	3.9%
Spearfish	5,959	5,731	228	3.8%	5,830	5,576	254	4.4%
Vermillion	5,597	5,434	163	2.9%	5,731	5,519	212	3.7%
Watertown	11,998	11,533	465	3.9%	12,003	11,428	575	4.8%
Yankton	7,204	6,977	227	3.2%	7,046	6,763	283	4.0%

2016 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 2014 to September 2015					
Statewide	$39,647	Douglas County	$32,799	McPherson County	$27,899
Rapid City MSA	$38,221	Edmunds County	$36,402	Marshall County	$36,566
Sioux Falls MSA	$44,215	Fall River County	$33,323	Meade County	$36,388
Aurora County	$30,326	Faulk County	$31,977	Mellette County	$23,552
Beadle County	$36,568	Grant County	$39,646	Miner County	$31,983
Bennett County	$27,915	Gregory County	$28,901	Minnehaha County	$44,508
Bon Homme County	$31,416	Haakon County	$33,329	Moody County	$35,759
Brookings County	$40,054	Hamlin County	$33,917	Oglala Lakota County	$37,148
Brown County	$38,754	Hand County	$31,463	Pennington County	$38,733
Brule County	$29,437	Hanson County	$35,073	Perkins County	$28,912
Buffalo County	$35,174	Harding County	$43,706	Potter County	$31,866
Butte County	$31,938	Hughes County	$40,879	Roberts County	$31,493
Campbell County	$32,385	Hutchinson County	$32,682	Sanborn County	$30,462
Charles Mix County	$30,694	Hyde County	$37,821	Spink County	$34,050
Clark County	$31,247	Jackson County	$27,280	Stanley County	$33,250
Clay County	$34,729	Jerauld County	$32,812	Sully County	$34,770
Codington County	$36,932	Jones County	$27,506	Todd County	$34,311
Corson County	$34,047	Kingsbury County	$32,949	Tripp County	$31,904
Custer County	$32,312	Lake County	$36,933	Turner County	$31,989
Davison County	$36,400	Lawrence County	$33,217	Union County	$49,035
Day County	$28,678	Lincoln County	$44,548	Walworth County	$30,814
Deuel County	$37,818	Lyman County	$27,952	Yankton County	$38,362
Dewey County	$35,383	McCook County	$31,890	Ziebach County	$32,651

**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	February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	922	1,669	1,011	-44.8%	-8.8%
Weeks Claimed	15,041	16,425	14,727	-8.4%	2.1%
Amount of Benefit Payments	$4,594,048	$3,616,806	$3,759,330	27.0%	22.2%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$96,457,792	$97,187,298	$82,735,000	-0.8%	16.6%

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	Jan 2015 to Dec 2015	Jan 2014 to Dec 2014	Percent Change
Job Seekers	58,476	71,548	-18.3%
Entered Employments	23,909	26,745	-10.6%
Job Openings Received	87,717	90,246	-2.8%

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

February 2016					
Aurora	30	Fall River	158	McPherson	29
Beadle	301	Faulk	20	Meade	537
Bennett	17	Grant	191	Mellette	21
Bon Homme	43	Gregory	58	Miner	31
Brookings	357	Haakon	16	Minnehaha	3,538
Brown	591	Hamlin	180	Moody	172
Brule	40	Hand	13	Oglala Lakota	231
Buffalo	55	Hanson	72	Pennington	1,840
Butte	137	Harding	17	Perkins	19
Campbell	35	Hughes	277	Potter	40
Charles Mix	107	Hutchinson	97	Roberts	245
Clark	136	Hyde	16	Sanborn	18
Clay	118	Jackson	57	Spink	148
Codington	757	Jerauld	15	Stanley	68
Corson	20	Jones	4	Sully	11
Custer	205	Kingsbury	85	Todd	171
Davison	284	Lake	270	Tripp	46
Day	214	Lawrence	444	Turner	167
Deuel	115	Lincoln	661	Union	108
Dewey	78	Lyman	58	Walworth	181
Douglas	49	Marshall	155	Yankton	292
Edmunds	32	McCook	81	Ziebach	26

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

National Economic Indicators

Indicators	February 2016	January 2016	February 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	237.1	236.9	234.7	0.1%	1.0%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	142.0	141.2	139.3	0.6%	1.9%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,178	1,120	900	5.2%	30.9%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	3.5	3.5	3.25	0.0%	7.7%

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.