

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

December 2018

South Dakota Career Opportunities Extend Far Beyond the “Top” Occupations

Fastest growing occupations. Highest demand occupations. South Dakota’s 30 highest demand-highest wage occupations (or Hot Careers). We’ve covered them all in the last few issues of the *Labor Bulletin*.

But what about all the other occupations needing workers in South Dakota? From a career planner’s perspective, what if none of those “top” occupations are appealing? Rest easy; occupations on the fastest growing, highest demand or highest demand-greatest wage lists are just a few of the many career opportunities available right here in South Dakota.

Hundreds of occupations are projected to have great demand for workers and good wages, even though they didn’t make the very top of any list. For example, here are just a handful of additional occupations projected to have high demand for workers through 2026 and for which average wages are higher than the median wage (\$32,338) across all occupations.

- First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
- Food Service Managers
- Industrial Machinery Mechanics
- Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators
- Business Operations Specialists, All Other
- Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers
- Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers
- Farm Equipment Mechanics and Service Technicians
- Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks
- Computer User Support Specialists
- Correctional Officers and Jailers
- Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers
- Software Developers, Applications
- Network and Computer Systems Administrators
- Machinists
- Pharmacy Technicians
- Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic
- Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists
- Human Resources Specialists

And those are just the next 20 on the highest demand-highest wage list. There are many more occupations offering a promising future in South Dakota!

In terms of demand, for example, the average annual demand for workers across all occupations in the state is projected to be 79. In other words, all occupations, on average, are expected to need 79 workers each year to 2026. Those on the Hot Careers list are projected to need at least 150 workers per year.

Those on the list immediately above are projected to need more than 100 a year. There are many more occupations for which demand is projected to be higher than average. Even those occupations for which the projected annual demand is lower than 79 will still need workers. Career opportunities abound in South Dakota, far beyond any of the top lists we’ve mentioned!

The first and probably most important step for someone choosing a career path is to identify what occupations interest him. Think of the sentiment, “Choose a job you love, and you’ll never have to work a day in your life.” From the employer perspective, workers in occupations that are a good fit are more content and more productive.

The career decision-making process begins with self-exploration. This step involves many soul-searching questions. What activities do you enjoy? What are you passionate about? What brings the greatest value to your life? (For example, is a sense of achievement the most important to you, or is working independently at the top of your values list?) What work environment do you prefer? (Do you like an office setting, or do you prefer working outside?)

To help individuals identify occupations of interest, LMIC offers the **South Dakota Career Interest Survey**. Available in either Adobe PDF or Microsoft Excel format, this interest assessment has individuals rate, on a scale of 1 to 5, how well they like doing 108 work-related activities. Results of the responses indicate which of six interest areas (based on John Holland's career development model, Holland Occupational Themes, otherwise known as The Holland Codes) the individual has the most interest in.

Ideally, the next step in the career decision-making process involves evaluation of the individual's aptitude—how their intellect and scholastic ability will best pair with occupations. From there, career planners are normally encouraged to learn all they can about occupations that are a good match for both their interests and aptitude.

At some point in the career exploration process, we strongly recommend considering labor market information for the occupations of interest.

In other words, is employment in the occupation growing or declining? Is demand for workers projected to be adequate to ensure job opportunities by the time the individual completes whatever education or skill building is required? How does pay in the occupation stack up? Will it provide a good living? Will the lifetime earnings justify the cost of education or other preparation such as licensure, if required?

This is where LMIC comes in. We provide a wealth of information on hundreds of occupations—including employment and outlook projections as well as wage data. And not just for the “top” occupations, but all kinds of other occupations. So whatever occupations are of interest, individuals considering them can check out those labor market conditions.

Using their results of the South Dakota Career Interest Survey mentioned above or other career interest assessment providing results by Holland Occupational Theme, Individuals may **explore occupations within each of the six interest areas**. For occupations of particular interest, the individual can easily view a wealth of information—including what workers do on the job, current job openings advertised in the occupation plus the number of job seekers applying for those jobs, skills needed, education and work experience needed, projected employment and outlook information, wages, employers, etc.

Another option LMIC recently added to its website for career explorers to learn more about occupations is by **Career Cluster**. Career Clusters are another way of organizing similar occupations and are endorsed by the U.S. Department of Education and adopted by the South Dakota Department of Education. Career clusters are designed to help students acquire the knowledge and skills they need to reach their postsecondary and career goals.

The Career Clusters are:

Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources

Architecture & Construction

Arts, Audio/Video Technology & Communications

Business Management & Administration

Education & Training

Finance

Government & Public Administration

Health Science

Hospitality & Tourism

Human Services

Information Technology

Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security

Manufacturing

Marketing

Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM)**Transportation, Distribution & Logistics**

By clicking on one of the links in the cluster list above, career explorers will be able to view a list of all the related occupations. By following the link for any occupation, the individual can view all the types of information mentioned above. Individuals can explore the vast world of great career opportunities available right here in South Dakota, without being limited by any list of “top” occupations.

Our intention in recommending the consideration of labor market information somewhere within the career exploration and decision-making process is not to limit or restrict occupations being considered, but rather to encourage informed career decision making. We want to help those choosing a career field to have an idea of the competition they may face when hitting the job market and how the occupation will fit with other life goals—so they be prepared accordingly and find great success!

Overview of the Current Labor Market

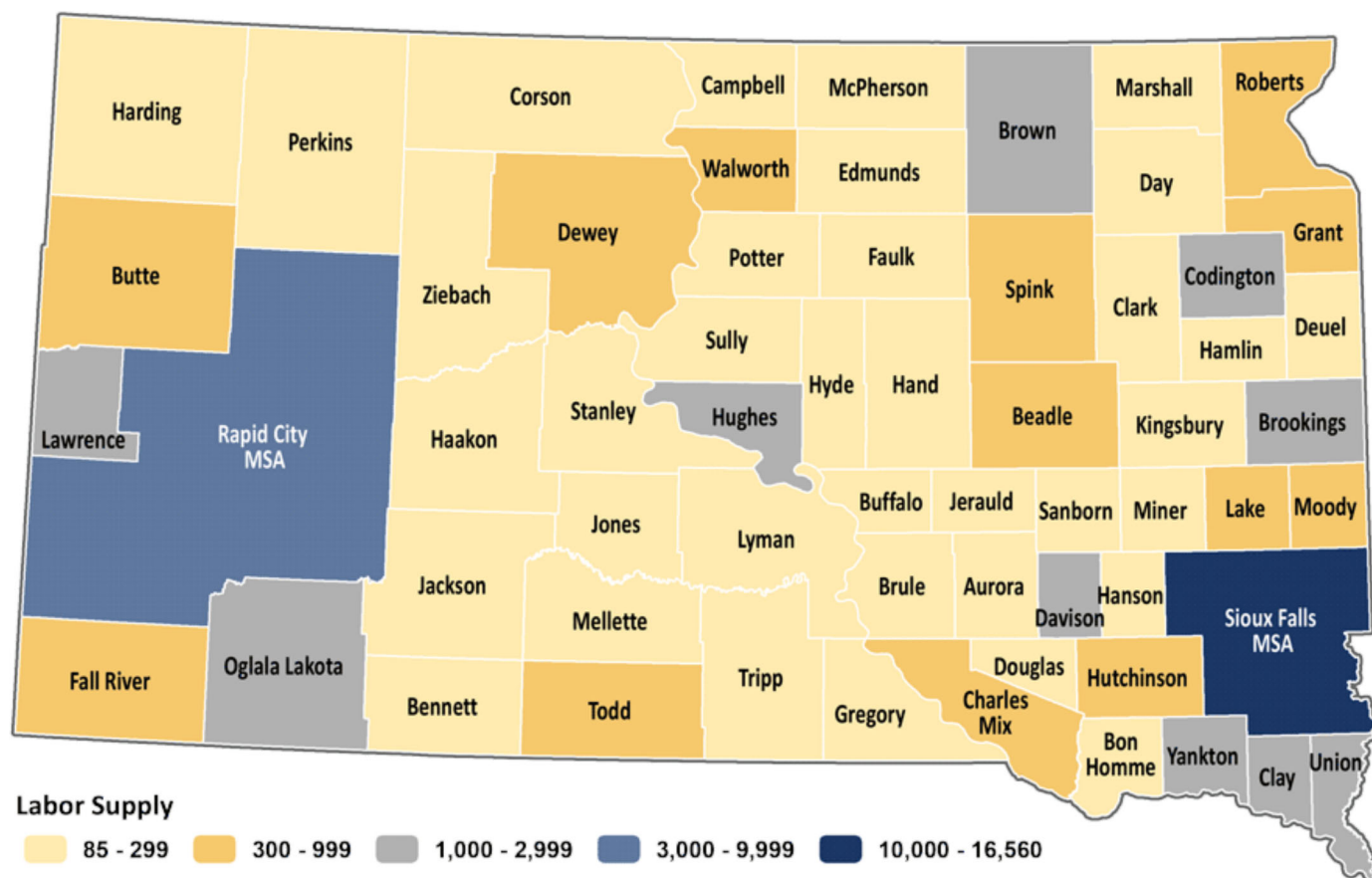
The analysis below is based on the most current labor market data available at any point in time.

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 53,600 in November 2018. 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

November 2018



Labor Force

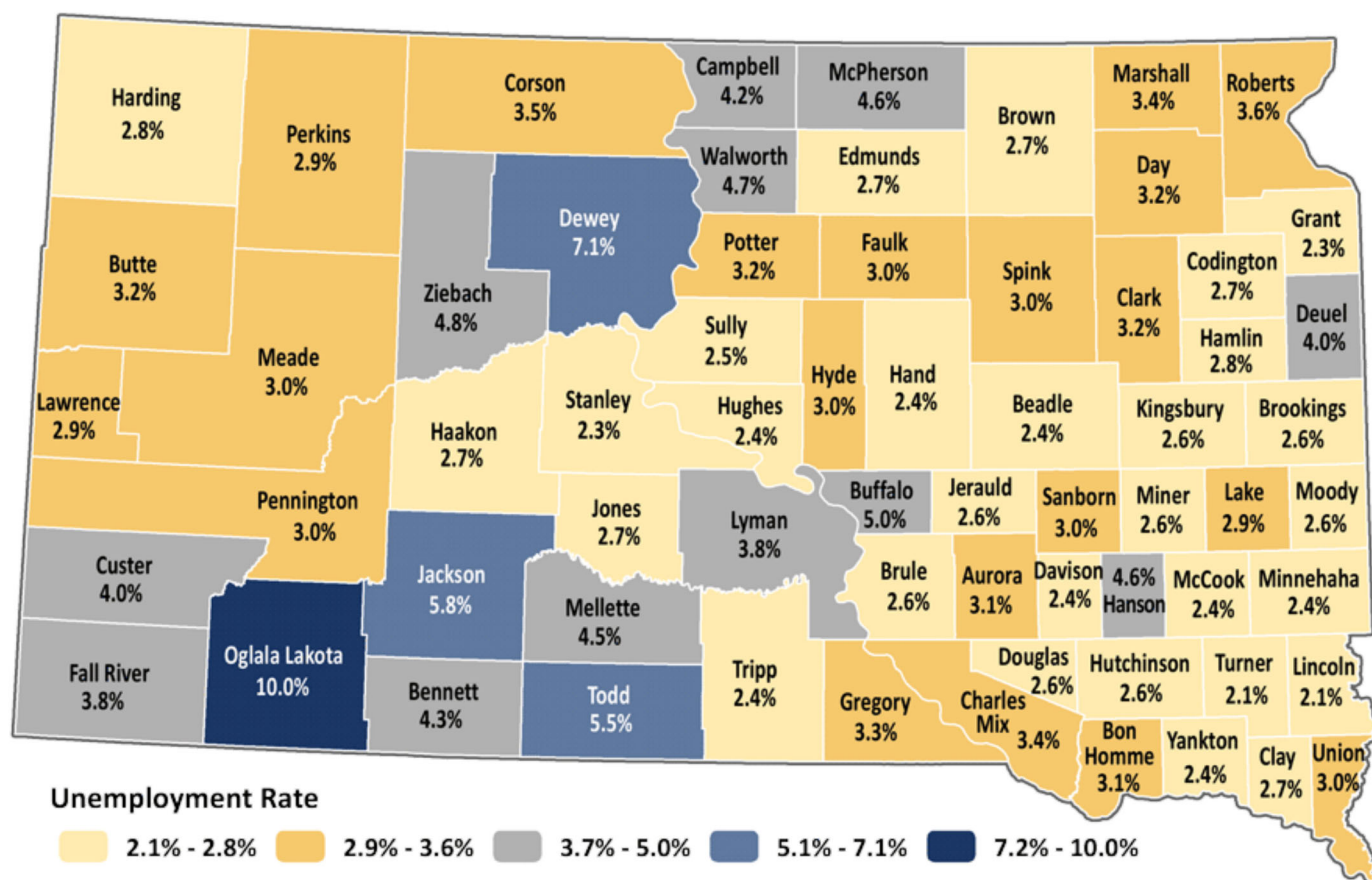
This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the November 2018 South Dakota labor force increased over the month by 500 workers (0.1 percent) to 459,200 workers. The level of unemployed was unchanged and remained at 13,600 workers.

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County

Not seasonally adjusted

November 2018



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, preliminary estimates show the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker level increased by 700 (0.2 percent) from October 2018 to November 2018. The largest gains came from Retail Trade; Wholesale Trade; and Professional and Business Services.

Retail Trade had the largest over-the-month increase with a gain of 1,700 workers (3.4 percent). This sector went from 50,800 workers in October 2018 to 52,500 workers in November 2018. This sector's over-the-month gains are the result of businesses preparing for Thanksgiving and holiday sales events.

Wholesale Trade had a growth of 600 workers (2.8 percent) from October 2018 to November 2018. The Wholesale Trade sector consists of establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise and rendering services incidental to merchandise.

Professional and Business Services rose 1.8 percent over the month with the addition of 600 workers. This gain is a good sign that other industries are expanding at a rate where additional support services are required.

Leisure and Hospitality had an over-the-month loss of 1,800 workers (3.8 percent). Historically, Leisure and Hospitality worker levels drop this time of year as the number of visitors decline as the weather turns cold.

Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker level increased by 9,900 workers (2.3 percent) from November 2017 to November 2018. South Dakota's total nonfarm worker level has been on an upward trend since 2010. Top contributors to this gain were Professional and Business Services; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Leisure and Hospitality; and Construction.

Professional and Business Services had the largest growth over the year adding 3,400 workers (10.9 percent) from November 2017 to November 2018. Professional and Business Services has been on an upward trend since December 2017. Examples of establishments in this supersector include temporary staffing services, law firms, payroll processing services, engineering consulting services, photography studios, veterinary services, centralized administrative offices, and site remediation services.

Manufacturing had an increase of 1,500 workers (3.4 percent) over the year. This sector went from 43,900 workers in November 2017 to 45,400 workers in November 2018. Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods both contributed to this increase adding 800 workers (2.9 percent) and 700 workers (4.4 percent), respectively. Durable Goods are not immediately consumed and can be kept for a longer time. Non-Durable Goods are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years.

Wholesale Trade had an over-the-year gain of 1,500 workers (7.4 percent) to 21,900 workers in November 2018. This sector has been on an upward trend since August 2018.

Leisure and Hospitality had an increase of 1,400 workers (3.2 percent) over the year going from 44,300 workers in November 2017 to 45,700 workers in November 2018. Since June 2018, Leisure and Hospitality has been on an upward trend. Bowling alleys, museums, taverns, hotels and restaurants are examples of establishments included in this supersector.

Construction had a 4.7 percent increase over the year with the addition of 1,100 workers. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to this gain adding 800 workers (5.8 percent) over the year. Specialty Trade Contractors perform a specific activity, such as pouring concrete, plumbing, painting or doing electrical work. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction also reported a gain on a smaller scale adding 300 workers (7.9 percent). The Construction of Buildings subsector remained unchanged over the year with 5,800 workers in November 2018.

Education and Health Services decreased by 900 workers (1.2 percent) from November 2017 to November 2018. Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance both contributed to this decrease with the loss of 200 workers (2.6 percent) and 700 workers (1.1 percent), respectively.

Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities had a 4.4 percent increase over the year adding 600 workers from November 2017 to November 2018. Taxicab services, natural gas distribution, local and long-distance trucking, scheduled air passenger transportation and general warehousing are examples of establishments included in this supersector.

Government had an increase of 700 workers (0.9 percent) over the year. Local Government added 600 workers (1.2 percent) and the State Government gained 100 workers (0.5 percent) from November 2017 to November 2018. The Federal Government was unchanged and remained at 11,300 workers over the year.

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South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	November 2018	October 2018	November 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	446,400	445,700	436,500	0.2%	2.3%
Total Private	364,700	364,000	355,500	0.2%	2.6%
Goods Producing	70,700	71,200	68,200	-0.7%	3.7%
Service Providing	375,700	374,500	368,300	0.3%	2.0%
Private Service Providing	294,000	292,800	287,300	0.4%	2.3%
Mining/Logging/Construction	25,300	25,700	24,300	-1.6%	4.1%
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0.0%	-10.0%
Construction	24,400	24,800	23,300	-1.6%	4.7%
Construction of Buildings	5,800	6,000	5,800	-3.3%	0.0%
Heavy/Civil Engineering Construction	4,100	4,400	3,800	-6.8%	7.9%
Speciality Trade Contractors	14,500	14,400	13,700	0.7%	5.8%
Manufacturing	45,400	45,500	43,900	-0.2%	3.4%
Durable Goods	28,900	29,000	28,100	-0.3%	2.9%
Non-Durable Goods	16,500	16,500	15,800	0.0%	4.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	88,500	86,200	86,300	2.7%	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	21,900	21,300	20,400	2.8%	7.4%
Retail Trade	52,500	50,800	52,400	3.4%	0.2%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	14,100	14,100	13,500	0.0%	4.4%
Information	5,700	5,700	5,700	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	29,500	29,200	29,200	1.0%	1.0%
Professional Business Services	34,500	33,900	31,100	1.8%	10.9%
Education/Health Service	72,900	72,700	73,800	0.3%	-1.2%
Educational Services	7,600	7,600	7,800	0.0%	-2.6%
Health Care/Social Assistance	65,300	65,100	66,000	0.3%	-1.1%
Hospitals	26,200	26,100	25,400	0.4%	3.2%
Leisure/Hospitality	45,700	47,500	44,300	-3.8%	3.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	17,200	17,600	16,900	-2.3%	1.8%
Government	81,700	81,700	81,000	0.0%	0.9%
Federal Government	11,300	11,400	11,300	-0.9%	0.0%
State Government	19,400	19,400	19,300	0.0%	0.5%
State Education	10,500	10,400	10,500	1.0%	0.0%
Local Government	51,000	50,900	50,400	0.2%	1.2%
Local Education	28,200	28,000	27,800	0.7%	1.4%

Notes: 2018 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
 Access [historical South Dakota nonfarm wage and salaried worker data](#).
 See the [definition of nonfarm wage and salaried workers](#).
 See [technical notes about nonfarm worker estimates](#).

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Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	November 2018	October 2018	November 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	70,300	70,700	68,200	-0.6%	3.1%
Total Private	58,500	58,900	56,500	-0.7%	3.5%
Goods Producing	8,200	8,200	7,900	0.0%	3.8%
Service Providing	62,100	62,500	60,300	-0.6%	3.0%
Private Service Providing	50,300	50,700	48,600	-0.8%	3.5%
Mining/Logging/Construction	5,300	5,400	5,100	-1.9%	3.9%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,800	3.6%	3.6%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	14,500	14,300	13,900	1.4%	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,500	2,400	0.0%	4.2%
Retail Trade	10,100	9,900	9,600	2.0%	5.2%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0%	0.0%
Information	800	800	800	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	4,000	3,900	4,000	2.6%	0.0%
Professional/Business Services	5,500	5,500	5,300	0.0%	3.8%
Educational/Health Services	12,300	12,300	12,100	0.0%	1.7%
Leisure/Hospitality	9,700	10,400	9,200	-6.7%	5.4%
Other Services	3,500	3,500	3,300	0.0%	6.1%
Government	11,800	11,800	11,700	0.0%	0.9%

Notes: 2018 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.

Access [historical Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker data](#).

See the [definition of nonfarm wage and salaried workers](#).

See the definition of the [Rapid City MSA](#).

See [technical notes about nonfarm worker estimates](#).

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Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	November 2018	October 2018	November 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	159,600	158,600	156,200	0.6%	2.2%
Total Private	144,800	143,900	141,700	0.6%	2.2%
Goods Producing	23,500	23,700	22,900	-0.8%	2.6%
Service Providing	136,100	134,900	133,300	0.9%	2.1%
Private Service Providing	121,300	120,200	118,800	0.9%	2.1%
Mining/Logging/Construction	8,800	9,000	8,800	-2.2%	0.0%
Manufacturing	14,700	14,700	14,100	0.0%	4.3%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	32,200	31,600	31,900	1.9%	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,300	8,200	1.2%	2.4%
Retail Trade	18,100	17,600	18,100	2.8%	0.0%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,600	0.0%	1.8%
Information	2,500	2,500	2,600	0.0%	-3.9%
Financial Activities	15,700	15,600	15,700	0.6%	0.0%
Professional/Business Services	16,400	16,000	15,000	2.5%	9.3%
Educational/Health Services	33,000	32,800	32,600	0.6%	1.2%
Leisure/Hospitality	15,300	15,500	15,000	-1.3%	2.0%
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,000	0.0%	3.3%
Government	14,800	14,700	14,500	0.7%	2.1%

Notes: 2018 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.

Access [historical Sioux Falls MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker data](#).

See the [definition of nonfarm wage and salaried workers](#).

See the definition of the [Sioux Falls MSA](#).

See [technical notes about nonfarm worker estimates](#).

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South Dakota Labor Supply

November 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	12,840	37,675	3,100	53,600
Rapid City MSA	2,280	6,365	135	8,785
Sioux Falls MSA	3,505	12,925	130	16,560
Aurora County	45	70	45	160
Beadle County	230	640	35	900
Bennett County	45	75	60	185
Bon Homme County	90	95	45	225
Brookings County	500	1,920	35	2,455
Brown County	565	1,800	35	2,400
Brule County	65	190	35	290
Buffalo County	35	65	70	170
Butte County	160	285	45	490
Campbell County	35	25	60	115
Charles Mix County	125	245	50	420
Clark County	60	80	45	180
Clay County	200	1,000	35	1,235
Codington County	410	1,305	35	1,755
Corson County	45	80	50	175
Custer County	160	215	55	430
Davison County	270	1,095	35	1,400
Day County	90	155	45	290
Deuel County	85	80	55	225
Dewey County	150	280	105	530
Douglas County	40	65	35	140
Edmunds County	55	85	40	180
Fall River County	110	300	55	465
Faulk County	35	45	40	120

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued November 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Grant County	100	280	30	410
Gregory County	65	100	45	210
Haakon County	30	40	40	110
Hamlin County	85	150	40	275
Hand County	45	95	35	170
Hanson County	80	50	65	195
Harding County	20	35	40	95
Hughes County	235	970	35	1,245
Hutchinson County	90	175	35	300
Hyde County	20	40	40	100
Jackson County	70	75	85	230
Jerauld County	30	70	35	135
Jones County	15	30	40	85
Kingsbury County	70	125	35	235
Lake County	195	425	40	660
Lawrence County	385	1,285	40	1,710
Lincoln County	685	1,870	30	2,585
Lyman County	65	130	55	245
Marshall County	80	95	50	220
McCook County	75	125	35	235
McPherson County	45	40	65	150
Meade County	425	695	40	1,165
Mellette County	35	25	65	125
Miner County	30	50	35	115
Minnehaha County	2,645	10,770	35	13,450
Moody County	105	170	35	310
Oglala Lakota County	355	555	150	1,060
Pennington County	1,695	5,455	40	7,190

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued November 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Perkins County	40	100	40	180
Potter County	35	45	45	125
Roberts County	175	350	50	570
Sanborn County	35	25	40	100
Spink County	95	185	40	325
Stanley County	40	125	30	200
Sully County	20	35	35	90
Todd County	170	360	80	610
Tripp County	70	155	35	255
Turner County	100	160	30	290
Union County	245	800	45	1,090
Walworth County	105	165	65	335
Yankton County	285	1,020	35	1,340
Ziebach County	45	30	70	140
<p>Please note: Data for labor supply components (unemployed, underemployed and discouraged workers) may not add to total labor supply due to rounding.</p> <p>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.</p> <p>See the definition of labor supply.</p> <p>See technical notes about labor supply estimates.</p>				

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United States and South Dakota Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

	November 2018					November 2017			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	162,770,000	156,795,000	5,975,000	3.7%		160,533,000	153,917,000	6,616,000	4.1%
South Dakota	459,200	445,700	13,600	3.0%		456,300	440,700	15,600	3.4%

Note: 2018 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.

Access historical labor force data.

See the **definition of labor force.**

See **technical notes about labor force data.**

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South Dakota and County Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	November 2018				November 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	460,117	447,284	12,833	2.8%	456,151	441,247	14,904	3.3%
Aurora County	1,532	1,485	47	3.1%	1,484	1,430	54	3.6%
Beadle County	9,449	9,220	229	2.4%	9,314	9,053	261	2.8%
Bennett County	1,091	1,044	47	4.3%	1,119	1,068	51	4.6%
Bon Homme County	2,830	2,742	88	3.1%	2,811	2,724	87	3.1%
Brookings County	19,382	18,882	500	2.6%	19,258	18,742	516	2.7%
Brown County	21,002	20,439	563	2.7%	21,051	20,448	603	2.9%
Brule County	2,457	2,394	63	2.6%	2,428	2,350	78	3.2%
Buffalo County	700	665	35	5.0%	725	667	58	8.0%
Butte County	5,047	4,888	159	3.2%	4,993	4,823	170	3.4%
Campbell County	779	746	33	4.2%	788	761	27	3.4%
Charles Mix County	3,730	3,603	127	3.4%	3,725	3,584	141	3.8%
Clark County	1,848	1,789	59	3.2%	1,807	1,740	67	3.7%
Clay County	7,573	7,371	202	2.7%	7,546	7,325	221	2.9%
Codington County	15,414	15,002	412	2.7%	15,238	14,755	483	3.2%
Corson County	1,360	1,313	47	3.5%	1,379	1,325	54	3.9%
Custer County	4,014	3,855	159	4.0%	3,938	3,744	194	4.9%
Davison County	11,108	10,839	269	2.4%	11,168	10,837	331	3.0%
Day County	2,716	2,628	88	3.2%	2,736	2,647	89	3.3%
Deuel County	2,137	2,051	86	4.0%	2,150	2,047	103	4.8%
Dewey County	2,134	1,983	151	7.1%	2,221	2,011	210	9.5%
Douglas County	1,512	1,473	39	2.6%	1,547	1,509	38	2.5%
Edmunds County	2,098	2,041	57	2.7%	2,083	2,023	60	2.9%
Fall River County	2,938	2,826	112	3.8%	2,918	2,788	130	4.5%
Faulk County	1,095	1,062	33	3.0%	1,057	1,021	36	3.4%
Grant County	4,272	4,174	98	2.3%	4,373	4,230	143	3.3%
Gregory County	2,042	1,975	67	3.3%	2,006	1,943	63	3.1%
Haakon County	1,059	1,030	29	2.7%	1,059	1,025	34	3.2%
Hamlin County	3,121	3,035	86	2.8%	3,109	3,022	87	2.8%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	November 2018					November 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,808	1,765	43	2.4%		1,793	1,744	49	2.7%
Hanson County	1,737	1,657	80	4.6%		1,712	1,645	67	3.9%
Harding County	722	702	20	2.8%		683	658	25	3.7%
Hughes County	9,896	9,659	237	2.4%		10,170	9,891	279	2.7%
Hutchinson County	3,479	3,389	90	2.6%		3,487	3,386	101	2.9%
Hyde County	676	656	20	3.0%		670	643	27	4.0%
Jackson County	1,200	1,131	69	5.8%		1,185	1,111	74	6.2%
Jerauld County	1,113	1,084	29	2.6%		1,093	1,066	27	2.5%
Jones County	511	497	14	2.7%		519	503	16	3.1%
Kingsbury County	2,687	2,616	71	2.6%		2,687	2,609	78	2.9%
Lake County	6,783	6,587	196	2.9%		6,555	6,314	241	3.7%
Lawrence County	13,043	12,659	384	2.9%		12,934	12,521	413	3.2%
Lincoln County	32,790	32,106	684	2.1%		32,358	31,551	807	2.5%
Lyman County	1,671	1,608	63	3.8%		1,713	1,621	92	5.4%
Marshall County	2,289	2,211	78	3.4%		2,295	2,181	114	5.0%
McCook County	3,172	3,096	76	2.4%		3,112	3,029	83	2.7%
McPherson County	1,013	966	47	4.6%		1,000	962	38	3.8%
Meade County	14,154	13,727	427	3.0%		13,859	13,379	480	3.5%
Mellette County	736	703	33	4.5%		719	679	40	5.6%
Miner County	1,202	1,171	31	2.6%		1,170	1,136	34	2.9%
Minnehaha County	112,408	109,763	2,645	2.4%		111,063	107,899	3,164	2.8%
Moody County	3,961	3,857	104	2.6%		3,956	3,817	139	3.5%
Oglala Lakota County	3,544	3,191	353	10.0%		3,613	3,159	454	12.6%
Pennington County	57,002	55,308	1,694	3.0%		55,872	53,946	1,926	3.4%
Perkins County	1,418	1,377	41	2.9%		1,559	1,510	49	3.1%
Potter County	1,093	1,058	35	3.2%		1,110	1,063	47	4.2%
Roberts County	4,870	4,696	174	3.6%		4,811	4,601	210	4.4%
Sanborn County	1,107	1,074	33	3.0%		1,103	1,065	38	3.4%
Spink County	3,190	3,094	96	3.0%		3,112	3,005	107	3.4%
Stanley County	1,801	1,760	41	2.3%		1,839	1,785	54	2.9%
Sully County	802	782	20	2.5%		802	780	22	2.7%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	November 2018				November 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,061	2,892	169	5.5%	3,205	2,997	208	6.5%
Tripp County	2,995	2,924	71	2.4%	2,942	2,853	89	3.0%
Turner County	4,693	4,593	100	2.1%	4,637	4,490	147	3.2%
Union County	8,112	7,865	247	3.0%	8,059	7,762	297	3.7%
Walworth County	2,205	2,101	104	4.7%	2,195	2,097	98	4.5%
Yankton County	11,793	11,507	286	2.4%	11,579	11,242	337	2.9%
Ziebach County	941	896	45	4.8%	950	903	47	4.9%

Note: 2018 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.

Access historical labor force data.

See the **definition of labor force**.

See **technical notes about labor force data**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

South Dakota Area Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	November 2018				November 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	75,170	72,890	2,280	3.0%	73,669	71,069	2,600	3.5%
Sioux Falls MSA	153,063	149,558	3,505	2.3%	151,170	146,969	4,201	2.8%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,100	22,480	620	2.7%	23,134	22,471	663	2.9%
Brookings MiSA	19,382	18,882	500	2.6%	19,258	18,742	516	2.7%
Huron MiSA	9,449	9,220	229	2.4%	9,314	9,053	261	2.8%
Mitchell MiSA	12,845	12,496	349	2.7%	12,880	12,482	398	3.1%
Pierre MiSA	12,499	12,201	298	2.4%	12,811	12,456	355	2.8%
Spearfish MiSA	13,043	12,659	384	2.9%	12,934	12,521	413	3.2%
Vermillion MiSA	7,573	7,371	202	2.7%	7,546	7,325	221	2.9%
Watertown MiSA	15,414	15,002	412	2.7%	15,238	14,755	483	3.2%
Yankton MiSA	11,793	11,507	286	2.4%	11,579	11,242	337	2.9%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,075	2,879	196	6.4%	3,171	2,914	257	8.1%

Note: 2018 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.

Access historical labor force data.

See the **definition of labor force.**

See the **definition of MSA.**

See the **definition of MiSA.**

See the **definition of LMA.**

See **technical notes about labor force data.**

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

South Dakota City Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	November 2018				November 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,199	14,772	427	2.8%	15,224	14,779	445	2.9%
Brookings	13,671	13,323	348	2.5%	13,596	13,224	372	2.7%
Huron	6,776	6,612	164	2.4%	6,682	6,493	189	2.8%
Mitchell	8,815	8,593	222	2.5%	8,860	8,591	269	3.0%
Pierre	8,029	7,844	185	2.3%	8,255	8,032	223	2.7%
Rapid City	37,432	36,305	1,127	3.0%	36,672	35,411	1,261	3.4%
Sioux Falls	104,457	101,957	2,500	2.4%	103,209	100,221	2,988	2.9%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	16,183	15,838	345	2.1%	15,972	15,564	408	2.6%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	88,274	86,119	2,155	2.4%	87,237	84,657	2,580	3.0%
Spearfish	6,125	5,949	176	2.9%	6,060	5,884	176	2.9%
Vermillion	5,746	5,596	150	2.6%	5,732	5,561	171	3.0%
Watertown	12,000	11,667	333	2.8%	11,860	11,475	385	3.2%
Yankton	7,306	7,115	191	2.6%	7,167	6,952	215	3.0%

Note: 2018 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.

Access historical labor force data.

See the **definition of labor force**.

See **technical notes about labor force data**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

July 2017 to June 2018					
Statewide	\$43,008	Douglas County	\$34,667	McPherson County	\$32,137
Rapid City MSA	\$41,060	Edmunds County	\$38,062	Marshall County	\$39,224
Sioux Falls MSA	\$47,948	Fall River County	\$36,885	Meade County	\$39,794
Aurora County	\$33,292	Faulk County	\$32,730	Mellette County	\$25,835
Beadle County	\$39,670	Grant County	\$40,373	Miner County	\$32,964
Bennett County	\$32,496	Gregory County	\$31,116	Minnehaha County	\$48,029
Bon Homme County	\$34,212	Haakon County	\$37,562	Moody County	\$38,043
Brookings County	\$42,813	Hamlin County	\$38,461	Oglala Lakota County	\$40,189
Brown County	\$42,116	Hand County	\$34,238	Pennington County	\$41,502
Brule County	\$31,927	Hanson County	\$37,312	Perkins County	\$31,604
Buffalo County	\$39,391	Harding County	\$38,013	Potter County	\$36,242
Butte County	\$32,865	Hughes County	\$43,621	Roberts County	\$34,273
Campbell County	\$33,411	Hutchinson County	\$35,965	Sanborn County	\$32,714
Charles Mix County	\$33,747	Hyde County	\$38,580	Spink County	\$36,699
Clark County	\$32,158	Jackson County	\$29,772	Stanley County	\$34,928
Clay County	\$37,431	Jerauld County	\$36,491	Sully County	\$37,225
Codington County	\$39,818	Jones County	\$29,537	Todd County	\$36,837
Corson County	\$36,846	Kingsbury County	\$36,702	Tripp County	\$33,880
Custer County	\$34,223	Lake County	\$41,085	Turner County	\$35,133
Davison County	\$39,825	Lawrence County	\$35,769	Union County	\$54,922
Day County	\$32,645	Lincoln County	\$49,395	Walworth County	\$34,076
Deuel County	\$41,060	Lyman County	\$29,745	Yankton County	\$42,604
Dewey County	\$39,388	McCook County	\$35,722	Ziebach County	\$34,513

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

Access [historical annual pay data](#).

See the [definition of covered workers](#).

See the [definition of Metropolitan Statistical Area \(MSA\)](#).

See [technical notes about the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#), the program that makes this data possible.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

Activities	November 2018	October 2018	November 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	1,503	875	1,498	71.8%	0.3%
Weeks Claimed	4,526	3,694	5,807	22.5%	-22.1%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,013,820	\$948,645	\$1,448,860	6.9%	-30.0%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$128,806,186	\$127,914,673	\$122,835,802	0.7%	4.9%

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

See the **definitions of terms used above**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

Weeks Claimed

November 2018					
Aurora	22	Fall River	34	McPherson	18
Beadle	64	Faulk	4	Meade	184
Bennett	15	Grant	27	Mellette	8
Bon Homme	17	Gregory	24	Miner	6
Brookings	91	Haakon	2	Minnehaha	1,026
Brown	197	Hamlin	49	Moody	18
Brule	13	Hand	4	Oglala Lakota	117
Buffalo	12	Hanson	45	Pennington	786
Butte	74	Harding	0	Perkins	3
Campbell	17	Hughes	78	Potter	8
Charles Mix	37	Hutchinson	28	Roberts	52
Clark	10	Hyde	2	Sanborn	9
Clay	43	Jackson	25	Spink	51
Codington	184	Jerauld	3	Stanley	9
Corson	4	Jones	0	Sully	0
Custer	78	Kingsbury	12	Todd	75
Davison	87	Lake	50	Tripp	27
Day	46	Lawrence	161	Turner	22
Deuel	41	Lincoln	225	Union	54
Dewey	35	Lyman	24	Walworth	38
Douglas	6	Marshall	39	Yankton	61
Edmunds	19	McCook	17	Ziebach	20

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

See the **definitions of terms used above**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

National Economic Indicators

Indicators	November 2018	October 2018	November 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	252.0	252.9	246.7	-0.3%	2.2%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)	151.2	150.8	148.8	0.3%	1.6%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,256	1,217	1,303	3.2%	-3.6%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.25	5.25	4.25	0.0%	23.5%

Gross Domestic Product (Links to a Bureau of Economic Analysis news release containing the most recent data available.)

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.

See **definitions** of terms used above.