

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

April 2019

LMI Mythbusting: The Unemployment Rate Represents All of the Population Who Does Not Have a Job

For people to be included in the unemployment rate they have to be part of the labor force. Labor force is defined as the sum of all persons **16 years of age and older** in the civilian non-institutional population who are either **employed** or **unemployed**.

So, the myth stated above is wrong on several counts.

1. Not all of the population is included when estimating the labor force. Only those 16 and older are considered. Only those not in institutions are included. (For instance, those in prison are not included.)
2. To be included in labor force estimate, individuals have to either have a job or be actively looking for work. In other words, those who choose not to work (such as retirees or full-time care givers of their children or parents) are not included.

Looking at more technical definitions used in labor force data, people are classified as employed if they did any work for pay or profit during the survey reference week, at least 15 hours of unpaid work in a family-operated enterprise or were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, bad weather, industrial dispute or various personal reasons.

The unemployed are people who did not work during the reference week but were actively looking and available to work during that week, as well as those who made specific efforts to find work within the preceding four-week period. Also included are those who are waiting to be called back by an employer due to a temporary layoff.

Once someone who is classified as unemployed stops looking for work, the individual is no longer considered “unemployed” and falls out of the labor force. The person does not have a job but is not included in the unemployment rate because he or she is not considered to be in the labor force.

**The unemployment rate is the percent of labor force which is unemployed.
It is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force.**

Labor force statistics for South Dakota are produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation's Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To find the most current unemployment rate and labor force data for South Dakota or any of its areas, visit our website at https://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx. Or contact us at 605.626.2314; we're here to help. More information on labor force data can be found at http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/labor_force_technical_notes.aspx.

Overview of the Current Labor Market

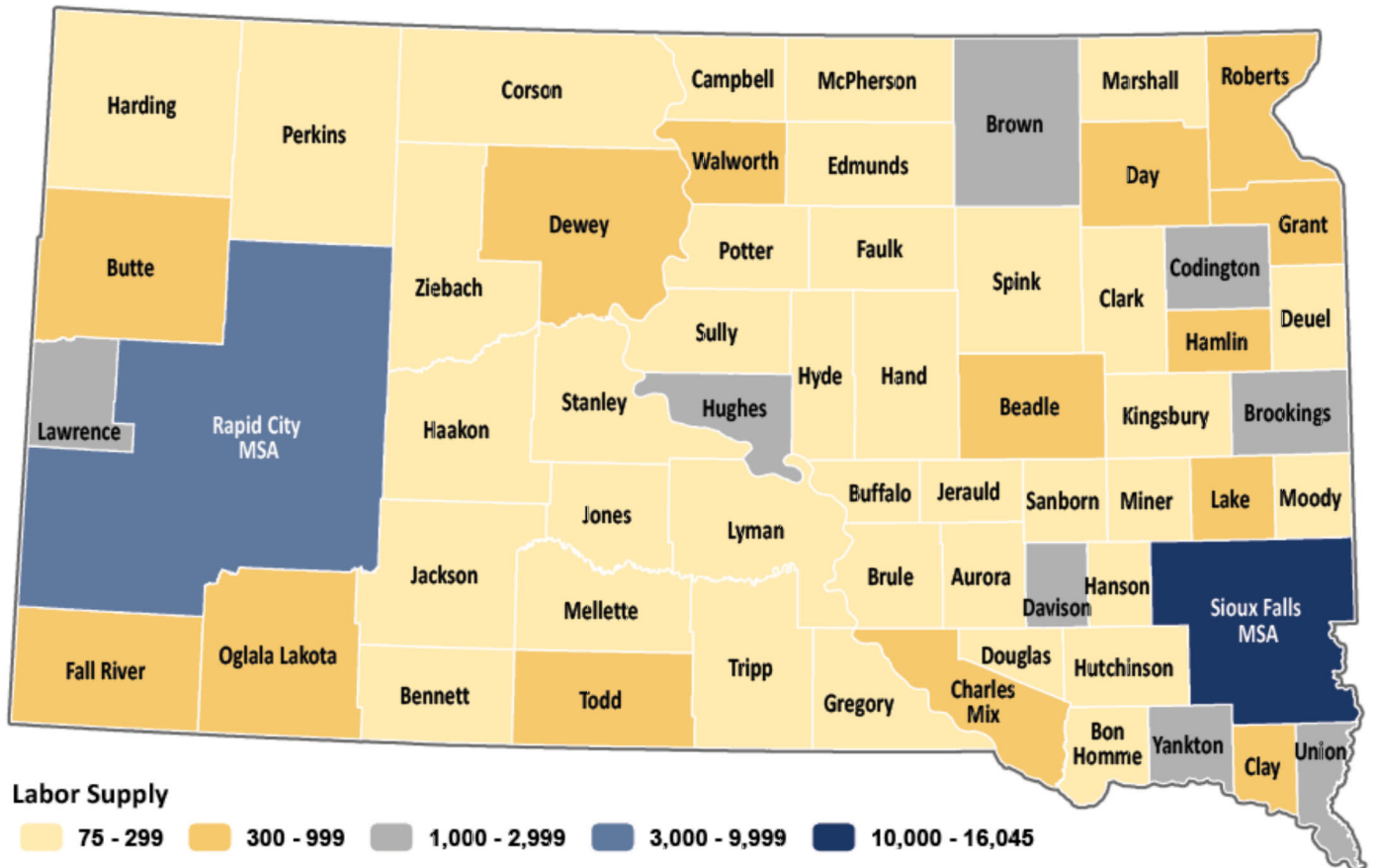
The analysis below is based on the most current labor market data available at any point in time.

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 49,570 in March 2019. 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 2019



Labor Force

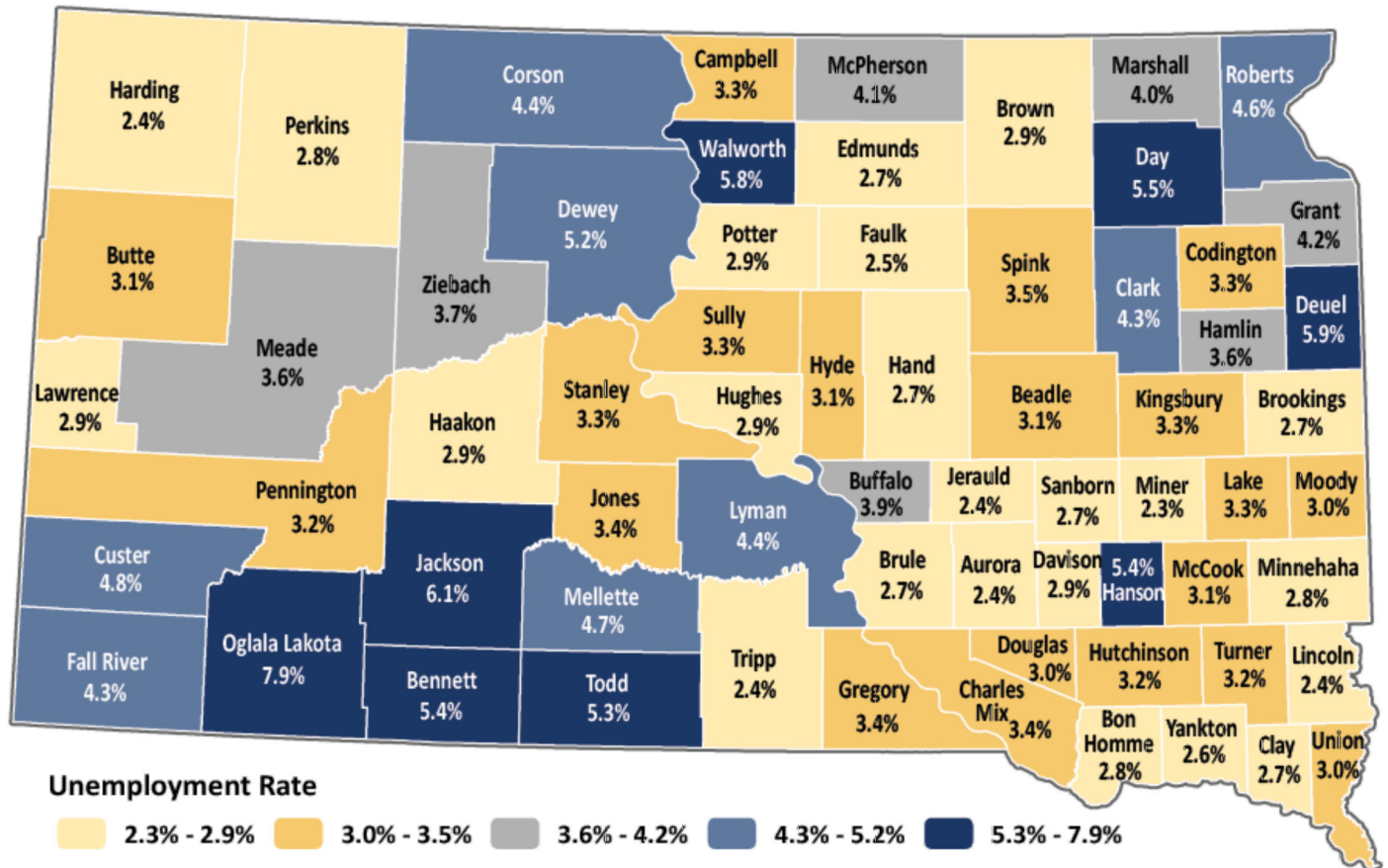
This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the March 2019 South Dakota labor force increased over the month by 900 workers (0.2 percent) to 464,200 workers. The level of unemployed decreased by 100 workers (0.8 percent) at 13,200 workers.

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County

Not seasonally adjusted

March 2019



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 2,700 (0.6 percent) from February 2019 to March 2019. Over the last 10 years, worker levels have consistently produced a gain over the February to March time frame.

Education and Health Services increased by 500 workers (0.7 percent) over the month to 74,300 workers in March 2019. This growth came from Health Care and Social Assistance as Educational Services remained unchanged over the month. Family physicians' offices, chiropractors, hospitals, nursing homes, adoption agencies and day care centers are examples of establishments in Health Care and Social Assistance.

Manufacturing gained 400 workers (0.9 percent) over the month, going from 45,500 workers in February 2019 to 45,900 workers in March 2019. Durable goods accounted for this growth with the addition of 400 workers (1.4 percent). Durable Goods are not immediately consumed and can be kept for a longer time. Non-Durable goods remained unchanged over the month with 16,300 workers in March 2019. Non-Durable Goods are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years.

Retail Trade added 400 workers (0.8 percent) to 51,600 workers in March 2019. Traditionally, the Retail Trade sector fluctuates during the year, reaching highs at the start of school (August) and the holiday season (November and December).

Leisure and Hospitality rose by 400 workers (0.9 percent). Worker levels commonly fluctuate due to the seasonality of this sector. Growth in this supersector can be attributed to increased travel for spring break and state tournaments.

Government continued an upward trend with a gain of 400 workers (0.5 percent). Local Government had an increase of 400 workers (0.8 percent) over the month. State Government added 100 workers (0.5 percent) and Federal Government decreased by 100 workers (0.9 percent) from February 2019 to March 2019.

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 8,500 workers (2.0 percent) from March 2018 to March 2019. South Dakota's total nonfarm worker level has been on an upward trend since 2010. The top five contributors to this gain were Professional and Business Services; Manufacturing; Education and Health Services; Wholesale Trade; and Construction.

Over the year, **Professional and Business Services** added 2,200 workers (6.9 percent). Temporary staffing services, payroll processing services, consulting services, head offices and security guard services are examples of establishments in this supersector. Continued growth is a good sign that other industries are expanding to the point where additional support from professional and business services is needed.

Manufacturing increased 2,200 workers (5.0 percent) to 45,900 workers in March 2019. Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods both contributed to this growth. Durable Goods added 1,400 workers (5.0 percent) over the year. Non-Durable Goods had a 5.2 percent growth, adding 800 workers. Durable Goods include items such as trailers, furniture and electronic equipment and Non-Durable goods include food and beverage products, paper products and fuel. Manufacturing has been on an upward trend since the last over-the-year loss in January 2017.

Education and Health Services had a growth of 1,600 workers (2.2 percent). This supersector went from 72,700 workers in March 2018 to 74,300 workers in March 2019. Health Care and Social Assistance contributed to this over-the-year gain while Educational Services remained unchanged over the year. Increased specializations in health care and continued population growth continue to affect the demand for health care services.

Wholesale Trade continued on an upward trend with the addition of 1,400 workers (6.8 percent). The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in product distribution. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other establishments and normally operate from a warehouse or office.

Construction had a 3.5 percent growth with 700 workers added over the year. Specialty Trade Contractors accounted for this growth as Construction of Buildings and Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction remained unchanged over the year.

Specialty Trade Contractors increased by 700 workers (5.7 percent) over the year. Specialty Trade Contractors perform a specific activity, such as site preparation, pouring concrete, plumbing, painting or doing electrical work.

Leisure and Hospitality had a loss of 600 workers (1.4 percent) from March 2018 to March 2019. Performing arts, museums, parks, hotels and restaurants are examples of establishments included in this supersector. Over-the-year losses may have been related to cold weather including a March blizzard that hit the state.

Other Services (except Public Administration) had a 3.0 percent growth with 500 workers added over the year. Beauty salons, car washes, small engine repair, funeral homes, wedding planning services, nannies and business associations are examples of some of the establishments in this sector. As the population continues to grow, so does the need for the services provided in this sector.

Government increased by 500 workers (0.6 percent) over the year. Local Government increased by 500 workers (1.0 percent). State Government gained 200 workers over the year with an increase of 1.1 percent. Federal Government had a loss of 200 workers (1.8 percent) over the year.

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South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	March 2019	February 2019	March 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	438,300	435,600	429,800	0.6%	2.0%
Total Private	357,600	355,300	349,600	0.7%	2.3%
Goods Producing	67,700	67,200	64,800	0.7%	4.5%
Service Providing	370,600	368,400	365,000	0.6%	1.5%
Private Service Providing	289,900	288,100	284,800	0.6%	1.8%
Mining, Logging and Construction	21,800	21,700	21,100	0.5%	3.3%
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	20,900	20,800	20,200	0.5%	3.5%
Construction of Buildings	5,400	5,400	5,400	0.0%	0.0%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2,600	2,500	2,600	4.0%	0.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	12,900	12,900	12,200	0.0%	5.7%
Manufacturing	45,900	45,500	43,700	0.9%	5.0%
Durable Goods	29,600	29,200	28,200	1.4%	5.0%
Non-Durable Goods	16,300	16,300	15,500	0.0%	5.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	86,900	86,400	85,100	0.6%	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	21,900	21,900	20,500	0.0%	6.8%
Retail Trade	51,600	51,200	51,600	0.8%	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	13,400	13,300	13,000	0.8%	3.1%
Information	5,500	5,500	5,600	0.0%	-1.8%
Financial Activities	28,800	28,800	29,100	0.0%	-1.0%
Professional and Business Services	33,900	33,700	31,700	0.6%	6.9%
Education and Health Services	74,300	73,800	72,700	0.7%	2.2%
Educational Services	7,800	7,800	7,800	0.0%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	66,500	66,000	64,900	0.8%	2.5%
Hospitals	25,800	25,700	25,200	0.4%	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	43,500	43,100	44,100	0.9%	-1.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	17,000	16,800	16,500	1.2%	3.0%
Government	80,700	80,300	80,200	0.5%	0.6%
Federal Government	10,900	11,000	11,100	-0.9%	-1.8%
State Government	19,200	19,100	19,000	0.5%	1.1%
State Education	10,300	10,200	10,300	1.0%	0.0%
Local Government	50,600	50,200	50,100	0.8%	1.0%
Local Education	27,800	27,600	27,700	0.7%	0.4%

Notes: 2019 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	March 2019	February 2019	March 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	67,500	67,000	66,300	0.8%	1.8%
Total Private	56,000	55,600	55,000	0.7%	1.8%
Goods Producing	7,800	7,600	7,600	2.6%	2.6%
Service Providing	59,700	59,400	58,700	0.5%	1.7%
Private Service Providing	48,200	48,000	47,400	0.4%	1.7%
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,900	4,800	4,800	2.1%	2.1%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,800	3.6%	3.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	13,400	13,200	13,200	1.5%	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,500	2,400	0.0%	4.2%
Retail Trade	9,100	9,000	9,100	1.1%	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,800	1,700	1,700	5.9%	5.9%
Information	700	700	800	0.0%	-12.5%
Financial Activities	3,900	3,900	3,900	0.0%	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	5,800	5,800	5,500	0.0%	5.5%
Education and Health Services	12,100	12,100	12,000	0.0%	0.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900	8,900	8,600	0.0%	3.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,400	3,400	3,400	0.0%	0.0%
Government	11,500	11,400	11,300	0.9%	1.8%
Notes: 2019 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 .					

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	March 2019	February 2019	March 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	159,100	158,000	155,200	0.7%	2.5%
Total Private	144,300	143,300	140,800	0.7%	2.5%
Goods Producing	22,200	22,300	21,700	-0.5%	2.3%
Service Providing	136,900	135,700	133,500	0.9%	2.6%
Private Service Providing	122,100	121,000	119,100	0.9%	2.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	7,800	7,900	7,700	-1.3%	1.3%
Manufacturing	14,400	14,400	14,000	0.0%	2.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	32,500	32,500	32,000	0.0%	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,400	8,100	0.0%	3.7%
Retail Trade	18,400	18,400	18,400	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,500	0.0%	3.6%
Information	2,500	2,500	2,600	0.0%	-3.9%
Financial Activities	15,600	15,600	15,700	0.0%	-0.6%
Professional and Business Services	16,100	15,700	15,000	2.6%	7.3%
Education and Health Services	34,100	33,600	32,700	1.5%	4.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	15,300	15,100	15,200	1.3%	0.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,000	6,000	5,900	0.0%	1.7%
Government	14,800	14,700	14,400	0.7%	2.8%

Notes: 2019 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

March 2019				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	14,535	32,040	3,000	49,570
Rapid City MSA	2,500	5,220	145	7,865
Sioux Falls MSA	4,220	11,675	145	16,045
Aurora County	40	55	30	125
Beadle County	295	560	40	895
Bennett County	55	60	70	185
Bon Homme County	80	85	35	205
Brookings County	515	1,515	35	2,065
Brown County	600	1,650	35	2,285
Brule County	70	160	35	260
Buffalo County	25	35	50	115
Butte County	155	240	40	435
Campbell County	25	30	40	95
Charles Mix County	130	190	40	360
Clark County	80	65	55	200
Clay County	210	700	35	945
Codington County	510	1,100	40	1,650
Corson County	60	80	55	195
Custer County	195	165	60	420
Davison County	320	840	35	1,195
Day County	155	120	70	345
Deuel County	125	50	75	250
Dewey County	110	245	65	420
Douglas County	50	50	40	140
Edmunds County	60	85	35	175
Fall River County	130	215	55	400
Faulk County	30	40	30	100

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued
March 2019

Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Grant County	195	220	55	470
Gregory County	70	75	45	190
Haakon County	30	40	35	110
Hamlin County	120	135	45	300
Hand County	50	80	35	165
Hanson County	95	25	70	190
Harding County	20	25	30	75
Hughes County	280	820	35	1,130
Hutchinson County	115	140	40	295
Hyde County	20	30	40	90
Jackson County	75	55	80	210
Jerauld County	25	55	30	115
Jones County	20	25	45	85
Kingsbury County	90	120	40	250
Lake County	225	365	40	630
Lawrence County	380	1,015	35	1,430
Lincoln County	815	1,675	30	2,520
Lyman County	75	110	55	235
Marshall County	95	85	50	230
McCook County	100	95	40	235
McPherson County	45	30	50	125
Meade County	505	525	45	1,075
Mellette County	35	25	60	125
Miner County	30	35	30	95
Minnehaha County	3,155	9,765	35	12,955
Moody County	120	125	35	280
Oglala Lakota County	280	455	105	840
Pennington County	1,800	4,530	40	6,370

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued
March 2019

Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Perkins County	40	75	35	150
Potter County	30	40	35	105
Roberts County	225	250	60	535
Sanborn County	30	30	35	95
Spink County	115	135	45	290
Stanley County	60	100	40	205
Sully County	25	35	40	100
Todd County	165	265	70	500
Tripp County	75	135	30	240
Turner County	150	140	40	335
Union County	250	750	40	1,035
Walworth County	130	150	75	355
Yankton County	315	885	35	1,230
Ziebach County	35	35	45	115

Please note: Data for labor supply components (unemployed, underemployed and discouraged workers) may not add to total labor supply due to rounding.

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

See the **definition of labor supply**.

See **technical notes about labor supply estimates**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

United States and South Dakota Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

	March 2019				March 2018			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	162,960,000	156,748,000	6,211,000	3.8%	161,646,000	155,160,000	6,486,000	4.0%
South Dakota	464,200	451,000	13,200	2.8%	458,300	444,000	14,300	3.1%

Note: 2019 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 County Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	March 2019				March 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	463,349	448,824	14,525	3.1%	456,469	440,660	15,809	3.5%
Aurora County	1,562	1,524	38	2.4%	1,573	1,522	51	3.2%
Beadle County	9,559	9,264	295	3.1%	9,456	9,162	294	3.1%
Bennett County	1,061	1,004	57	5.4%	1,102	1,048	54	4.9%
Bon Homme County	2,871	2,790	81	2.8%	2,906	2,831	75	2.6%
Brookings County	19,426	18,911	515	2.7%	19,263	18,718	545	2.8%
Brown County	20,953	20,353	600	2.9%	20,958	20,320	638	3.0%
Brule County	2,542	2,473	69	2.7%	2,486	2,411	75	3.0%
Buffalo County	696	669	27	3.9%	699	660	39	5.6%
Butte County	5,089	4,933	156	3.1%	5,059	4,879	180	3.6%
Campbell County	787	761	26	3.3%	802	764	38	4.7%
Charles Mix County	3,835	3,706	129	3.4%	3,793	3,672	121	3.2%
Clark County	1,894	1,812	82	4.3%	1,927	1,825	102	5.3%
Clay County	7,661	7,452	209	2.7%	7,451	7,256	195	2.6%
Codington County	15,354	14,843	511	3.3%	15,352	14,786	566	3.7%
Corson County	1,399	1,338	61	4.4%	1,427	1,376	51	3.6%
Custer County	4,067	3,872	195	4.8%	4,060	3,840	220	5.4%
Davison County	10,923	10,604	319	2.9%	10,966	10,626	340	3.1%
Day County	2,820	2,666	154	5.5%	2,817	2,643	174	6.2%
Deuel County	2,094	1,970	124	5.9%	2,174	2,046	128	5.9%
Dewey County	2,150	2,039	111	5.2%	2,209	2,040	169	7.7%
Douglas County	1,614	1,565	49	3.0%	1,572	1,521	51	3.2%
Edmunds County	2,117	2,059	58	2.7%	2,146	2,077	69	3.2%
Fall River County	2,966	2,838	128	4.3%	2,963	2,827	136	4.6%
Faulk County	1,099	1,071	28	2.5%	1,135	1,101	34	3.0%
Grant County	4,552	4,359	193	4.2%	4,438	4,233	205	4.6%
Gregory County	2,042	1,972	70	3.4%	2,033	1,959	74	3.6%
Haakon County	1,087	1,056	31	2.9%	1,102	1,069	33	3.0%
Hamlin County	3,340	3,219	121	3.6%	3,140	3,017	123	3.9%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	March 2019				March 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,873	1,823	50	2.7%	1,810	1,767	43	2.4%
Hanson County	1,786	1,689	97	5.4%	1,808	1,700	108	6.0%
Harding County	740	722	18	2.4%	752	736	16	2.1%
Hughes County	9,753	9,475	278	2.9%	9,714	9,415	299	3.1%
Hutchinson County	3,604	3,487	117	3.2%	3,607	3,481	126	3.5%
Hyde County	705	683	22	3.1%	706	683	23	3.3%
Jackson County	1,204	1,130	74	6.1%	1,223	1,146	77	6.3%
Jerauld County	1,136	1,109	27	2.4%	1,130	1,102	28	2.5%
Jones County	529	511	18	3.4%	539	524	15	2.8%
Kingsbury County	2,663	2,574	89	3.3%	2,706	2,609	97	3.6%
Lake County	6,807	6,581	226	3.3%	6,712	6,450	262	3.9%
Lawrence County	13,025	12,644	381	2.9%	12,932	12,528	404	3.1%
Lincoln County	34,173	33,360	813	2.4%	33,126	32,261	865	2.6%
Lyman County	1,673	1,600	73	4.4%	1,675	1,600	75	4.5%
Marshall County	2,349	2,256	93	4.0%	2,369	2,253	116	4.9%
McCook County	3,169	3,071	98	3.1%	3,103	3,008	95	3.1%
McPherson County	1,040	997	43	4.1%	1,045	1,006	39	3.7%
Meade County	14,022	13,517	505	3.6%	13,776	13,246	530	3.8%
Mellette County	766	730	36	4.7%	788	749	39	4.9%
Miner County	1,199	1,171	28	2.3%	1,221	1,187	34	2.8%
Minnehaha County	113,429	110,274	3,155	2.8%	109,968	106,542	3,426	3.1%
Moody County	4,020	3,901	119	3.0%	4,020	3,879	141	3.5%
Oglala Lakota County	3,524	3,245	279	7.9%	3,534	3,181	353	10.0%
Pennington County	55,791	53,992	1,799	3.2%	54,613	52,726	1,887	3.5%
Perkins County	1,479	1,437	42	2.8%	1,484	1,440	44	3.0%
Potter County	1,066	1,035	31	2.9%	1,095	1,046	49	4.5%
Roberts County	4,855	4,630	225	4.6%	4,899	4,617	282	5.8%
Sanborn County	1,166	1,135	31	2.7%	1,183	1,147	36	3.0%
Spink County	3,241	3,128	113	3.5%	3,317	3,168	149	4.5%
Stanley County	1,824	1,763	61	3.3%	1,828	1,764	64	3.5%
Sully County	823	796	27	3.3%	837	807	30	3.6%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	March 2019				March 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,168	3,001	167	5.3%	3,110	2,902	208	6.7%
Tripp County	3,094	3,019	75	2.4%	3,082	2,995	87	2.8%
Turner County	4,813	4,661	152	3.2%	4,745	4,581	164	3.5%
Union County	8,268	8,019	249	3.0%	8,086	7,787	299	3.7%
Walworth County	2,219	2,091	128	5.8%	2,221	2,096	125	5.6%
Yankton County	11,863	11,549	314	2.6%	11,759	11,405	354	3.0%
Ziebach County	930	896	34	3.7%	936	898	38	4.1%

Note: 2019 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	March 2019				March 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	73,880	71,381	2,499	3.4%	72,449	69,812	2,637	3.6%
Sioux Falls MSA	155,584	151,366	4,218	2.7%	150,942	146,392	4,550	3.0%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,070	22,412	658	2.9%	23,104	22,397	707	3.1%
Brookings MiSA	19,426	18,911	515	2.7%	19,263	18,718	545	2.8%
Huron MiSA	9,559	9,264	295	3.1%	9,456	9,162	294	3.1%
Mitchell MiSA	12,709	12,293	416	3.3%	12,774	12,326	448	3.5%
Pierre MiSA	12,400	12,034	366	3.0%	12,379	11,986	393	3.2%
Spearfish MiSA	13,025	12,644	381	2.9%	12,932	12,528	404	3.1%
Vermillion MiSA	7,661	7,452	209	2.7%	7,451	7,256	195	2.6%
Watertown MiSA	15,354	14,843	511	3.3%	15,352	14,786	566	3.7%
Yankton MiSA	11,863	11,549	314	2.6%	11,759	11,405	354	3.0%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,080	2,935	145	4.7%	3,145	2,938	207	6.6%

Note: 2019 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.

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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	March 2019				March 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,138	14,678	460	3.0%	15,129	14,654	475	3.1%
Brookings	13,684	13,321	363	2.7%	13,553	13,185	368	2.7%
Huron	6,845	6,623	222	3.2%	6,762	6,550	212	3.1%
Mitchell	8,684	8,424	260	3.0%	8,714	8,441	273	3.1%
Pierre	7,878	7,664	214	2.7%	7,852	7,615	237	3.0%
Rapid City	36,542	35,371	1,171	3.2%	35,736	34,542	1,194	3.3%
Sioux Falls	106,180	103,242	2,938	2.8%	102,974	99,763	3,211	3.1%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	16,873	16,500	373	2.2%	16,346	15,957	389	2.4%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	89,307	86,742	2,565	2.9%	86,628	83,806	2,822	3.3%
Spearfish	6,118	5,947	171	2.8%	6,061	5,892	169	2.8%
Vermillion	5,816	5,658	158	2.7%	5,659	5,509	150	2.7%
Watertown	11,966	11,553	413	3.5%	11,964	11,509	455	3.8%
Yankton	7,307	7,102	205	2.8%	7,236	7,013	223	3.1%

Note: 2019 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.

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South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

Activities	March 2019	February 2019	March 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	681	1,047	688	-35.0%	-1.0%
Weeks Claimed	14,841	13,714	12,822	8.2%	15.7%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$4,055,314	\$4,064,773	\$3,874,493	-0.2%	4.7%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$120,046,266	\$122,871,694	\$113,143,104	-2.3%	6.1%

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

March 2019					
Aurora	30	Fall River	117	McPherson	30
Beadle	311	Faulk	14	Meade	568
Bennett	75	Grant	147	Mellette	36
Bon Homme	56	Gregory	67	Miner	17
Brookings	397	Haakon	20	Minnehaha	3,510
Brown	591	Hamlin	161	Moody	113
Brule	43	Hand	35	Oglala Lakota	254
Buffalo	26	Hanson	112	Pennington	2,051
Butte	146	Harding	5	Perkins	26
Campbell	22	Hughes	292	Potter	24
Charles Mix	108	Hutchinson	133	Roberts	202
Clark	90	Hyde	14	Sanborn	17
Clay	133	Jackson	68	Spink	111
Codington	596	Jerauld	16	Stanley	79
Corson	51	Jones	8	Sully	25
Custer	198	Kingsbury	98	Todd	129
Davison	329	Lake	174	Tripp	49
Day	203	Lawrence	307	Turner	172
Deuel	102	Lincoln	699	Union	132
Dewey	67	Lyman	92	Walworth	194
Douglas	37	Marshall	122	Yankton	246
Edmunds	58	McCook	112	Ziebach	11
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	March 2019	February 2019	March 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	254.2	252.8	249.6	0.6%	1.9%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)	149.9	149.1	147.4	0.5%	1.7%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,139	1,142	1,327	-0.3%	-14.2%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.50	5.50	4.58	0.0%	20.1%
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.					