

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

January 2019

Employee Benefits Offered by South Dakota Employers

An important aspect of an individual's employment and career decisions, employee benefits are additional ways, beyond wages, employers can compensate their workers. Some employee benefits are required by law, such as unemployment insurance, job-protected leave covered under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and special tax programs covered under the Social Security, Medicare and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).

Other employee benefits like medical insurance, retirement plans and paid leave are not required to be offered by employers. However, employers often choose to offer these types of benefits. This leads to non-wage compensation which can vary company to company.

In today's competitive job market, an impressive benefits package may be the deciding factor in an employer being able to hire and retain the best employees.

Two of the most commonly offered benefits are medical insurance and retirement plans. With the growing expense of medical insurance, individuals tend to look for employers who help cover the cost of being insured. Employees concerned with future financial well-being may decide to start or end their career with a company having a sound retirement plan.

There are many other benefits employees hold valuable. Insurance benefits such as life, dental, vision and short-term/long-term disability may be an especially important perk for some individuals. For example, an employee who enjoys traveling may be more attracted to an employer offering extensive types of paid leave. Recent graduates or even someone currently in college may look to work for a company offering tuition or educational assistance.

We recently completed a study of employee benefits in South Dakota. We sent 1,924 surveys to private-sector South Dakota employers to gain insight into what benefits are being offered in our state. Below are statewide highlights of the survey.

Insurance Highlights

- Half of all the employers in South Dakota offer single medical insurance.
- Slightly under half of employers offer family medical insurance.
- After medical insurance, the most frequently offered insurances are life, dental, vision, short-term disability and long-term disability, in that order.

Retirement Highlights

- Almost half of all employers in South Dakota offer a retirement plan.
- Of those employers offering a retirement plan,
- 91 percent offer a defined contribution plan (plan which determines payments based on the amount of money contributed and the rate of return on the money invested).
- 16 percent offer a defined benefit plan (plan which determines payments according to a fixed formula based on salary, years of service, or age).
- Only 15 percent of employers in South Dakota offering a retirement plan offer both a defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan.

Paid Leave Highlights

- The most commonly offered types of paid leave are vacation and holiday leave, with six in 10 employers offering these types of leave.
- On average, 12 days of paid vacation leave and 8 days of paid holiday leave per year are offered to employees.
- Three out of 10 employers offer paid sick leave.

- Two out of 10 employers offered consolidated leave, which is leave combining all types of paid leave over time into one lump sum.

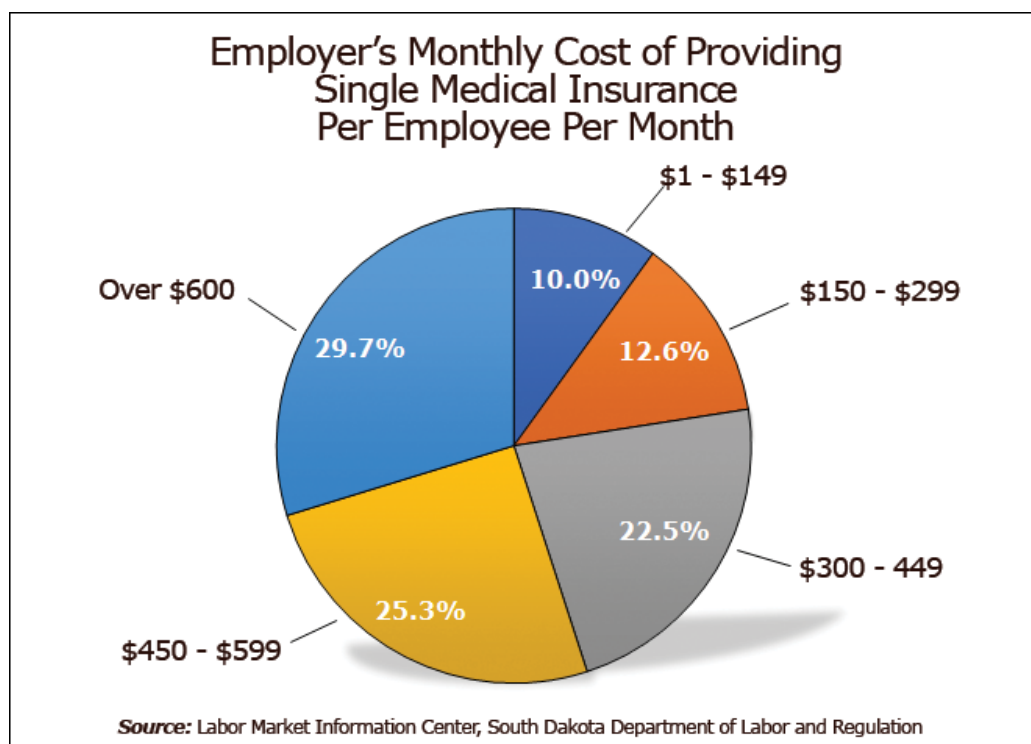
General Highlights

- Larger employers are more likely to offer insurance, retirement and leave benefits.
- Benefit offerings vary greatly by industry.
- Full-time employees are much more likely to be offered benefits than part-time employees.

In this study, we also gained a sense of the costs employers face when offering certain benefits. Much like the decision of how much an employer is willing to pay an employee, the employer must face the decision of how much they are willing to “pay” their employees in benefits.

The costs of providing employee benefits is a big factor when companies design their benefits package. In some instances, employers choose to split the cost by paying some or most of the premium for insurances. In other instances, they do not contribute to an employee’s premium.

To gain a better understanding of these costs, the survey asked questions about monthly costs of providing single and family medical insurance as well as what the annual cost of a total insurance benefits package is. So responses regarding costs would be comparable and relevant, we posed the questions in terms of average costs *per employee*.



Overview of the Current Labor Market

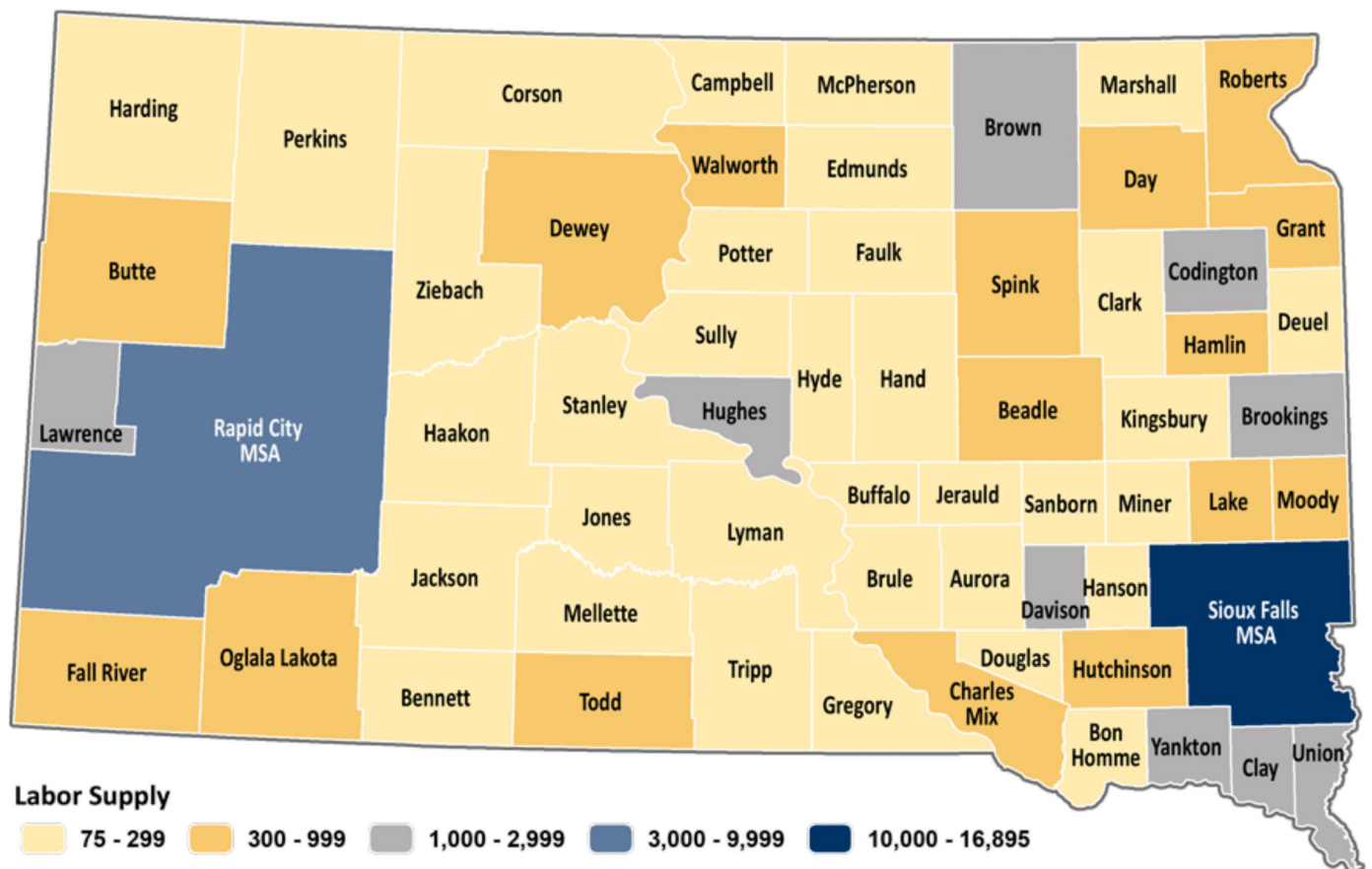
The analysis below is based on the most current labor market data available at any point in time.

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 54,215 in December 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

December 2018



Labor Force

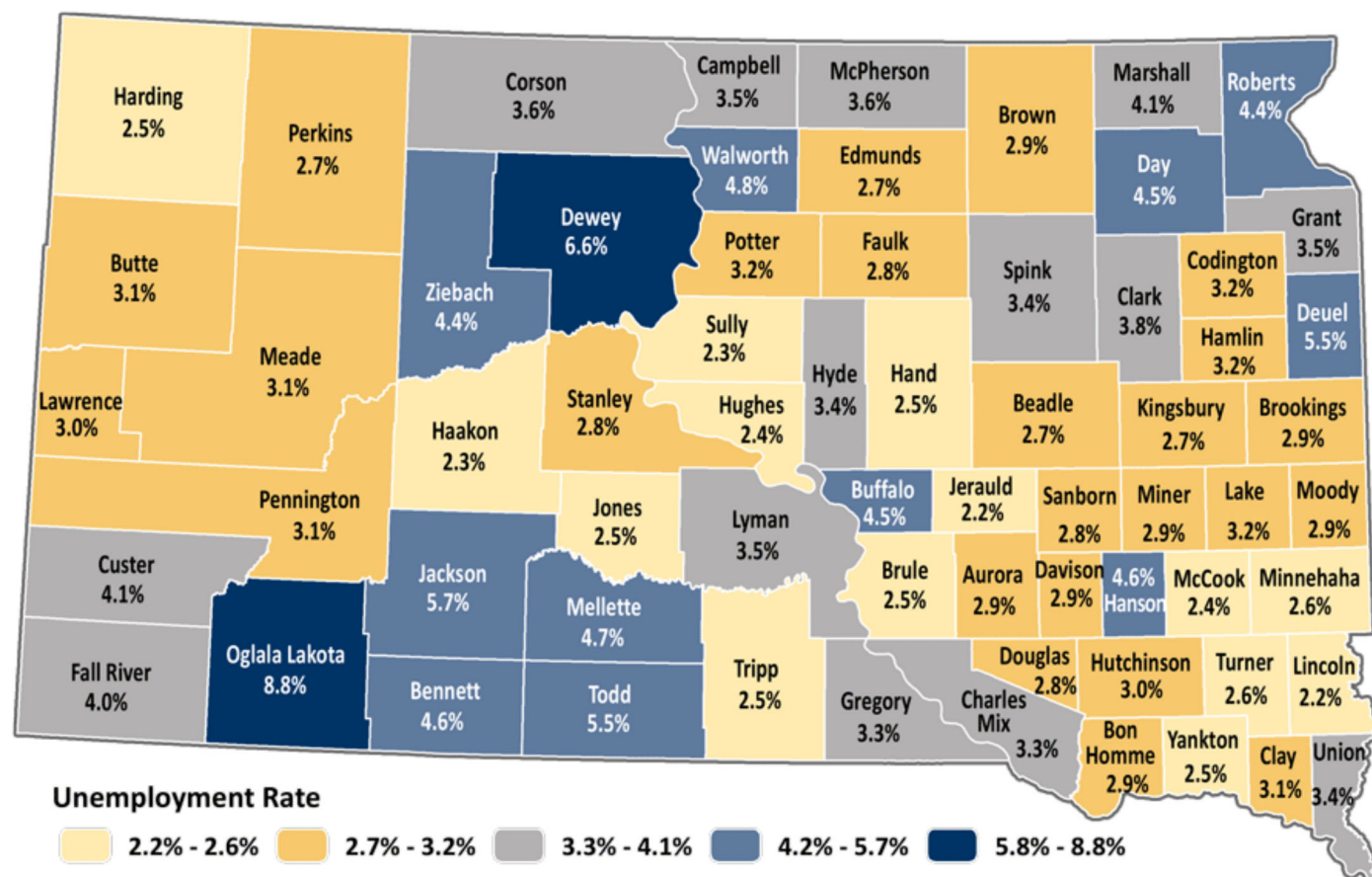
This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the December 2018 South Dakota labor force increased over the month by 800 workers (0.2 percent) to 460,000 workers. The level of unemployed decreased by 100 workers (0.7 percent) at 13,500 workers.

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County

Not seasonally adjusted

December 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 decreased by 900 (0.2 percent) from November 2018 to December 2018.

Education and Health Services added 700 workers (1.0 percent) over the month with 73,400 workers in December 2018. Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for the majority of this increase with the addition of 500 workers (0.8 percent). Educational Services also contributed to this gain adding 200 workers (2.6 percent) over the month.

For the third consecutive month, **Professional and Business Services** has been on an upward trend. Professional and Business Services had a growth of 500 workers (1.5 percent) from November 2018 to December 2018.

Leisure and Hospitality had an over-the-month loss of 700 workers (1.5 percent). Worker levels in this sector commonly fluctuate due to the seasonality of this sector. Worker level trends for this sector have been consistent, as levels typically peak in August and dip to lower levels in January and February.

Construction decreased by 600 workers (2.5 percent) over the month to 23,700 workers in December 2018. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction contributed to this drop as Specialty Trade Contractors and the Construction of Buildings subsectors remained unchanged over the month. Historically, Construction numbers tend to drop as the weather gets cold and rise when the weather gets warm.

Other Services fell 2.9 percent over the month with the loss of 500 workers. 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.

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 9,300 workers (2.1 percent) from December 2017 to December 2018. South Dakota's total nonfarm worker level has been on an upward trend. Top contributors to this gain were Professional and Business Services; Construction; Wholesale Trade; Manufacturing; Leisure and Hospitality; and Government.

Professional and Business Services continued an upward trend with a gain of 3,300 workers (10.4 percent) over the year. This supersector went from 31,600 workers in December 2017 to 34,900 in December 2018. This supersector consists of Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

Construction had a growth of 10.8 percent over the year adding 2,300 workers to 23,700 workers in December 2018. Specialty Trade Contractors added 1,500 workers (11.6 percent) from December 2017 to December 2018. Specialty Trade Contractor make up over half of the workers in Construction with 14,400 workers in December 2018. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction gained 400 workers (12.9 percent). Construction of Buildings also had a growth of 400 workers with an increase of 7.4 percent from December 2017 to December 2018.

For the fifth time in a row, **Wholesale Trade** estimated an over-the-year gain. This sector had a 7.4 percent increase over the year with the addition of 1,500 workers. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in product distribution. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other establishments and normally operate from a warehouse or office.

Manufacturing continued trending upward with the addition of 1,400 workers (3.2 percent). The Manufacturing sector can be broken down into Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods. Durable Goods had an over-the-year growth of 800 workers (2.8 percent) and Non-Durable Goods increased by 600 workers (3.8 percent). Durable Goods, such as cars, refrigerators and mobile phones, are not immediately consumed and can be kept for a longer time. Non-Durable Goods, such as cosmetics, cleaning supplies, and food and fuel, are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years.

Over the year, **Leisure and Hospitality** rose by 600 workers (1.4 percent) to 44,800 workers in December 2018. Leisure and Hospitality consists of the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation subsector and the Accommodation and Food Services subsector.

Government had a growth of 600 workers (0.7 percent) from December 2017 to December 2018. Local Government and Federal Government both contributed to this increase adding 600 workers (1.2 percent) and 100 workers (0.9 percent), respectively. State Government dropped 100 workers (0.5 percent) over the year.

Retail Trade had an over the year loss with a drop of 600 workers (1.1 percent). This sector went from 52,800 workers in December 2017 to 52,200 in December 2018. Technology has greatly impacted this sector. The decline in workers may be due to the increase in online shopping and the convenience of shopping on phone apps.

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South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	December 2018	November 2018	December 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	444,700	445,600	435,400	-0.2%	2.1%
Total Private	363,200	363,900	354,500	-0.2%	2.5%
Goods Producing	70,200	70,600	66,500	-0.6%	5.6%
Service Providing	374,500	375,000	368,900	-0.1%	1.5%
Private Service Providing	293,000	293,300	288,000	-0.1%	1.7%
Mining/Logging/Construction	24,600	25,200	22,300	-2.4%	10.3%
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	23,700	24,300	21,400	-2.5%	10.8%
Construction of Buildings	5,800	5,800	5,400	0.0%	7.4%
Heavy/Civil Engineering Construction	3,500	4,100	3,100	-14.6%	12.9%
Speciality Trade Contractors	14,400	14,400	12,900	0.0%	11.6%
Manufacturing	45,600	45,400	44,200	0.4%	3.2%
Durable Goods	29,100	28,900	28,300	0.7%	2.8%
Non-Durable Goods	16,500	16,500	15,900	0.0%	3.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	88,100	88,500	86,800	-0.5%	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	21,900	21,900	20,400	0.0%	7.4%
Retail Trade	52,200	52,500	52,800	-0.6%	-1.1%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	14,000	14,100	13,600	-0.7%	2.9%
Information	5,600	5,700	5,700	-1.8%	-1.8%
Financial Activities	29,500	29,300	29,500	0.7%	0.0%
Professional Business Services	34,900	34,400	31,600	1.5%	10.4%
Education/Health Service	73,400	72,700	73,500	1.0%	-0.1%
Educational Services	7,800	7,600	7,900	2.6%	-1.3%
Health Care/Social Assistance	65,600	65,100	65,600	0.8%	0.0%
Hospitals	26,300	26,200	25,500	0.4%	3.1%
Leisure/Hospitality	44,800	45,500	44,200	-1.5%	1.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	16,700	17,200	16,700	-2.9%	0.0%
Government	81,500	81,700	80,900	-0.2%	0.7%
Federal Government	11,400	11,300	11,300	0.9%	0.9%
State Government	19,000	19,400	19,100	-2.1%	-0.5%
State Education	10,200	10,600	10,200	-3.8%	0.0%
Local Government	51,100	51,000	50,500	0.2%	1.2%
Local Education	28,200	28,200	27,800	0.0%	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](#).

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	December 2018	November 2018	December 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	70,300	70,300	67,900	0.0%	3.5%
Total Private	58,500	58,500	56,200	0.0%	4.1%
Goods Producing	8,100	8,100	7,800	0.0%	3.9%
Service Providing	62,200	62,200	60,100	0.0%	3.5%
Private Service Providing	50,400	50,400	48,400	0.0%	4.1%
Mining/Logging/Construction	5,200	5,300	5,000	-1.9%	4.0%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,800	3.6%	3.6%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	14,500	14,600	13,900	-0.7%	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,500	2,400	4.0%	8.3%
Retail Trade	10,000	10,200	9,600	-2.0%	4.2%
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	4,000	4,000	0.0%	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	9,800	9,700	9,000	1.0%	8.9%
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](#).

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	December 2018	November 2018	December 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	160,200	159,300	156,900	0.6%	2.1%
Total Private	145,400	144,500	142,300	0.6%	2.2%
Goods Producing	23,400	23,600	22,200	-0.9%	5.4%
Service Providing	136,800	135,700	134,700	0.8%	1.6%
Private Service Providing	122,000	120,900	120,100	0.9%	1.6%
Mining/Logging/Construction	8,700	8,900	8,000	-2.3%	8.8%
Manufacturing	14,700	14,700	14,200	0.0%	3.5%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	32,200	32,200	32,500	0.0%	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,400	8,200	0.0%	2.4%
Retail Trade	18,100	18,100	18,600	0.0%	-2.7%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0.0%	0.0%
Information	2,500	2,500	2,600	0.0%	-3.9%
Financial Activities	15,800	15,700	15,800	0.6%	0.0%
Professional/Business Services	16,900	16,300	15,000	3.7%	12.7%
Educational/Health Services	33,100	32,700	33,100	1.2%	0.0%
Leisure/Hospitality	15,300	15,300	15,100	0.0%	1.3%
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,000	0.0%	3.3%
Government	14,800	14,800	14,600	0.0%	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 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

December 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	13,700	37,490	3,010	54,215
Rapid City MSA	2,335	6,365	135	8,840
Sioux Falls MSA	3,795	12,970	130	16,895
Aurora County	45	70	35	150
Beadle County	255	640	35	930
Bennett County	50	70	60	180
Bon Homme County	80	95	40	215
Brookings County	565	1,900	40	2,510
Brown County	610	1,780	40	2,430
Brule County	65	195	35	290
Buffalo County	30	65	60	155
Butte County	155	280	40	475
Campbell County	30	25	45	100
Charles Mix County	125	250	45	420
Clark County	70	75	50	200
Clay County	230	965	40	1,240
Codington County	490	1,275	40	1,805
Corson County	50	75	45	170
Custer County	165	215	55	440
Davison County	315	1,065	40	1,420
Day County	125	150	60	335
Deuel County	115	75	75	265
Dewey County	140	280	90	510
Douglas County	45	65	35	145
Edmunds County	55	85	35	175
Fall River County	115	295	55	465
Faulk County	30	45	35	110

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued December 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Grant County	150	285	45	485
Gregory County	70	100	45	210
Haakon County	25	40	30	95
Hamlin County	105	155	40	305
Hand County	45	95	35	175
Hanson County	80	45	60	185
Harding County	20	35	35	85
Hughes County	240	965	30	1,235
Hutchinson County	105	175	40	320
Hyde County	25	40	45	110
Jackson County	70	80	75	225
Jerauld County	25	65	30	115
Jones County	15	30	30	75
Kingsbury County	70	120	35	230
Lake County	215	410	40	670
Lawrence County	385	1,275	40	1,700
Lincoln County	725	1,875	30	2,630
Lyman County	60	125	45	230
Marshall County	95	95	55	245
McCook County	75	125	30	230
McPherson County	40	40	50	125
Meade County	445	695	40	1,180
Mellette County	35	25	65	125
Miner County	35	50	40	125
Minnehaha County	2,870	10,810	35	13,715
Moody County	115	165	40	320
Oglala Lakota County	300	545	125	970
Pennington County	1,725	5,455	40	7,220

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued December 2018				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Perkins County	40	100	35	175
Potter County	35	45	40	125
Roberts County	215	340	60	610
Sanborn County	30	25	35	90
Spink County	105	180	45	330
Stanley County	50	125	35	210
Sully County	20	35	30	85
Todd County	175	370	75	620
Tripp County	75	155	35	265
Turner County	125	160	35	320
Union County	270	785	45	1,100
Walworth County	105	165	65	335
Yankton County	295	1,020	35	1,350
Ziebach County	40	30	60	130
<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>				

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

United States and South Dakota Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

	December 2018				December 2017			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	163,240,000	156,945,000	6,294,000	3.9%	160,636,000	154,065,000	6,572,000	4.1%
South Dakota	460,000	446,400	13,500	2.9%	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.**

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

South Dakota and County Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	December 2018				Area	December 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	458,303	444,595	13,708	3.0%	South Dakota	453,465	437,503	15,962	3.5%
Aurora County	1,540	1,496	44	2.9%	Aurora County	1,516	1,458	58	3.8%
Beadle County	9,504	9,248	256	2.7%	Beadle County	9,275	9,008	267	2.9%
Bennett County	1,068	1,019	49	4.6%	Bennett County	1,115	1,066	49	4.4%
Bon Homme County	2,861	2,779	82	2.9%	Bon Homme County	2,859	2,780	79	2.8%
Brookings County	19,292	18,725	567	2.9%	Brookings County	19,017	18,400	617	3.2%
Brown County	20,818	20,209	609	2.9%	Brown County	20,985	20,292	693	3.3%
Brule County	2,508	2,445	63	2.5%	Brule County	2,436	2,359	77	3.2%
Buffalo County	693	662	31	4.5%	Buffalo County	725	674	51	7.0%
Butte County	4,966	4,811	155	3.1%	Butte County	4,980	4,790	190	3.8%
Campbell County	791	763	28	3.5%	Campbell County	828	791	37	4.5%
Charles Mix County	3,809	3,683	126	3.3%	Charles Mix County	3,761	3,620	141	3.7%
Clark County	1,873	1,801	72	3.8%	Clark County	1,884	1,778	106	5.6%
Clay County	7,376	7,145	231	3.1%	Clay County	7,195	6,959	236	3.3%
Codington County	15,182	14,694	488	3.2%	Codington County	15,139	14,589	550	3.6%
Corson County	1,364	1,315	49	3.6%	Corson County	1,408	1,357	51	3.6%
Custer County	4,040	3,874	166	4.1%	Custer County	3,959	3,760	199	5.0%
Davison County	10,908	10,592	316	2.9%	Davison County	11,082	10,722	360	3.2%
Day County	2,735	2,611	124	4.5%	Day County	2,808	2,667	141	5.0%
Deuel County	2,090	1,975	115	5.5%	Deuel County	2,166	2,027	139	6.4%
Dewey County	2,143	2,002	141	6.6%	Dewey County	2,213	2,018	195	8.8%
Douglas County	1,557	1,513	44	2.8%	Douglas County	1,599	1,553	46	2.9%
Edmunds County	2,110	2,053	57	2.7%	Edmunds County	2,120	2,053	67	3.2%
Fall River County	2,924	2,808	116	4.0%	Fall River County	2,898	2,764	134	4.6%
Faulk County	1,109	1,078	31	2.8%	Faulk County	1,106	1,067	39	3.5%
Grant County	4,397	4,245	152	3.5%	Grant County	4,442	4,261	181	4.1%
Gregory County	2,066	1,997	69	3.3%	Gregory County	2,032	1,963	69	3.4%
Haakon County	1,059	1,035	24	2.3%	Haakon County	1,070	1,040	30	2.8%
Hamlin County	3,231	3,127	104	3.2%	Hamlin County	3,147	3,020	127	4.0%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	December 2018				December 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,870	1,823	47	2.5%	1,833	1,784	49	2.7%
Hanson County	1,719	1,640	79	4.6%	1,740	1,654	86	4.9%
Harding County	753	734	19	2.5%	721	696	25	3.5%
Hughes County	9,777	9,538	239	2.4%	10,013	9,719	294	2.9%
Hutchinson County	3,527	3,420	107	3.0%	3,572	3,445	127	3.6%
Hyde County	700	676	24	3.4%	693	665	28	4.0%
Jackson County	1,253	1,182	71	5.7%	1,256	1,175	81	6.4%
Jerauld County	1,073	1,049	24	2.2%	1,100	1,074	26	2.4%
Jones County	526	513	13	2.5%	535	521	14	2.6%
Kingsbury County	2,656	2,585	71	2.7%	2,710	2,627	83	3.1%
Lake County	6,655	6,440	215	3.2%	6,445	6,176	269	4.2%
Lawrence County	12,900	12,515	385	3.0%	12,814	12,367	447	3.5%
Lincoln County	32,623	31,897	726	2.2%	32,013	31,199	814	2.5%
Lyman County	1,678	1,620	58	3.5%	1,716	1,626	90	5.2%
Marshall County	2,364	2,267	97	4.1%	2,337	2,228	109	4.7%
McCook County	3,190	3,113	77	2.4%	3,143	3,045	98	3.1%
McPherson County	1,043	1,005	38	3.6%	1,037	1,000	37	3.6%
Meade County	14,065	13,622	443	3.1%	13,707	13,194	513	3.7%
Mellette County	759	723	36	4.7%	748	711	37	4.9%
Miner County	1,232	1,196	36	2.9%	1,203	1,156	47	3.9%
Minnehaha County	111,830	108,961	2,869	2.6%	109,909	106,575	3,334	3.0%
Moody County	3,964	3,849	115	2.9%	3,929	3,801	128	3.3%
Oglala Lakota County	3,424	3,122	302	8.8%	3,541	3,131	410	11.6%
Pennington County	56,482	54,756	1,726	3.1%	54,987	53,005	1,982	3.6%
Perkins County	1,459	1,420	39	2.7%	1,612	1,563	49	3.0%
Potter County	1,116	1,080	36	3.2%	1,138	1,089	49	4.3%
Roberts County	4,834	4,619	215	4.4%	4,779	4,508	271	5.7%
Sanborn County	1,127	1,096	31	2.8%	1,141	1,108	33	2.9%
Spink County	3,187	3,080	107	3.4%	3,198	3,068	130	4.1%
Stanley County	1,810	1,760	50	2.8%	1,850	1,785	65	3.5%
Sully County	818	799	19	2.3%	830	804	26	3.1%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	December 2018				December 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,125	2,952	173	5.5%	3,175	2,964	211	6.6%
Tripp County	3,074	2,997	77	2.5%	2,990	2,895	95	3.2%
Turner County	4,743	4,619	124	2.6%	4,674	4,521	153	3.3%
Union County	8,008	7,739	269	3.4%	7,951	7,649	302	3.8%
Walworth County	2,222	2,115	107	4.8%	2,230	2,105	125	5.6%
Yankton County	11,756	11,459	297	2.5%	11,467	11,117	350	3.1%
Ziebach County	950	908	42	4.4%	960	914	46	4.8%

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 Area Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	December 2018				December 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	74,587	72,252	2,335	3.1%	72,653	69,959	2,694	3.7%
Sioux Falls MSA	152,386	148,590	3,796	2.5%	149,739	145,340	4,399	2.9%
Aberdeen MiSA	22,928	22,262	666	2.9%	23,105	22,345	760	3.3%
Brookings MiSA	19,292	18,725	567	2.9%	19,017	18,400	617	3.2%
Huron MiSA	9,504	9,248	256	2.7%	9,275	9,008	267	2.9%
Mitchell MiSA	12,627	12,232	395	3.1%	12,822	12,376	446	3.5%
Pierre MiSA	12,405	12,097	308	2.5%	12,693	12,308	385	3.0%
Spearfish MiSA	12,900	12,515	385	3.0%	12,814	12,367	447	3.5%
Vermillion MiSA	7,376	7,145	231	3.1%	7,195	6,959	236	3.3%
Watertown MiSA	15,182	14,694	488	3.2%	15,139	14,589	550	3.6%
Yankton MiSA	11,756	11,459	297	2.5%	11,467	11,117	350	3.1%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,093	2,910	183	5.9%	3,173	2,932	241	7.6%

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.

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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.**

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South Dakota City Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	December 2018				December 2017			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,067	14,606	461	3.1%	15,189	14,666	523	3.4%
Brookings	13,631	13,212	419	3.1%	13,443	12,983	460	3.4%
Huron	6,819	6,632	187	2.7%	6,644	6,460	184	2.8%
Mitchell	8,653	8,397	256	3.0%	8,794	8,500	294	3.3%
Pierre	7,931	7,746	185	2.3%	8,126	7,893	233	2.9%
Rapid City	37,094	35,943	1,151	3.1%	36,086	34,793	1,293	3.6%
Sioux Falls	103,935	101,225	2,710	2.6%	102,100	99,008	3,092	3.0%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	16,096	15,735	361	2.2%	15,775	15,390	385	2.4%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	87,839	85,490	2,349	2.7%	86,325	83,618	2,707	3.1%
Spearfish	6,053	5,881	172	2.8%	6,001	5,811	190	3.2%
Vermillion	5,609	5,424	185	3.3%	5,476	5,283	193	3.5%
Watertown	11,825	11,427	398	3.4%	11,779	11,346	433	3.7%
Yankton	7,280	7,086	194	2.7%	7,093	6,874	219	3.1%

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.

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South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

Activities	December 2018	November 2018	December 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	1,988	1,503	2,048	32.3%	-2.9%
Weeks Claimed	10,362	4,526	11,313	128.9%	-8.4%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$2,098,531	\$1,013,820	\$2,522,112	107.0%	-16.8%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$127,833,770	\$128,806,186	\$121,375,236	-0.8%	5.3%

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

December 2018					
Aurora	29	Fall River	80	McPherson	27
Beadle	204	Faulk	11	Meade	366
Bennett	39	Grant	95	Mellette	16
Bon Homme	37	Gregory	47	Miner	14
Brookings	322	Haakon	8	Minnehaha	2,558
Brown	464	Hamlin	95	Moody	85
Brule	20	Hand	17	Oglala Lakota	164
Buffalo	14	Hanson	79	Pennington	1,495
Butte	112	Harding	0	Perkins	12
Campbell	23	Hughes	144	Potter	19
Charles Mix	74	Hutchinson	90	Roberts	158
Clark	69	Hyde	17	Sanborn	10
Clay	83	Jackson	40	Spink	107
Codington	517	Jerauld	5	Stanley	47
Corson	14	Jones	0	Sully	5
Custer	136	Kingsbury	52	Todd	128
Davison	258	Lake	148	Tripp	46
Day	144	Lawrence	238	Turner	98
Deuel	99	Lincoln	420	Union	131
Dewey	59	Lyman	39	Walworth	98
Douglas	20	Marshall	108	Yankton	191
Edmunds	44	McCook	56	Ziebach	15
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	December 2018	November 2018	December 2017	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	251.2	252.0	246.5	-0.3%	1.9%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)	151.2	151.2	148.5	0.0%	1.8%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.35	5.25	4.40	1.9%	21.6%
Gross Domestic Product (Links to a Bureau of Economic Analysis news release containing the most recent data available.)					
<p>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.</p> <p>See definitions of terms used above.</p>					