

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

May 2019

The Occupational Inverse: Surprises in the Mix of Industries and Occupations

When talking occupations, there are industries in which you can readily envision an occupation being employed. For example, it's second nature to picture registered nurses working in hospitals, welders in manufacturing plants, and cooks in restaurants. While most occupations have typical industries where they are employed, some occupations hold some surprises—industries which seem, at first thought, out of the norm. We wanted to share some of the surprising types of workplaces.

The mix of occupations found in each industry is called its staffing pattern. On the occupation side, the industries where it is employed is called an inverse staffing pattern. We chose a few unique inverse staffing patterns to share. We will look at those occupations and the industry sectors where they are employed. To clarify, an industry sector is a group of industries producing goods or services in a similar manner.

Registered Nurses

Registered nurses (RNs) typically work in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry sector: hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, etc. They assess patients, maintain records and implement care plans. A couple of other industry sectors in which you may commonly think of nurses working are Educational Services (school nurses) and Government (public health nurses). Government agencies also operate health care facilities which employ registered nurses. In all these cases, the registered nurses' primary responsibilities are still assessing and caring for patients. However, there are several other industry sectors which employ RNs. And in some cases, some of their duties may be considered non-typical.

One sector where it may seem odd to find RNs employed is Administrative Services. Employers in these industries typically provide administrative business services to other employers. RNs in this industry typically work for employment agencies as temporary or fill-in nurses, placed in medical facilities to help cover staff shortages or for permanent employees on extended leave. The medical facilities contract with employment agencies to meet these staffing needs. These nurses also generally perform the typical job duties.

Finance and Insurance is another non-typical industry sector employing RNs. In this setting, RNs often have some additional duties. They assist customers with questions about treatment plans and medical questions through phone "help lines." These nurses may also review medical billing information from health care facilities to ensure proper procedures and billing practices are being followed.

The Professional and Technical Services sector also employs RNs, likely somewhat of a surprise to most. This industry sector includes businesses which provide accounting, engineering and scientific research. RNs employed by these types of companies generally conduct research, either in a lab or out in the field conducting clinical trials. They still provide patient care and maintain records, but with a slightly expanded purpose.

Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists

The responsibilities of market research analysts and marketing specialists include researching market conditions, gathering information on potential sales, and developing marketing and advertising campaigns. One industry sector typically employing them is Professional and Technical Services, which includes advertising and public relations firms. No surprises there. The Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade sector is another non-surprising employer of this occupation; these marketing analysts and specialists develop marketing plans and strategies to directly market their employers' products to customers.

Electronic marketing and social media continue to change the way consumers look for and purchase products in today's digital world. This has meant additional career opportunities for market research analysts and marketing specialists. Some of the job growth has been in non-typical industries, with broader types of businesses finding they need designated marketing staff with the knowledge and skills needed for increasingly sophisticated electronic marketing.

One example is the Manufacturing sector. In today's economy, manufacturing companies have found a digital presence is necessary to remain competitive and increase product sales. Electronic communication allows them to promote their products and provide detailed product specifications and vendor information to their customer base. Digital marketing also enables them to market their company to prospective employees, providing information on job openings and benefits. Some manufacturers have utilized digital marketing to convey their reputation and dependability to customers, publicly sharing such information as company histories, leader profiles, stock standings and customer reviews of products.

Another industry employing Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists which may be surprising is Other Services. This industry includes membership associations and professional organizations. The Finance and Insurance sector is also

probably not typically thought of as employing these workers. Companies in these industries market their services and programs to current and potential customers and members. As we talked about above, today's digital economy has made such marketing a necessity for growth and success. Market research analysts and marketing specialists fill that need for companies, creating marketing strategies, promoting current products and services, identifying interest in and demand for new product lines, and expanding customer or member numbers.

Network and Computer System Administrators

Network and computer system administrators install, configure and maintain a company's local area network (LAN). This occupation can typically be found in the Professional and Technical Services industry sector. In these industries, computer networks are commonly utilized by other companies who contract for their LAN needs. These system administrators are also typically found in Finance and Insurance industries, where safekeeping customer financial and personal information is a primary function and paramount priority.

The Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Educational Services sectors may all be considered non-typical industries employing these workers. The digital age has brought about the need for companies in these sectors to develop and maintain their own LAN systems to maintain their company data and share information between locations. Increasing threats to the cyber security of customer and business information has also been a major reason why a broader range of industries have hired workers specializing in computer system administration.

Below are several additional occupations whose inverse staffing patterns are particularly interesting. For each, we've listed a few of the typical employing industry sectors, followed by examples which may be more of a surprise.

Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers

Typically employed in:

- Manufacturing (product assembly)
- Other Services (welding repair)
- Construction (structural iron building)

Non-typically employed in:

- Utilities (think maintenance of equipment used in providing electrical power or natural gas, for example)
- Wholesale Trade (think equipment service and repair needed by wholesalers of motor vehicle supplies or building materials)
- Administrative and Waste Services (think maintenance of structures and equipment used by those providing security services or waste collection)

Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists

Typically employed in:

- Manufacturing (truck and construction equipment assembly)
- Wholesale Trade (vehicle service repair)
- Transportation (truck service and repair)

Non-typically employed in:

- Other Services (think farm and equipment repair shops)
- Government (think repair and maintenance of heavy equipment used for street construction or repair, or snow removal)

Civil Engineers

Typically employed in:

- Professional and Technical Services (building and infrastructure design)
- Government (building and infrastructure design)

- Construction (building design)

Non-typically employed in:

- Utilities (think infrastructure planning and design)
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (think design of housing or commercial buildings)

There are more than 500 occupations in South Dakota for which we collect employment and wage data. Many of those occupations, such as secretaries, accountants, cashiers, etc., can be found throughout nearly all industry sectors because of the type of work they perform. In other cases, such as veterinarians, carpenters and electrical power line installers, an occupation is found in just a few industry sectors.

For job seekers, information on all the industries employing a particular occupation can broaden employment prospects. For career decision-makers, the industries which employ an occupation of interest is another important factor to consider since it can potentially impact such things as work setting, the offering of employee benefits and even wages. An occupation's tie to an industry can even be a way for an individual to combine interests and passions. Think of someone with an interest in computer network administration whose secondary career interests are in healthcare; perhaps a network administrator position for a health care facility would be the perfect fit.

For information on an industry's staffing pattern or for industries which employ a particular occupation, use the virtual labor market data system available from LMIC's website at dlr.sd.gov/lmic, or contact us at 605.626.2314.

Overview of the Current Labor Market

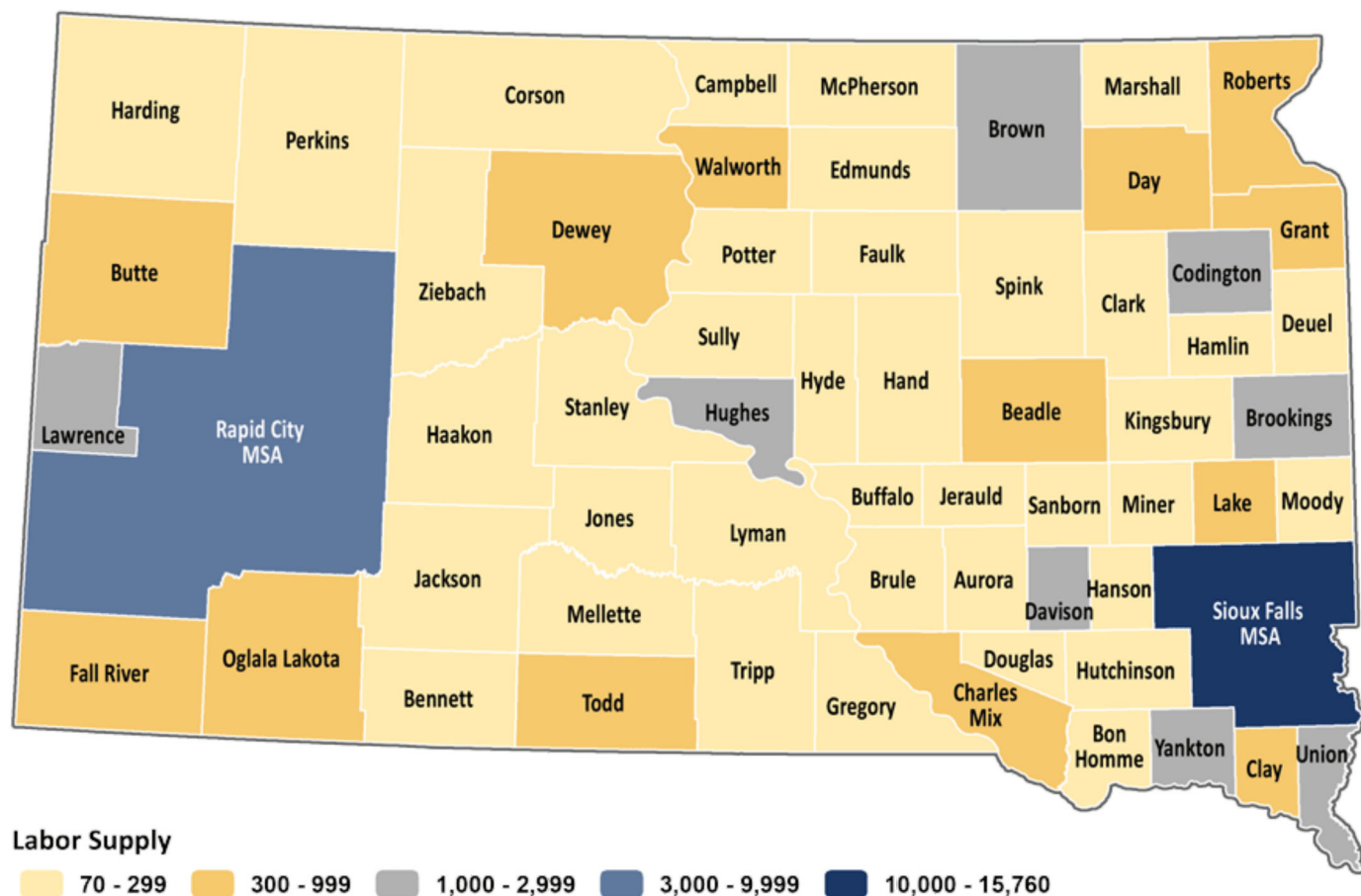
The analysis below is based on the most current labor market data available at any point in time.

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

April 2019



Labor Force

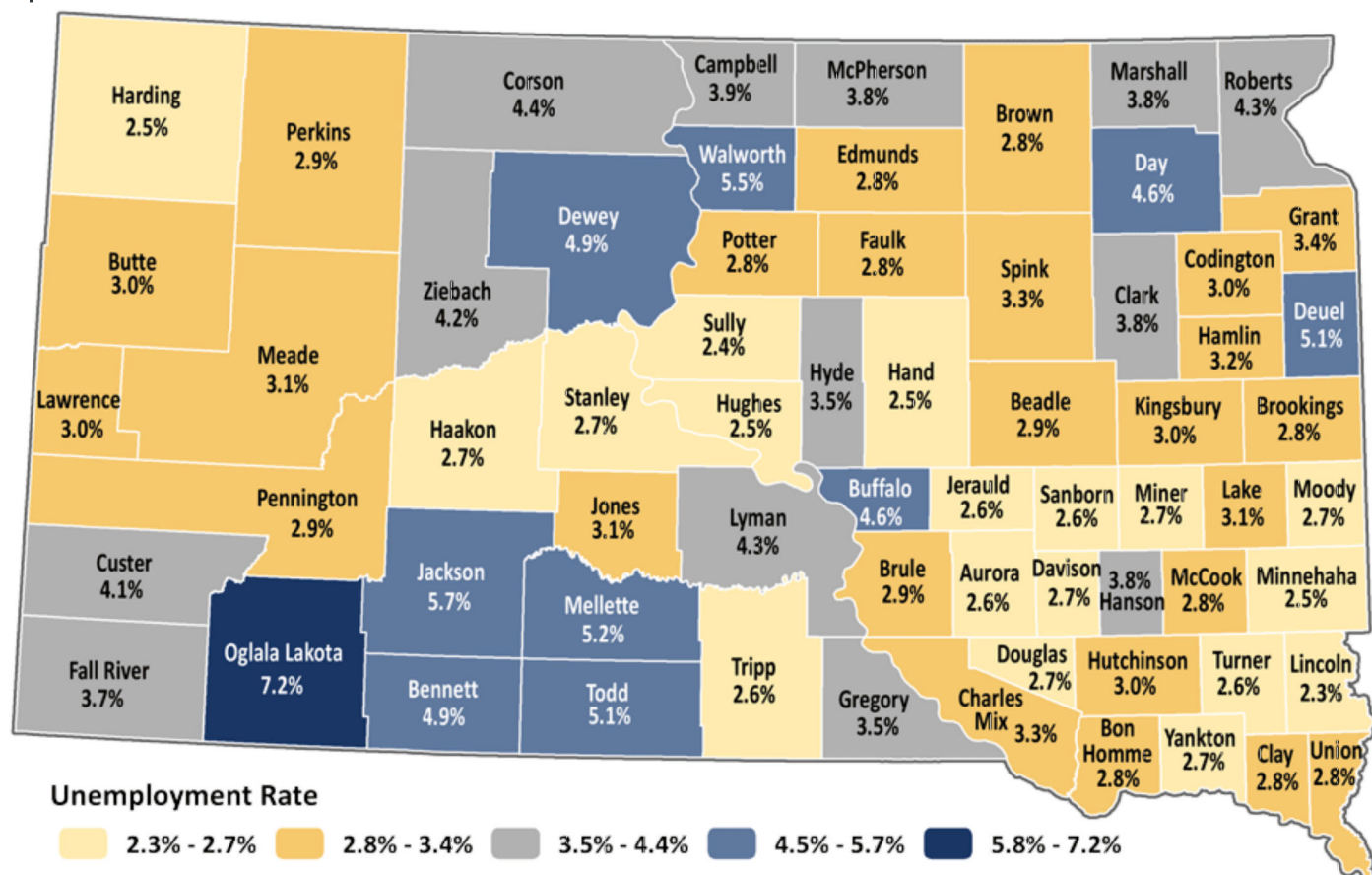
This data is seasonally adjusted.

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

April 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 4,500 (1.0 percent) from March 2019 to April 2019. Over the last 10 years, worker levels have consistently produced a gain over the March to April time frame.

Leisure and Hospitality had a 4.1 percent growth over the month with the addition of 1,800 workers. Worker levels in this supersector commonly fluctuate with weather having a big effect on worker growth. Spring is the time many businesses, such as campgrounds, golf courses and seasonal food services, reopen for the season.

Retail Trade continued on an upward trend with an over-the-month gain of 1,100 workers (2.1 percent). This type of gain is expected as stores begin to increase their worker levels to prepare for the influx of consumers. April is the time of year consumers start to do their spring shopping for merchandise, such as lawn and garden products, sporting goods and spring clothing.

Construction had an increase of 900 workers (4.3 percent) over the month. Heavy and Civil Engineer Construction contributed to over half of this increase with a 19.2 percent growth, adding 500 workers over the month. Highway resurfacing, land sub dividers, water main and line construction, utility line construction and oil and gas main construction are examples of establishments in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction. Construction of Buildings added 200 workers (3.7 percent) over the month and Specialty Trade Contractors added 200 workers (1.6 percent). Historically, worker levels in the Construction sector increase as the temperature rises and crew repair roads and start construction on new buildings.

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 10,500 workers (2.4 percent) from April 2018 to April 2019. The top five contributors to this gain were Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Professional and Business Services; Education and Health Services; and Retail Trade.

Manufacturing gained 2,300 workers (5.3 percent) over the year. The Manufacturing sector can be broken down into Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods. Durable Goods had an over-the-year growth of 1,400 workers (4.9 percent) and Non-Durable Goods increased by 900 workers (5.8 percent). Durable Goods are not immediately consumed and can be kept for a longer time while Non-Durable Goods are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years. A majority of South Dakota's manufacturing over-the-year gain took place outside of the Sioux Falls and Rapid City metropolitan statistical areas.

Wholesale Trade had a 9.2 percent increase, adding 1,900 workers from April 2018 to April 2019. Wholesale Trade has been on an upward trend over the last 12 months. The Wholesale Trade sector consists of establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise and rendering services incidental to merchandise.

Professional and Business Services had an increase of 1,600 workers (5.0 percent). This industry has a wide range of services frequently used by other businesses and occasionally households. Tax return preparation services, engineering consulting services, computer software consulting services, centralized administrative offices, temporary staffing services, landscaping services and garbage collection services are examples of establishments included in this supersector. Gains in Professional and Business Services indicate other businesses are growing at a rate where additional professional services are required.

Education and Health Services had a growth of 1.8 percent over the year with an increase of 1,300 workers. This increase came from the Health Care and Social Assistance sector as Educational Services remained unchanged over the year. Health Care and Social Assistance added 1,300 workers (2.0 percent) over the year. Within the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, Hospitals added 600 workers (2.4 percent) over the year. The demand for health care services has increased due to the growing population and the increase of specialized procedures which require additional staff.

Retail Trade increased by 1,100 workers (2.1 percent) to 52,500 workers in April 2019. A majority of the growth in Retail Trade took place in the Sioux Falls and Rapid City metropolitan statistical areas. Car dealers, home furnishing stores,

hardware stores, supermarkets, pharmacies, gasoline stations, clothing stores, antique shops, vending machine operators and web retailers are examples of some of the establishments in this sector.

Other Services (except Public Administration) gained 700 workers (4.2 percent) over the year to 17,300 workers in April 2019. Increased population growth drives the demand for services provided in this sector. Other Services (except Public Administration) include a wide variety of activities, including repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, religious, grant making, private households and other similar organizations.

Government rose by 700 workers (0.9 percent) from April 2018 to April 2019. Local Government accounted for majority of this increase, adding 800 workers (1.6 percent). State Government also showed growth with an increase of 100 workers (0.5 percent). Federal Government dropped 200 workers (1.8 percent) over the year.

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South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	April 2019	March 2019	April 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	442,300	437,800	431,800	1.0%	2.4%
Total Private	361,600	357,200	351,800	1.2%	2.8%
Goods Producing	68,700	67,700	66,100	1.5%	3.9%
Service Providing	373,600	370,100	365,700	1.0%	2.2%
Private Service Providing	292,900	289,500	285,700	1.2%	2.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	22,700	21,800	22,400	4.1%	1.3%
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	21,800	20,900	21,500	4.3%	1.4%
Construction of Buildings	5,600	5,400	5,600	3.7%	0.0%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3,100	2,600	3,100	19.2%	0.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	13,100	12,900	12,800	1.6%	2.3%
Manufacturing	46,000	45,900	43,700	0.2%	5.3%
Durable Goods	29,700	29,600	28,300	0.3%	4.9%
Non-Durable Goods	16,300	16,300	15,400	0.0%	5.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	88,600	86,800	85,100	2.1%	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	22,500	22,000	20,600	2.3%	9.2%
Retail Trade	52,500	51,400	51,400	2.1%	2.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	13,600	13,400	13,100	1.5%	3.8%
Information	5,500	5,500	5,500	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	29,000	28,800	29,200	0.7%	-0.7%
Professional and Business Services	33,500	33,700	31,900	-0.6%	5.0%
Education and Health Services	73,800	74,300	72,500	-0.7%	1.8%
Educational Services	7,700	7,800	7,700	-1.3%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	66,100	66,500	64,800	-0.6%	2.0%
Hospitals	25,800	25,800	25,200	0.0%	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	45,200	43,400	44,900	4.1%	0.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	17,300	17,000	16,600	1.8%	4.2%
Government	80,700	80,600	80,000	0.1%	0.9%
Federal Government	11,100	10,900	11,300	1.8%	-1.8%
State Government	19,100	19,100	19,000	0.0%	0.5%
State Education	10,200	10,200	10,300	0.0%	-1.0%
Local Government	50,500	50,600	49,700	-0.2%	1.6%
Local Education	27,500	27,800	27,300	-1.1%	0.7%

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	April 2019	March 2019	April 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	68,800	67,400	67,400	2.1%	2.1%
Total Private	57,400	55,900	56,100	2.7%	2.3%
Goods Producing	8,000	7,800	7,800	2.6%	2.6%
Service Providing	60,800	59,600	59,600	2.0%	2.0%
Private Service Providing	49,400	48,100	48,300	2.7%	2.3%
Mining, Logging and Construction	5,200	4,900	5,000	6.1%	4.0%
Manufacturing	2,800	2,900	2,800	-3.5%	0.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	13,900	13,300	13,300	4.5%	4.5%
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,500	2,400	4.0%	8.3%
Retail Trade	9,500	9,100	9,200	4.4%	3.3%
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	5,900	5,800	5,600	1.7%	5.4%
Education and Health Services	12,100	12,100	12,000	0.0%	0.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	9,400	8,900	9,300	5.6%	1.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,500	3,400	3,400	2.9%	2.9%
Government	11,400	11,500	11,300	-0.9%	0.9%

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](#).

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Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	April 2019	March 2019	April 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	161,000	159,200	155,800	1.1%	3.3%
Total Private	146,300	144,400	141,300	1.3%	3.5%
Goods Producing	22,800	22,400	22,400	1.8%	1.8%
Service Providing	138,200	136,800	133,400	1.0%	3.6%
Private Service Providing	123,500	122,000	118,900	1.2%	3.9%
Mining, Logging and Construction	8,300	7,900	8,300	5.1%	0.0%
Manufacturing	14,500	14,500	14,100	0.0%	2.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	33,200	32,500	32,000	2.2%	3.8%
Wholesale Trade	8,500	8,400	8,200	1.2%	3.7%
Retail Trade	18,900	18,400	18,300	2.7%	3.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,800	5,700	5,500	1.8%	5.5%
Information	2,600	2,500	2,600	4.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	15,700	15,600	15,800	0.6%	-0.6%
Professional and Business Services	15,900	16,000	15,100	-0.6%	5.3%
Education and Health Services	34,400	34,100	32,300	0.9%	6.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	15,600	15,300	15,200	2.0%	2.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,100	6,000	5,900	1.7%	3.4%
Government	14,700	14,800	14,500	-0.7%	1.4%

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 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

April 2019				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	13,460	32,340	2,675	48,500
Rapid City MSA	2,270	5,325	120	7,715
Sioux Falls MSA	3,820	11,820	120	15,760
Aurora County	40	60	30	130
Beadle County	280	560	35	870
Bennett County	50	60	60	170
Bon Homme County	80	85	35	200
Brookings County	535	1,510	35	2,080
Brown County	590	1,650	35	2,275
Brule County	70	155	35	265
Buffalo County	30	35	55	125
Butte County	155	240	35	430
Campbell County	30	30	45	105
Charles Mix County	125	190	40	350
Clark County	70	70	45	185
Clay County	215	705	35	960
Codington County	465	1,110	35	1,610
Corson County	60	85	55	200
Custer County	165	170	50	385
Davison County	300	850	30	1,180
Day County	125	120	55	300
Deuel County	105	50	60	220
Dewey County	105	245	60	405
Douglas County	40	50	30	125
Edmunds County	60	85	35	175
Fall River County	110	220	45	375
Faulk County	30	40	35	105

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued April 2019				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Grant County	155	225	40	420
Gregory County	70	75	40	190
Haakon County	30	40	30	100
Hamlin County	105	135	40	275
Hand County	45	80	30	155
Hanson County	65	25	45	135
Harding County	15	25	30	70
Hughes County	245	820	30	1,095
Hutchinson County	105	140	35	285
Hyde County	25	30	40	95
Jackson County	70	60	70	200
Jerauld County	30	55	30	115
Jones County	15	30	35	80
Kingsbury County	80	120	35	235
Lake County	210	360	35	605
Lawrence County	395	1,000	35	1,430
Lincoln County	780	1,695	25	2,505
Lyman County	70	115	50	235
Marshall County	90	90	45	225
McCook County	85	100	35	215
McPherson County	35	30	45	115
Meade County	440	535	35	1,015
Mellette County	40	25	65	130
Miner County	30	35	30	100
Minnehaha County	2,830	9,880	30	12,740
Moody County	105	130	30	270
Oglala Lakota County	250	455	90	795
Pennington County	1,665	4,620	35	6,315

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued April 2019				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Perkins County	40	70	35	145
Potter County	30	40	35	100
Roberts County	205	250	50	505
Sanborn County	30	30	30	90
Spink County	105	135	40	280
Stanley County	50	100	30	180
Sully County	20	35	30	80
Todd County	160	270	60	495
Tripp County	75	135	30	245
Turner County	125	145	30	300
Union County	230	750	35	1,010
Walworth County	115	145	65	330
Yankton County	320	895	30	1,245
Ziebach County	40	35	50	125
<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

	April 2019				April 2018			
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	162,470,000	156,645,000	5,824,000	3.6%	161,551,000	155,216,000	6,335,000	3.9%
South Dakota	464,700	451,600	13,200	2.8%	458,300	444,200	14,100	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.**

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South Dakota and County Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	April 2019				April 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	462,823	449,362	13,461	2.9%	455,905	441,084	14,821	3.3%
Aurora County	1,531	1,491	40	2.6%	1,527	1,486	41	2.7%
Beadle County	9,512	9,234	278	2.9%	9,433	9,157	276	2.9%
Bennett County	1,068	1,016	52	4.9%	1,085	1,035	50	4.6%
Bon Homme County	2,815	2,735	80	2.8%	2,821	2,750	71	2.5%
Brookings County	19,280	18,744	536	2.8%	19,151	18,571	580	3.0%
Brown County	20,954	20,365	589	2.8%	20,927	20,279	648	3.1%
Brule County	2,486	2,414	72	2.9%	2,470	2,397	73	3.0%
Buffalo County	680	649	31	4.6%	692	653	39	5.6%
Butte County	5,050	4,897	153	3.0%	5,030	4,851	179	3.6%
Campbell County	752	723	29	3.9%	779	749	30	3.9%
Charles Mix County	3,774	3,651	123	3.3%	3,828	3,692	136	3.6%
Clark County	1,893	1,821	72	3.8%	1,847	1,761	86	4.7%
Clay County	7,726	7,509	217	2.8%	7,554	7,327	227	3.0%
Codington County	15,431	14,967	464	3.0%	15,251	14,719	532	3.5%
Corson County	1,397	1,335	62	4.4%	1,360	1,307	53	3.9%
Custer County	4,026	3,859	167	4.1%	4,008	3,834	174	4.3%
Davison County	11,031	10,733	298	2.7%	10,941	10,634	307	2.8%
Day County	2,698	2,573	125	4.6%	2,728	2,586	142	5.2%
Deuel County	2,097	1,991	106	5.1%	2,125	2,021	104	4.9%
Dewey County	2,088	1,985	103	4.9%	2,137	1,993	144	6.7%
Douglas County	1,551	1,509	42	2.7%	1,547	1,500	47	3.0%
Edmunds County	2,073	2,014	59	2.8%	2,094	2,031	63	3.0%
Fall River County	2,977	2,866	111	3.7%	3,001	2,874	127	4.2%
Faulk County	1,063	1,033	30	2.8%	1,063	1,032	31	2.9%
Grant County	4,490	4,336	154	3.4%	4,397	4,214	183	4.2%
Gregory County	2,016	1,945	71	3.5%	1,991	1,918	73	3.7%
Haakon County	1,044	1,016	28	2.7%	1,051	1,022	29	2.8%
Hamlin County	3,266	3,161	105	3.2%	3,126	3,020	106	3.4%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	April 2019				April 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,768	1,724	44	2.5%	1,762	1,721	41	2.3%
Hanson County	1,738	1,672	66	3.8%	1,746	1,670	76	4.4%
Harding County	690	673	17	2.5%	699	680	19	2.7%
Hughes County	9,765	9,520	245	2.5%	9,681	9,409	272	2.8%
Hutchinson County	3,562	3,455	107	3.0%	3,543	3,440	103	2.9%
Hyde County	680	656	24	3.5%	686	665	21	3.1%
Jackson County	1,187	1,119	68	5.7%	1,182	1,121	61	5.2%
Jerauld County	1,108	1,079	29	2.6%	1,100	1,070	30	2.7%
Jones County	522	506	16	3.1%	529	512	17	3.2%
Kingsbury County	2,636	2,557	79	3.0%	2,648	2,561	87	3.3%
Lake County	6,782	6,572	210	3.1%	6,743	6,500	243	3.6%
Lawrence County	13,004	12,610	394	3.0%	12,928	12,511	417	3.2%
Lincoln County	34,338	33,557	781	2.3%	33,273	32,447	826	2.5%
Lyman County	1,652	1,581	71	4.3%	1,651	1,582	69	4.2%
Marshall County	2,354	2,264	90	3.8%	2,330	2,218	112	4.8%
McCook County	3,126	3,040	86	2.8%	3,067	2,980	87	2.8%
McPherson County	967	930	37	3.8%	1,002	956	46	4.6%
Meade County	14,149	13,707	442	3.1%	13,948	13,452	496	3.6%
Mellette County	728	690	38	5.2%	739	700	39	5.3%
Miner County	1,153	1,122	31	2.7%	1,183	1,144	39	3.3%
Minnehaha County	113,861	111,032	2,829	2.5%	110,364	107,263	3,101	2.8%
Moody County	4,013	3,906	107	2.7%	3,945	3,823	122	3.1%
Oglala Lakota County	3,493	3,242	251	7.2%	3,526	3,190	336	9.5%
Pennington County	56,487	54,824	1,663	2.9%	55,474	53,652	1,822	3.3%
Perkins County	1,394	1,354	40	2.9%	1,444	1,398	46	3.2%
Potter County	1,043	1,014	29	2.8%	1,084	1,041	43	4.0%
Roberts County	4,742	4,539	203	4.3%	4,853	4,599	254	5.2%
Sanborn County	1,109	1,080	29	2.6%	1,139	1,099	40	3.5%
Spink County	3,145	3,040	105	3.3%	3,202	3,078	124	3.9%
Stanley County	1,785	1,737	48	2.7%	1,783	1,734	49	2.7%
Sully County	780	761	19	2.4%	793	772	21	2.6%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	April 2019				April 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,164	3,002	162	5.1%	3,151	2,959	192	6.1%
Tripp County	2,997	2,920	77	2.6%	3,014	2,924	90	3.0%
Turner County	4,758	4,634	124	2.6%	4,700	4,550	150	3.2%
Union County	8,280	8,051	229	2.8%	8,092	7,819	273	3.4%
Walworth County	2,141	2,024	117	5.5%	2,210	2,088	122	5.5%
Yankton County	12,054	11,733	321	2.7%	11,813	11,473	340	2.9%
Ziebach County	900	862	38	4.2%	911	868	43	4.7%

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	April 2019				April 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	74,662	72,390	2,272	3.0%	73,430	70,938	2,492	3.4%
Sioux Falls MSA	156,083	152,263	3,820	2.4%	151,404	147,240	4,164	2.8%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,027	22,379	648	2.8%	23,021	22,310	711	3.1%
Brookings MiSA	19,280	18,744	536	2.8%	19,151	18,571	580	3.0%
Huron MiSA	9,512	9,234	278	2.9%	9,433	9,157	276	2.9%
Mitchell MiSA	12,769	12,405	364	2.9%	12,687	12,304	383	3.0%
Pierre MiSA	12,330	12,018	312	2.5%	12,257	11,915	342	2.8%
Spearfish MiSA	13,004	12,610	394	3.0%	12,928	12,511	417	3.2%
Vermillion MiSA	7,726	7,509	217	2.8%	7,554	7,327	227	3.0%
Watertown MiSA	15,431	14,967	464	3.0%	15,251	14,719	532	3.5%
Yankton MiSA	12,054	11,733	321	2.7%	11,813	11,473	340	2.9%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	2,988	2,847	141	4.7%	3,048	2,861	187	6.1%

Note: 2019 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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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	April 2019				April 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,138	14,687	451	3.0%	15,110	14,625	485	3.2%
Brookings	13,585	13,203	382	2.8%	13,494	13,081	413	3.1%
Huron	6,810	6,602	208	3.1%	6,750	6,547	203	3.0%
Mitchell	8,769	8,526	243	2.8%	8,685	8,447	238	2.7%
Pierre	7,896	7,700	196	2.5%	7,830	7,611	219	2.8%
Rapid City	37,005	35,916	1,089	2.9%	36,332	35,149	1,183	3.3%
Sioux Falls	106,593	103,936	2,657	2.5%	103,350	100,422	2,928	2.8%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	16,965	16,598	367	2.2%	16,426	16,049	377	2.3%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	89,628	87,338	2,290	2.6%	86,924	84,373	2,551	2.9%
Spearfish	6,110	5,931	179	2.9%	6,083	5,884	199	3.3%
Vermillion	5,876	5,701	175	3.0%	5,748	5,563	185	3.2%
Watertown	12,030	11,650	380	3.2%	11,882	11,457	425	3.6%
Yankton	7,417	7,215	202	2.7%	7,267	7,055	212	2.9%

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 Job Services Offices of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Activities	April 2019
Real-time Demand/Supply Indicators Available from the Virtual Labor Market Data System	
Job Openings	16,596
Candidates	3,990
Candidates Per Job Opening	0.24
Total Service to Individuals	
Self-service Job Search through SDWORKS	7,645
Referrals to Jobs with Duration over 150 Days	2,445
Staff Notification to Jobseekers of Potential Job	1,988
Referrals to Jobs Not Listed in SDWORKS	1,250
Providing Other Information	915
Total Services to Businesses	
Assistance Preparing Job Orders	1,058
Viewing Resumes Available within SDWORKS	1,480
Referring Qualified Applicants for Job Openings	616
Workforce Recruitment Assistance	236
Accessing Untapped Labor Pools	127
<p><i>Source: Virtual labor market data system, Labor Market Information Center and SDWORKS administrative reports, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.</i></p> <p>See the definition of the terms used above.</p> <p>Find a job service office.</p>	

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

National Economic Indicators

Indicators	April 2019	March 2019	April 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	255.5	254.2	250.5	0.5%	2.0%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)	151.0	149.9	148.4	0.8%	1.8%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,235	1,168	1,267	5.7%	-2.5%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.50	5.50	4.75	0.0%	15.8%
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.					