



August 2016

Labor Market Information Center

SD Department of Labor & Regulation

South Dakota Declining Industry Trends to 2024

July's article featured South Dakota industries projected to show employment growth to 2024. The analysis was based on the 2014-2024 round of South Dakota employment projections by industry and class of worker recently completed by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC). A look at the industries where employment is projected to decline or grow the slowest provides insight into where the economy is headed.

Historical time-series data and state and national economic trends are incorporated in various statistical models to project employment levels. A general assumption is made no major catastrophic events or natural disasters would significantly affect economic activities of these industries during the projection period.

Declining industries are a result of several factors. Some South Dakota industries are in decline due to advances in technology, changes in business practices and other factors. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), there are several macroeconomic factors affecting the growth in total employment, such as labor force trends, gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, and labor productivity.

Nationally, a few sectors such as Manufacturing, Utilities, Information and Agriculture are projected to experience a slight decline in employment in the next 10 years. The slight decline in employment is due to productivity gains, international trade and consolidation of firms. In South Dakota, the slowest growing sectors are Information, Utilities and Agriculture. Contained within the slowest growing sectors are four of the top 10 most rapidly declining or slowest growing subsectors at the three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level. The industry declines in South Dakota are projected to be minimal at the subsector level. But since many South Dakota industries are considered small, even a small loss in employment levels in the projected 2024 value can notably impact a subsector.

South Dakota Industry Employment Projections 2014-2024 Declining or Slowest Growing Industries				
Industry Title	2014 Workers	2024 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,457	1,332	-125	-8.6%
Air Transportation	246	241	-5	-2.0%
Textile Product Mills	395	388	-7	-1.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,790	2,760	-30	-1.1%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	1,069	1,061	-8	-0.7%
Paper Manufacturing	757	760	3	0.4%
Total Federal Government Employment	11,109	11,179	70	0.6%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	8,824	8,920	96	1.1%
Utilities	1,967	1,994	27	1.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	33,809	34,512	703	2.1%
Notes:				
<i>Data is preliminary and subject to revision.</i>				
<i>Data for industries with 2014 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.</i>				
<i>Industry codes and industry titles are based largely on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, July 2016.</i>				

Publishing Industries (except Internet)

Worker levels in the Publishing Industries (except Internet) subsector are projected to decrease by 125 workers (or 8.6 percent) through 2024 in South Dakota. This subsector contains establishments engaged in the publishing of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books, as well directory and mailing lists and software publishing. The Publishing Industries subsector is under the Information sector, which is projected to be the slowest growing sector in South Dakota over the next 10 years. The contributing factor for the expected decline is due to advancements in technology. The demand for physical newspapers, magazines and books will continue to decline due to the availability of the same content on the internet.

Air Transportation

Worker levels in the Air Transportation subsector are projected to decrease by five workers (or 2 percent) through 2024 in South Dakota. Industries in the Air Transportation subsector provide air transportation of passengers and cargo using aircraft such as airplanes or helicopters. This subsector is contained in the Transportation and Warehousing sector. Nationally, the Air Transportation subsector is projected to increase slightly by 200 workers (or 0 percent) over the next 10 years. The slow growth and projected decline on the national and state levels can be attributed to consumer demand and technological innovation. In South Dakota, there were only 246 workers within this subsector for 2014, so the slight expected decrease notably impacts this particular subsector. Specifically, as airlines try to keep costs down while maintaining or gaining efficiencies, automated machines and software are replacing a portion of the workforce.

Textile Product Mills

Worker levels in the Textile Product Mills subsector are projected to decrease slightly by seven workers (or 1.8 percent) in the next decade. The Textile Product Mills industry is made up of establishments that make textile products, excluding apparel. On a national level, this subsector is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries as well, due to technological advances. Innovative machines are increasingly being utilized to replace the labor it once took to manufacture most textile goods.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers

The Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector is projected to decrease by 30 workers (or 1.1 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. This retail trade subsector is a catch-all subsector for retailers who sell specific products not otherwise categorized in a specified retail code. Establishments in this subsector include stores with unique characteristics, such as florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores. In South Dakota, we are experiencing a decline in this subsector due to coding changes and the ability to be more accurate when a particular business reports to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. (The QCEW program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers, covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs, with the resulting data available at the county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, state and national levels by industry.) A company once coded in the Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector may now be coded in a more specific retailing NAICS code. Another driving factor for the decrease is due to large retailers increasingly retailing floral products, office products and other varieties. Specialty stores are in more competition as the large retailers are continuing to expand the wide range of products being offered.

Broadcasting (except Internet)

Worker levels in the Broadcasting (except Internet) subsector are projected to decrease by eight workers (or 0.7 percent) by 2024. This subsector includes establishments that create content or acquire the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcast the content. Nationally, the trend for this subsector is also on the decline. Much of this trend is attributed to the decrease in broadcasted information caused by the rise of available information on the internet, use of social media, etc.

That's it for projected industry employment declines in South Dakota through 2024, certainly a positive sign. Now we'll look at a few industries for which employment growth is projected to be minimal.

Paper Manufacturing

Worker levels in the Paper Manufacturing subsector are projected to increase slightly by three workers (or 0.4 percent). This subsector includes establishments that make pulp, paper or converted paper products. The manufacturing of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques. The availability of information on the internet and improved efficiencies in manufacturing processes have contributed to the projected declines in paper manufacturing. The decline is also driven by personal and business "green" efforts to use less paper and reduce environmental impact.

Federal Government

The Federal Government subsector is projected to increase by 70 workers (or 0.6 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Establishments under this subsector are engaged in a variety of industry activities, and are classified under a federal government ownership by the QCEW program. The slight growth in this subsector is largely determined by the demand for the services provided and budgetary restrictions.

Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations

Worker levels in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations subsector are projected to increase by 96 workers (or 1.1 percent). Establishments included in this subsector organize and promote religious activities; support various causes through grant-making; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members. This subsector belongs to the Other Services (except Government) sector, which is projected to slowly grow 2.7 percent overall through 2024 in South Dakota.

Utilities

The Utilities subsector is projected to slowly increase by 27 workers (or 1.4 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Establishments in the Utilities subsector provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes. The Utilities subsector is the only industry under the Utilities sector; therefore, it has the same number of establishments and individuals at the three-digit and two-digit NAICS levels. The demand for workers in this subsector is created by the need to maintain and run an aging infrastructure; however, the demand is also limited due to efficiencies gained in technology.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Worker levels in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector are projected to increase by 703 workers (or 2.1 percent) by 2024. In South Dakota, we produce Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting data at the two-digit NAICS sector level (NAICS 11) and roll up the subsector industry groups. This means subsectors dealing in crop, animal, forestry, fishing and support activities are combined, with employment levels creating an overall picture of the agriculture industry. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch or natural habitats. This industry has been on a fairly steady decline the past couple of decades. Technology has been a key factor in lowering the demand for workers while maintaining or increasing output. Another reason for the conservative growth is due to the consolidation of farms.

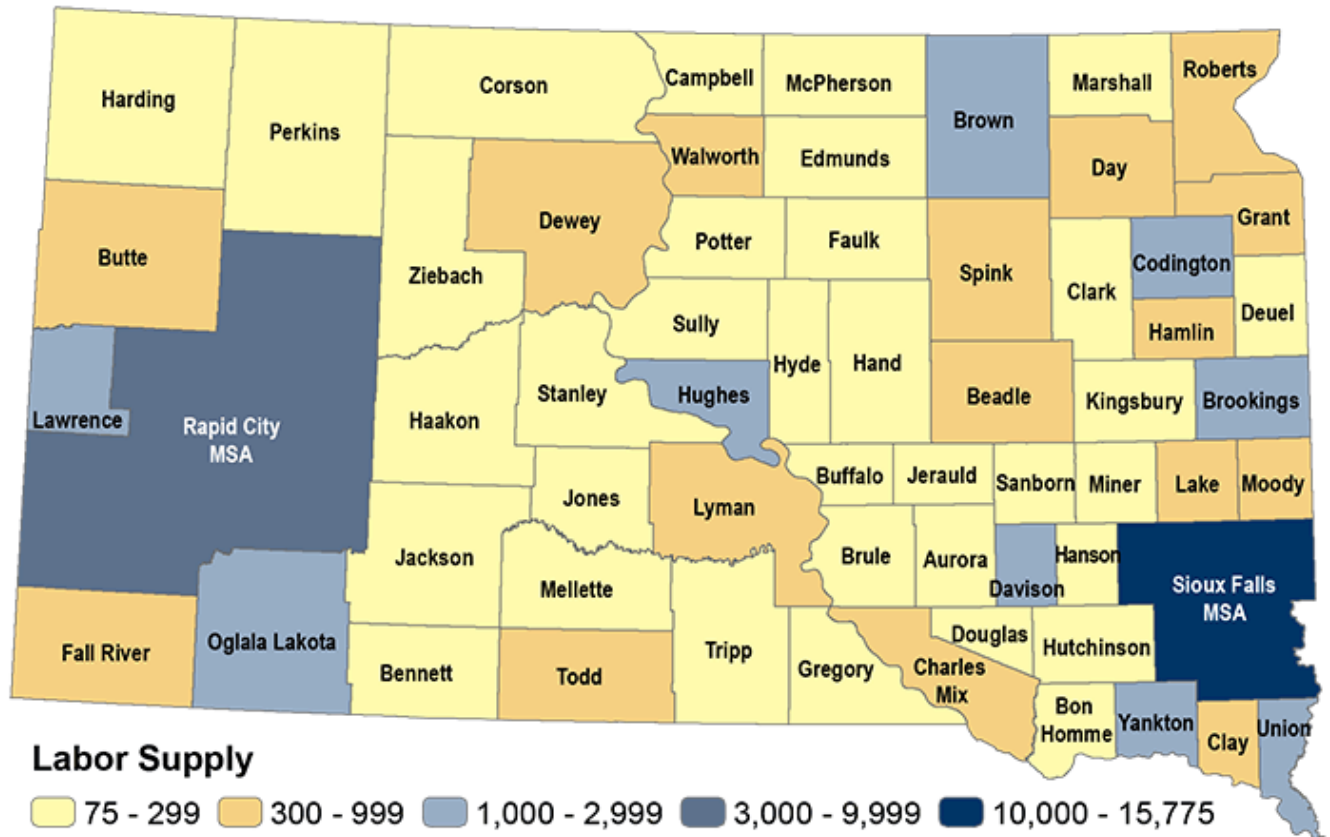
The 2014-2024 [employment projections for all industries](#) are available in the virtual labor market data system using the menu on our website.

Overview of the labor market in July

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 52,785 in July 2016. Included in this labor supply are those who currently hold jobs (and would like to change) and those who, for a variety of reasons, do not have jobs.

**South Dakota Labor Supply
July 2016**

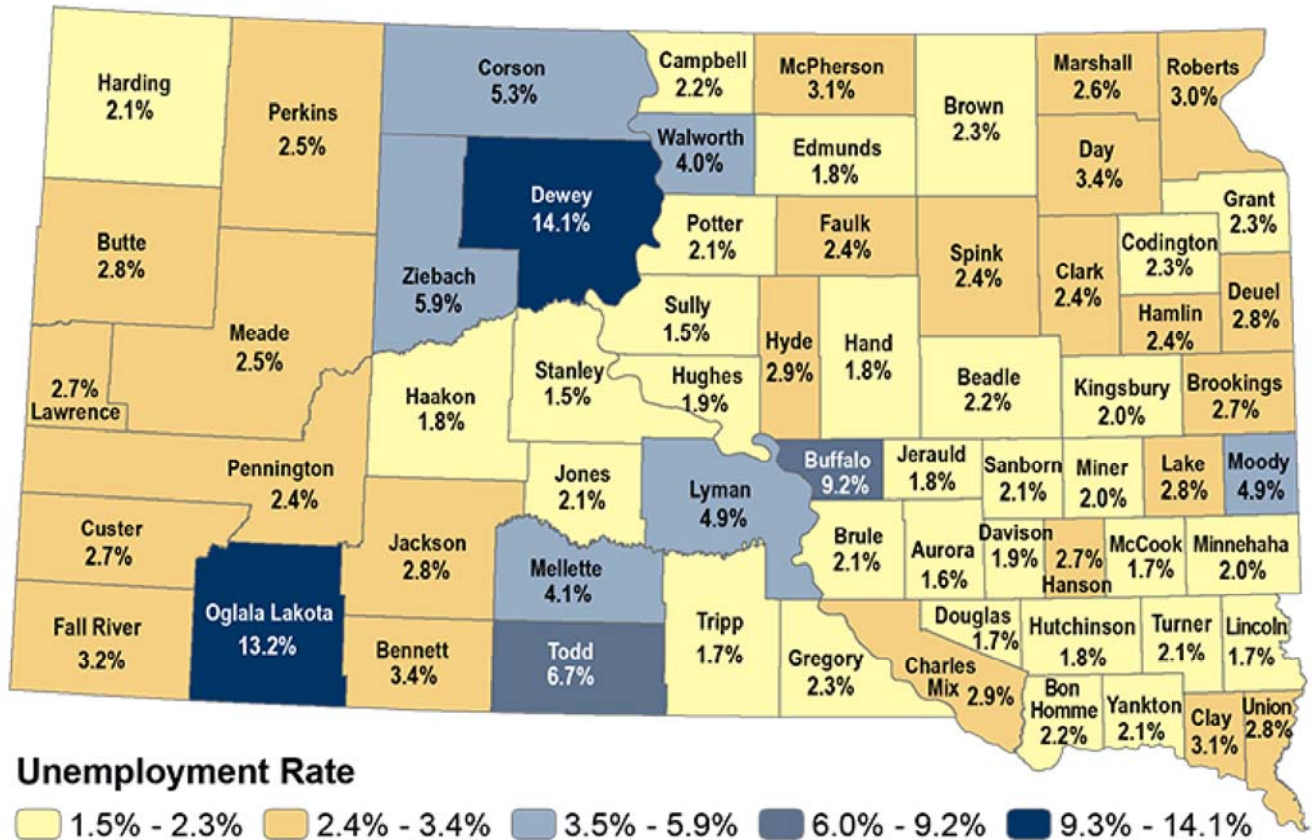


Labor Force

This data is seasonally adjusted.

Preliminary estimates show the July 2016 South Dakota labor force up over the month, with the level of employed increased by 400 workers (0.1 percent). The level of unemployed increased by 500 (4.1 percent).

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County Not seasonally adjusted July 2016



Notes about labor force data

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force. People are classified as unemployed if they do not have jobs, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks and are currently available for work. People who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they were temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed.

Labor force estimates for South Dakota are produced by the Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The concepts and definitions underlying the labor force data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey which is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. The statewide estimate of the number of nonfarm jobs is a component of the model used to produce the labor force estimates. Other data used in this model include the number of continued unemployment insurance claims and survey data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is specific to the state.

Although state specific data is used in the production of the labor force estimates for South Dakota, the state monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. Therefore, variation in the estimates of the employed and unemployed are somewhat controlled by what is happening nationally.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

This data is not seasonally adjusted.

Over-the-month comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates of the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker level decreased by 2,900 (or 0.6 percent) from June 2016 to July 2016. Several industries remained relatively stable, with minimal losses over the month, including Retail Trade and Financial Activities.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector experienced worker growth, increasing by 2,100 workers (4.1 percent), correlating with the tourist season. Some of the tourism hot spots across the state include the Mount Rushmore and Crazy Horse monuments, as well as the Badlands and Wall Drug. The Sturgis Rally takes place in August, but July is busy with tourists coming early and the Black Hills area preparing for the event. All these events draw a large number of tourists, as do the resorts and campgrounds across our state. These activities significantly impact the worker growth in this industry, especially during the summer months.

Construction increased by 800 workers (3.2 percent) in July. Historically, the construction sector peaks in the summer as crew workers fix the roads and highways across the state.

Professional and Business Services rose by 500 workers (1.6 percent) to 32,500 in July compared to 32,000 in June. Other Services had a small gain over-the-month of 200 workers (1.2 percent).

Education and Health Services decreased by 600 workers (0.9 percent), from 70,400 in June 2015 to 69,800 in July 2016. This decline was mainly related to the decreased number of workers within education, which occurs during the summer months.

Retail Trade remained relatively stable over the month, reflecting a worker level of 56,400 in July 2016. This sector also benefits from tourism, as establishments within this sector are engaged in retailing merchandise, such as trinkets, clothing and other souvenirs.

Manufacturing had a loss of 600 workers (1.4 percent), dropping from 42,900 in June to 42,300 in July. Financial Activities also had a minimal loss of 200 workers.

Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased by 12,000 (2.8 percent) from July 2015 to July 2016. Since the year 2005, the South Dakota total nonfarm worker level has continued to trend upwards.

Leisure and Hospitality increased over the year by 3,300 workers (6.6 percent) to 53,500 in July 2016. Worker levels in this sector commonly fluctuate quite a bit due to the seasonality of this sector, depending on the time of year. Worker levels trends for this sector have been fairly consistent, typically peaking in August and reflecting lower levels during January and February.

Retail Trade gained 2,600 workers (4.8 percent), rising to a level of 56,400 in July 2016. The Retail Trade sector has continued to trend upwards through August in relation to the tourist season. Later in the year, spending picks up in December for the holiday shopping season. With spending slowing considerably in February, worker levels typically decline when the snow melts during early spring.

The Construction sector increased over the year in July 2016, with the employment level increasing by 1,400 workers (5.7 percent). Historically, the worker levels in this industry hit highs during the summer months and decline when colder weather hits.

Education and Healthcare Services increased over the year to 69,800 in July 2016, gaining 1,200 workers (1.7 percent). The Education and Healthcare Services sector has remained fairly stable and continues to trend upward. The aging population continues to impact the demand for health care services.

The Professional and Business Services sector had an over-the-year increase of 1,100 workers (3.5 percent). The worker level in this industry has continued to trend upward since January 2004. The worker level was 31,400 in July 2015 and increased to 32,500 in July 2016.

The Wholesale Trade worker level increased over the year by 400 workers (1.9 percent) to 21,800 workers in July 2016. The Wholesale Trade sector includes establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

Manufacturing experienced a minimal decrease over the year of 300 workers (0.7 percent). Worker levels had been steadily trending upward until the recession hit in 2009. Since then, worker levels have continued to trend upward.

The Other Services sector remained stable at 16,300 workers in July 2016. Other services include a wide variety of activities, including repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, religious, grant making, private households and other similar organizations. Historical trends reflect consistent fluctuations with worker levels increasing during the summer months and declining in the spring months.

Financial Activities gained 500 workers (1.7 percent), reaching a level of 30,600 workers in July 2016. Worker levels within this sector had been trending upward, with a high point in 2010. Although a downturn occurred in 2014, worker levels have been trending upward again.

Government increased by 1,000 workers (1.4 percent) to a level of 75,000 in July 2016. The government sector includes federal, state and local government agencies.

South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	445,400	448,300	433,400	-0.7%	2.8%
Total Private	370,400	368,000	359,400	0.7%	3.1%
Goods Producing	69,400	69,200	68,300	0.3%	1.6%
Service Providing	376,000	379,100	365,100	-0.8%	3.0%
Private Service Providing	301,000	298,800	291,100	0.7%	3.4%
Mining/Logging/Construction	27,100	26,300	25,700	3.0%	5.5%
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	26,100	25,300	24,700	3.2%	5.7%
Construction of Buildings	6,500	6,300	6,200	3.2%	4.8%
Heavy/Civil Engineering Construction	4,300	4,100	4,100	4.9%	4.9%
Speciality Trade Contractors	15,300	14,900	14,400	2.7%	6.3%
Manufacturing	42,300	42,900	42,600	-1.4%	-0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	92,200	92,100	88,600	0.1%	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	21,800	21,700	21,400	0.5%	1.9%
Retail Trade	56,400	56,700	53,800	-0.5%	4.8%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	14,000	13,700	13,400	2.2%	4.5%
Information	6,100	6,000	5,900	1.7%	3.4%
Financial Activities	30,600	30,800	30,100	-0.7%	1.7%
Professional Business Services	32,500	32,000	31,400	1.6%	3.5%
Education/Health Service	69,800	70,400	68,600	-0.9%	1.8%
Educational Services	6,800	7,500	6,800	-9.3%	0.0%
Health Care/Social Assistance	63,000	62,900	61,800	0.2%	1.9%
Hospitals	25,400	25,200	23,800	0.8%	6.7%
Leisure/Hospitality	53,500	51,400	50,200	4.1%	6.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	16,300	16,100	16,300	1.2%	0.0%
Government	75,000	80,300	74,000	-6.6%	1.4%
Federal Government	11,100	11,400	11,100	-2.6%	0.0%
State Government	16,800	16,900	17,300	-0.6%	-2.9%
State Education	7,300	7,300	7,800	0.0%	-6.4%
Local Government	47,100	52,000	45,600	-9.4%	3.3%
Local Education	19,900	25,200	19,600	-21.0%	1.5%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	69,800	70,700	68,600	-1.3%	1.8%
Total Private	60,400	59,800	59,100	1.0%	2.2%
Goods Producing	8,200	8,100	8,000	1.2%	2.5%
Service Providing	61,600	62,600	60,600	-1.6%	1.7%
Private Service Providing	52,200	51,700	51,100	1.0%	2.2%
Mining/Logging/Construction	5,300	5,200	5,100	1.9%	3.9%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,900	0.0%	0.0%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	14,400	14,500	14,400	-0.7%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	10,200	10,300	10,100	-1.0%	1.0%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,800	1,800	1,900	0.0%	-5.3%
Information	900	900	900	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	4,000	4,100	4,000	-2.4%	0.0%
Professional/Business Services	5,300	5,300	5,300	0.0%	0.0%
Educational/Health Services	11,100	11,100	11,000	0.0%	0.9%
Leisure/Hospitality	13,300	12,600	12,400	5.6%	7.3%
Other Services	3,200	3,200	3,100	0.0%	3.2%
Government	9,400	10,900	9,500	-13.8%	-1.1%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

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

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	158,400	158,500	151,400	-0.1%	4.6%
Total Private	144,700	144,100	138,300	0.4%	4.6%
Goods Producing	22,900	22,900	22,300	0.0%	2.7%
Service Providing	135,500	135,600	129,100	-0.1%	5.0%
Private Service Providing	121,800	121,200	116,000	0.5%	5.0%
Mining/Logging/Construction	9,300	9,100	8,800	2.2%	5.7%
Manufacturing	13,600	13,800	13,500	-1.5%	0.7%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	33,700	33,800	32,200	-0.3%	4.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,400	8,200	0.0%	2.4%
Retail Trade	19,800	19,900	18,500	-0.5%	7.0%
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,500	0.0%	0.0%
Information	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	16,700	16,800	16,400	-0.6%	1.8%
Professional/Business Services	16,100	15,800	14,500	1.9%	11.0%
Educational/Health Services	30,600	31,000	30,000	-1.3%	2.0%
Leisure/Hospitality	16,800	16,000	15,100	5.0%	11.3%
Other Services	5,200	5,100	5,100	2.0%	2.0%
Government	13,700	14,400	13,100	-4.9%	4.6%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

South Dakota Labor Supply

July 2016				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
South Dakota	11,565	38,495	2,685	52,785
Rapid City MSA	1,805	7,200	100	9,100
Sioux Falls MSA	2,895	12,785	95	15,775
Aurora County	25	60	20	110
Beadle County	210	670	30	905
Bennett County	40	90	45	175
Bon Homme County	70	120	30	220
Brookings County	500	1,700	35	2,235
Brown County	485	1,735	30	2,250
Brule County	55	205	25	290
Buffalo County	70	55	130	255
Butte County	145	295	35	480
Campbell County	20	25	30	75
Charles Mix County	125	275	40	435
Clark County	50	80	30	160
Clay County	200	640	40	880
Codington County	365	1,325	30	1,720
Corson County	80	100	70	250
Custer County	115	500	35	650
Davison County	215	1,110	25	1,350
Day County	100	175	45	320
Deuel County	65	120	35	220
Dewey County	330	230	210	765
Douglas County	30	70	20	125
Edmunds County	40	105	25	170
Fall River County	100	335	40	480
Faulk County	30	50	30	110
Grant County	110	285	30	425
Gregory County	50	105	30	180

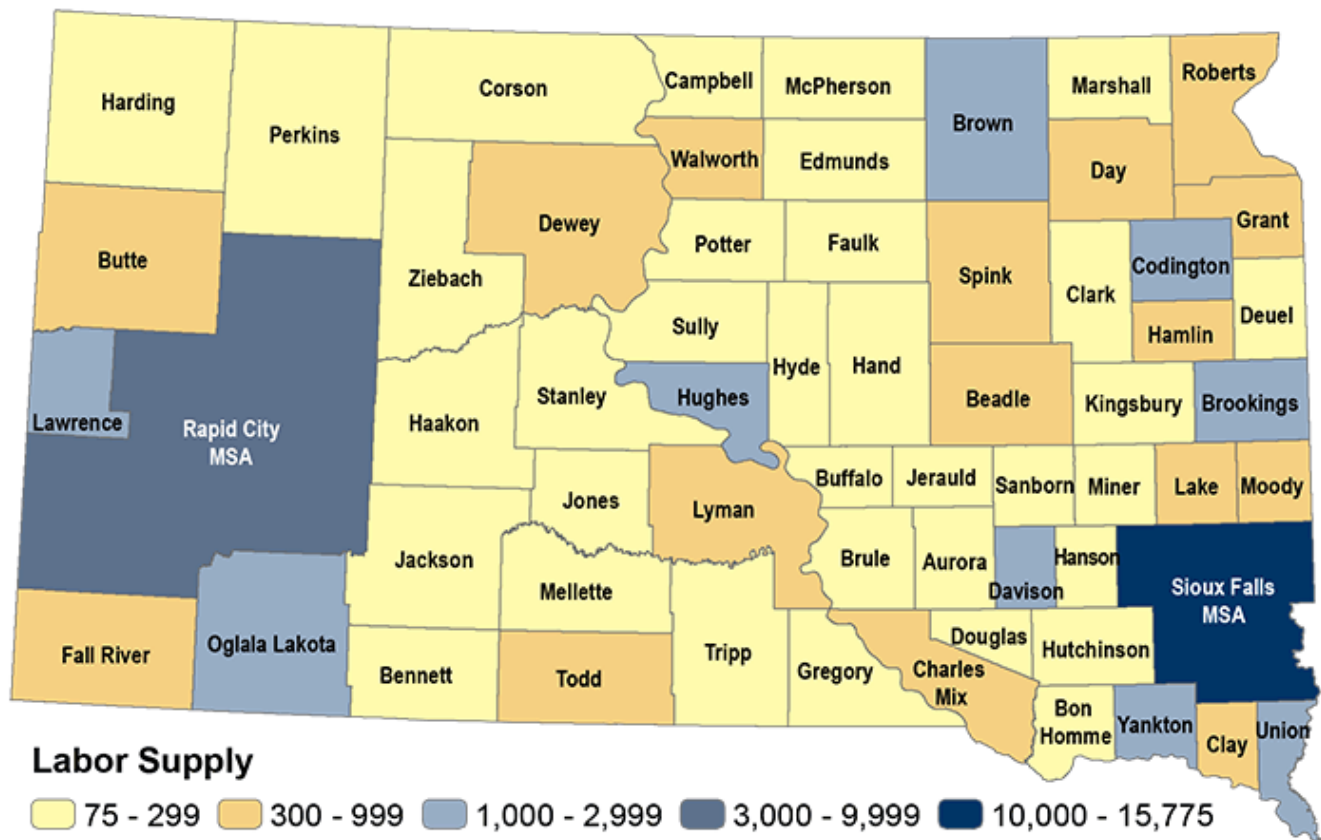
July 2016, continued				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Haakon County	20	60	25	105
Hamlin County	80	190	30	300
Hand County	35	110	25	170
Hanson County	50	50	35	135
Harding County	15	40	25	85
Hughes County	190	950	25	1,165
Hutchinson County	70	180	25	275
Hyde County	20	25	40	85
Jackson County	45	145	35	225
Jerauld County	20	115	25	160
Jones County	15	70	25	110
Kingsbury County	55	175	25	260
Lake County	180	415	35	635
Lawrence County	360	1,315	35	1,715
Lincoln County	525	1,970	20	2,515
Lyman County	95	195	65	355
Marshall County	70	140	35	245
McCook County	55	125	20	200
McPherson County	35	40	40	115
Meade County	345	755	30	1,130
Mellette County	35	50	55	140
Miner County	25	40	25	90
Minnehaha County	2,210	10,500	25	12,740
Moody County	200	180	65	450
Oglala Lakota County	475	555	190	1,225
Pennington County	1,350	5,945	30	7,320
Perkins County	40	95	30	170
Potter County	25	65	30	120
Roberts County	150	290	40	480
Sanborn County	25	40	25	95
Spink County	85	230	30	345

July 2016, continued				
Area	Unemployed	Underemployed	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Stanley County	30	145	20	195
Sully County	15	65	20	95
Todd County	205	325	90	620
Tripp County	55	155	20	235
Turner County	105	190	25	320
Union County	225	785	35	1,045
Walworth County	90	205	55	350
Yankton County	255	1,075	30	1,360
Ziebach County	60	35	80	170

Notes: Components may not sum to total labor supply due to rounding. Data is preliminary and subject to revision. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

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

Labor Supply by County July 2016



United States and South Dakota Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted

Area	July 2016				July 2015			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	159,287,000	151,517,000	7,770,000	4.9%	157,115,000	148,866,000	8,249,000	5.3%
South Dakota	457,100	444,300	12,800	2.8%	452,700	438,400	14,300	3.2%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

South Dakota and Counties Labor Force Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	July 2016				July 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	464,690	453,114	11,576	2.5%	461,337	447,991	13,346	2.9%
Aurora County	1,638	1,611	27	1.6%	1,692	1,660	32	1.9%
Beadle County	9,669	9,460	209	2.2%	9,773	9,555	218	2.2%
Bennett County	1,148	1,109	39	3.4%	1,176	1,116	60	5.1%
Bon Homme County	3,146	3,076	70	2.2%	3,285	3,206	79	2.4%
Brookings County	18,465	17,963	502	2.7%	18,377	17,789	588	3.2%
Brown County	21,332	20,847	485	2.3%	21,330	20,802	528	2.5%
Brule County	2,641	2,586	55	2.1%	2,691	2,627	64	2.4%
Buffalo County	775	704	71	9.2%	738	677	61	8.3%
Butte County	5,194	5,048	146	2.8%	5,201	5,053	148	2.8%
Campbell County	906	886	20	2.2%	903	882	21	2.3%
Charles Mix County	4,215	4,092	123	2.9%	4,274	4,137	137	3.2%
Clark County	2,023	1,974	49	2.4%	2,092	2,032	60	2.9%
Clay County	6,422	6,224	198	3.1%	6,511	6,273	238	3.7%
Codington County	15,612	15,249	363	2.3%	15,735	15,334	401	2.5%
Corson County	1,521	1,440	81	5.3%	1,564	1,460	104	6.6%
Custer County	4,154	4,041	113	2.7%	4,169	4,035	134	3.2%
Davison County	11,554	11,340	214	1.9%	11,618	11,342	276	2.4%
Day County	2,987	2,886	101	3.4%	3,065	2,947	118	3.8%
Deuel County	2,421	2,354	67	2.8%	2,461	2,386	75	3.0%
Dewey County	2,350	2,019	331	14.1%	2,475	2,070	405	16.4%
Douglas County	1,780	1,749	31	1.7%	1,798	1,762	36	2.0%
Edmunds County	2,307	2,266	41	1.8%	2,330	2,279	51	2.2%
Fall River County	3,158	3,056	102	3.2%	3,200	3,081	119	3.7%
Faulk County	1,179	1,151	28	2.4%	1,208	1,180	28	2.3%
Grant County	4,635	4,527	108	2.3%	4,933	4,828	105	2.1%
Gregory County	2,123	2,075	48	2.3%	2,153	2,095	58	2.7%
Haakon County	1,150	1,129	21	1.8%	1,165	1,144	21	1.8%
Hamlin County	3,303	3,223	80	2.4%	3,318	3,232	86	2.6%
Hand County	1,968	1,932	36	1.8%	1,947	1,908	39	2.0%
Hanson County	1,874	1,824	50	2.7%	1,890	1,833	57	3.0%

Areas	July 2016				July 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding County	828	811	17	2.1%	842	827	15	1.8%
Hughes County	10,266	10,075	191	1.9%	10,175	9,956	219	2.2%
Hutchinson County	3,791	3,721	70	1.8%	3,854	3,772	82	2.1%
Hyde County	725	704	21	2.9%	736	717	19	2.6%
Jackson County	1,513	1,470	43	2.8%	1,529	1,476	53	3.5%
Jerauld County	1,154	1,133	21	1.8%	1,179	1,155	24	2.0%
Jones County	678	664	14	2.1%	683	666	17	2.5%
Kingsbury County	2,841	2,784	57	2.0%	2,913	2,845	68	2.3%
Lake County	6,433	6,251	182	2.8%	6,523	6,271	252	3.9%
Lawrence County	13,283	12,922	361	2.7%	13,267	12,866	401	3.0%
Lincoln County	31,404	30,881	523	1.7%	30,373	29,749	624	2.1%
Lyman County	1,930	1,835	95	4.9%	1,958	1,864	94	4.8%
Marshall County	2,638	2,569	69	2.6%	2,626	2,540	86	3.3%
McCook County	3,368	3,312	56	1.7%	3,295	3,231	64	1.9%
McPherson County	1,150	1,114	36	3.1%	1,182	1,153	29	2.5%
Meade County	13,918	13,573	345	2.5%	13,825	13,437	388	2.8%
Mellette County	846	811	35	4.1%	869	822	47	5.4%
Miner County	1,262	1,237	25	2.0%	1,272	1,244	28	2.2%
Minnehaha County	110,775	108,564	2,211	2.0%	107,049	104,481	2,568	2.4%
Moody County	4,096	3,894	202	4.9%	4,057	3,893	164	4.0%
Oglala Lakota County	3,617	3,141	476	13.2%	3,678	3,144	534	14.5%
Pennington County	56,373	55,025	1,348	2.4%	55,941	54,351	1,590	2.8%
Perkins County	1,702	1,660	42	2.5%	1,704	1,655	49	2.9%
Potter County	1,267	1,240	27	2.1%	1,294	1,262	32	2.5%
Roberts County	4,889	4,740	149	3.0%	4,930	4,737	193	3.9%
Sanborn County	1,279	1,252	27	2.1%	1,296	1,264	32	2.5%
Spink County	3,503	3,418	85	2.4%	3,558	3,472	86	2.4%
Stanley County	1,929	1,901	28	1.5%	1,929	1,892	37	1.9%
Sully County	932	918	14	1.5%	945	924	21	2.2%
Todd County	3,091	2,885	206	6.7%	3,128	2,870	258	8.2%

South Dakota Areas Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	July 2016				July 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	74,445	72,639	1,806	2.4%	73,935	71,823	2,112	2.9%
Sioux Falls MSA	150,536	147,641	2,895	1.9%	145,607	142,237	3,370	2.3%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,639	23,113	526	2.2%	23,660	23,081	579	2.4%
Brookings MiSA	18,465	17,963	502	2.7%	18,377	17,789	588	3.2%
Huron MiSA	9,669	9,460	209	2.2%	9,773	9,555	218	2.2%
Mitchell MiSA	13,428	13,164	264	2.0%	13,508	13,175	333	2.5%
Pierre MiSA	13,127	12,894	233	1.8%	13,049	12,772	277	2.1%
Spearfish MiSA	13,283	12,922	361	2.7%	13,267	12,866	401	3.0%
Vermillion MiSA	6,422	6,224	198	3.1%	6,511	6,273	238	3.7%
Watertown MiSA	15,612	15,249	363	2.3%	15,735	15,334	401	2.5%
Yankton MiSA	11,965	11,709	256	2.1%	11,914	11,627	287	2.4%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,358	2,968	390	11.6%	3,524	3,043	481	13.6%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

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

South Dakota Cities Labor Force

Areas	July 2016				July 2015			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,402	15,018	384	2.5%	15,401	14,985	416	2.7%
Brookings	13,003	12,623	380	2.9%	12,941	12,501	440	3.4%
Huron	6,939	6,782	157	2.3%	7,009	6,850	159	2.3%
Mitchell	9,149	8,977	172	1.9%	9,211	8,979	232	2.5%
Pierre	8,340	8,189	151	1.8%	8,274	8,093	181	2.2%
Rapid City	36,769	35,802	967	2.6%	36,512	35,363	1,149	3.1%
Sioux Falls	101,942	99,899	2,043	2.0%	98,524	96,156	2,368	2.4%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	15,431	15,189	242	1.6%	14,914	14,632	282	1.9%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	86,511	84,710	1,801	2.1%	83,610	81,524	2,086	2.5%
Spearfish	6,155	5,988	167	2.7%	6,180	5,962	218	3.5%
Vermillion	4,879	4,714	165	3.4%	4,950	4,751	199	4.0%
Watertown	12,163	11,850	313	2.6%	12,253	11,916	337	2.8%
Yankton	7,389	7,211	178	2.4%	7,368	7,160	208	2.8%

2016 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

South Dakota and Areas

Annualized Pay of Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

January 2015 to December 2015					
Statewide	\$40,192	Douglas County	\$32,870	McPherson County	\$28,303
Rapid City MSA	\$38,701	Edmunds County	\$36,854	Marshall County	\$36,183
Sioux Falls MSA	\$44,916	Fall River County	\$34,002	Meade County	\$36,720
Aurora County	\$30,287	Faulk County	\$32,842	Mellette County	\$23,784
Beadle County	\$37,143	Grant County	\$39,385	Miner County	\$32,345
Bennett County	\$28,264	Gregory County	\$29,411	Minnehaha County	\$45,211
Bon Homme County	\$31,720	Haakon County	\$33,562	Moody County	\$35,980
Brookings County	\$40,669	Hamlin County	\$34,368	Oglala Lakota County	\$37,306
Brown County	\$39,221	Hand County	\$31,215	Pennington County	\$39,235
Brule County	\$30,165	Hanson County	\$35,685	Perkins County	\$29,722
Buffalo County	\$35,695	Harding County	\$42,476	Potter County	\$32,200
Butte County	\$32,221	Hughes County	\$41,141	Roberts County	\$31,847
Campbell County	\$33,003	Hutchinson County	\$33,087	Sanborn County	\$30,685
Charles Mix County	\$31,203	Hyde County	\$37,655	Spink County	\$34,449
Clark County	\$31,670	Jackson County	\$27,758	Stanley County	\$34,124
Clay County	\$35,112	Jerauld County	\$32,899	Sully County	\$34,040
Codington County	\$37,129	Jones County	\$27,918	Todd County	\$35,005
Corson County	\$34,056	Kingsbury County	\$33,392	Tripp County	\$32,608
Custer County	\$32,737	Lake County	\$36,901	Turner County	\$32,421
Davison County	\$37,017	Lawrence County	\$33,427	Union County	\$49,881
Day County	\$29,431	Lincoln County	\$45,310	Walworth County	\$31,699
Deuel County	\$38,299	Lyman County	\$28,135	Yankton County	\$39,089
Dewey County	\$36,192	McCook County	\$31,827	Ziebach County	\$33,009

**This data is updated quarterly.*

In the data above, the Rapid City MSA includes Custer County as well as Pennington and Meade counties. This new designation of the Rapid City MSA has been phased into other data sets published in the Labor Bulletin over the past few months.

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

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

Activities	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Initial Claims	1,117	986	812	13.3%	37.6%
Weeks Claimed	6,750	6,019	6,195	12.1%	9.0%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,334,338	\$1,366,145	\$1,266,067	-2.3%	5.4%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$106,651,117	\$102,764,413	\$93,487,756	3.8%	14.1%

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

Activities of the Local Offices of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Activities	July 2015 to June 2016	July 2014 to June 2015	Percent Change
Job Seekers	54,543	64,080	-14.9%
Entered Employments	21,671	24,751	-12.4%
Job Openings Received	94,713	89,966	5.3%

Source: [Employment Services](#), South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

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

July 2016					
Aurora	14	Fall River	42	McPherson	30
Beadle	139	Faulk	3	Meade	158
Bennett	14	Grant	52	Mellette	25
Bon Homme	36	Gregory	16	Miner	2
Brookings	261	Haakon	8	Minnehaha	1,426
Brown	353	Hamlin	20	Moody	64
Brule	14	Hand	8	Oglala Lakota	282
Buffalo	128	Hanson	63	Pennington	860
Butte	75	Harding	5	Perkins	15
Campbell	0	Hughes	69	Potter	8
Charles Mix	74	Hutchinson	28	Roberts	53
Clark	10	Hyde	8	Sanborn	20
Clay	71	Jackson	16	Spink	40
Codington	293	Jerauld	6	Stanley	6
Corson	73	Jones	6	Sully	0
Custer	77	Kingsbury	20	Todd	244
Davison	245	Lake	135	Tripp	7
Day	57	Lawrence	154	Turner	70
Deuel	29	Lincoln	199	Union	113
Dewey	155	Lyman	102	Walworth	49
Douglas	13	Marshall	30	Yankton	155
Edmunds	1	McCook	25	Ziebach	59

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

National Economic Indicators

Indicators	July 2016	June 2016	July 2015	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	240.6	241.0	238.7	-0.2%	0.8%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	144.2	145.2	141.8	-0.7%	1.7%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,211	1,186	1,147	2.1%	5.6%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	3.5	3.5	3.25	0.0%	7.7%

Sources:

Consumer Price Index and Nonfarm Payroll Employment (in thousands), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Privately Owned Housing Starts, U.S. Census Bureau.

Bank Prime Loan Rate, Federal Reserve Board.