The Bureau of Labor Statistics: Celebrating 75 Years of Federal-State Cooperation

The Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) is helping the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) celebrate a milestone this year – 75 years of state and federal collaboration in providing statistical data to the public. The LMIC cooperates with BLS to develop statistics through four programs.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

LAUS provides monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment for approximately 7,500 areas:

- Census regions and divisions
- States
- Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAS)
- Metropolitan Divisions and NECTA Divisions
- Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan NECTAs
- Combined Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined NECTAs
- Small Labor Market Areas
- Counties and county equivalents
- Cities of 25,000 population or more
- Cities and towns in New England regardless of population

These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. State and local governments use the estimates for planning and budgetary purposes and to determine the need for local employment and training services. Private industry, researchers, the media and other individuals use the data to assess localized labor market developments and make comparisons across areas.

The LAUS program is what makes possible the South Dakota labor force data available through the LMIC website and several tables of data published in the monthly South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin. The menu page of the LMIC website that serves as the entry point to labor force data is visited more than 3,000 times a year.

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the source of the national unemployment rate. State monthly model-based estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly employment and unemployment estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from
the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and state unemployment insurance systems. More information about the LAUS program is available on the BLS website.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

The QCEW program produces a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers liable for covering their employees with unemployment insurance. It accounts for more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs. The data is available at the county, MSA, state and national level. The powerful QCEW data set provides employment and wage data available by industry, area and employer size class through the LMIC website. The table of annualized pay data included in each month’s e-Labor Bulletin also comes from the QCEW program.

Nationally, data classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are available from 1990 forward, and on a more limited basis from 1975 to 1989. Data classified using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system are available from 1975 through 2000. NAICS-based data files from 1990 to 2000 were reconstructed from data classified under the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data files from 1975 to 1989 contain only totals by ownership. More information on the QCEW program is available on the BLS website.

Current Employment Statistics (CES)

This program is a nationwide monthly payroll survey of business establishments. CES provides current estimates of employment, hour, and earnings by industry and area detail for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each month, CES surveys approximately 147,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 634,000 individual worksites.

Survey sampling, data collection and estimation for the CES program transitioned from state workforce agencies to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) beginning with preliminary estimates for March 2011. However, it remains a federal-state cooperative program in many respects, with the states reviewing and providing feedback on estimates, providing BLS with ongoing input on events and occurrences impacting the state’s industries.

The CES program makes possible the South Dakota nonfarm worker data available through the LMIC website and several tables of data published in the e-Labor Bulletin. Nationally, the CES program provides additional data on the manufacturing industry, including data on production and nonsupervisory worker levels with a breakout on women employees, as well as average hourly earnings, average weekly hours and average weekly overtime hours for both all employees and production and nonsupervisory employees. Employment data by aggregate industry sector and most major industry sectors are published as far back as 1939. More information on the CES program is available on the BLS website.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

The OES program produces employment and wage estimates annually for more than 800 occupations. OES estimates are available for the nation, individual states, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. National occupational estimates for specific industries are also available. These are estimates of the number of jobs in certain occupations, and estimates of the wages paid.
Wage estimates for each occupation include a mean (or average) and median wage, as well as 10th, 25th, 75th and 90th percentile wage estimates. The OES program is what makes possible the availability of the popular and widely used occupational wage estimates on the LMIC website. The menu page where LMIC website users access occupational wage data is visited more than 5,700 times a year. More information on the OES program is available on the BLS website.

Funding for the BLS programs have steadily decreased over the years as the federal budget has been tightened, and technological advances have made it possible to collect, tabulate, analyze and publish the data more efficiently.

Overviews of each of these four state-federal cooperative programs can be found on the LMIC website.

More information regarding the history of the BLS is available on their website through the links below.


BLS 50th Anniversary: https://www.bls.gov/bls/history/mlr_regions_50th_anniversary.pdf

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 52,615 in November 2017. Included in this labor supply are those who currently hold jobs (and would like to change) and those who, for a variety of reasons, do not have jobs.

**South Dakota Labor Supply**
November 2017

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**Labor Force**
*This data is seasonally adjusted.*

Preliminary estimates show the November 2017 South Dakota labor force increased over the month by 300 workers (0.1%) to 459,500 workers. The level of unemployed increased by 100 (0.6 percent) to 16,100.
South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County
Not seasonally adjusted
November 2017

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 1,700 (or 0.4 percent) from October 2017 to November 2017.

The **Leisure and Hospitality** sector experienced the largest worker loss, decreasing by 2,400 workers (5.1 percent).

**Construction** decreased by 300 workers (1.3 percent) from October 2017 to November 2017. Historically, worker levels in the construction sector peak in the summer as crews repair roads and highways and decline when temperatures fall.

**Professional and Business Services** decreased by 300 workers (1.0 percent) to 31,300 in November 2017 compared to 31,600 in October.

**Other Services** had an over-the-month loss of 100 workers (0.6 percent).

**Education and Health Services** increased by 700 workers (1.0 percent) over the month to 72,400 in November 2017. This sector continued its overall expansion.

**Retail Trade** increased over the month by 200 (0.4 percent) from 52,200 in October 2017 to 52,400 in November 2017.

**Manufacturing** increased to 42,500 in November 2017 up 300 workers (0.7 percent) from 42,200 in October 2017.

**Financial Activities** gained of 100 workers (0.3 percent).

**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 1,700 (0.4 percent) from November 2016 to November 2017. Since 2005, the South Dakota total nonfarm worker level has continued to trend upward.

**Leisure and Hospitality** decreased by 900 (2.0 percent) over the year to 44,900 workers in November 2017. Worker levels in this sector commonly fluctuate due to the seasonality of this sector. Worker level trends for this sector have been fairly consistent, as levels typically peak in August and dip to lower levels in January and February.

**Retail Trade** lost 1,300 workers (2.4 percent), decreasing to a level of 52,400 in November 2017.
The **Construction** sector’s levels fell over the year, with the employment level decreasing by 100 workers (0.4 percent). Historically, worker levels in this industry hit highs during the summer months and decline when colder weather arrives.

**Education and Health Services** increased over the year to 72,400 in November 2017, gaining 1,000 workers (1.4 percent). The Education and Healthcare Services sector has remained fairly stable and has continued to trend upward. The aging population continued to impact the demand for health care services.

The **Professional and Business Services** sector decreased over-the-year by 500 workers (1.6 percent) to 31,300.

The **Wholesale Trade** worker level decreased over the year by 500 workers (2.4 percent) to 20,800 workers in November 2017. The Wholesale Trade sector includes establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

**Manufacturing** rose by 1,100 workers (2.7 percent) over the year. Worker levels had been steadily trending upward until the recession hit in 2009. Since then, worker levels have continued to trend upward overall. Durable Goods increased over-the-year by 800 workers (3.0 percent). Durable Goods, such as cars, refrigerators and mobile phones, are not for immediate consumption and are able to be kept for a period of time. Non-Durable Goods increased by 300 workers (2.0 percent). Non-Durable Goods are immediately consumed in one use or have a lifespan of less than three years. Examples of Non-Durable Goods are cosmetics, cleaning supplies, food and fuel.

The **Other Services** sector gained 200 workers (1.2 percent), rising to a level of 16,300 workers in November 2017. 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 300 workers (1.0 percent), reaching a level of 29,800 workers in November 2017.

**Government** increased by 1,400 workers (1.7 percent) to a level of 81,900 in November 2017. The Government sector includes federal, state and local government agencies.
# South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

## South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

### Not Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>437,400</td>
<td>439,100</td>
<td>435,700</td>
<td>-0.4% 0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Private</td>
<td>355,500</td>
<td>357,200</td>
<td>355,200</td>
<td>-0.5% 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing</td>
<td>67,100</td>
<td>67,200</td>
<td>66,100</td>
<td>-0.2% 1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Providing</td>
<td>370,300</td>
<td>371,900</td>
<td>369,600</td>
<td>-0.4% 0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Service Providing</td>
<td>288,400</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>289,100</td>
<td>-0.6% -0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining/Logging/Construction</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>24,700</td>
<td>-1.6% -0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Logging</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-9.1% 0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>23,600</td>
<td>23,900</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>-1.3% -0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Buildings</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>0.0% 3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy/Civil Engineering Construction</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>-4.6% -2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>-0.8% -1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable Goods</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>27,100</td>
<td>26,700</td>
<td>1.5% 3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Durable Goods</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,100</td>
<td>14,700</td>
<td>-0.7% 2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>87,700</td>
<td>87,400</td>
<td>88,700</td>
<td>0.3% -1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>21,100</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>-1.4% -2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>52,400</td>
<td>52,200</td>
<td>53,700</td>
<td>0.4% -2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>2.8% 5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>1.7% 3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>29,800</td>
<td>29,700</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>0.3% 1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Business Services</td>
<td>31,300</td>
<td>31,600</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>-1.0% -1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Health Service</td>
<td>72,400</td>
<td>71,700</td>
<td>71,400</td>
<td>1.0% 1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>1.3% 1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care/Social Assistance</td>
<td>64,400</td>
<td>63,800</td>
<td>63,500</td>
<td>0.9% 1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>24,900</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>0.4% 1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Hospitality</td>
<td>44,900</td>
<td>47,300</td>
<td>45,800</td>
<td>-5.1% -2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services (except Public Administration)</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>16,100</td>
<td>-0.6% 1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>81,900</td>
<td>81,900</td>
<td>80,500</td>
<td>0.0% 1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>-1.7% 0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>0.0% 0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Education</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>1.0% 1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>50,900</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td>0.4% 2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Education</td>
<td>27,800</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>27,200</td>
<td>1.1% 2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** 2017 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>67,600</td>
<td>68,600</td>
<td>66,200</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Private</td>
<td>55,900</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Providing</td>
<td>59,700</td>
<td>60,600</td>
<td>58,500</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Service Providing</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>46,800</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining/Logging/Construction</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade/Transportation/Utilities</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional/Business Services</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational/Health Services</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Hospitality</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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.
## Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
### Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>153,500</td>
<td>154,700</td>
<td>154,900</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Private</td>
<td>139,800</td>
<td>141,100</td>
<td>141,200</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>22,100</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Providing</td>
<td>131,500</td>
<td>132,400</td>
<td>132,800</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Service Providing</td>
<td>117,800</td>
<td>118,800</td>
<td>119,100</td>
<td>-0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining/Logging/Construction</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade/Transportation/Utilities</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>32,400</td>
<td>33,100</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>18,200</td>
<td>18,400</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>15,900</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional/Business Services</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational/Health Services</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>32,300</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Hospitality</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
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### 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.
## South Dakota Labor Supply

### November 2017

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November 2017

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

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

See the definition of labor supply.

See technical notes about labor supply estimates.
# South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

## United States and South Dakota Labor Force

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**Note:** 2017 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 and County Labor Force

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**Note:** 2017 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 Area Labor Force

**Not Seasonally Adjusted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Labor Force</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid City MSA</td>
<td>73,764</td>
<td>71,103</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls MSA</td>
<td>150,273</td>
<td>145,969</td>
<td>4,304</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen MiSA</td>
<td>23,471</td>
<td>22,787</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings MiSA</td>
<td>19,843</td>
<td>19,312</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron MiSA</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>9,224</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell MiSA</td>
<td>13,110</td>
<td>12,701</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre MiSA</td>
<td>12,951</td>
<td>12,582</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearfish MiSA</td>
<td>13,002</td>
<td>12,577</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion MiSA</td>
<td>7,614</td>
<td>7,389</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown MiSA</td>
<td>15,441</td>
<td>14,943</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yankton MiSA</td>
<td>11,740</td>
<td>11,389</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewey-Ziebach LMA</td>
<td>3,206</td>
<td>2,949</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71,672</td>
<td>69,543</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>149,457</td>
<td>146,094</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23,263</td>
<td>22,731</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,516</td>
<td>19,088</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,447</td>
<td>9,229</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,121</td>
<td>12,829</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,995</td>
<td>12,713</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,946</td>
<td>12,579</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,454</td>
<td>7,267</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,241</td>
<td>14,815</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,718</td>
<td>11,424</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,127</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 2017 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Access historical labor force data.

See the definition of labor force.

See the definition of MSA.

See the definition of MiSA.

See the definition of LMA.

See technical notes about labor force data.
## South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
### South Dakota City Labor Force

**Not Seasonally Adjusted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Force</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>15,383</td>
<td>14,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings</td>
<td>13,967</td>
<td>13,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
<td>6,814</td>
<td>6,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>8,996</td>
<td>8,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre</td>
<td>8,371</td>
<td>8,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid City</td>
<td>36,858</td>
<td>35,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls</td>
<td>102,476</td>
<td>99,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls - Lincoln</td>
<td>15,588</td>
<td>15,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls - Minnehaha</td>
<td>86,888</td>
<td>84,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearfish</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>5,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>5,777</td>
<td>5,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertown</td>
<td>12,017</td>
<td>11,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yankton</td>
<td>7,234</td>
<td>7,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 2017 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 and Area Annualized Pay of Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| **July 2016 to June 2017**   |                  |                   |
| **Statewide**                | $42,131          | McPherson County  |
|                              | $40,584          | Marshall County   |
| Rapid City MSA               | $46,971          | Meade County      |
|                              | $31,966          | Mellette County   |
| Sioux Falls MSA              | $39,318          | Meade County      |
| Aurora County                | $37,297          | Minnehaha County  |
| Beadle County                | $40,584          | Moody County      |
| Bennett County               | $42,681          | Moody County      |
| Bon Homme County             | $46,971          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Brookings County             | $31,183          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Brown County                 | $38,026          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Brule County                 | $31,183          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Buffalo County               | $33,247          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Butte County                 | $35,813          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Campbell County              | $33,247          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Charles Mix County           | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Clark County                 | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Clay County                  | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Codington County             | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Corson County                | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Custer County                | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Davison County               | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Day County                   | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Deuel County                 | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |
| Dewey County                 | $32,403          | Oglala Lakota County |

**Source:** Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 
Access [historical annual pay data](#). 
See the [definition of covered workers](#). 
See the [definition of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)](#). 
See [technical notes about the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#), the program that makes this data possible.
## Activities of the Unemployment Insurance Division, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
<th>Last Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Claims</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>1,933</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>-22.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks Claimed</td>
<td>5,807</td>
<td>4,499</td>
<td>6,732</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>-13.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Benefit Payments</td>
<td>$1,448,860</td>
<td>$1,189,994</td>
<td>$1,580,757</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>-8.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Trust Fund Balance</td>
<td>$122,835,802</td>
<td>$120,701,256</td>
<td>$114,549,624</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Oct 2016 to Sep 2017</th>
<th>Oct 2015 to Sep 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers</td>
<td>51,190</td>
<td>54,340</td>
<td>-5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered Employments</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>21,049</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Openings Received</td>
<td>84,414</td>
<td>91,287</td>
<td>-7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note:* An n/a indicates data not available due to the transition to new reporting formulas.

*Source:* South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

See the [definition of the terms used above](#).

Find a [job service office](#).
## South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

#### Weeks Claimed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Weeks Claimed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bon Homme</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brule</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Mix</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codington</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davison</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuel</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dewey</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Edmunds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall River</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faulk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haakon</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlin</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>Harding</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyde</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jerauld</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingsbury</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
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<td>Lawrence</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
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<td>Lyman</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCook</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellette</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miner</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnehaha</td>
<td>1,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglala Lakota</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennington</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanborn</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spink</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanley</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sully</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripp</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walworth</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yankton</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziebach</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

See the definitions of terms used above.
## National Economic Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>November 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>November 2016</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Price Index</td>
<td>246.7</td>
<td>246.7</td>
<td>241.4</td>
<td>0.0% 2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)</td>
<td>148.5</td>
<td>148.0</td>
<td>146.4</td>
<td>0.4% 1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately Owned Housing Starts</td>
<td>1,297</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>3.3% 12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Prime Loan Rate</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>0.0% 21.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Sources:**
Privately Owned Housing Starts, U.S. Census Bureau.  
Bank Prime Loan Rate, Federal Reserve Board.

See [definitions](#) of terms used above.