South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

June 2019

2020 Decennial Census: What's the big deal?

In a world where it seems everyone wants a minute or 15 of our time to take a survey, rate an app or evaluate a purchase, here comes one more: the 2020 decennial census. What's the difference between the 2020 decennial census and other surveys we are asked to take? As important as all those other surveys or reviews are for each individual company requesting your feedback, it really doesn't do a whole lot for the population as a whole. However, the 2020 census will have an impact on the lives of every American. The 2020 census data will be used to make many important decisions affecting the state, county and community you live in—ultimately impacting you and every other American.

Why Participate?

Participating in the decennial census is required by law. The U.S. Constitution gives Congress the authority to conduct a census every 10 years, completed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The goal of the decennial census is to count every resident of the United States and its territories according to where they live on Census Day, which is April 1, 2020. The census aims to count people at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time. People who do not have a usual residence should be counted where they are living on Census Day. Special procedures are used for counting people who live in more complex situations such as homeless individuals, students living away from home, people in correctional facilities, service members and people living in shelters. All people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands are required by law to be counted in the 2020 census.

What to Expect

An invitation to complete the census will be sent to every household, meaning every address, by mail before April 1, 2020. Once the invitations are received, respondents can reply by mail, phone or online. The 2020 census marks the first time people will be able to respond online. The best course of action is to complete the survey as soon as it is received, because if it is not completed in a timely manner the Census Bureau will begin following up, in person, with non-responding households beginning in May 2020. All personal information given in the census is completely confidential; however, with the prevalence of fraud and identity theft scams, respondents are understandably nervous about giving out any personal information on surveys. With that being understood, the Census Bureau wants everyone to know what they will and will not be asking so respondents feel more comfortable. The Census Bureau will not ask for Social Security numbers, bank account or credit card numbers, money, donations or your mother's maiden name. They will also not contact respondents on behalf of a political party. The Census Act required the Census Bureau to submit a list of questions to Congress; based on those questions the 2020 census will ask:

- **How many people are living or staying at your home on April 1, 2020.** This will help count the country's population, and ensure people are counted only once, and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day.

- **Whether the home is owned or rented.** This will help produce statistics about home ownership and renters. The rates of home ownership serve as one indicator of the nation's economy. They also help in administering housing programs and informing planning decisions.

- **About the sex of each person in the household.** This allows statistics about males and females, which can be used in planning and funding government programs. These data can also be used to enforce laws, regulations and policies against discrimination.

- **About the age of each person in the household.** Like recording the sex of each person, the U.S. Census Bureau creates statistics to better understand the size and characteristics of different age groups. Agencies use these data to plan and fund government programs that support specific age groups, including children and older populations.

- **About the race of each person in the household.** This allows statistics about race and for tabulations of other statistics by racial group. These data help federal agencies monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and Civil Rights Act.

- **About whether a person in the household is of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.** These responses help create statistics about this ethnic group. This information is needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as those under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.

- **About the relationship of each person in the household to one central person.** This allows the Census Bureau to create estimates about families, households and other groups. Relationship data are used in planning and funding government programs that support families, including people raising children alone and other households that qualify for additional assistance.

Safe and Secure Participation

If someone visits your home to collect census 2020 information, take the following steps to verify the person's identity. First, check to make sure the individual has a valid photo ID badge, with a Department of Commerce watermark and an expiration date. Also, note the individual may be carrying a Census Bureau phone or laptop, plus a bag with a Census Bureau logo. If you still have questions, call 1.855.562.2020 and press option three to speak with a local Census Bureau representative to verify the person at your door is a legitimate Census Bureau employee.

Uses of Census Data

Getting a complete and accurate census count is critically important because the information is used for determining where billions of dollars in federal funding goes as well as drawing boundaries for congressional districts, state legislative districts and school districts. Responding to the census is also vital to helping your state and local community get its fair share of the more than $675 billion in federal funding for schools, hospitals, roads and public works. Census data not only helps determine where federal funds go, but local government and private business also use the data to make decisions. Local governments use the data for public safety and emergency preparedness; private businesses use census data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, creating jobs.

Getting an accurate count of the United States' population is one of the main reasons the decennial census is conducted. Not only is the point in time population used for making many important decisions, but the population counts are also used in the Population Estimates Program (PEP) to produce population estimates annually for the United States, states, counties, cities and towns as well as for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its municipalities. The PEP program uses current data on births, deaths and migration to calculate population change and produces a time series of population estimates for each year between decennial censuses. Each year with the issuance of new estimates, the Census Bureau revises previous years estimates back to the most recent census. The latest vintage year of data available supersedes all the previously produced estimates for those dates. 'Vintage year' refers to the final year or most recent year of the time series.

The PEP data are used in federal finding allocations, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, as survey controls, and in monitoring recent demographic changes. The American Community Survey (ACS) also produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates; however, the PEP is considered the official source of population estimates.

Currently the **Census Bureau's American Fact Finder**, is the data platform where ACS, decennial census and PEP data can be found. Beginning in July 2019, all new data releases from the Census Bureau will be available on their **new data platform**. Upcoming data releases for the Census Bureau's new data platform include the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census and the 2020 Decennial Census. Older data sets will still be available on the American Fact Finder until summer 2020 (tentative) when all historical data has been moved to **data.census.gov**.

Helping with the Effort

If your business or agency would like to partner with the Census Bureau to help increase participation and awareness, please visit the **Census Bureau's website**. Partners can help spread the message about the importance of participation in their communities by helping create awareness about the survey and the data it produces. Everyone is busy, and no one wants to fill out another survey, product review or rate another app, but when the 2020 census form shows up in your mailbox next March, take some time to fill it out right away. The information obtained is vital to your local community, state and nation—and ultimately to you. Completing the survey in a timely manner will not only save the local census workers some time, but yourself a headache. If you choose not to fill it out, a field representative (trained to be persistent) will show up to get the information in person.

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 48,590 in May 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

May 2019

Labor Force

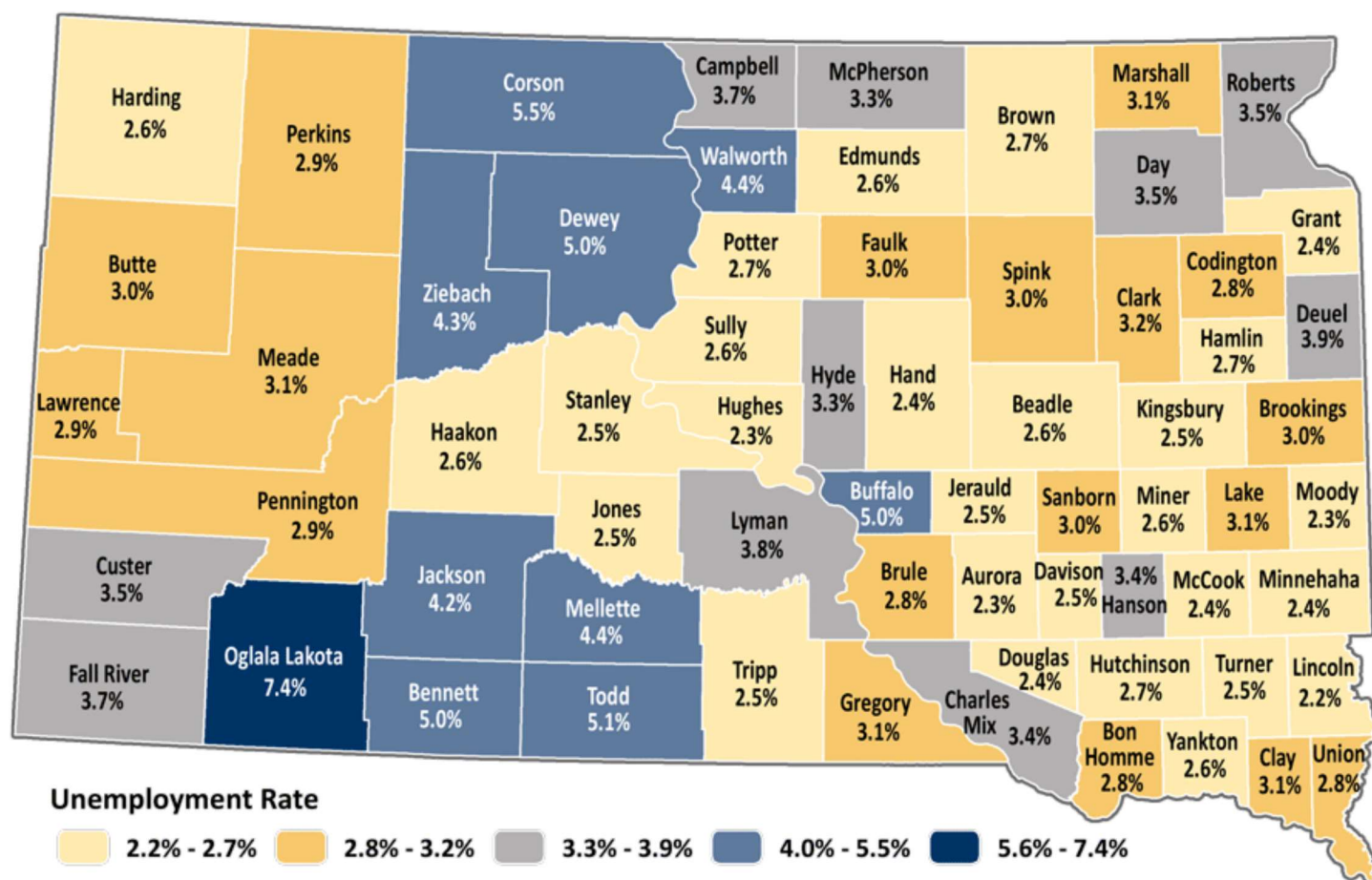**This data is seasonally adjusted.**

Preliminary estimates show the May 2019 South Dakota labor force increased over the month by 300 workers (0.1 percent) to 465,000 workers. The level of unemployed increased by 100 workers (0.8 percent) to 13,300 workers.

Continued on next page

South Dakota Unemployment Rates by County

Not seasonally adjusted

May 2019

Unemployment Rate

2.2% - 2.7%	2.8% - 3.2%	3.3% - 3.9%	4.0% - 5.5%	5.6% - 7.4%

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 9,900 (2.2 percent) from April 2019 to May 2019.

Leisure and Hospitality had the largest over-the-month gains in worker levels, adding 4,000 workers (8.9 percent). Businesses catering to travelers as we approached a new tourism season contributed to this growth. Campgrounds, mobile food stands, ice cream parlors and hotels are examples of establishments in this supersector.

Construction had an 11.1 percent increase with a growth of 2,400 workers from April 2019 to May 2019. The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector was the largest contributor to this growth with the addition of 1,300 workers (10.0 percent). Specialty Trade Contractors perform a specific activity, such as pouring concrete, plumbing, painting or doing electrical work. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction and Construction of Buildings also showed growth, adding 700 workers (22.6 percent) and 400 workers (7.1 percent), respectively. Historically, the worker levels in this industry hit highs during the summer months and decline when colder weather hits.

Government had an over-the-month gain of 1,200 workers (1.5 percent). Local Government accounted for majority of this growth with a gain of 1,300 workers (2.6 percent). Gains may be attributed to local governments hiring summer workers for ground maintenance, road crews, lifeguards, etc. Federal Government also had a gain, adding 200 workers (1.8 percent). State Government had an over-the-month loss of 300 workers (1.6 percent).

Retail Trade increased 800 workers (1.5 percent) over the month. This sector went from 52,400 in April 2019 to 53,200 in May 2019. Seasonal establishments increasing their workforce to prepare for the inflow of consumers contributed to this gain. Establishments included in this sector include farm supply stores, garden centers, supermarkets, gift shops, web retailers, take-and-bake stores and gasoline stations.

Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker level increased by 8,300 workers (1.9 percent) from May 2018 to May 2019. The top five contributors to this growth were Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Education and Health Services; Professional and Business Services; and Retail Trade.

Manufacturing gained 2,200 workers (5.0 percent) over the year. Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods both contributed to this growth adding 1,400 workers (4.9 percent) and 800 workers (5.2 percent), respectively. 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.

Wholesale Trade increased by 1,800 workers (8.5 percent) to 23,000 workers in May 2019. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. In wholesale, goods are sold in large quantities to retailers and other business. A majority of the gains in worker levels in this sector took place outside of the Sioux Falls and Rapid City metropolitan statistical areas.

Education and Health Services gained 1,400 workers (1.9 percent) over the year to 74,500 workers in May 2019. Health Care and Social Assistance had a 2.3 percent growth with the addition of 1,500 workers. Within the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, Hospitals added 500 workers (2.0 percent). Health Care and Social Assistance has been on an upward trend over the last ten years. Population growth along with the increase of specialized procedures which require additional staff continue to affect the demand for health care services.

Professional and Business Services had a 3.1 percent increase, adding 1,000 workers from May 2018 to May 2019. Examples of establishments in this supersector include: lawn mowing services, garbage collection, temporary staffing services, payroll services, veterinary clinics, engineering services and corporate offices. A majority of the growth in Professional and Business Services took place in the Sioux Falls and Rapid City metro areas. This growth is a good indication other industries are expanding to the point they need additional help from professional and business services.

For the second month in a row, **Retail Trade** had over-the-year gains in worker levels. Retail Trade rose by 700 workers (1.3 percent) over the year to 53,200 workers in May 2019. Advances in technology have played a role in the growth throughout this industry. Consumers have more options to shop online with some establishments offering options for in-store pick up or delivery, which has increased the demand for workers. Gains can also be related to an increase in clothing and clothing accessories stores, such as women's clothing boutiques. While worker level gains took place throughout South Dakota, over 70 percent of the growth took place in the Sioux Falls and Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Other Services (except Public Administration) increased 600 workers (3.6 percent) over the year. Beauty salons, car washes, small engine repair, funeral homes, wedding planning services, nannies and business associations are examples of some of the establishments in this sector. As the population continues to grow, so does the need for the services provided in this sector.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industries	May 2019	April 2019	May 2018	Percent Change Last Month	Percent Change Last Year
TOTAL	451,700	441,800	443,400	2.2%	1.9%
Total Private	369,900	361,200	361,800	2.4%	2.2%
Goods Producing	71,200	68,500	68,800	3.9%	3.5%
Service Providing	380,500	373,300	374,600	1.9%	1.6%
Private Service Providing	298,700	292,700	293,000	2.1%	2.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	25,100	22,600	24,900	11.1%	0.8%
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	1,000	11.1%	0.0%
Construction	24,100	21,700	23,900	11.1%	0.8%
Construction of Buildings	6,000	5,600	6,000	7.1%	0.0%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3,800	3,100	4,000	22.6%	-5.0%
Speciality Trade Contractors	14,300	13,000	13,900	10.0%	2.9%
Manufacturing	46,100	45,900	43,900	0.4%	5.0%
Durable Goods	29,900	29,600	28,500	1.0%	4.9%
Non-Durable Goods	16,200	16,300	15,400	-0.6%	5.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	90,000	88,400	87,200	1.8%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	23,000	22,400	21,200	2.7%	8.5%
Retail Trade	53,200	52,400	52,500	1.5%	1.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	13,800	13,600	13,500	1.5%	2.2%
Information	5,600	5,500	5,600	1.8%	0.0%
Financial Activities	28,900	28,900	29,300	0.0%	-1.4%
Professional and Business Services	33,300	33,600	32,300	-0.9%	3.1%
Education and Health Services	74,500	74,000	73,100	0.7%	1.9%
Educational Services	7,600	7,700	7,700	-1.3%	-1.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	66,900	66,300	65,400	0.9%	2.3%
Hospitals	25,900	25,800	25,400	0.4%	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	49,000	45,000	48,700	8.9%	0.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	17,400	17,300	16,800	0.6%	3.6%
Government	81,800	80,600	81,600	1.5%	0.3%
Federal Government	11,200	11,000	11,300	1.8%	-0.9%
State Government	18,800	19,100	19,200	-1.6%	-2.1%
State Education	9,800	10,200	9,900	-3.9%	-1.0%
Local Government	51,800	50,500	51,100	2.6%	1.4%
Local Education	27,500	27,500	27,300	0.0%	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**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	May 2019	April 2019	May 2018	Percent Change Last Month	Percent Change Last Year
TOTAL	70,400	68,600	70,200	2.6%	0.3%
Total Private	58,900	57,200	58,800	3.0%	0.2%
Goods Producing	8,300	8,100	8,200	2.5%	1.2%
Service Providing	62,100	60,500	62,000	2.6%	0.2%
Private Service Providing	50,600	49,100	50,600	3.1%	0.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	5,400	5,200	5,400	3.9%	0.0%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,800	0.0%	3.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	14,200	13,800	13,800	2.9%	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,600	2,500	0.0%	4.0%
Retail Trade	9,700	9,400	9,400	3.2%	3.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,900	1,800	1,900	5.6%	0.0%
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	5,900	5,700	0.0%	3.5%
Education and Health Services	12,200	12,100	12,100	0.8%	0.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	10,200	9,200	10,900	10.9%	-6.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,500	3,500	3,400	0.0%	2.9%
Government	11,500	11,400	11,400	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**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	May 2019	April 2019	May 2018	Percent Change Last Month	Percent Change Last Year
TOTAL	163,300	160,700	158,700	1.6%	2.9%
Total Private	148,300	146,000	144,000	1.6%	3.0%
Goods Producing	24,000	22,700	23,100	5.7%	3.9%
Service Providing	139,300	138,000	135,600	0.9%	2.7%
Private Service Providing	124,300	123,300	120,900	0.8%	2.8%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,500	8,200	9,000	15.9%	5.6%
Manufacturing	14,500	14,500	14,100	0.0%	2.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	33,300	33,000	32,600	0.9%	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,600	8,500	8,300	1.2%	3.6%
Retail Trade	18,900	18,700	18,700	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,800	5,800	5,600	0.0%	3.6%
Information	2,600	2,600	2,600	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Activities	15,700	15,700	15,800	0.0%	-0.6%
Professional and Business Services	16,000	16,000	15,300	0.0%	4.6%
Education and Health Services	34,400	34,300	32,500	0.3%	5.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,200	15,600	16,100	3.9%	0.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,100	6,100	6,000	0.0%	1.7%
Government	15,000	14,700	14,700	2.0%	2.0%

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**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

South Dakota Labor Supply

May 2019				
Area	**Unemployed**	**Employed But Willing to Change Jobs**	**Discouraged Workers**	**Total Labor Supply**
South Dakota	**12,995**	**32,985**	**2,600**	**48,590**
Rapid City MSA	2,265	5,440	120	7,825
Sioux Falls MSA	3,710	11,985	115	15,820
Aurora County	35	60	25	125
Beadle County	255	580	30	870
Bennett County	55	60	60	175
Bon Homme County	80	90	35	205
Brookings County	565	1,520	35	2,120
Brown County	570	1,690	35	2,290
Brule County	70	165	35	270
Buffalo County	35	40	65	135
Butte County	150	240	35	430
Campbell County	30	30	45	105
Charles Mix County	135	200	40	375
Clark County	60	70	40	175
Clay County	220	650	40	910
Codington County	435	1,140	35	1,610
Corson County	80	90	70	235
Custer County	145	170	45	360
Davison County	280	875	30	1,185
Day County	95	125	45	265
Deuel County	85	55	50	190
Dewey County	105	250	65	420
Douglas County	40	55	30	120

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued May 2019				
Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Edmunds County	55	85	30	170
Fall River County	110	230	45	390
Faulk County	30	40	35	110
Grant County	110	230	30	370
Gregory County	65	80	40	180
Haakon County	30	40	30	105
Hamlin County	85	135	35	255
Hand County	45	85	30	155
Hanson County	60	25	40	130
Harding County	20	25	30	75
Hughes County	235	860	30	1,120
Hutchinson County	95	145	35	275
Hyde County	20	30	40	90
Jackson County	55	70	55	180
Jerauld County	30	60	30	115
Jones County	15	30	30	75
Kingsbury County	65	130	30	225
Lake County	210	365	40	615
Lawrence County	385	1,040	35	1,460
Lincoln County	770	1,720	25	2,520
Lyman County	65	120	45	230
Marshall County	75	95	40	210
McCook County	75	100	30	205
McPherson County	35	30	40	105
Meade County	440	545	40	1,025

Area	Unemployed	Employed But Willing to Change Jobs	Discouraged Workers	Total Labor Supply
Mellette County	30	30	55	115
Miner County	30	40	30	100
Minnehaha County	2,750	10,020	30	12,800
Moody County	90	135	30	255
Oglala Lakota County	255	455	95	805
Pennington County	1,680	4,725	35	6,440
Perkins County	40	75	35	150
Potter County	30	45	35	105
Roberts County	165	255	45	470
Sanborn County	35	30	35	100
Spink County	95	140	35	270
Stanley County	45	105	30	180
Sully County	20	35	30	90
Todd County	160	270	65	495
Tripp County	75	140	30	245
Turner County	115	145	30	295
Union County	230	760	35	1,025
Walworth County	95	155	55	305
Yankton County	310	920	30	1,260
Ziebach County	40	35	55	125

South Dakota Labor Supply, continued
May 2019

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

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

See the **definition of labor supply**.

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

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
United States and South Dakota Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted

Area	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	162,646,000	156,758,000	5,888,000	3.6%	161,667,000	155,539,000	6,128,000	3.8%
South Dakota	465,000	451,800	13,300	2.9%	458,400	444,400	14,000	3.1%

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

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Access historical labor force data.
See the **definition of labor force**.
See **technical notes about labor force data**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
South Dakota and County Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
South Dakota	464,870	451,875	12,995	2.8%	458,579	445,744	12,835	2.8%
Aurora County	1,555	1,520	35	2.3%	1,576	1,536	40	2.5%
Beadle County	9,673	9,418	255	2.6%	9,619	9,391	228	2.4%
Bennett County	1,064	1,011	53	5.0%	1,067	1,020	47	4.4%
Bon Homme County	2,851	2,772	79	2.8%	2,878	2,812	66	2.3%
Brookings County	19,138	18,573	565	3.0%	19,013	18,496	517	2.7%
Brown County	21,021	20,453	568	2.7%	20,981	20,424	557	2.7%
Brule County	2,545	2,473	72	2.8%	2,570	2,501	69	2.7%
Buffalo County	695	660	35	5.0%	702	662	40	5.7%
Butte County	5,058	4,907	151	3.0%	5,001	4,841	160	3.2%
Campbell County	760	732	28	3.7%	792	763	29	3.7%
Charles Mix County	3,878	3,745	133	3.4%	3,951	3,827	124	3.1%
Clark County	1,919	1,857	62	3.2%	1,900	1,832	68	3.6%
Clay County	7,077	6,856	221	3.1%	6,863	6,656	207	3.0%
Codington County	15,523	15,087	436	2.8%	15,385	14,963	422	2.7%
Corson County	1,433	1,354	79	5.5%	1,388	1,338	50	3.6%
Custer County	4,030	3,887	143	3.5%	4,057	3,920	137	3.4%
Davison County	11,084	10,803	281	2.5%	11,006	10,738	268	2.4%
Day County	2,760	2,664	96	3.5%	2,816	2,719	97	3.4%
Deuel County	2,130	2,046	84	3.9%	2,171	2,097	74	3.4%
Dewey County	2,110	2,004	106	5.0%	2,144	2,013	131	6.1%
Douglas County	1,565	1,527	38	2.4%	1,576	1,534	42	2.7%
Edmunds County	2,080	2,025	55	2.6%	2,115	2,060	55	2.6%
Fall River County	3,059	2,947	112	3.7%	3,061	2,954	107	3.5%
Faulk County	1,081	1,049	32	3.0%	1,102	1,071	31	2.8%
Grant County	4,495	4,387	108	2.4%	4,447	4,326	121	2.7%
Gregory County	2,034	1,971	63	3.1%	2,033	1,973	60	3.0%
Haakon County	1,059	1,031	28	2.6%	1,084	1,055	29	2.7%
Hamlin County	3,278	3,191	87	2.7%	3,236	3,150	86	2.7%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hand County	1,826	1,783	43	2.4%	1,851	1,812	39	2.1%
Hanson County	1,745	1,685	60	3.4%	1,775	1,699	76	4.3%
Harding County	698	680	18	2.6%	719	701	18	2.5%
Hughes County	10,008	9,774	234	2.3%	9,876	9,640	236	2.4%
Hutchinson County	3,587	3,491	96	2.7%	3,596	3,502	94	2.6%
Hyde County	676	654	22	3.3%	685	667	18	2.6%
Jackson County	1,301	1,246	55	4.2%	1,324	1,269	55	4.2%
Jerauld County	1,123	1,095	28	2.5%	1,097	1,071	26	2.4%
Jones County	556	542	14	2.5%	558	543	15	2.7%
Kingsbury County	2,672	2,605	67	2.5%	2,677	2,609	68	2.5%
Lake County	6,781	6,572	209	3.1%	6,708	6,498	210	3.1%
Lawrence County	13,187	12,801	386	2.9%	13,087	12,707	380	2.9%
Lincoln County	34,365	33,593	772	2.2%	33,212	32,493	719	2.2%
Lyman County	1,686	1,622	64	3.8%	1,709	1,644	65	3.8%
Marshall County	2,415	2,341	74	3.1%	2,412	2,336	76	3.2%
McCook County	3,121	3,046	75	2.4%	3,072	3,001	71	2.3%
McPherson County	987	954	33	3.3%	1,038	1,002	36	3.5%
Meade County	14,257	13,818	439	3.1%	14,161	13,722	439	3.1%
Mellette County	735	703	32	4.4%	766	734	32	4.2%
Miner County	1,172	1,142	30	2.6%	1,225	1,193	32	2.6%
Minnehaha County	113,902	111,154	2,748	2.4%	110,071	107,373	2,698	2.5%
Moody County	4,041	3,949	92	2.3%	4,026	3,932	94	2.3%
Oglala Lakota County	3,457	3,202	255	7.4%	3,453	3,135	318	9.2%
Pennington County	57,006	55,327	1,679	2.9%	56,423	54,772	1,651	2.9%
Perkins County	1,426	1,385	41	2.9%	1,494	1,454	40	2.7%
Potter County	1,088	1,059	29	2.7%	1,143	1,106	37	3.2%
Roberts County	4,751	4,584	167	3.5%	4,859	4,675	184	3.8%
Sanborn County	1,132	1,098	34	3.0%	1,169	1,138	31	2.7%
Spink County	3,201	3,106	95	3.0%	3,282	3,174	108	3.3%
Stanley County	1,826	1,781	45	2.5%	1,827	1,785	42	2.3%
Sully County	798	777	21	2.6%	819	800	19	2.3%

South Dakota and County Labor Force, continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Todd County	3,131	2,971	160	5.1%	3,086	2,905	181	5.9%
Tripp County	3,034	2,958	76	2.5%	3,076	3,000	76	2.5%
Turner County	4,749	4,632	117	2.5%	4,683	4,572	111	2.4%
Union County	8,277	8,046	231	2.8%	8,018	7,781	237	3.0%
Walworth County	2,164	2,068	96	4.4%	2,262	2,157	105	4.6%
Yankton County	12,124	11,812	312	2.6%	11,886	11,586	300	2.5%
Ziebach County	910	871	39	4.3%	919	882	37	4.0%

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	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	75,293	73,032	2,261	3.0%	74,641	72,414	2,227	3.0%
Sioux Falls MSA	156,137	152,425	3,712	2.4%	151,038	147,439	3,599	2.4%
Aberdeen MiSA	23,101	22,478	623	2.7%	23,096	22,484	612	2.6%
Brookings MiSA	19,138	18,573	565	3.0%	19,013	18,496	517	2.7%
Huron MiSA	9,673	9,418	255	2.6%	9,619	9,391	228	2.4%
Mitchell MiSA	12,829	12,488	341	2.7%	12,781	12,437	344	2.7%
Pierre MiSA	12,632	12,332	300	2.4%	12,522	12,225	297	2.4%
Spearfish MiSA	13,187	12,801	386	2.9%	13,087	12,707	380	2.9%
Vermillion MiSA	7,077	6,856	221	3.1%	6,863	6,656	207	3.0%
Watertown MiSA	15,523	15,087	436	2.8%	15,385	14,963	422	2.7%
Yankton MiSA	12,124	11,812	312	2.6%	11,886	11,586	300	2.5%
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,020	2,875	145	4.8%	3,063	2,895	168	5.5%

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 the **definition of MSA.**
See the **definition of MiSA.**
See the **definition of LMA.**
See **technical notes about labor force data**.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
South Dakota City Labor Force

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Areas	May 2019				May 2018			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen	15,182	14,750	432	2.8%	15,148	14,729	419	2.8%
Brookings	13,479	13,082	397	2.9%	13,396	13,028	368	2.7%
Huron	6,923	6,733	190	2.7%	6,884	6,714	170	2.5%
Mitchell	8,812	8,582	230	2.6%	8,743	8,530	213	2.4%
Pierre	8,091	7,906	185	2.3%	7,982	7,797	185	2.3%
Rapid City	37,373	36,246	1,127	3.0%	36,968	35,882	1,086	2.9%
Sioux Falls	106,631	104,049	2,582	2.4%	103,080	100,531	2,549	2.5%
Sioux Falls - Lincoln	16,975	16,615	360	2.1%	16,411	16,071	340	2.1%
Sioux Falls - Minnehaha	89,656	87,434	2,222	2.5%	86,669	84,460	2,209	2.5%
Spearfish	6,192	6,020	172	2.8%	6,151	5,976	175	2.8%
Vermillion	5,381	5,205	176	3.3%	5,220	5,054	166	3.2%
Watertown	12,099	11,743	356	2.9%	11,998	11,647	351	2.9%
Yankton	7,459	7,264	195	2.6%	7,320	7,125	195	2.7%

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**.

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South Dakota and Area Annualized Pay
of Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

January 2018 to December 2018					
Statewide	$43,695	Douglas County	$35,014	McPherson County	$32,030
Rapid City MSA	$41,650	Edmunds County	$38,764	Marshall County	$40,282
Sioux Falls MSA	$48,736	Fall River County	$37,475	Meade County	$40,369
Aurora County	$33,140	Faulk County	$33,839	Mellette County	$26,281
Beadle County	$40,434	Grant County	$40,881	Miner County	$33,452
Bennett County	$33,477	Gregory County	$31,792	Minnehaha County	$48,722
Bon Homme County	$34,595	Haakon County	$38,604	Moody County	$38,950
Brookings County	$43,713	Hamlin County	$39,959	Oglala Lakota County	$40,673
Brown County	$42,906	Hand County	$34,623	Pennington County	$42,113
Brule County	$32,335	Hanson County	$37,881	Perkins County	$32,054
Buffalo County	$39,586	Harding County	$40,082	Potter County	$37,205
Butte County	$33,611	Hughes County	$44,156	Roberts County	$34,960
Campbell County	$35,024	Hutchinson County	$36,799	Sanborn County	$33,343
Charles Mix County	$34,385	Hyde County	$38,595	Spink County	$37,305
Clark County	$32,146	Jackson County	$30,468	Stanley County	$36,282
Clay County	$37,621	Jerauld County	$36,184	Sully County	$38,154
Codington County	$40,274	Jones County	$29,613	Todd County	$37,150
Corson County	$38,617	Kingsbury County	$37,230	Tripp County	$34,433
Custer County	$34,517	Lake County	$42,112	Turner County	$35,867
Davison County	$40,544	Lawrence County	$36,512	Union County	$54,297
Day County	$33,640	Lincoln County	$50,689	Walworth County	$34,641
Deuel County	$40,962	Lyman County	$30,252	Yankton County	$43,364
Dewey County	$40,223	McCook County	$36,136	Ziebach County	$35,106

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.

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

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

Activities	May 2019
Real-time Demand/Supply Indicators Available from the Virtual Labor Market Data System	
Job Openings	16,814
Candidates	3,939
Candidates Per Job Opening	0.23
Total Service to Individuals	
Self-service Job Search through SDWORKS	7,730
Referrals to Jobs with Duration over 150 Days	2,463
Staff Notification to Jobseekers of Potential Job	2,124
Referrals to Jobs Not Listed in SDWORKS	1,516
Providing Other Information	893
Total Services to Businesses	
Assistance Preparing Job Orders	1,062
Viewing Resumes Available within SDWORKS	1,472
Referring Qualified Applicants for Job Openings	557
Workforce Recruitment Assistance	253
Accessing Untapped Labor Pools	126
Source: Virtual labor market data system, Labor Market Information Center and SDWORKS administrative reports, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. See the **definitions** of the terms used above. Find a **job service office**.	

South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin
National Economic Indicators

Indicators	May 2019	April 2019	May 2018	Percent Change	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index	256.1	255.5	251.6	0.2%	1.8%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (not seasonally adjusted)	151.6	150.9	149.4	0.5%	1.5%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,269	1,281	1,332	-0.9%	-4.7%
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.