



<b>South Dakota Statewide Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2008 Annual Average</b>	<b>2009 Annual Average</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	411,400	403,700	-7,700	-1.9%
Total Private	335,200	326,100	-9,100	-2.7%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	23,300	21,700	-1,600	-6.9%
Manufacturing	42,700	37,900	-4,800	-11.2%
Wholesale Trade	18,700	18,300	-400	-2.1%
Retail Trade	50,200	49,600	-600	-1.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	13,200	12,900	-300	-2.3%
Information	6,900	6,700	-200	-2.9%
Financial Activities	31,000	30,500	-500	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	28,000	26,500	-1,500	-5.4%
Educational & Health Services	62,000	63,300	1,300	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,200	43,000	-200	-0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,900	15,700	-200	-1.3%
Government	76,200	77,700	1,500	2.0%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.</i>				

**Manufacturing** lost 4,800 workers (or 11.2 percent). Since consumer confidence started dropping in late 2008, so did South Dakota's manufacturing employment levels. Until 2009, South Dakota's manufacturing had shown annual growth since 2004, despite the national estimates declining since 1998.

**Wholesale trade** worker levels decreased by 400 workers (or 2.1 percent). The strong agriculture economy in South Dakota helped prevent this industry sector from showing a more dramatic loss.

**Retail trade** declined by 600 workers (or 1.2 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Of the industries showing losses in South Dakota, retail trade had the second smallest loss. Retail trade reflects more of a local consumers' confidence as there are many non-essential items sold in retail.

**Transportation, warehousing and utilities** decreased by 300 workers (or 2.3 percent). Decreases in transportation and warehousing are correlated to the decreases in the trade industries. Transportation and warehousing employers accommodate the needs of wholesale trade and retail trade businesses as well as the agriculture industry.

The **Information** super sector decreased by 200 workers (or 2.9 percent) as the industry streamlined from reduced consumer demand.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry lost 500 workers (or 1.6 percent). Most of the losses came from national and local credit card operations, which were affected by consumer financial woes and legislatively restricted credit card practices. Non-credit card banking weathered fairly well. South Dakota businesses in this sector were possibly more cautious regarding loan procedures and therefore have not suffered as much from non-collectable loans when compared to the national level.

**Professional and business services** declined by 1,500 workers (or 5.4 percent). The professional and business service industry decrease was a result of recession-affected businesses hiring fewer workers through temporary help agencies and from businesses that reduced output. Reduced output led to businesses no longer needing the prior level of services provided by this sector. When the state and the nation ease out of the recession, the level of workers in professional and business services is expected to rebound.

**Education and health services** increased by 1,300 workers (or 2.1 percent). Most of this growth is related to the health care and social services industry, which increased by 1,200 workers. The continued demand for more workers in this industry is related to several factors, including continued population growth in South Dakota and new medical procedures which require additional staff. The fact is many of these new discoveries increase life expectancy. Therefore, people are living longer, and the aged typically are higher users of health care services than are younger groups.

**Leisure and hospitality** declined by 200 workers (or 0.5 percent), which is in stark contrast to the national leisure and hospitality loss of 2.5 percent loss. Evidently South Dakota's small loss is the result of South Dakota remaining a good value for visitors. An interesting note is that during the 2001 recession, leisure and hospitality did not lose employment but remained basically unchanged with a 100 worker gain.

**Other services** showed a loss of 200 workers (or 1.3 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Other services losses appeared to have come mainly from automotive repair and maintenance and from personal and laundry services.

Total **government** produced a growth of 1,500 workers (or 2.0 percent). The largest percent of government growth can be attributed to overall government growth in the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area(MSA) (4.0 percent) and Rapid City MSA (3.9 percent), while the balance of state (statewide minus the MSAs) showed a 1.1 percent increase. The total government growth was strongly influenced by federal stimulus spending that targeted all government entities.

### Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Trends

The Rapid City MSA's total nonfarm dropped by 1,100 workers (or 1.8 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Of the total loss, 500 of these workers (or 15.6 percent) were in the manufacturing industry.

<b>Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry (Meade &amp; Pennington Counties)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2008 Annual Average</b>	<b>2009 Annual Average</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	61,900	60,800	-1,100	-1.8%
Total Private	51,700	50,300	-1,400	-2.7%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	5,000	4,700	-300	-6.0%
Manufacturing	3,200	2,700	-500	-15.6%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	-100	-4.5%
Retail Trade	9,000	8,900	-100	-1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	2,100	2,000	-100	-4.8%
Information	1,000	1,000	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	3,800	3,700	-100	-2.6%

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<b>Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry, continued (Meade &amp; Pennington Counties)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2008 Annual Average</b>	<b>2009 Annual Average</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,600	-200	-4.2%
Educational & Health Services	9,400	9,500	100	1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,600	8,500	-100	-1.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,800	2,700	-100	-3.6%
Government	10,200	10,600	400	3.9%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010</i>				

### Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Trends

The Sioux Falls MSA total nonfarm employment decreased by 2,600 workers (or 1.9 percent) from 2008 to 2009, with most of the worker losses centered within the mining, logging and construction; manufacturing; and professional and business services sectors.

<b>Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry (Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook &amp; Turner Counties)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2008 Annual Average</b>	<b>2009 Annual Average</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	136,200	133,600	-2,600	-1.9%
Total Private	123,800	120,700	-3,100	-2.5%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	7,800	7,100	-700	-9.0%
Manufacturing	13,500	12,300	-1,200	-8.9%
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	-100	-1.5%
Retail Trade	16,700	16,400	-300	-1.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,200	5,000	-200	-3.8%
Information	3,100	3,000	-100	-3.2%
Financial Activities	16,700	16,400	-300	-1.8%
Professional & Business Services	11,300	10,800	-500	-4.4%
Educational & Health Services	24,800	25,400	600	2.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	13,100	12,900	-200	-1.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,700	4,600	-100	-2.1%
Government	12,400	12,900	500	4.0%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.</i>				

## Balance of State Trends

The balance of state is comprised of all counties not defined as part of an MSA. Therefore, balance of state includes all counties except Pennington, Meade, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner Counties. Analysis of the balance of state data shows how industries are doing in the more rural areas of South Dakota.

For this area employment declined by 4,000 workers (or 1.9 percent) from 2008 to 2009, reflecting the same rate of worker loss as statewide South Dakota. The largest losses came from the manufacturing sector with a 3,100 worker (or 11.9 percent) decrease and the professional and business service industry with a 6.7 percent (or 800 workers) drop.

<b>Balance of State*</b>				
<b>Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2008 Annual Average</b>	<b>2009 Annual Average</b>	<b>Net Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	213,300	209,300	-4,000	-1.9%
Total Private	159,700	155,100	-4,600	-2.9%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	10,500	9,900	-600	-5.7%
Manufacturing	26,000	22,900	-3,100	-11.9%
Wholesale Trade	9,700	9,500	-200	-2.1%
Retail Trade	24,500	24,300	-200	-0.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,900	5,900	0	0.0%
Information	2,800	2,700	-100	-3.6%
Financial Activities	10,500	10,400	-100	-1.0%
Professional & Business Services	11,900	11,100	-800	-6.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,800	28,400	600	2.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	21,500	21,600	100	0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,400	8,400	0	0.0%
Government	53,600	54,200	600	1.1%
*Balance of State includes all counties of South Dakota except those included in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Pennington, Meade, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties).				
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.				
Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.				

## Overview of the labor market in January

### 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 85,695 in January 2010. 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.

## Labor Force

*This data is seasonally adjusted.*

South Dakota's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in January, up just one tenth of a percentage point compared to the revised December 2009 rate of 4.7 percent. Meanwhile, the national unemployment rate dropped from 10.0 percent to 9.7 percent from December to January.

While a quite widely watched indicator of the current economy, over-the-month changes in labor force data can be variable and are subject to revision. Analysis of changes over longer time periods provides a more stable portrayal of labor force dynamics. Over the year, South Dakota's unemployment rate increased from 4.3 percent in January 2009 to the preliminary rate of 4.8 percent in January 2010. Prior to the start of the current recession in 2008, the last time the seasonally adjusted unemployment reached 4.8 percent was in May 1986. The highest recorded unemployment rate was 6.0 percent, reached in November 1982 and holding constant through February 1983. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data is available only back to 1976.)

Comparatively, the national unemployment rate increased two percentage points, from 7.7 percent to 9.7 percent over the year.

### 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 where employment data is collected for the pay periods that occur during the 12th of the month, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers employment level decreased by 9,200 workers (or 2.3 percent) from December 2009 to January 2010.

The seasonal loss is a very average over-the-month seasonal decrease when compared to previous December to January time frames.

#### Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers decreased by 8,700 employees (or 2.2 percent) from January 2009 to January 2010. Most of the losses came from the goods producing sector and the professional and business industry. Natural resources, mining and construction produced a 1,700 worker (or 8.9 percent) loss over the year.

Manufacturing is showing an over-the-year loss of 4,000 workers (or 9.9 percent), which is related to the national recession and the decreased demand for manufactured goods.

Financial activities lost 1,200 workers (or 3.9 percent). Most of the losses came from credit card operations, which were affected by consumer financial woes and legislated restrictive credit card laws. Non-credit card banking weathered fairly well.

Professional and business services lost 2,300 workers (or 8.5 percent). The professional and business service industry decrease was a result of other industry businesses being impacted by the recession no longer hiring as many workers through temporary help agencies. Also, other industry businesses were reducing output and therefore no longer needing the prior level of services being provided by professional and business services. When the state and the nation ease out of the recession, the level of workers in professional and business services is expected to rebound.

The health care and social services industry produced an increase of 1,000 workers (or 1.8 percent) over the year. South Dakota health care worker numbers have increased every year since the specific data was first recorded in 1972.

### **Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Workers in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

#### **Rapid City MSA**

Based on preliminary estimates from the monthly survey of Rapid City MSA establishments, the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count from December 2009 to January 2010 decreased by 1,300 workers (or 2.2 percent).

From January 2009 to January 2010, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels lost 1,400 workers (or 2.4 percent). Like statewide, the Rapid City MSA has been affected by the recession within the goods producing industries, as well as professional and business services.

#### **Sioux Falls MSA**

Based on preliminary estimates from the monthly survey of Sioux Falls MSA establishments, the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count from December 2009 to January 2010 decreased by 3,000 workers (or 2.3 percent).

From January 2009 to January 2010, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 3,400 (or 2.6 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker decrease. The MSA has suffered worker losses in the goods producing industries and in the private service providing industry (except education and health care)

## South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>January 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>January 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	388,800	398,000	397,500	-2.3	-2.2
Total Private	311,800	319,900	321,400	-2.5	-3.0
Goods Producing	53,900	56,400	59,600	-4.4	-9.6
Service Providing	334,900	341,600	337,900	-2.0	-0.9
Private Service Providing	257,900	263,500	261,800	-2.1	-1.5
Mining/Logging/Const	17,300	19,200	19,000	-9.9	-8.9
Manufacturing	36,600	37,200	40,600	-1.6	-9.9
Trade Trans/Util	79,700	81,800	80,000	-2.6	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,300	18,100	-1.1	0.0
Retail Trade	49,200	50,700	48,900	-3.0	0.6
Trans/Warehsing/Util	12,400	12,800	13,000	-3.1	-4.6
Information	6,600	6,700	6,800	-1.5	-2.9
Financial Activities	29,500	29,600	30,700	-0.3	-3.9
Prof Bus Services	24,800	25,300	27,100	-2.0	-8.5
Education/Health Svc	63,100	64,600	62,600	-2.3	0.8
Educational Services	6,200	7,100	6,700	-12.7	-7.5
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	56,900	57,500	55,900	-1.0	1.8
Leisure/Hospitality	38,700	39,900	39,000	-3.0	-0.8
Other Services	15,500	15,600	15,600	-0.6	-0.6
Government	77,000	78,100	76,100	-1.4	1.2
Federal	11,400	11,500	11,400	-0.9	0.0
State	18,000	18,200	17,700	-1.1	1.7
State Education	8,900	9,200	8,600	-3.3	3.5
Local	47,600	48,400	47,000	-1.7	1.3
Local Education	26,100	26,500	25,700	-1.5	1.6

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>January 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>January 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Rapid City MSA Total	57,800	59,100	59,200	-2.2	-2.4
Total Private	47,100	48,200	48,700	-2.3	-3.3
Goods Producing	6,600	6,800	7,400	-2.9	-10.8
Service-Providing	51,200	52,300	51,800	-2.1	-1.2
Private Service Providing	40,500	41,400	41,300	-2.2	-1.9
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	4,200	4,300	4,400	-2.3	-4.5
Manufacturing	2,400	2,500	3,000	-4.0	-20.0
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	12,700	13,000	12,800	-2.3	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	8,700	9,000	8,800	-3.3	-1.1
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.0	0.0
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0	0.0
Professional/Business Services	4,200	4,300	4,600	-2.3	-8.7
Educational/Health Services	9,500	9,600	9,500	-1.0	0.0
Leisure/Hospitality	6,900	7,200	7,000	-4.2	-1.4
Other Services	2,500	2,600	2,700	-3.8	-7.4
Government	10,700	10,900	10,500	-1.8	1.9

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 1990-2009.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>January 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>January 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Sioux Falls MSA Total	130,100	133,100	133,500	-2.3	-2.5
Total Private	117,000	119,900	120,700	-2.4	-3.1
Goods Producing	17,700	18,500	19,500	-4.3	-9.2
Service-Providing	112,400	114,600	114,000	-1.9	-1.4
Private Service Providing	99,300	101,400	101,200	-2.1	-1.9
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	5,800	6,500	6,400	-10.8	-9.4
Manufacturing	11,900	12,000	13,100	-0.8	-9.2
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	27,600	28,600	28,300	-3.5	-2.5
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,600	6,700	-1.5	-3.0
Retail Trade	16,200	16,900	16,400	-4.1	-1.2
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	4,900	5,100	5,200	-3.9	-5.8
Information	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	16,100	16,100	16,600	0.0	-3.0
Professional/Business Services	10,300	10,500	11,100	-1.9	-7.2
Educational/Health Services	25,700	26,200	25,000	-1.9	2.8
Leisure/Hospitality	12,200	12,500	12,500	-2.4	-2.4
Other Services	4,400	4,500	4,700	-2.2	-6.4
Government	13,100	13,200	12,800	-0.8	2.3

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Not seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 2008 and 2009.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Statistical Areas Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Areas</u>	<u>January 2010</u>	<u>January 2009</u>
Aberdeen MiSA	21,625	21,960
Brookings MiSA	18,065	18,095
Huron MiSA	8,360	8,435
Mitchell MiSA	12,005	12,590
Pierre MiSA	11,995	12,120
Spearfish MiSA	11,735	11,810
Vermillion MiSA	7,165	7,165
Watertown MiSA	16,520	17,095
Yankton MiSA	12,200	12,585
Rapid City MSA	57,800	59,200
Sioux Falls MSA	130,100	133,500
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	2,365	2,385
Aurora County	790	790
Bennett County	870	885
Bon Homme County	1,835	1,900
Brule County	2,185	2,195
Buffalo County	465	480
Butte County	2,725	2,860
Campbell County	435	435
Charles Mix County	3,480	3,380
Clark County	835	860
Corson County	930	915
Custer County	2,240	2,245
Day County	1,930	1,935
Deuel County	1,530	1,570
Douglas County	1,115	1,125
Fall River County	2,605	2,550
Faulk County	595	600
Grant County	3,470	3,680
Gregory County	1,375	1,405
Haakon County	745	760
Hand County	1,235	1,195
Harding County	400	430
Hutchinson County	2,635	2,630
Hyde County	540	540
Jackson County	620	620
Jerauld County	1,305	1,380
Jones County	450	460
Kingsbury County	1,685	1,650
Lake County	4,540	4,730
Lyman County	1,445	1,460
McPherson County	640	675
Marshall County	1,305	1,295
Mellette County	350	345
Miner County	850	885
Moody County	2,035	2,075
Perkins County	1,145	1,155

Potter County	865	865
Roberts County	3,320	3,365
Sanborn County	695	715
Shannon County	4,050	3,910
Spink County	2,410	2,350
Sully County	415	425
Todd County	2,930	2,920
Tripp County	2,115	2,185
Union County	8,465	9,430
Walworth County	2,255	2,285

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Not seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 2008 and 2009.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 1990-2009.

# South Dakota Labor Supply

## January 2010

South Dakota	85,695	Hanson County	255
Rapid City MSA	11,850	Harding County	90
Sioux Falls MSA	24,910	Hughes County	1,780
Aurora County	210	Hutchinson County	535
Beadle County	1,565	Hyde County	115
Bennett County	565	Jackson County	410
Bon Homme County	580	Jerauld County	200
Brown County	3,550	Jones County	70
Brule County	430	Kingsbury County	405
Buffalo County	585	Lake County	1,000
Butte County	725	Lawrence County	2,375
Campbell County	110	Lyman County	515
Charles Mix County	885	McPherson County	205
Clark County	300	Marshall County	440
Clay County	1,725	Mellette County	265
Codington County	2,805	Miner County	185
Corson County	490	Moody County	585
Custer County	630	Perkins County	245
Davison County	2,020	Potter County	180
Day County	595	Roberts County	1,190
Deuel County	400	Sanborn County	180
Dewey County	1,165	Shannon County	3,415
Douglas County	225	Spink County	615
Edmunds County	310	Stanley County	255
Fall River County	770	Sully County	85
Faulk County	150	Todd County	1,745
Grant County	690	Tripp County	475
Gregory County	345	Union County	1,840
Haakon County	130	Walworth County	535
Hamlin County	475	Yankton County	2,380
Hand County	235	Ziebach County	395
Brookings County	3,305		

# United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted  
Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>January 2010*</u>				<u>January 2009</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
United States	153,170,000	138,333,000	14,837,000	9.7%	154,140,000	142,221,000	11,919,000	7.7%
South Dakota	445,100	423,900	21,200	4.8%	447,800	428,700	19,100	4.3%

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota & Counties

## Not Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>January 2010</u>				<u>January 2009</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
SOUTH DAKOTA	435,475	411,715	23,760	5.5	437,725	415,860	21,865	5.0
Aurora County	1,480	1,405	75	5.0	1,415	1,345	70	4.9
Beadle County	9,690	9,265	425	4.4	9,420	9,065	355	3.7
Bennett County	1,405	1,315	90	6.3	1,345	1,250	95	6.9
Bon Homme County	2,985	2,825	160	5.4	2,915	2,725	190	6.5
Brookings County	18,910	18,110	800	4.2	20,035	19,445	590	3.0
Brown County	20,775	19,925	850	4.1	20,390	19,655	735	3.6
Brule County	2,705	2,605	100	3.7	2,675	2,560	115	4.3
Buffalo County	495	415	80	16.4	505	400	105	20.7
Butte County	5,280	5,000	280	5.3	5,290	5,040	250	4.8
Campbell County	830	785	45	5.2	800	770	30	4.0
Charles Mix County	4,070	3,875	195	4.8	3,880	3,690	190	4.9
Clark County	1,755	1,620	135	7.6	1,790	1,660	130	7.4
Clay County	7,670	7,370	300	3.9	7,520	7,260	260	3.4
Codington County	15,810	14,860	950	6.0	16,325	15,495	830	5.1
Corson County	1,380	1,300	80	5.9	1,350	1,255	95	6.9
Custer County	4,370	4,090	280	6.4	4,060	3,845	215	5.3
Davison County	10,725	10,160	565	5.3	11,125	10,490	635	5.7
Day County	2,820	2,580	240	8.5	2,890	2,605	285	9.9
Deuel County	2,660	2,440	220	8.2	2,710	2,510	200	7.4
Dewey County	2,535	2,275	260	10.3	2,380	2,145	235	9.8
Douglas County	1,725	1,640	85	4.8	1,660	1,580	80	4.9
Edmunds County	2,020	1,940	80	4.0	1,975	1,905	70	3.5
Fall River County	3,710	3,450	260	7.0	3,510	3,275	235	6.7
Faulk County	1,135	1,085	50	4.2	1,115	1,065	50	4.3
Grant County	3,985	3,725	260	6.5	4,125	3,860	265	6.5
Gregory County	2,200	2,090	110	5.1	2,250	2,125	125	5.6
Haakon County	1,140	1,100	40	3.5	1,135	1,085	50	4.5
Hamlin County	2,870	2,675	195	6.8	2,940	2,770	170	5.7
Hand County	1,870	1,800	70	3.7	1,785	1,725	60	3.4
Hanson County	1,910	1,775	135	7.2	1,940	1,830	110	5.7
Harding County	750	725	25	3.1	735	710	25	3.1
Hughes County	10,390	10,025	365	3.5	9,800	9,430	370	3.8
Hutchinson County	3,725	3,555	170	4.6	3,665	3,465	200	5.5
Hyde County	740	700	40	5.2	715	675	40	5.8
Jackson County	1,090	990	100	9.1	1,095	960	135	12.3
Jerauld County	1,325	1,275	50	3.8	1,360	1,300	60	4.3
Jones County	655	635	20	3.1	620	595	25	3.7
Kingsbury County	2,920	2,735	185	6.3	2,955	2,790	165	5.6
Lake County	6,440	6,050	390	6.0	6,740	6,260	480	7.1
Lawrence County	13,330	12,685	645	4.8	13,200	12,655	545	4.1
Lincoln County	21,755	20,700	1,055	4.8	21,280	20,410	870	4.1
Lyman County	1,920	1,790	130	6.7	1,870	1,740	130	7.0
McCook County	2,700	2,540	160	5.9	2,835	2,670	165	5.9

McPherson County	1,110	1,045	65	6.0	1,060	995	65	6.1
Marshall County	2,010	1,855	155	7.7	2,100	1,895	205	9.8
Meade County	11,975	11,265	710	5.9	12,180	11,555	625	5.1
Mellette County	845	790	55	6.5	900	825	75	8.2
Miner County	1,235	1,165	70	5.6	1,230	1,150	80	6.6
Minnehaha County	99,735	94,120	5,615	5.6	100,160	95,460	4,700	4.7
Moody County	3,840	3,535	305	7.9	3,960	3,735	225	5.7
Pennington County	53,300	50,345	2,955	5.5	53,100	50,440	2,660	5.0
Perkins County	1,585	1,510	75	4.7	1,550	1,455	95	6.0
Potter County	1,275	1,210	65	5.1	1,275	1,215	60	4.5
Roberts County	4,595	4,290	305	6.6	4,720	4,350	370	7.8
Sanborn County	1,365	1,305	60	4.4	1,370	1,310	60	4.3
Shannon County	3,920	3,535	385	9.8	3,675	3,265	410	11.2
Spink County	3,410	3,245	165	4.8	3,235	3,055	180	5.5
Stanley County	1,925	1,850	75	3.8	1,855	1,775	80	4.3
Sully County	900	870	30	3.3	880	845	35	4.1
Todd County	3,375	3,155	220	6.5	3,355	3,040	315	9.4
Tripp County	2,870	2,755	115	4.1	2,825	2,715	110	3.9
Turner County	4,235	3,965	270	6.4	4,350	4,115	235	5.4
Union County	8,155	7,655	500	6.1	8,305	7,815	490	5.9
Walworth County	2,665	2,485	180	6.7	2,560	2,380	180	7.1
Yankton County	11,675	11,055	620	5.3	12,045	11,370	675	5.6
Ziebach County	835	795	40	5.0	840	770	70	8.1

The South Dakota labor force statistics are produced by the LMIC in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Areas

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>January 2010*</u>				<u>January 2009</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Rapid City MSA	65,280	61,615	3,665	5.6	65,285	61,995	3,290	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	128,420	121,320	7,100	5.5	128,640	122,660	5,980	4.6
Aberdeen MiSA	22,790	21,860	930	4.1	22,365	21,560	805	3.6
Brookings MiSA	18,910	18,110	800	4.2	20,035	19,445	590	3.0
Huron MiSA	9,690	9,265	425	4.4	9,420	9,065	355	3.7
Mitchell MiSA	12,630	11,930	700	5.5	13,060	12,315	745	5.7
Pierre MiSA	12,310	11,875	435	3.5	11,655	11,205	450	3.9
Spearfish MiSA	13,330	12,685	645	4.8	13,200	12,655	545	4.1
Vermillion MiSA	7,670	7,370	300	3.9	7,520	7,260	260	3.4
Watertown MiSA	18,680	17,535	1,145	6.1	19,260	18,265	995	5.2
Yankton MiSA	11,675	11,055	620	5.3	12,045	11,370	675	5.6
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,375	3,070	305	9.0	3,210	2,910	300	9.4

The South Dakota labor force statistics are produced by the LMIC in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statewide Labor Force data for years 2005-2009 has been revised. Substate data will be revised and available April 16, 2010. Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Cities

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	January 2010*			<u>Rate</u>
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
Aberdeen City	14,620	13,955	665	4.6%
Brookings City	12,730	12,195	535	4.2%
Huron City	6,880	6,560	320	4.7%
Mitchell City	8,510	8,020	490	5.8%
Pierre City	8,730	8,405	325	3.7%
Rapid City City	35,455	33,135	2,320	6.5%
Sioux Falls City	86,825	81,775	5,050	5.8%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	7,425	7,040	385	5.2%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	79,400	74,735	4,665	5.9%
Spearfish City	5,735	5,445	290	5.0%
Vermillion City	6,025	5,800	225	3.7%
Watertown City	12,530	11,705	825	6.6%
Yankton City	7,645	7,165	480	6.3%

\*Data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

July 2007 to June 2008\*

Statewide	\$32,277	Hutchinson County	\$24,835
Rapid City MSA	\$31,846	Hyde County	\$26,765
Sioux Falls MSA	\$36,536	Jackson County	\$23,628
Aurora County	\$24,394	Jerauld County	\$26,334
Beadle County	\$30,278	Jones County	\$21,416
Bennett County	\$23,690	Kingsbury County	\$27,257
Bon Homme County	\$24,293	Lake County	\$28,563
Brookings County	\$32,896	Lawrence County	\$27,539
Brown County	\$31,067	Lincoln County	\$35,199
Brule County	\$22,931	Lyman County	\$22,438
Buffalo County	\$31,657	McCook County	\$24,867
Butte County	\$25,318	McPherson County	\$21,233
Campbell County	\$21,786	Marshall County	\$26,561
Charles Mix County	\$24,368	Meade County	\$30,459
Clark County	\$24,277	Mellette County	\$20,624
Clay County	\$28,904	Miner County	\$25,670
Codington County	\$30,271	Minnehaha County	\$37,015
Corson County	\$26,102	Moody County	\$30,104
Custer County	\$26,584	Pennington County	\$32,027
Davison County	\$29,244	Perkins County	\$22,631
Day County	\$23,034	Potter County	\$22,619
Deuel County	\$32,016	Roberts County	\$24,652
Dewey County	\$29,220	Sanborn County	\$24,425
Douglas County	\$24,090	Shannon County	\$31,802
Edmunds County	\$25,499	Spink County	\$25,968
Fall River County	\$28,691	Stanley County	\$25,865
Faulk County	\$23,548	Sully County	\$23,942
Grant County	\$30,395	Todd County	\$29,045
Gregory County	\$23,149	Tripp County	\$24,558
Haakon County	\$25,363	Turner County	\$26,369
Hamlin County	\$27,275	Union County	\$38,797
Hand County	\$23,936	Walworth County	\$23,388
Hanson County	\$25,954	Yankton County	\$30,804
Harding County	\$29,437	Ziebach County	\$29,295
Hughes County	\$33,196		

\*This data is updated quarterly.

## South Dakota Local Office Activities

<b><u>Activities</u></b>	<b>January 2009 - December 2009</b>	<b>January 2008 - December 2008</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Job Seekers	92,399	77,391	19.4%
Entered Employments	27,193	26,689	1.9%
Job Openings Received	56,903	85,539	-33.5%

## South Dakota Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance Activities

	January 2010	December 2009	January 2009	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<b><u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u></b>					
Initial Claims	3,457	5,064	4,022	-31.7%	-14.0%
Weeks Claimed	34,446	25,599	25,948	34.6%	32.8%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$6,229,170	\$5,155,362	\$5,167,119	20.8%	20.6%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	(\$11,230,479)	(\$7,411,332)	\$21,697,455	51.5%	-151.8%

## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Dakota Residents By County

### January 2010

Aurora	92	Fall River	277	Marshall	188
Beadle	598	Faulk	29	Meade	1196
Bennett	103	Grant	271	Mellette	50
Bon Homme	139	Gregory	153	Miner	104
Brookings	1173	Haakon	31	Minnehaha	9035
Brown	1120	Hamlin	290	Moody	446
Brule	85	Hand	43	Pennington	5143
Buffalo	101	Hanson	161	Perkins	65
Butte	395	Harding	11	Potter	76
Campbell	36	Hughes	500	Roberts	341
Charles Mix	213	Hutchinson	222	Sanborn	65
Clark	183	Hyde	30	Shannon	380
Clay	281	Jackson	124	Spink	172
Codington	1527	Jerauld	75	Stanley	115
Corson	26	Jones	15	Sully	40
Custer	400	Kingsbury	297	Todd	195
Davison	838	Lake	655	Tripp	109
Day	360	Lawrence	841	Turner	412
Deuel	299	Lincoln	1419	Union	398
Dewey	295	Lyman	150	Walworth	247
Douglas	109	McCook	233	Yankton	875
Edmunds	72	McPherson	53	Ziebach	35

## National Economic Indicators

	<b>January 2010</b>	<b>December 2009</b>	<b>January 2009</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Consumer Price Index	216.7	215.9	211.1	0.3%	2.7%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	127.6	130.4	131.6	-2.1%	-3.0%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	591	575	488	2.8%	21.1%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	0.0%	0.0%