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## South Dakota nonfarm worker growth continues in 2005

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The Labor Market Information Center produces monthly Current Employment Statistic (CES) estimates of nonfarm wage and salaried workers for over a dozen different core industries and numerous sub-industries through surveys of South Dakota establishments. The CES estimates are used to produce a variety of data series on employment and pay, but the number of nonfarm workers is the most watched of the series. The nonfarm employment estimates are strong indicators of the current economic health of the state of South Dakota and its two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), since businesses typically hire when their goods or services are in demand and reduce worker numbers as demand for their goods or services decline. Once a year the estimates have to be benchmarked (or revised) using data from other sources that were not available at the time of estimation. The benchmarking sources show the actual employment counts and are used to revise estimated data. Thanks to the constant reporting of the surveyed establishments, South Dakota total nonfarm data had only small percentage revisions; the reflections which the monthly estimates have shown of the economic health of our state have been accurate. Please note the following 2004 and 2005 nonfarm wage and salaried worker data was recently benchmarked, and the revised estimates replace all previously published nonfarm worker data.

### South Dakota Statewide Nonfarm Worker Trends

South Dakota statewide total nonfarm employment grew by 6,400 workers (or 1.7 percent) from 2004 to 2005 and continues on an accelerating growth trend. South Dakota has been doing quite well compared to the United States. The national recession took place in 2001, and annualized worker levels were not restored until 2005. But South Dakota was able to restore previous all-time high annualized worker levels by 2004.

Natural resources and mining gained 100 workers (or 12.5 percent) as non-metallic mining increased workers to produce mineral-based construction materials and aggregate for the construction industry's continuing expansion. High gold prices did not increase the number of gold miners, but probably kept a worker decrease from happening as it is expensive for gold mines to meet new environmental laws.

Construction grew by 1,000 workers (or 5.0 percent) from 2004 to 2005 and continues a worker growth trend over twice as long as the World War II post-war construction worker boom. One of the factors has been population. Even though statewide population growth has not increased dramatically, population shifts within the state have probably had a large impact on sustained construction activity. The population shifts from rural areas to urban areas for job opportunities, convenience or access to health care caused a residential housing, infrastructure and industrial construction boom in several large urban areas. Schools have also had an effect on construction activities. The schools gaining students through consolidation and population growth have had to build to accommodate new students. Even those schools with student decreases have replaced or repaired old buildings, since the historically low financing cost has lowered the total cost to repair or replace. This is also true for local government infrastructure projects. The building of four-lane highways to connect cities to interstates and connect Canada to Mexico (Heartland Express) are

part of the federal government's plan to move goods in an efficient and safe manner and has added workers to heavy construction.

Manufacturing grew by 1,100 workers (or 2.8 percent) and produced a 2005 average level of 40,000 workers. Surprisingly, and to many smaller communities' benefit, over 80 percent (or 900 workers) of South Dakota's 2004 to 2005 manufacturing increase took place outside of the Sioux Falls and Rapid City MSAs. South Dakota's statewide manufacturing recovery started in January 2004 and still continues, but the worker level has not reached the previous high of 44,200 in 1999. When looking at average worker levels from 1999 to 2005, South Dakota manufacturing firms lost 9.5 percent of their workers and 1.5 percent of their share of total non-farm workers. When comparing South Dakota manufacturing to national manufacturing, South Dakota is doing well. U.S. manufacturing has not shown annualized growth since 1998. Since reaching its all-time annualized worker level high in 1979, U.S. manufacturing has lost 26.3 percent of its workers and 10.9 percent of its share of total non-farm workers.

South Dakota wholesale trade worker levels increased by 400 workers (or 2.8 percent). Employment increases in the wholesale trade of durable goods and the increases in agents and brokers who sell those wholesale goods created most of the gains. Retail trade grew by 800 workers (or 1.6 percent); general merchandise stores produced all of the gains. Most of the increase (600 of the 800 workers) came from the opening or expanding of stores outside of the Sioux Falls and Rapid City MSAs. It appears some general merchandise chains are targeting smaller regional trade centers, which is a benefit to many smaller communities.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities added 400 workers (or 3.5 percent) as utility companies, after previous consolidations and restructuring, added 100 workers and railroads added 200. The railroad industry has been going through a lot of changes in the past years, and it appears more changes are in the plans. When energy costs such as fuel start to rise, railroads become even more economical than over-the-road trucking. As emerging business opportunities occur, railroads capitalize on those opportunities and expand. Employment in the information super sector increased by 100 workers (or 1.5 percent), mostly the result of a single company's expansion. As a whole, information worker levels are the same as they were in 2001 and have not seen the noticeable growth they were accustomed to in the 1990s.

Worker levels in the financial activities industry grew by 600 workers (or 2.2 percent) from 2004 to 2005 as the industry returned to more noticeable growth. In the 1990s, financial activities was one of South Dakota's fastest growing industries. The growth was a result of banking reform laws that eased competition restrictions while allowing institutions to expand their financial services. During the 1990s and into 2001, the industry enjoyed over a 60 percent increase in workers. As with most rapidly expanding industries, major mergers and reorganizations started taking place, which basically stagnated worker growth from 2002 to 2004.

#### South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2004 Annual Average	2005 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	383,400	389,800	6,400	1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	800	900	100	12.5%
Construction	19,900	20,900	1,000	5.0%
Manufacturing	38,900	40,000	1,100	2.8%
Wholesale Trade	17,100	17,500	400	2.3%

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Retail Trade	48,500	49,300	800	1.6%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	11,500	11,900	400	3.5%
Information	6,700	6,800	100	1.5%
Financial Activities	27,800	28,400	600	2.2%
Professional & Business Services	23,900	24,100	200	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	56,800	57,700	900	1.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	40,700	41,600	900	2.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,900	15,600	-300	-1.9%
Government	74,700	75,200	500	0.7%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding  
 Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, February 2006

Professional and business services added 200 workers (or 0.8 percent) and produced its first annualized gain since 2000. However, please note the worker gain is misleading since it was actually due to the reclassification of an establishment from one industry to another (called a non-economic code change). Each establishment is classified into a specific industry based on its primary business activity. When additional information about the nature of an establishment becomes available or when the establishment becomes more specialized, it may be reclassified to accurately reflect its primary business activity. In this case, 200 workers on an annualized basis formerly classified in the other services industry became classified in the professional and business service industry for 2005. If it were not for this change in classification, the professional and business service industry would have shown no change in worker levels. The recession that took place in 2001 lowered the demand for many of the services the professional and business services industry provides to other businesses.

Education and health services increased by 900 workers (or 1.6 percent). About 200 of the worker gain came from private education, as educational institutions have readily adapted to the current educational needs of individuals and have produced the skilled workers businesses need. (Note: public education is coded under government.) The health care and social services industry increased by 700 workers and is continuing a lengthy growth trend. South Dakota health care worker numbers have increased every year since the data was first recorded in 1972 and at comparable percentages. The worker growth has been for several reasons. One is that South Dakota population continues to grow, and health care providers have to hire additional workers to accommodate the growing population. Second is there have always been, and always will be, new medical discoveries enhancing or extending human life; these new medical fields have to be staffed by additional hiring. The third reason additional hiring takes place each year is people are living longer, with the aged using health care providers more than younger groups. The Baby Boomers born during the increased birth rate years from 1946 to 1964 are now 42 to 60-years-old and will probably be using health care facilities much more as they become 65-years-old and older.

Leisure and hospitality grew by 900 workers (or 2.2 percent) and continues a growth trend now four years long. Even during the 2001 recession, leisure and hospitality did not lose employment but remained unchanged. It is possible leisure and hospitality's continued growth is the result of increased spending by visiting tourists and from reliance on fast food. Other services showed a 300 worker (or 1.9 percent) decrease from 2004 to 2005. But again, 200 of this decline was actually due to the reclassification of an establishment. Since the other services industry is comprised of establishments that provide services not specifically provided elsewhere in the classification system, it is not uncommon for establishments to be reclassified as they mature and become more definable.

Government increased by 500 workers (or 0.7 percent) as state and local government employment increases made up all of the gains. The State of South Dakota's employment increase was mainly from the converting of contract employees to state employees to reduce expenditures after it was

determined state employees cost less. Local government increased by 200 workers; none of the increase was from educational workers.

**The Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (RCMSA) Nonfarm Worker Trends**

RCMSA total nonfarm employment grew by 800 workers (or 1.4 percent) from 2004 to 2005. Looking back to 1990 at annual average data for Pennington and Meade counties (the current make-up of the RCMSA), the RCMSA has not shown an annualized year-to-year loss to date. Population shifts to the RCMSA and visitors to the area seem to be the main driving forces behind the RCMSA’s growth. Natural resources and construction showed a 200 worker (or 4.3 percent) increase and continues a growth trend that started in 2002. All of construction showed worker increases throughout 2005 except construction of buildings, which showed signs of a downturn in over-the-year employment as early as February 2005.

The only industry in the RCMSA to show an annualized loss was manufacturing, which had a 100 worker (or 2.6 percent) decrease and continues a downward worker trend that started in 2001. It appears South Dakota’s 2005 manufacturing increases have been taking place much more outside of the MSAs. Retail trade increased by 200 workers (or 2.4 percent) from 2004 to 2005; like statewide, most of the increase came from general merchandise stores. The RCMSA is the only MSA to show a worker increase in retail workers.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities grew by 200 workers (or 11.8 percent) as both utility and transportation/warehousing worker numbers increased. It is probable population growth had some effect on the hiring of more utility workers, while continuing modifications to the highway system in the MSA and the development of the Heartland Express have made the RCMSA more attractive to over-the-road trucking firms and warehouses.

Financial activities added 200 workers (or 6.3 percent) from 2004 to 2005 and produced its first gain since 2000. The growth appears to have come mainly from real estate and credit intermediation and related activities. Leisure and hospitality gained 200 workers (or 2.5 percent) as the industry capitalizes on being in the MSA known for its draw of tourists.

<b>Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2004 Annual Average</b>	<b>2005 Annual Average</b>	<b>Absolute Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	58,700	59,500	800	1.4%
Natural Resources and Construction	4,600	4,800	200	4.3%
Manufacturing	3,900	3,800	-100	-2.6%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	8,500	8,700	200	2.4%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	1,700	1,900	200	11.8%
Information	1,100	1,100	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	3,200	3,400	200	6.3%
Professional & Business Services	4,100	4,100	0	0.0%
Educational & Health Services	8,900	8,900	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,000	8,200	200	2.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%
Government	9,800	9,800	0	0.0%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding  
 Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, February 2006

**The Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (SFMSA) Nonfarm Worker Trends**

The SFMSA total nonfarm employment grew by 3,100 workers (or 2.5 percent) from 2004 to 2005. Using historical data for the current SFMSA make-up of Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner Counties back to 1990, the SFMSA has not shown an annualized year-to-year loss to date. Population shifts have been most favorable to the SFMSA and caused many service industries and the natural resources and construction industry to add workers just to keep up with the growing population’s needs. The only industries not showing annualized growth in the SFMSA were retail trade and other services.

Retail trade worker levels were unchanged on an annualized comparison and were partially the result of a lack of hiring in November and December (when retail worker levels usually peak). It is probable ice-covered roads in eastern South Dakota hampered potential shoppers from spending more during the holidays. Other likely causes for lower than expected retail trade worker levels in the SFMSA were large retail chains building stores outside of the MSA and some store closures in the MSA reduced the number of workers.

Other services showed a 400 worker (or 8.2 percent) drop in employment. But again, 200 of the decline was actually the result of establishments’ industry reclassifications. The last time other services showed an annualized loss was 2003.

Professional and business services added 600 workers (or 7.1 percent) from 2004 to 2005. The growth is misleading though since non-economic code changes (reclassifying the primary activity of an establishment) accounted for 200 workers being brought into the professional and business services industry.

<b>Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage &amp; Salaried Workers by Industry</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2004 Annual Average</b>	<b>2005 Annual Average</b>	<b>Absolute Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Total Nonfarm	122,700	125,800	3,100	2.5%
Natural Resources and Construction	6,800	7,400	600	8.8%
Manufacturing	12,300	12,600	300	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,400	300	4.9%
Retail Trade	16,300	16,300	0	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4,500	4,700	200	4.4%
Information	2,700	2,900	200	7.4%
Financial Activities	15,200	15,500	300	2.0%
Professional & Business Services	8,500	9,100	600	7.1%
Educational & Health Services	22,000	22,700	700	3.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	11,900	12,200	300	2.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,900	4,500	-400	-8.2%
Government	11,400	11,600	200	1.8%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding  
 Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, February 2006

**Statewide minus MSAs (Remainder of State) Nonfarm Worker Trends**

The remainder of state is calculated by taking statewide estimates and subtracting the two MSAs estimates, which leaves data for all of South Dakota except Pennington, Meade, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner Counties. The remainder of state data allows one to see how industries are doing in the more rural areas of South Dakota.

The remainder of state total nonfarm employment grew by 2,500 workers (or 1.2 percent) from 2004 to 2005 and produced its second year of growth. The national recession that took place in 2001 caused employment losses in 2001, 2002 and 2003 for the remainder of state. Manufacturing increased by 900 workers (or 4.0 percent) and made up over 80 percent of statewide manufacturing's annualized growth. The worker growth is credited to sound business practices of the manufacturers, increased work orders and new manufacturing facilities.

Retail trade grew by 600 workers (or 2.5 percent) as large retail chains built or expanded stores outside of the metropolitan statistical areas. The creation of these stores causes new or expanded regional retail trade areas. Leisure and hospitality added 400 workers (or 1.9 percent) and has been accommodating the visitors who tour South Dakota while also complementing the new or expanding regional retail trade centers.

**Statewide minus MSAs (Remainder of State)  
Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry**

Industry	2004 Annual Average	2005 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	202,000	204,500	2,500	1.2%
Natural Resources and Construction	9,300	9,600	300	3.2%
Manufacturing	22,700	23,600	900	4.0%
Wholesale Trade	8,800	8,900	100	1.1%
Retail Trade	23,700	24,300	600	2.5%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,300	5,300	0	0.0%
Information	2,900	2,800	-100	-3.4%
Financial Activities	9,400	9,500	100	1.1%
Professional & Business Services	11,300	10,900	-400	-3.5%
Educational & Health Services	25,900	26,100	200	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	20,800	21,200	400	1.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,400	8,500	100	1.2%
Government	53,500	53,800	300	0.6%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, February 2006

[Click here](#) for links to external websites used as resources for the analysis of this article.

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#### Links to external websites used as resources for the analysis of article Listed in order referenced

Topic	Link
National recession	<a href="http://www.nber.org/cycles/july2003.html">www.nber.org/cycles/july2003.html</a>
	<a href="http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/important">www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/important</a>
Metal mining costs	<a href="http://www.minneapolisfed.org/pubs/fedgaz/02-11/mining.cfm">www.minneapolisfed.org/pubs/fedgaz/02-11/mining.cfm</a>
Population shifts from rural to urban	<a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2004-02.html">www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2004-02.html</a>
Federal government transportation plans	<a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/summary.htm">www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/summary.htm</a>
Banking reform laws	<a href="http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/important">www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/important</a>
Demand for health care	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/series/sr13/160-151/sr13_159.htm">www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/series/sr13/160-151/sr13_159.htm</a>
Tourist spending	<a href="http://www.sdvisit.com/tools/research/index.asp">www.sdvisit.com/tools/research/index.asp</a>
Heartland Express	<a href="http://www.sddot.com/pub.asp?mode=list&amp;TypeID=3">www.sddot.com/pub.asp?mode=list&amp;TypeID=3</a>

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## South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

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Industries	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	383,300	391,400	375,300	-2.1	2.1
Nat. Resources/Mining	800	800	800	0.0	0.0
Construction	18,200	19,100	17,300	-4.7	5.2
Manufacturing	40,900	41,300	38,800	-1.0	5.4
Durable Goods	27,900	27,900	26,300	0.0	6.1
Nondurable Goods	13,000	13,400	12,500	-3.0	4.0
Wholesale Trade	17,600	17,800	17,100	-1.1	2.9
Retail Trade	48,200	50,100	47,700	-3.8	1.0
Mtr Veh/Prts Dealers	6,300	6,500	6,300	-3.1	0.0
Food/Beverage Stores	8,300	8,500	8,500	-2.4	-2.4
Gen Merchds Stores	9,600	10,100	9,100	-5.0	5.5
Trans/Warehsing/Util	11,700	11,900	11,600	-1.7	0.9
Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0	0.0
Trans/Warehousing	9,600	9,800	9,500	-2.0	1.1
Information	6,900	7,000	6,600	-1.4	4.5
Financial Activities	28,600	28,500	28,200	0.4	1.4
Finance/Insurance	24,700	24,600	24,400	0.4	1.2
RE/Rental/Leasing	3,900	3,900	3,800	0.0	2.6
Prof/Bus Services	23,500	24,200	22,900	-2.9	2.6
Education/Health Svc	58,400	58,800	57,100	-0.7	2.3
Educational Services	6,200	6,600	6,000	-6.1	3.3
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	52,200	52,200	51,100	0.0	2.2
Ambul Hlth Care Serv	13,200	13,200	12,600	0.0	4.8
Hospitals	18,200	18,200	18,000	0.0	1.1
Nurs/Res Care Facil	13,000	13,000	12,900	0.0	0.8
Leisure/Hospitality	38,100	39,600	37,000	-3.8	3.0
Arts/Ent/Recreation	5,500	5,600	5,300	-1.8	3.8
Accom/Food Service	32,600	34,000	31,700	-4.1	2.8
Accommodation	6,700	7,300	6,400	-8.2	4.7
Food Serv/Drnkng Plac	25,900	26,700	25,300	-3.0	2.4
Other Services	15,100	15,400	15,300	-1.9	-1.3
Government	75,300	76,900	74,900	-2.1	0.5
Federal	10,900	11,100	11,100	-1.8	-1.8
State	17,700	18,300	17,500	-3.3	1.1
State Education	8,700	9,300	8,700	-6.5	0.0



Local	46,700	47,500	46,300	-1.7	0.9
Local Education	25,200	25,600	25,300	-1.6	-0.4
2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.					
<a href="#">Click here</a> to access historical South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers information.					
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.					

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## Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

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Industries	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	57,600	58,200	56,600	-1.0	1.8
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	4,500	4,500	4,400	0.0	2.3
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,800	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,100	0.0	4.8
Retail Trade	8,400	8,600	8,300	-2.3	1.2
Trans/Warehsing/Util	1,900	1,900	1,800	0.0	5.6
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	3,300	3,300	3,300	0.0	0.0
Prof Bus Services	4,100	4,100	3,900	0.0	5.1
Education/Health Svc	9,000	9,000	8,800	0.0	2.3
Leisure/Hospitality	6,800	7,100	6,700	-4.2	1.5
Other Services	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	0.0
Government	10,000	10,000	9,900	0.0	1.0
2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.					
The Rapid City MSA includes the following counties: Pennington and Meade.					
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definiton of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)					
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## Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

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Industries	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	125,400	127,800	121,300	-1.9	3.4
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	6,700	7,100	6,100	-5.6	9.8
Manufacturing	12,900	12,800	12,300	0.8	4.9
Wholesale Trade	6,400	6,400	6,200	0.0	3.2
Retail Trade	16,100	16,700	16,000	-3.6	0.6
Trans/Warehsing/Util	4,800	4,900	4,600	-2.0	4.3
Information	3,000	3,000	2,700	0.0	11.1
Financial Activities	15,700	15,700	15,400	0.0	1.9
Prof Bus Services	8,800	9,100	8,400	-3.3	4.8
Education/Health Svc	22,600	23,300	22,100	-3.0	2.3
Leisure/Hospitality	11,900	12,100	11,300	-1.7	5.3
Other Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-2.1	2.2
Government	11,900	12,000	11,700	-0.8	1.7
2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.					
The Sioux Falls MSA includes the following counties: Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha and Turner.					
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## South Dakota Statistical Areas Nonfarm Worker Levels

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Areas	January 2006	January 2005
Rapid City MSA	57,600	56,600
Sioux Falls MSA	125,400	121,300
Aurora County	630	645
Beadle County	7,340	7,335
Bennett County	885	870
Bon Homme County	2,105	2,030
Brookings County	17,585	17,405
Brown County	20,830	20,310
Brule County	2,245	2,200
Buffalo County	575	550
Butte County	2,655	2,615
Campbell County	465	450
Charles Mix County	3,395	3,435
Clark County	855	855
Clay County	6,600	6,545
Codington County	15,220	14,890
Corson County	945	930
Custer County	2,085	2,015
Davison County	12,340	11,895
Day County	1,995	1,975
Deuel County	1,515	1,460
Dewey County	1,960	2,120
Douglas County	1,110	1,150
Edmunds County	1,000	1,010
Fall River County	2,700	2,690
Faulk County	620	580
Grant County	3,450	3,475
Gregory County	1,470	1,510
Haakon County	740	750
Hamlin County	1,570	1,500
Hand County	1,205	1,145
Hanson County	460	460
Harding County	450	400
Hughes County	10,635	10,320
Hutchinson County	2,595	2,600

Hyde County	500	540
Jackson County	680	650
Jerauld County	1,195	1,175
Jones County	450	435
Kingsbury County	1,805	1,785
Lake County	4,945	4,840
Lawrence County	11,430	11,065
Lyman County	1,440	1,475
McPherson County	710	700
Marshall County	1,325	1,315
Mellette County	355	360
Miner County	790	755
Moody County	2,080	2,030
Perkins County	1,165	1,175
Potter County	875	855
Roberts County	3,390	3,285
Sanborn County	960	840
Shannon County	4,270	4,145
Spink County	2,420	2,390
Stanley County	1,015	980
Sully County	380	385
Todd County	3,000	3,025
Tripp County	2,240	2,210
Union County	7,415	7,780
Walworth County	2,145	2,175
Yankton County	12,725	12,580
Ziebach County	365	380
2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.		
The Sioux Falls MSA includes the following counties: Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha and Turner.		
The Rapid City MSA includes the following counties: Pennington and Meade.		
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definition of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)		
<a href="#">Click here</a> to access historical South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers information.		

 If you have questions or need more information, contact Jennifer Wegleitner of the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 626-2314 or e-mail Jennifer at [jennifer.wegleitner@state.sd.us](mailto:jennifer.wegleitner@state.sd.us)



## South Dakota Labor Supply

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January 2006			
South Dakota	75,470	Hanson County	185
Rapid City MSA	11,410	Harding County	95
Sioux Falls MSA	21,160	Hughes County	1,625
Aurora County	165	Hutchinson County	505
Beadle County	1,360	Hyde County	120
Bennett County	535	Jackson County	340
Bon Homme County	520	Jerauld County	185
Brookings County	2,860	Jones County	85
Brown County	3,425	Kingsbury County	390
Brule County	405	Lake County	950
Buffalo County	410	Lawrence County	2,265
Butte County	645	Lyman County	565
Campbell County	100	McPherson County	170
Charles Mix County	855	Marshall County	330
Clark County	250	Mellette County	220
Clay County	1,470	Miner County	165
Codington County	2,450	Moody County	475
Corson County	415	Perkins County	230
Custer County	560	Potter County	170
Davison County	1,900	Roberts County	1,145
Day County	510	Sanborn County	220
Deuel County	325	Shannon County	2,245
Dewey County	1,125	Spink County	535
Douglas County	215	Stanley County	240
Edmunds County	270	Sully County	90
Fall River County	635	Todd County	1,380
Faulk County	140	Tripp County	460
Grant County	630	Union County	1,230
Gregory County	315	Walworth County	455
Haakon County	130	Yankton County	2,255
Hamlin County	400	Ziebach County	325
Hand County	230		
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definition of Labor Supply			
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definition of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)			



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## United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted  
Labor Force

Printer Friendly Page

Areas	January 2006				January 2005			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	150,114,000	143,074,000	7,040,000	4.7%	147,956,000	140,234,000	7,723,000	5.2%
South Dakota	430,200	415,700	14,500	3.4%	429,700	414,200	15,500	3.6%

2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

[Click here](#) to access historical South Dakota Labor Force information.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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## South Dakota Areas & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Labor Force

Printer Friendly Page

Areas	January 2006				January 2005			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	62,810	60,310	2,500	4.0	63,700	61,025	2,675	4.2
Sioux Falls MSA	118,785	114,830	3,955	3.3	119,000	114,415	4,585	3.9
Aberdeen MiSA	22,585	21,820	765	3.4	22,165	21,290	875	3.9
Brookings MiSA	18,025	17,495	530	2.9	18,440	17,875	565	3.1
Huron MiSA	8,550	8,190	360	4.2	8,890	8,435	455	5.1
Mitchell MiSA	12,945	12,500	445	3.4	12,570	12,090	480	3.8
Pierre MiSA	11,735	11,380	355	3.0	11,525	11,110	415	3.6
Spearfish MiSA	12,580	12,145	435	3.5	12,235	11,760	475	3.9
Vermillion MiSA	7,145	6,880	265	3.7	7,220	6,965	255	3.5
Watertown MiSA	18,485	17,695	790	4.3	18,430	17,565	865	4.7
Yankton MiSA	11,730	11,315	415	3.5	11,595	11,125	470	4.1
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,300	3,015	285	8.7	3,520	3,255	265	7.5

2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Changes to the definitions of some sub-state areas, such as MSAs, have been made recently.

[Click here](#) for a definition of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)

[Click here](#) to access historical South Dakota Labor Force information.

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## South Dakota & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Labor Force

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Areas	January 2006				January 2005			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	420,445	403,645	16,800	4.0	420,545	402,230	18,315	4.4
Aurora County	1,325	1,275	50	3.9	1,345	1,280	65	4.9
Beadle County	8,550	8,190	360	4.2	8,890	8,435	455	5.1
Bennett County	1,420	1,345	75	5.3	1,395	1,315	80	5.7
Bon Homme County	3,245	3,125	120	3.6	3,185	3,040	145	4.6
Brookings County	18,025	17,495	530	2.9	18,440	17,875	565	3.1
Brown County	20,520	19,840	680	3.3	20,090	19,295	795	3.9
Brule County	2,810	2,710	100	3.5	2,760	2,665	95	3.4
Buffalo County	570	495	75	12.8	585	505	80	13.9
Butte County	5,065	4,870	195	3.9	5,025	4,810	215	4.3
Campbell County	895	855	40	4.4	855	815	40	4.6
Charles Mix County	4,015	3,860	155	3.9	4,020	3,835	185	4.6
Clark County	1,825	1,715	110	6.1	1,880	1,775	105	5.6
Clay County	7,145	6,880	265	3.7	7,220	6,965	255	3.5
Codington County	15,655	14,995	660	4.2	15,590	14,870	720	4.6
Corson County	1,405	1,330	75	5.4	1,425	1,325	100	7.1
Custer County	4,065	3,870	195	4.8	4,130	3,900	230	5.5
Davison County	10,950	10,570	380	3.5	10,725	10,320	405	3.8
Day County	2,970	2,700	270	9.0	3,045	2,755	290	9.5
Deuel County	2,595	2,445	150	5.8	2,545	2,385	160	6.3
Dewey County	2,465	2,230	235	9.5	2,635	2,430	205	7.8
Douglas County	1,725	1,670	55	3.1	1,730	1,670	60	3.6
Edmunds County	2,065	1,980	85	4.0	2,075	1,995	80	3.9
Fall River County	3,710	3,545	165	4.5	3,655	3,460	195	5.4
Faulk County	1,205	1,165	40	3.2	1,100	1,050	50	4.7
Grant County	3,985	3,740	245	6.2	4,145	3,875	270	6.6
Gregory County	2,395	2,265	130	5.5	2,425	2,310	115	4.8
Haakon County	1,170	1,130	40	3.5	1,215	1,175	40	3.4
Hamlin County	2,830	2,700	130	4.6	2,840	2,695	145	5.1
Hand County	1,885	1,825	60	3.2	1,850	1,785	65	3.6
Hanson County	1,990	1,925	65	3.3	1,845	1,770	75	4.1
Harding County	840	815	25	3.2	765	735	30	3.9

Hughes County	9,855	9,560	295	3.0	9,695	9,350	345	3.6
Hutchinson County	3,770	3,585	185	4.9	3,750	3,575	175	4.6
Hyde County	730	690	40	5.7	850	815	35	4.0
Jackson County	1,180	1,080	100	8.6	1,070	970	100	9.3
Jerauld County	1,250	1,200	50	4.0	1,355	1,300	55	4.1
Jones County	670	650	20	3.0	650	620	30	4.9
Kingsbury County	3,020	2,880	140	4.6	3,015	2,880	135	4.5
Lake County	6,650	6,395	255	3.9	6,660	6,390	270	4.1
Lawrence County	12,580	12,145	435	3.5	12,235	11,760	475	3.9
Lincoln County	18,265	17,790	475	2.6	17,425	16,935	490	2.8
Lyman County	1,950	1,820	130	6.6	1,995	1,875	120	6.1
McCook County	2,955	2,860	95	3.1	3,020	2,910	110	3.6
McPherson County	1,230	1,160	70	5.6	1,205	1,145	60	4.8
Marshall County	2,070	1,925	145	6.9	2,090	1,955	135	6.5
Meade County	12,440	11,930	510	4.1	12,645	12,100	545	4.3
Mellette County	870	825	45	5.4	915	865	50	5.6
Miner County	1,205	1,145	60	5.0	1,195	1,125	70	5.8
Minnehaha County	92,945	89,740	3,205	3.4	93,830	90,055	3,775	4.0
Moody County	3,740	3,555	185	5.0	3,720	3,535	185	5.0
Pennington County	50,360	48,375	1,985	3.9	51,060	48,930	2,130	4.2
Perkins County	1,665	1,590	75	4.6	1,750	1,665	85	4.8
Potter County	1,295	1,250	45	3.5	1,315	1,255	60	4.4
Roberts County	4,730	4,430	300	6.4	4,690	4,370	320	6.9
Sanborn County	1,650	1,590	60	3.8	1,545	1,475	70	4.5
Shannon County	3,985	3,655	330	8.3	3,795	3,480	315	8.3
Spink County	3,480	3,320	160	4.6	3,360	3,205	155	4.6
Stanley County	1,880	1,820	60	3.1	1,830	1,760	70	3.7
Sully County	885	850	35	3.7	955	920	35	3.9
Todd County	3,405	3,200	205	6.0	3,370	3,185	185	5.5
Tripp County	3,105	2,965	140	4.6	3,050	2,920	130	4.3
Turner County	4,625	4,440	185	4.0	4,725	4,515	210	4.4
Union County	7,525	7,155	370	4.9	7,215	6,860	355	4.9
Walworth County	2,575	2,405	170	6.7	2,665	2,480	185	7.0
Yankton County	11,730	11,315	415	3.5	11,595	11,125	470	4.1
Ziebach County	845	790	55	6.4	885	825	60	6.7

2005 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

[Click here](#) to access historical South Dakota Labor Force information.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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## South Dakota Nonfarm Hours & Earnings

	January <sup>P</sup> 2006	December 2005	January 2005
Number of manufacturing production workers	30,900	31,000	29,900
Average weekly hours	41.9	42.0	42.4
Average weekly earnings	\$571.10	\$585.06	\$559.68
Average hourly earnings	\$13.63	\$13.93	\$13.20

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data subject to revision.

*Please be cautioned that these data are based on a limited sample and are therefore subject to sampling error.*

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## South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

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July 2004 to June 2005*			
Statewide	\$28,653	Hutchinson County	\$22,118
Rapid City MSA	\$28,212	Hyde County	\$24,792
Sioux Falls MSA	\$32,527	Jackson County	\$20,738
Aurora County	\$20,246	Jerauld County	\$22,397
Beadle County	\$26,708	Jones County	\$21,012
Bennett County	\$23,391	Kingsbury County	\$23,562
Bon Homme County	\$23,277	Lake County	\$25,596
Brookings County	\$27,748	Lawrence County	\$24,225
Brown County	\$27,688	Lincoln County	\$29,402
Brule County	\$21,214	Lyman County	\$20,581
Buffalo County	\$28,329	McCook County	\$21,735
Butte County	\$21,835	McPherson County	\$17,802
Campbell County	\$18,540	Marshall County	\$24,130
Charles Mix County	\$21,322	Meade County	\$26,787
Clark County	\$20,520	Mellette County	\$19,840
Clay County	\$24,317	Miner County	\$21,597
Codington County	\$26,676	Minnehaha County	\$33,084
Corson County	\$22,781	Moody County	\$26,979
Custer County	\$23,873	Pennington County	\$28,403
Davison County	\$26,216	Perkins County	\$20,323
Day County	\$21,099	Potter County	\$21,439
Deuel County	\$25,183	Roberts County	\$21,733
Dewey County	\$26,440	Sanborn County	\$20,308
Douglas County	\$20,623	Shannon County	\$28,068
Edmunds County	\$22,621	Spink County	\$23,118
Fall River County	\$24,653	Stanley County	\$23,853
Faulk County	\$20,339	Sully County	\$21,215
Grant County	\$28,117	Todd County	\$25,608
Gregory County	\$19,850	Tripp County	\$22,257
Haakon County	\$22,461	Turner County	\$22,517
Hamlin County	\$23,686	Union County	\$41,815
Hand County	\$21,925	Walworth County	\$20,803
Hanson County	\$22,923	Yankton County	\$27,440
Harding County	\$23,216	Ziebach County	\$25,090

Hughes County	\$29,229
*This data is updated quarterly.	
<a href="#">Click here</a> to access historical South Dakota Covered Workers information.	
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definiton of Covered Workers	
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definiton of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA)	

**?** If you have questions or need more information, contact Ron Meier of the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 626-2314 or e-mail Ron at [ron.meier@state.sd.us](mailto:ron.meier@state.sd.us)



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## Activities of the South Dakota Department of Labor Career Centers & Unemployment Insurance

	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	% Change Last Month	% Change Last Year
<b>Career Centers Activities</b>					
Job Seekers	51,821	46,975	53,475	10.3	-3.1
Entered Employments	20,164	18,166	19,730	11.0	2.2
Job Openings Received	51,698	45,247	43,042	14.3	20.1
<b>Unemployment Insurance Activities</b>					
Initial Claims	2,288	3,366	2,883	-32.0	-20.6
Weeks Claimed	19,001	13,250	21,793	43.4	-12.8
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$3,201,733	\$2,069,541	\$3,803,591	54.7	-15.8
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$18,763,158	\$20,433,939	\$24,916,756	-8.2	-24.7
<a href="#">Click here</a> for definitions.					

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## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed SD Residents by County

January 2006					
Aurora County	49	Fall River County	199	Marshall County	188
Beadle County	408	Faulk County	17	Meade County	605
Bennett County	56	Grant County	212	Mellette County	54
Bon Homme County	71	Gregory County	146	Miner County	62
Brookings County	549	Haakon County	28	Minnehaha County	3,801
Brown County	773	Hamlin County	162	Moody County	173
Brule County	77	Hand County	40	Pennington County	2,489
Buffalo County	73	Hanson County	78	Perkins County	88
Butte County	230	Harding County	5	Potter County	51
Campbell County	42	Hughes County	315	Roberts County	345
Charles Mix County	118	Hutchinson County	184	Sanborn County	79
Clark County	123	Hyde County	41	Shannon County	354
Clay County	222	Jackson County	74	Spink County	171
Codington County	838	Jerauld County	70	Stanley County	56
Corson County	53	Jones County	17	Sully County	27
Custer County	240	Kingsbury County	144	Todd County	258
Davison County	429	Lake County	357	Tripp County	137
Day County	407	Lawrence County	501	Turner County	212
Deuel County	121	Lincoln County	502	Union County	241
Dewey County	263	Lyman County	171	Walworth County	213
Douglas County	37	McCook County	98	Yankton County	498
Edmunds County	86	McPherson County	92	Ziebach County	65

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## National Economic Indicators

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	January 2006	December 2005	January 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
Consumer Price Index	198.3	196.8	190.7	0.8%	4.0%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	132.4	135.0	130.4	-1.9%	1.5%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	2,276	1,988	2,188	14.5%	4.0%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	7.26	7.15	5.25	1.5%	38.3%
<a href="#">Click here</a> for definitons.					

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