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## South Dakota Hutterites

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Hutterite colonies are a unique segment of the South Dakota economy and contribute to the state's workforce in an unusual way. Understanding the past of this group of our fellow South Dakotans can help all of us better understand how those unique contributions came to be.

Present day South Dakota Hutterites are bilingual, as they speak Hutterite German and English. They are often known by their neighbors as being some of the best farmers, goods producers and manufacturers – along with being hard working and efficient. They have high standards and are able to maximize available resources. The South Dakota Hutterite colonies hold steadfast to the same beliefs as their forefathers hundreds of years ago. This is likely why most of their neighbors consider them good neighbors, as the Hutterites avoid conflict, are fairly reserved, live a simple life and seem willing to maintain good relationships with those around them.

As mentioned above, the ability to maximize their resources is one of the traits for which Hutterites are known by their neighbors. The number of non-Hutterite South Dakota farms keeps decreasing as large farmers specialize in what they raise (whether it is crops or livestock) and practice economy of scale (savings that are acquired through increases in quantities produced), forcing smaller farms out of business. The larger farms then become even larger and more competitive as they grow. Meanwhile, the Hutterites have found their niche in South Dakota's agricultural industry by practicing economies of scope (savings that are acquired through simultaneous production of many different products). For example, the Hutterites have to pay as much for land as a large specialized farmer; but the Hutterites would not make enough money to support all of their population off of only the land. So the Hutterites maximize their resources by letting their livestock graze on their harvested fields, then feeding some or all of their harvested grain to the livestock (which is value adding in South Dakota). Afterward, the Hutterites use the livestock's manure to fertilize the land, lowering fertilizer costs. In another example, crop farming Hutterites remain productive in the winter by farrowing sows, calving cows, raising poultry or manufacturing products. There are few idle hands on a Hutterite colony; all resources are used to their fullest extent, and many products and goods are produced and sold.

As the Hutterites expanded all of their operations, they acquired more market shares or market power (the ability to get a better price because of the volume they produce). The increased market power they possess also lends to the ability for vertical integration (owning some or all of the processes or steps from creation to final production of a good). The well managed vertical integrations allowed for more efficiency and therefore more profit. A good example of their vertical integration would be the new joint venture Dakota Turkey Growers processing plant in Huron, South Dakota. The plant allows the Hutterites and other turkey growers to process and package the turkeys they grow into a final product that is more beneficial for the growers of the turkeys and those that buy the processed turkeys.

While the Hutterites live according to traditions handed down since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, they are frequently described as being among the early adopters of new technology. According to a Keloland.com article from September 13, 2005, certain colonies specialize in producing certain

types of products using some of the newest technology available, including oak furniture, clocks, down-filled bedding, candles, brooms, laser-cut metal napkin holders, meats and fresh garden produce.

The January 2006 *fedgazette*, a publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, featured an article on Hutterite colonies in which they sourced Aberdeen, South Dakota attorney Jeff Sveen, who has represented Hutterites for more than 25 years. According to Sveen, some colonies have diversified into other businesses. For example, Millbrook Industries near Mitchell is the location for building the Hydron Module Ground Source Heat Pump. Other businesses at the site include commercial feed production, metal fabrication and a major machine shop. In Elkton, where a colony specializes in metalworking, the Newdale Colony operations use state-of-the-art equipment, including laser cutters, CAD/CAM software and robotic welders.

Because of their efficiency and constant evaluation of opportunity cost (cost of giving up the next best alternative use of their resources), the Hutterites have become so competitive in farming, manufacturing, construction, general labor and other areas that they are sometimes accused of having an unfair advantage. The Hutterites have all of the costs that any other business has, but it is in different forms. It is true that Hutterites do not pay unemployment insurance taxes or social security tax on members of their colonies, but neither are they eligible for benefits under those programs. In that respect, they have liabilities of their own. If a Hutterite is hurt and/or disabled, the colony takes care of all of the food, housing, medical care, transportation and retirement needs of that individual, just as when he/she was working.

As time moves on, we will likely continue to see more business ventures by this unique segment of the South Dakota economy and more cooperation between the colonies and other South Dakota businesses and cooperatives.

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



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## Overview of the Current Labor Market

### Overview of the South Dakota labor market in May 2006

#### *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 87,420 in May, up considerably from the previous month. 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. The labor supply numbers are estimated using the "labor shed" approach and include both residents and commuters. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

#### *Labor Force*

South Dakota's labor force was 430,700 in May, down considerably from April. There were 12,600 unemployed in May, down slightly from the previous month. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

#### *Nonfarm wage & salaried workers by industry*

*This data is not seasonally adjusted.*

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary employment estimates for [South Dakota total nonfarm wage and salaried workers](#) show an increase of 6,100 employees (or 1.5 percent) from April 2006 to May 2006. The seasonal worker gain is slightly below [historical patterns](#) derived from previous April to May employment level changes. However, the lackluster increase was likely the result of final April 2006 estimates that showed historically high seasonal hiring. The early hiring in April may have varied the traditional hiring pattern for May.

The 6,100 job increase brought South Dakota's total nonfarm employment level to a new milestone of over 400,000 total nonfarm jobs. Construction and leisure and hospitality showed the most significant gains; these industries started hiring high school and college students who became available at the end of the school year. Surprisingly, retail trade preliminary estimates did not show the seasonal increase that was expected, producing just a 200 worker (or 0.4 percent) gain. All other industries showed smaller percentage movements or small worker level changes that fell within historical patterns.

Usually, seasonal gains in South Dakota nonfarm employment start in February and continue through June, with May being the zenith of over-the-month percentage gains. August and October are months that more often than not show over-the-month gains while July, September, and November through January are historically months that, by and large, produce over-the-month employment losses. These employment patterns are known as "seasonal," even though they are driven by both the change of the seasons and nonrandom cyclical hiring/lay-offs.

#### **Compared to a year ago**

Preliminary employment estimates for [South Dakota total nonfarm wage and salaried workers](#) increased by 8,800 workers (or 2.2 percent) from May 2005 to May 2006 as South Dakota remains [one of the best states](#) for businesses to operate in when doing [state to state comparisons](#). The increase was the result of noticeable gains in construction, manufacturing; wholesale trade; financial activities; professional and business services; educational and health; and leisure and hospitality.

## Overview of the Current Labor Market

Over-the-year change (change in last 12 months) is a indicator of real industry worker growth/contraction since seasonal employment usually nullifies itself (happens at same time of the year). Just like over-the-month changes, over-the-year is subject to a change in seasonality, so two or more months of over-the-year change is best to gauge real economic changes in an industry or state.

Construction grew by 1,000 workers (or 4.6 percent) over the year and shows promise of continuing a South Dakota annualized construction worker expansion trend that started in 1989. The 17 year trend is almost three times longer than South Dakota's post World War II annualized construction growth trend (1946-1951) and is eight years longer than the nation's longest annualized construction worker growth trend ([1993 to 2001](#)).

One of the reasons for South Dakota's extended construction growth trend has been the results of [past population shifts](#) and [current population shifts](#) from rural to urban areas for job opportunities, convenience or access to health care. The population shifts have caused a residential housing, infrastructure and industrial construction boom in several large urban areas that still continues.

Manufacturing grew by 1,800 workers (or 4.5 percent) from May 2005 to May 2006, reaching an employment level of 41,500 workers. Surprisingly, and to many smaller communities' benefit, a large majority of South Dakota manufacturing's over-the-year gain took place outside of the Sioux Falls and Rapid City Metro Statistical Areas. South Dakota statewide manufacturing's recovery started in January 2004 and still persists with continued growth anticipated per a recent [federal survey](#) of regional manufacturers. South Dakota manufacturing has been doing well when compared to total U.S. manufacturing, since U.S. manufacturing has not shown sustained over-the-year growth [since September 1998](#).

South Dakota wholesale trade worker levels increased by 600 workers (or 3.4 percent) over the year. 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.

Worker levels in the financial activities industry grew by 1,300 workers (or 4.6 percent) over the year as the industry continues a noticeable growth trend. 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.

Professional and business services added 1,200 workers (or 5.0 percent), which is a sign of a continued statewide economic recovery. The recession that took place in [2001](#) had taken away the demand for many of the services that the professional and business services industry provides to other businesses. The recent hiring of additional workers in this industry is a positive economic indicator, since it signals other industries are expanding at the rate they needed the additional support services.

Education and health services increased by 1,400 workers (or 2.4 percent). Three hundred 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.

The health care and social services industry increased by 1,100 workers and is continuing a lengthy growth trend. South Dakota health care worker numbers have increased every year since the specific 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. The elderly (who are usually covered by Medicare) [are using health care providers more](#) than any other group and the longer the elderly live the longer they will need medical services. The Medicare user's growth trend in health care usage is likely to continue unless potential [Medicare funding](#) problems cause a reduction in benefits and/or higher age eligibility requirements are adopted.

Leisure and hospitality grew by 1,400 workers (or 3.3 percent) and continues a growth trend now over four years long. It is likely this industry's continued growth is the result of increased spending by [visiting tourists](#) and the 2010 Initiative's efforts to support the expansion of the industry.

#### ***Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers***

South Dakota production worker numbers continue to rise. May 2005 to May 2006 shows a 1,300 (or 4.3 percent) production worker increase. The hiring of additional personnel has lowered the amount of overtime needed to fill orders, for the most part. The exception is several manufacturers which are expanding at this time. While building on, these manufacturers' personnel are working additional overtime until building is complete and hiring can resume. It is important to remember that manufacturing payroll is collected from a limited sample of reporters and that estimates for the most recent month are preliminary, since not all reporters' data has been collected at that time. The preliminary estimates will be re-estimated the next month, including more reporters' data, and should reflect the industry more accurately. [Click here](#) for related data.

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

##### ***Rapid City MSA***

Preliminary nonfarm wage and salaried employment estimates for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (RCMSA) produced a 1,400 worker (or 2.4 percent) increase from April 2006 to May 2006. The worker gain is within historical patterns, with natural resources and construction plus leisure and hospitality showing the highest over the month gains. All other industries were basically unchanged.

Preliminary employment estimates for May 2006 in the [RCMSA](#) produced an 1,100 worker (or 1.8 percent) increase from May 2005 levels. Worker numbers in the natural resources, mining and construction industry showed a 400 worker (or 8.2 percent) over-the-year increase as population shifts to the Black Hills area from other areas keeps spurring infrastructure and housing building. Education and health care gained 300 workers (or 3.4 percent) for the same reasons as statewide, while leisure and hospitality produced a worker gain of 500 workers (or 6.0 percent) from May 2005 to May 2006.

##### ***Sioux Falls MSA***

The total number of nonfarm wage and salaried workers in the Sioux Falls MSA showed an increase of 900 workers (or 0.7 percent) from April 2006 to May 2006. [Click here](#) for related data.

All industries produced small worker gains or were basically unchanged. Over the year, the SFMSA produced an increase of 3,500 nonfarm wage and salaried workers (or 2.8 percent). Much of the change in the over-the-year worker levels is the result of [past population shifts](#) and [current population shifts](#). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the SFMSA comprised 89 percent of the state's population growth of 5,300 in the most recent census survey.

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



## South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

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Industries	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	402,600	396,500	393,800	1.5	2.2
Nat. Resources/Mining	1,000	900	900	11.1	11.1
Construction	22,800	21,500	21,800	6.0	4.6
Manufacturing	41,500	41,500	39,700	0.0	4.5
Durable Goods	28,500	28,500	27,000	0.0	5.6
Nondurable Goods	13,000	13,000	12,700	0.0	2.4
Wholesale Trade	18,300	17,900	17,700	2.2	3.4
Retail Trade	49,700	49,500	49,700	0.4	0.0
Mtr Veh/Prts Dealers	6,500	6,300	6,500	3.2	0.0
Food/Beverage Stores	8,400	8,500	8,400	-1.2	0.0
Gen Merchds Stores	9,700	9,800	9,800	-1.0	-1.0
Trans/Warehsing/Util	11,900	11,900	11,800	0.0	0.8
Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0.0	4.8
Trans/Warehousing	9,700	9,700	9,700	0.0	0.0
Information	6,900	6,800	6,700	1.5	3.0
Financial Activities	29,500	29,300	28,200	0.7	4.6
Finance/Insurance	25,600	25,500	24,500	0.4	4.5
RE/Rental/Leasing	3,900	3,800	3,700	2.6	5.4
Prof/Bus Services	25,300	25,200	24,100	0.4	5.0
Education/Health Svc	59,000	59,100	57,600	-0.2	2.4
Educational Services	6,600	6,700	6,300	-1.5	4.8
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	52,400	52,400	51,300	0.0	2.1
Ambul Hlth Care Serv	13,100	13,200	12,600	-0.8	4.0
Hospitals	18,400	18,500	18,100	-0.5	1.7
Nurs/Res Care Facil	13,100	13,100	12,900	0.0	1.6
Leisure/Hospitality	44,100	41,200	42,700	7.0	3.3
Arts/Ent/Recreation	7,400	6,300	6,900	17.5	7.2
Accom/Food Service	36,700	34,900	35,800	5.2	2.5
Accommodation	8,700	7,400	8,200	17.6	6.1
Food Serv/Drnkng Plac	28,000	27,500	27,600	1.8	1.4
Other Services	15,500	15,400	15,700	0.6	-1.3
Government	77,100	76,300	77,200	1.0	-0.1
Federal	11,100	11,000	11,200	0.9	-0.9
State	18,300	18,000	18,200	1.7	0.5
State Education	8,900	9,200	8,700	-3.3	2.3

Local	47,700	47,300	47,800	0.8	-0.2
Local Education	25,300	25,800	25,400	-1.9	-0.4
2006 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	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	60,900	59,500	59,800	2.4	1.8
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	5,300	5,000	4,900	6.0	8.2
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,800	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	2,200	0.0	-4.5
Retail Trade	8,700	8,600	8,700	1.2	0.0
Trans/Warehsing/Util	1,800	1,800	1,800	0.0	0.0
Information	1,000	1,000	1,100	0.0	-9.1
Financial Activities	3,400	3,400	3,400	0.0	0.0
Prof Bus Services	4,200	4,200	4,000	0.0	5.0
Education/Health Svc	9,100	9,200	8,800	-1.1	3.4
Leisure/Hospitality	8,900	7,800	8,400	14.1	6.0
Other Services	2,600	2,600	2,700	0.0	-3.7
Government	10,000	10,000	10,000	0.0	0.0
2006 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	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
TOTAL	129,800	128,900	126,300	0.7	2.8
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	8,000	7,900	7,600	1.3	5.3
Manufacturing	13,000	12,900	12,600	0.8	3.2
Wholesale Trade	6,700	6,600	6,400	1.5	4.7
Retail Trade	16,200	16,300	16,300	-0.6	-0.6
Trans/Warehsing/Util	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	0.0	3.4
Financial Activities	15,600	15,500	15,200	0.6	2.6
Prof Bus Services	9,500	9,500	9,200	0.0	3.3
Education/Health Svc	23,100	23,200	22,500	-0.4	2.7
Leisure/Hospitality	13,000	12,600	12,300	3.2	5.7
Other Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0.0	2.2
Government	12,200	12,000	12,100	1.7	0.8
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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	May 2006	May 2005
Rapid City MSA	60,900	59,800
Sioux Falls MSA	129,800	126,300
Aurora County	695	700
Beadle County	7,590	7,555
Bennett County	855	865
Bon Homme County	2,265	2,235
Brookings County	18,030	17,640
Brown County	21,625	21,105
Brule County	2,275	2,275
Buffalo County	590	560
Butte County	2,770	2,710
Campbell County	455	475
Charles Mix County	3,515	3,555
Clark County	900	920
Clay County	7,040	6,805
Codington County	16,085	15,545
Corson County	920	935
Custer County	2,975	2,915
Davison County	12,780	12,535
Day County	2,190	2,190
Deuel County	1,645	1,605
Dewey County	1,965	2,135
Douglas County	1,190	1,175
Edmunds County	1,125	1,100
Fall River County	3,015	2,905
Faulk County	645	595
Grant County	3,785	3,705
Gregory County	1,565	1,600
Haakon County	785	815
Hamlin County	1,610	1,630
Hand County	1,285	1,230
Hanson County	505	505
Harding County	430	400
Hughes County	11,310	10,905
Hutchinson County	2,770	2,725

Hyde County	585	565
Jackson County	840	835
Jerauld County	1,300	1,310
Jones County	545	540
Kingsbury County	1,895	1,860
Lake County	5,200	5,065
Lawrence County	11,845	11,580
Lyman County	1,480	1,550
McPherson County	700	725
Marshall County	1,540	1,480
Mellette County	385	375
Miner County	885	830
Moody County	2,440	2,310
Perkins County	1,320	1,285
Potter County	960	920
Roberts County	3,730	3,600
Sanborn County	930	920
Shannon County	3,940	4,075
Spink County	2,500	2,480
Stanley County	1,210	1,135
Sully County	535	500
Todd County	2,955	3,005
Tripp County	2,280	2,260
Union County	8,495	8,070
Walworth County	2,350	2,320
Yankton County	13,570	13,150
Ziebach County	400	395
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## South Dakota Labor Supply

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May 2006			
South Dakota	87,425	Hanson County	205
Rapid City MSA	14,090	Harding County	115
Sioux Falls MSA	23,985	Hughes County	2,070
Aurora County	195	Hutchinson County	540
Beadle County	1,480	Hyde County	120
Bennett County	530	Jackson County	435
Bon Homme County	585	Jerauld County	265
Brookings County	3,260	Jones County	125
Brown County	4,105	Kingsbury County	445
Brule County	495	Lake County	1,075
Buffalo County	415	Lawrence County	3,095
Butte County	775	Lyman County	600
Campbell County	100	McPherson County	175
Charles Mix County	960	Marshall County	365
Clark County	270	Mellette County	215
Clay County	1,565	Miner County	190
Codington County	2,940	Moody County	520
Corson County	440	Perkins County	255
Custer County	1,050	Potter County	205
Davison County	2,415	Roberts County	1,205
Day County	515	Sanborn County	205
Deuel County	350	Shannon County	2,175
Dewey County	1,125	Spink County	540
Douglas County	245	Stanley County	330
Edmunds County	295	Sully County	165
Fall River County	820	Todd County	1,415
Faulk County	150	Tripp County	480
Grant County	655	Union County	1,475
Gregory County	325	Walworth County	500
Haakon County	150	Yankton County	2,610
Hamlin County	415	Ziebach County	335
Hand County	275		
<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

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Areas	May 2006				May 2005			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
United States	150,991,000	143,976,000	7,015,000	4.6%	149,201,000	141,571,000	7,629,000	5.1%
South Dakota	430,700	418,000	12,600	2.9%	431,200	414,200	17,000	3.9%

Benchmarked estimates for 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been recently updated.

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

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## South Dakota Areas & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Labor Force

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Areas	May 2006				May 2005			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	65,455	63,580	1,875	2.9	65,970	63,370	2,600	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	121,550	118,520	3,030	2.5	121,300	117,135	4,165	3.4
Aberdeen MiSA	23,250	22,655	595	2.6	23,200	22,370	830	3.6
Brookings MiSA	18,250	17,815	435	2.4	18,310	17,675	635	3.5
Huron MiSA	8,705	8,450	255	3.0	8,910	8,475	435	4.9
Mitchell MiSA	13,300	12,925	375	2.8	13,280	12,835	445	3.4
Pierre MiSA	12,475	12,185	290	2.3	12,275	11,880	395	3.2
Spearfish MiSA	12,910	12,555	355	2.7	13,005	12,485	520	4.0
Vermillion MiSA	7,420	7,205	215	2.9	7,375	7,090	285	3.9
Watertown MiSA	18,925	18,420	505	2.7	18,885	18,155	730	3.9
Yankton MiSA	12,345	12,005	340	2.7	12,270	11,800	470	3.8
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,260	3,050	210	6.4	3,520	3,265	255	7.3

Benchmarked estimates for 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been recently updated.

Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year.

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

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

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

? 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)





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## South Dakota Cities

Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Labor Force

May 2006*				
Areas	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Aberdeen City	14,810	14,415	395	2.7%
Brookings City	12,300	12,010	290	2.4%
Huron City	6,095	5,910	185	3.1%
Mitchell City	8,800	8,525	275	3.1%
Pierre City	8,855	8,650	205	2.3%
Rapid City City	34,585	33,505	1,080	3.1%
Sioux Falls City	82,895	80,805	2,090	2.5%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	7,655	7,535	120	1.6%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	75,240	73,265	1,975	2.6%
Spearfish City	4,940	4,785	155	3.2%
Vermillion City	5,810	5,655	155	2.7%
Watertown City	12,485	12,135	350	2.8%
Yankton City	7,755	7,525	230	3.0%
*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 Labor Force information.				
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.				

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## South Dakota & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

### Labor Force

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Areas	May 2006				May 2005			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	432,980	420,690	12,290	2.8	433,870	416,830	17,040	3.9
Aurora County	1,400	1,355	45	3.3	1,400	1,340	60	4.1
Beadle County	8,705	8,450	255	3.0	8,910	8,475	435	4.9
Bennett County	1,360	1,295	65	4.6	1,405	1,315	90	6.5
Bon Homme County	3,425	3,315	110	3.2	3,410	3,270	140	4.1
Brookings County	18,250	17,815	435	2.4	18,310	17,675	635	3.5
Brown County	21,140	20,600	540	2.6	21,095	20,340	755	3.6
Brule County	2,800	2,720	80	2.9	2,845	2,735	110	3.9
Buffalo County	555	505	50	8.8	560	485	75	13.7
Butte County	5,185	5,045	140	2.7	5,205	4,990	215	4.1
Campbell County	860	835	25	3.0	890	850	40	4.3
Charles Mix County	4,095	3,950	145	3.6	4,175	3,985	190	4.6
Clark County	1,825	1,765	60	3.3	1,850	1,760	90	4.8
Clay County	7,420	7,205	215	2.9	7,375	7,090	285	3.9
Codington County	16,030	15,610	420	2.6	15,995	15,380	615	3.9
Corson County	1,385	1,310	75	5.3	1,415	1,320	95	6.8
Custer County	5,135	5,015	120	2.3	5,140	4,975	165	3.2
Davison County	11,260	10,930	330	2.9	11,240	10,855	385	3.4
Day County	3,000	2,880	120	4.0	3,020	2,870	150	5.0
Deuel County	2,650	2,580	70	2.7	2,645	2,540	105	4.0
Dewey County	2,410	2,250	160	6.7	2,610	2,415	195	7.4
Douglas County	1,800	1,755	45	2.6	1,790	1,730	60	3.4
Edmunds County	2,105	2,055	50	2.5	2,105	2,030	75	3.7
Fall River County	3,985	3,880	105	2.7	3,940	3,785	155	4.0
Faulk County	1,220	1,185	35	2.8	1,160	1,110	50	4.1
Grant County	4,145	4,015	130	3.1	4,150	3,965	185	4.5
Gregory County	2,430	2,355	75	3.0	2,485	2,390	95	3.7
Haakon County	1,200	1,170	30	2.6	1,245	1,200	45	3.6
Hamlin County	2,900	2,815	85	2.9	2,880	2,770	110	3.9
Hand County	1,950	1,900	50	2.7	1,885	1,815	70	3.8
Hanson County	2,040	1,995	45	2.3	2,040	1,980	60	2.9
Harding County	820	800	20	2.6	780	750	30	4.1

Hughes County	10,475	10,235	240	2.3	10,325	9,980	345	3.3
Hutchinson County	3,860	3,745	115	3.0	3,840	3,685	155	4.1
Hyde County	790	765	25	3.4	765	730	35	4.3
Jackson County	1,320	1,260	60	4.6	1,345	1,260	85	6.3
Jerauld County	1,315	1,280	35	2.7	1,325	1,280	45	3.4
Jones County	770	750	20	2.3	765	740	25	3.1
Kingsbury County	3,055	2,965	90	3.0	3,065	2,925	140	4.5
Lake County	6,835	6,655	180	2.6	6,835	6,575	260	3.8
Lawrence County	12,910	12,555	355	2.7	13,005	12,485	520	4.0
Lincoln County	18,730	18,360	370	2.0	18,620	18,145	475	2.6
Lyman County	1,925	1,855	70	3.7	2,000	1,895	105	5.3
McCook County	3,070	2,955	115	3.7	3,035	2,920	115	3.8
McPherson County	1,195	1,150	45	3.9	1,210	1,155	55	4.4
Marshall County	2,205	2,135	70	3.1	2,160	2,065	95	4.5
Meade County	12,975	12,580	395	3.1	13,055	12,540	515	3.9
Mellette County	895	860	35	4.1	885	840	45	5.3
Miner County	1,280	1,235	45	3.5	1,235	1,170	65	5.2
Minnehaha County	95,035	92,625	2,410	2.5	94,945	91,540	3,405	3.6
Moody County	4,025	3,910	115	2.8	3,945	3,790	155	4.0
Pennington County	52,480	51,000	1,480	2.8	52,915	50,830	2,085	3.9
Perkins County	1,770	1,725	45	2.6	1,745	1,675	70	4.0
Potter County	1,380	1,335	45	3.2	1,345	1,290	55	4.1
Roberts County	4,955	4,775	180	3.7	4,865	4,635	230	4.8
Sanborn County	1,605	1,565	40	2.6	1,610	1,550	60	3.7
Shannon County	3,635	3,360	275	7.5	3,980	3,530	450	11.3
Spink County	3,495	3,385	110	3.1	3,505	3,355	150	4.3
Stanley County	2,000	1,950	50	2.4	1,950	1,900	50	2.6
Sully County	1,075	1,055	20	2.0	1,030	1,000	30	2.8
Todd County	3,340	3,150	190	5.6	3,445	3,235	210	6.0
Tripp County	3,070	2,980	90	3.0	3,070	2,945	125	4.1
Turner County	4,720	4,585	135	2.8	4,705	4,530	175	3.7
Union County	7,450	7,225	225	3.0	7,520	7,245	275	3.7
Walworth County	2,665	2,575	90	3.4	2,680	2,555	125	4.7
Yankton County	12,345	12,005	340	2.7	12,270	11,800	470	3.8
Ziebach County	845	795	50	5.7	920	855	65	7.0

Benchmarked estimates for 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005 have been recently updated.

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## South Dakota Hours & Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers

	<b>May 2006*</b>	<b>April 2006</b>	<b>May 2005</b>
Number of Manufacturing Production Workers	31,400	31,200	30,100
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	40.5	42.5
Average Weekly Earnings	\$580.78	\$547.56	\$568.23
Average Hourly Earnings	\$13.73	\$13.52	\$13.37
*Preliminary data subject to revision.			
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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




## South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

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January 2005 to December 2005*			
Statewide	\$29,149	Hutchinson County	\$22,448
Rapid City MSA	\$28,759	Hyde County	\$25,987
Sioux Falls MSA	\$33,257	Jackson County	\$21,536
Aurora County	\$20,980	Jerauld County	\$22,966
Beadle County	\$27,423	Jones County	\$20,039
Bennett County	\$23,022	Kingsbury County	\$23,597
Bon Homme County	\$23,718	Lake County	\$26,081
Brookings County	\$28,268	Lawrence County	\$24,625
Brown County	\$28,104	Lincoln County	\$30,397
Brule County	\$21,028	Lyman County	\$20,608
Buffalo County	\$28,723	McCook County	\$21,705
Butte County	\$22,302	McPherson County	\$18,101
Campbell County	\$18,810	Marshall County	\$24,933
Charles Mix County	\$21,779	Meade County	\$27,372
Clark County	\$20,848	Mellette County	\$19,888
Clay County	\$25,055	Miner County	\$21,741
Codington County	\$26,894	Minnehaha County	\$33,823
Corson County	\$23,364	Moody County	\$27,651
Custer County	\$24,187	Pennington County	\$28,948
Davison County	\$26,427	Perkins County	\$20,877
Day County	\$21,236	Potter County	\$21,523
Deuel County	\$26,231	Roberts County	\$22,338
Dewey County	\$27,174	Sanborn County	\$20,444
Douglas County	\$21,216	Shannon County	\$28,686
Edmunds County	\$22,689	Spink County	\$22,749
Fall River County	\$24,995	Stanley County	\$24,133
Faulk County	\$20,103	Sully County	\$21,910
Grant County	\$28,688	Todd County	\$26,316
Gregory County	\$20,454	Tripp County	\$22,380
Haakon County	\$22,865	Turner County	\$23,382
Hamlin County	\$24,545	Union County	\$39,858
Hand County	\$22,372	Walworth County	\$21,385
Hanson County	\$22,475	Yankton County	\$27,766
Harding County	\$24,299	Ziebach County	\$25,055

Hughes County	\$29,724
*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)	

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

	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<b>Career Center Activities</b>					
Job Seekers	66,771	62,603	70,676	6.7%	-5.5%
Entered Employments	29,115	26,709	29,363	9.0%	-0.8%
Job Openings Received	81,251	72,355	72,287	12.3%	12.4%
<b>Unemployment Insurance Activities</b>					
Initial Claims	1,451	1,120	1,516	29.6%	-4.3%
Weeks Claimed	6,747	10,496	9,731	-35.7%	-30.7%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,223,525	\$1,629,305	\$1,721,012	-24.9%	-28.9%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$19,491,835	\$17,773,320	\$22,370,873	9.7%	-12.9%
<a href="#">Click here</a> for definitons.					
<a href="#">Click here</a> for South Dakota Career Centers information.					

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## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

May 2006					
Aurora	22	Fall River	34	Marshall	31
Beadle	150	Faulk	4	Meade	232
Bennett	35	Grant	75	Mellette	37
Bon Homme	71	Gregory	33	Miner	38
Brookings	192	Haakon	0	Minnehaha	1,353
Brown	244	Hamlin	38	Moody	39
Brule	33	Hand	10	Pennington	881
Buffalo	54	Hanson	36	Perkins	16
Butte	70	Harding	6	Potter	31
Campbell	10	Hughes	72	Roberts	141
Charles Mix	72	Hutchinson	53	Sanborn	22
Clark	7	Hyde	0	Shannon	223
Clay	91	Jackson	20	Spink	42
Codington	189	Jerauld	20	Stanley	20
Corson	66	Jones	5	Sully	4
Custer	43	Kingsbury	34	Todd	190
Davison	283	Lake	124	Tripp	29
Day	113	Lawrence	176	Turner	45
Deuel	17	Lincoln	164	Union	109
Dewey	147	Lyman	48	Walworth	37
Douglas	3	McCook	90	Yankton	169
Edmunds	13	McPherson	15	Ziebach	45
<a href="#">Click here</a> for a definitions.					

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## National Economic Indicators

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	May 2006	April 2006	May 2005	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
Consumer Price Index	202.5	201.5	194.4	0.5%	4.2%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	135.8	135.0	133.9	0.6%	1.4%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,957	1,863	2,034	5.0%	-3.8%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	7.93	7.75	5.98	2.3%	32.6%
<a href="#">Click here</a> for definitons.					

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