



December 2007

South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Market Information Center

Thanks to the American Community Survey (ACS) program, the U.S. Census Bureau recently released more than 1,200 tables of detailed demographic data for 2006, covering such important topics as income, education and work commute.

The ACS program provides, on an annual basis, current data which was previously available only from the decennial census. Unlike the ACS, the U.S. Census is an actual enumeration of the people every 10 years. Its foremost purpose is apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives among the states. The first official Census was conducted in 1790 under Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State. That census, taken by U.S. marshals on horseback, counted 3.9 million inhabitants. Since that time, the decennial Census has been conducted every ten years, generally on April 1, in years ending in a zero.

Besides providing the basis for congressional redistricting, Census data are used in many other ways. Since 1975, the Census Bureau has had responsibility to produce small-area population data needed to redraw state legislative and congressional districts. Other important uses of Census data include the distribution of funds for government programs such as Medicaid; planning the right locations for schools, roads, and other public facilities; helping real estate agents and potential residents learn about a neighborhood; and identifying trends over time that can help predict future needs. However, 10 years is a long time to rely on dated statistics that sometimes no longer accurately represent the current demographics of an area.

For this reason, the Census Bureau began conducting the ACS in the year 2000. The annual ACS lets communities see how they are changing - filling in the gaps between each 10-year census. "The American Community Survey meets a critical need for timely information," said Census Bureau Director Louis Kincannon. "In these fast-paced times, 10 years is too long to wait for detailed census data. These data are vital for the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies ranging from building new schools and roads to establishing initiatives that drive economic development." The ACS data helps federal officials determine where to distribute more than \$300 billion to state and local governments each year.

Although the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program provides the official estimates of population size, including by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, the ACS looks at a wide range of social, economic and housing characteristics for the population by a multitude of demographic variables. The data are available for more than 7,000 areas, including all congressional districts as well as counties, cities, metro areas and American Indian and Alaska Native areas of 65,000 or more residents. Currently, South Dakota ACS data is available on a statewide basis and for Minnehaha County, Pennington County and the city of Sioux Falls.

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the 2006 annual ACS data, which includes data topics such as language, income, education, family size and work commute. Highlights from more than 1,200 data tables recently released include the following:

#### **Older Workers**

Nationally, nearly one in four people between the ages of 65 and 74 (23.2 percent) were in the labor force (either working or looking for work) in 2006, an increase from 19.6 percent in 2000. States with some of the lowest rates of older workers in the labor force include West Virginia

(15.7 percent), Michigan (18.8 percent) and Arizona (19.4 percent). (Michigan and Arizona were not statistically different.)

Some of the highest rates were found in South Dakota and Nebraska, with about one-third of people in this age group in the labor force. South Dakota's rate was 33.5 percent, followed by 31.6 percent in Nebraska.

### **Homeownership**

Homeownership has also increased since 2000, with more than two-thirds of all occupied homes (67.3 percent) currently owned by the occupant, compared to 66.2 percent in 2000. In 2006, the highest rates of homeownership were found in Minnesota (76.3), and some of the lowest were found in New York (55.6 percent) and Washington, D.C. (45.8 percent). South Dakota's rate was 69.2 percent, slightly higher than the national rate of 67.3 percent.

### **Non-English Speakers**

In 2006, about 8 million more people spoke a foreign language at home than in 2000. Nationally, one in five (19.7 percent) over age five spoke a language other than English at home, compared to 17.9 percent in 2000. Among states, California (42.5 percent) had the highest percentage in this category, followed by New Mexico (36.5 percent) and Texas (33.8 percent). About one in 10 California households were linguistically isolated, which means everyone 14 or older in those households had at least some difficulty speaking English. In South Dakota, only 6.5 percent of the population spoke a foreign language at home in 2006, which is the same rate recorded from the 2000 Census.

### **Married with Children**

Nationally, the percentage of households that were married-couple families with children under 18 decreased from 23.5 percent in 2000 to 21.6 percent in 2006.

All states except Connecticut saw a percentage point decrease in households in this category since 2000. In 2006, Utah had the greatest percentage of married-couple households with children under 18, at 32.3 percent. Other states with high rates included Idaho (25.5 percent), California (24.8 percent), Texas (24.7 percent), New Jersey (24.6 percent) and Alaska (24.3 percent). Florida (18.2 percent) and Washington, D.C. (7.3 percent) had some of the lowest. South Dakota's rate was 21.3 percent in 2006, which decreased compared to 24.5 percent in 2000.

### **Additional highlights**

The District of Columbia had a higher percentage of people with a bachelor's degree or higher (46 percent) than any state. The rate in South Dakota was 25 percent, compared to the national rate of 27 percent. However, South Dakota has a higher rate of high school completers, at 88 percent compared to the national rate of 84 percent.

California and Hawaii were the two states with the highest median value of owner-occupied homes (more than \$500,000). California cities Newport Beach and Santa Barbara had median home values of about \$1 million. Corresponding to the low cost of living in South Dakota, the 2006 median value of owner-occupied homes was \$112,600.

More than half of California homeowners with a mortgage spent 30 percent or more of their household incomes on mortgage payments and other owner costs. Less than a quarter of North Dakota homeowners spent 30 percent or more of their household incomes on mortgage payments and other owner costs. Similar rates occur in South Dakota, with 27 percent of homeowners spending 30 percent or more of their household incomes for these expenses. There were 41 percent of South Dakota homeowners who spent less than 20 percent.

Much more detailed information is available on the Census Bureau website and easily accessible using the American FactFinder application at <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>. As is the case with all surveys, statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. Please consult data tables for specific margins of error. For more information please access: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/index.htm>.

As another service to users, Labor Market Information Center staff are familiar with the American FactFinder application and would be happy to “walk you through it” over the phone as needed. Simply call us at 605-626-2314 or 1-800-592-1881.

## Overview of the labor market in November 2007

### 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 66,045 in November. 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. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

### Labor Force

South Dakota's labor force of 440,500 in November was up slightly from October. There were 12,400 unemployed in November. The unemployment rate was 2.8 percent in November. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

### 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 week of the 12<sup>th</sup>, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers decreased by 900 workers (or 0.2 percent) from October 2007 to November 2007. ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal loss is within percentage changes that have occurred during past October to November time frames. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

The retail trade industry increased by 800 workers (or 1.6 percent). This increase in workers is related to increased sales activity for the holiday season. The day after Thanksgiving has become known as [Black Friday](#), an annual event in which stores offer large discounts and holiday specials marked down for that day only. This event traditionally brings the holiday bargain hunters out in large droves.

Leisure and hospitality declined by 1,800 workers (or 4.2 percent) as tourist destinations closed or reduced staff to match the decrease in visitors as colder weather occurred.

The financial activities industry declined by 200 workers (or 0.6 percent). It is likely the fallout from the mortgage crisis has affected employment in multiple sectors in the financial activities industries.

#### Over-the-year comparisons

South Dakota's total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count increased by 6,600 employees (or 1.6 percent) from November 2006 to November 2007, but preliminary benchmark results shows that the over-the-year growth was actually closer to a 8,300 worker (or 2.1 percent) increase. ([Click here](#) for more information on preliminary benchmark results.)

**Manufacturing** grew by 900 workers (or 2.1 percent) from November 2006 to November 2007. Durable goods made up 700 of the 900 worker growth. South Dakota manufacturing is an industry showing the opposite trend of national manufacturing for over three years. National manufacturing has not had an annualized gain since 1998, and its recent over-the-year losses have been growing; meanwhile, South Dakota manufacturing has had annualized worker gains since 2004.

**Retail trade** grew by 600 workers (or 1.2 percent) as the industry continues an over-the-year job recovery that started in November 2006.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry grew by 900 workers (or 3.0 percent) over the year as the industry continues a noticeable growth trend. It appears depository institutions made all of the gains, as banks continue to expand and can now be found in or near most major retail outlets. In the 1990s, financial activities was one of South Dakota's fastest growing industries. The growth was a result of [banking reform laws](#) which 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 1,800 workers (or 7.0 percent) with a noticeable share of the growth coming from business support services. The professional and business services continued expansion is good news, as it indicates other industries are expanding to the point they need additional help from professional and business services.

The **health care and social assistance** industry produced an increase of 1,400 workers (or 2.7 percent) over the year. South Dakota health care worker numbers have increased every year since the specific data was first recorded in 1972. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis has written several articles on South Dakota's regional health care that help explain some of the recent increases in medical workers. ([Click here](#) for regional health care articles).

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

South Dakota manufacturing production worker numbers rose by 700 workers (or 2.3 percent) from November 2006 to November 2007. Current hourly earnings are 26 cents stronger than last year's. It is important to remember manufacturing payroll is collected from a limited sample of reporters, and estimates for the most recent month are preliminary, since not all reporters' data has been collected by the time data are released. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

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

Based on preliminary estimates from the monthly survey of Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) establishments, the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count from October 2007 to November 2007 produced a decrease of 900 workers (or 1.5 percent). ([Click here](#) for related data.)

The Rapid City MSA's private industries produced the entire over-the-month decline as the leisure and hospitality industry showed the largest private loss with a 700 worker (or 8.5 percent) decrease. It is evident the Rapid City MSA was a strong driving force in the statewide over-the-month total nonfarm decrease in November.

From November 2006 to November 2007, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased by 500 employees (or 0.8 percent) as retail trade continues its over-the-year worker recovery with a 300 worker (or 3.4 percent) increase. Except for manufacturing, all industries showed over-the-year gains or were basically unchanged. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

#### ***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 October 2007 to November 2007 was nearly unchanged. ([Click here](#) for related data.)

From November 2006 to November 2007, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 3,100 (or 2.3 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker increase. Some of the growth can be attributed to increased demand for goods and services from recent population increases in the MSA ([US Census survey](#)), but it was not only the population that drove up the jobs counts. The MSA is known as a regional center for several industries which bring in more visiting consumers from outside the MSA each year.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>November 2007</u>	<u>October 2007</u>	<u>November 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	410,200	411,100	403,600	-0.2	1.6
Nat. Resources/Mining	1,000	1,000	900	0.0	11.1
Construction	22,600	23,400	22,700	-3.4	-0.4
Manufacturing	43,100	43,000	42,200	0.2	2.1
Durable Goods	29,300	29,100	28,600	0.7	2.4
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,900	13,600	-0.7	1.5
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,700	18,400	-0.5	1.1
Retail Trade	51,300	50,500	50,700	1.6	1.2
Mtr Veh/Prts Dealers	*	*	*	*	*
Food/Beverage Stores	*	*	*	*	*
Gen Merchds Stores	10,300	9,900	10,400	4.0	-1.0
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,200	13,200	13,000	0.0	1.5
Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,200	0.0	0.0
Trans/Warehousing	11,000	11,000	10,800	0.0	1.9
Information	7,200	7,100	7,200	1.4	0.0
Financial Activities	31,000	31,200	30,100	-0.6	3.0
Finance/Insurance	27,300	27,500	26,300	-0.7	3.8
RE/Rental/Leasing	3,700	3,700	3,800	0.0	-2.6
Prof/Bus Services	27,400	27,200	25,600	0.7	7.0
Education/Health Svc	61,000	60,600	59,500	0.7	2.5
Educational Services	7,000	6,800	6,900	2.9	1.4
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	54,000	53,800	52,600	0.4	2.7
Ambul Hlth Care Serv	13,800	13,800	13,300	0.0	3.8
Hospitals	19,500	19,300	18,800	1.0	3.7
Nurs/Res Care Facil	12,300	12,400	12,300	-0.8	0.0
Leisure/Hospitality	41,100	42,900	41,000	-4.2	0.2
Arts/Ent/Recreation	5,800	6,500	5,900	-10.8	-1.7
Accom/Food Service	35,300	36,400	35,100	-3.0	0.6
Accommodation	7,600	8,400	7,400	-9.5	2.7
Food Serv/Drnkng Plac	27,700	28,000	27,700	-1.1	0.0
Other Services	16,000	16,000	15,600	0.0	2.6
Government	76,700	76,300	76,700	0.5	0.0
Federal	11,000	11,000	10,900	0.0	0.9
State	18,400	18,200	18,400	1.1	0.0
State Education	9,600	9,400	9,600	2.1	0.0
Local	47,300	47,100	47,400	0.4	-0.2
Local Education	26,000	25,400	25,800	2.4	0.8

2007 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

\* Data for these industries is no longer publishable because it does not meet U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' criteria.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>November 2007</u>	<u>October 2007</u>	<u>November 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	5,000	5,200	4,900	-3.8	2.0
Manufacturing	3,400	3,400	3,600	0.0	-5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
Retail Trade	9,200	9,000	8,900	2.2	3.4
Trans/Warehsing/Util	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0	0.0
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	3,800	3,900	3,700	-2.6	2.7
Prof Bus Services	4,500	4,500	4,500	0.0	0.0
Education/Health Svc	9,000	9,000	9,000	0.0	0.0
Leisure/Hospitality	7,500	8,200	7,400	-8.5	1.4
Other Services	2,600	2,700	2,600	-3.7	0.0
Government	10,200	10,100	10,100	1.0	1.0

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 The Sioux Falls MSA includes the following counties: Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha and Turner.  
 Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>November 2007</u>	<u>October 2007</u>	<u>November 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,300</b>	<b>135,200</b>	<b>132,200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	7,900	8,200	8,000	-3.7	-1.3
Manufacturing	13,000	13,000	13,400	0.0	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	7,000	7,000	6,700	0.0	4.5
Retail Trade	17,400	17,000	17,000	2.4	2.4
Trans/Warehsing/Util	5,200	5,200	5,200	0.0	0.0
Information	3,100	3,100	3,000	0.0	3.3
Financial Activities	16,500	16,500	16,000	0.0	3.1
Prof Bus Services	10,600	10,700	10,300	-0.9	2.9
Education/Health Svc	24,600	24,500	23,700	0.4	3.8
Leisure/Hospitality	12,900	13,000	12,300	-0.8	4.9
Other Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0.0	2.1
Government	12,300	12,200	11,900	0.8	3.4

2007 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
 County nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels by industry are no longer available.  
 Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## South Dakota Statistical Areas Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Areas</u>	<u>November 2007</u>	<u>November 2006</u>
Rapid City MSA	60,500	60,000
Sioux Falls MSA	135,300	132,200
Aurora County	720	630
Beadle County	8,330	8,020
Bennett County	860	910
Bon Homme County	1,830	1,960
Brookings County	20,010	19,320
Brown County	21,405	21,610
Brule County	2,200	2,320
Buffalo County	480	500
Butte County	2,980	2,845
Campbell County	485	460
Charles Mix County	3,605	3,420
Clark County	1,025	890
Clay County	7,395	7,615
Codington County	16,845	16,200
Corson County	1,025	885
Custer County	2,115	2,280
Davison County	12,195	12,355
Day County	2,000	2,020
Deuel County	1,655	1,635
Dewey County	2,195	2,105
Douglas County	1,080	1,110
Edmunds County	1,100	1,090
Fall River County	2,740	2,765
Faulk County	575	640
Grant County	3,950	3,850
Gregory County	1,565	1,575
Haakon County	750	770
Hamlin County	1,770	1,640
Hand County	1,215	1,255
Hanson County	515	550
Harding County	385	380
Hughes County	11,105	10,860
Hutchinson County	2,610	2,665
Hyde County	570	565
Jackson County	690	695
Jerauld County	1,375	1,385
Jones County	505	465
Kingsbury County	1,745	1,760
Lake County	5,165	5,075
Lawrence County	11,600	11,835
Lyman County	1,640	1,605
McPherson County	685	690
Marshall County	1,435	1,395
Mellette County	450	390
Miner County	840	780
Moody County	2,485	2,445
Perkins County	1,210	1,275

Potter County	880	890
Roberts County	3,725	3,675
Sanborn County	760	815
Shannon County	4,120	3,870
Spink County	2,545	2,415
Stanley County	1,295	1,240
Sully County	560	500
Todd County	3,210	3,055
Tripp County	2,235	2,270
Union County	10,280	9,130
Walworth County	2,405	2,410
Yankton County	12,985	13,305
Ziebach County	400	385

2007 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

County nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels by industry are no longer available.

The Sioux Falls MSA includes the following counties: Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha and Turner.

# South Dakota Labor Supply

## November 2007

South Dakota	66,045	Hanson County	155
Rapid City MSA	9,015	Harding County	65
Sioux Falls MSA	19,550	Hughes County	1,415
Aurora County	160	Hutchinson County	415
Beadle County	1,230	Hyde County	95
Bennett County	440	Jackson County	285
Bon Homme County	440	Jerauld County	135
Brookings County	2,660	Jones County	80
Brown County	3,155	Kingsbury County	275
Brule County	345	Lake County	665
Buffalo County	445	Lawrence County	1,820
Butte County	490	Lyman County	380
Campbell County	75	McPherson County	155
Charles Mix County	735	Marshall County	280
Clark County	230	Mellette County	170
Clay County	1,290	Miner County	125
Codington County	2,250	Moody County	375
Corson County	390	Perkins County	205
Custer County	435	Potter County	150
Davison County	1,815	Roberts County	885
Day County	410	Sanborn County	130
Deuel County	225	Shannon County	2,365
Dewey County	855	Spink County	440
Douglas County	180	Stanley County	215
Edmunds County	225	Sully County	65
Fall River County	495	Todd County	1,200
Faulk County	120	Tripp County	405
Grant County	495	Union County	1,480
Gregory County	250	Walworth County	400
Haakon County	105	Yankton County	1,855
Hamlin County	320	Ziebach County	340
Hand County	190		

# United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<b>Areas</b>	<b>November 2007*</b>				<b>November 2006</b>			
	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Rate</b>
United States	153,870,000	146,703,000	7,167,000	4.7%	152,449,000	145,623,000	6,826,000	4.5%
South Dakota	440,500	428,100	12,400	2.8%	433,600	419,600	14,000	3.2%

Estimates for 2000 to 2006 have been recently updated.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

Areas	November 2007				November 2006			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	439,380	427,900	11,480	2.6	433,385	420,060	13,325	3.1
Aurora County	1,350	1,310	40	3.0	1,295	1,250	45	3.5
Beadle County	9,350	9,145	205	2.2	9,095	8,830	265	2.9
Bennett County	1,335	1,280	55	4.0	1,410	1,340	70	5.1
Bon Homme County	2,905	2,805	100	3.5	3,130	2,980	150	4.9
Brookings County	20,250	19,845	405	2.0	19,435	18,985	450	2.3
Brown County	20,850	20,415	435	2.1	21,000	20,485	515	2.5
Brule County	2,695	2,630	65	2.4	2,825	2,745	80	2.8
Buffalo County	475	420	55	11.2	535	440	95	17.6
Butte County	5,375	5,240	135	2.5	5,280	5,125	155	2.9
Campbell County	860	835	25	3.0	865	830	35	4.3
Charles Mix County	4,075	3,950	125	3.1	3,975	3,825	150	3.8
Clark County	1,905	1,840	65	3.4	1,785	1,720	65	3.7
Clay County	7,775	7,600	175	2.3	7,900	7,670	230	2.9
Codington County	17,010	16,555	455	2.7	16,220	15,740	480	3.0
Corson County	1,435	1,370	65	4.6	1,355	1,275	80	5.8
Custer County	4,035	3,910	125	3.1	4,280	4,135	145	3.3
Davison County	10,760	10,525	235	2.2	10,905	10,620	285	2.6
Day County	2,760	2,650	110	4.1	2,820	2,690	130	4.6
Deuel County	2,700	2,610	90	3.4	2,665	2,575	90	3.3
Dewey County	2,655	2,460	195	7.4	2,590	2,365	225	8.8
Douglas County	1,615	1,575	40	2.5	1,690	1,645	45	2.7
Edmunds County	2,105	2,050	55	2.6	2,120	2,060	60	2.7
Fall River County	3,680	3,560	120	3.3	3,735	3,585	150	4.0
Faulk County	1,075	1,045	30	2.8	1,195	1,155	40	3.2
Grant County	4,280	4,160	120	2.8	4,190	4,060	130	3.1
Gregory County	2,370	2,290	80	3.4	2,415	2,340	75	3.2
Haakon County	1,125	1,095	30	2.5	1,175	1,140	35	2.9
Hamlin County	3,130	3,040	90	2.9	2,980	2,890	90	3.0
Hand County	1,800	1,755	45	2.6	1,895	1,840	55	2.8
Hanson County	1,970	1,920	50	2.6	1,995	1,940	55	2.8
Harding County	705	680	25	3.5	750	725	25	3.5
Hughes County	10,440	10,215	225	2.2	10,170	9,895	275	2.7
Hutchinson County	3,605	3,510	95	2.7	3,720	3,605	115	3.1
Hyde County	735	715	20	2.9	760	735	25	3.3
Jackson County	1,135	1,065	70	6.1	1,170	1,075	95	8.1
Jerauld County	1,335	1,300	35	2.5	1,370	1,330	40	2.9
Jones County	695	680	15	2.2	670	650	20	3.3
Kingsbury County	2,890	2,820	70	2.4	2,925	2,835	90	3.0
Lake County	6,920	6,745	175	2.5	6,750	6,555	195	2.9
Lawrence County	12,865	12,525	340	2.7	12,975	12,605	370	2.8
Lincoln County	20,570	20,135	435	2.1	19,930	19,440	490	2.5
Lyman County	1,995	1,905	90	4.6	2,020	1,930	90	4.4
McCook County	3,150	3,075	75	2.4	3,065	2,970	95	3.1
McPherson County	1,120	1,075	45	3.9	1,165	1,115	50	4.1
Marshall County	2,040	1,970	70	3.5	2,085	1,965	120	5.7
Meade County	12,765	12,435	330	2.6	12,625	12,205	420	3.3

Mellette County	960	925	35	3.8	890	855	35	3.9
Miner County	1,195	1,155	40	3.2	1,155	1,115	40	3.6
Minnehaha County	99,420	97,310	2,110	2.1	96,530	93,970	2,560	2.7
Moody County	4,155	4,030	125	3.0	4,080	3,945	135	3.3
Pennington County	52,850	51,420	1,430	2.7	52,045	50,470	1,575	3.0
Perkins County	1,600	1,550	50	3.1	1,700	1,655	45	2.5
Potter County	1,255	1,215	40	3.0	1,280	1,245	35	2.9
Roberts County	4,875	4,720	155	3.2	4,850	4,660	190	3.9
Sanborn County	1,400	1,370	30	2.2	1,485	1,440	45	2.9
Shannon County	3,870	3,585	285	7.4	3,645	3,315	330	9.1
Spink County	3,465	3,360	105	3.1	3,375	3,270	105	3.1
Stanley County	1,995	1,955	40	2.1	1,935	1,895	40	2.2
Sully County	1,080	1,060	20	1.9	1,020	995	25	2.5
Todd County	3,610	3,425	185	5.1	3,440	3,245	195	5.7
Tripp County	2,925	2,840	85	2.8	3,030	2,935	95	3.1
Turner County	4,785	4,670	115	2.4	4,640	4,510	130	2.8
Union County	7,745	7,505	240	3.1	7,615	7,385	230	3.0
Walworth County	2,700	2,610	90	3.4	2,720	2,610	110	4.0
Yankton County	11,915	11,615	300	2.5	12,145	11,795	350	2.9
Ziebach County	915	855	60	6.8	865	820	45	5.4

Estimates for 2000 to 2006 have been recently updated.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Areas

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<b>Areas</b>	<b>November 2007*</b>				<b>November 2006</b>			
	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Rapid City MSA	65,615	63,855	1,760	2.7	64,670	62,680	1,990	3.1
Sioux Falls MSA	127,925	125,190	2,735	2.1	124,165	120,890	3,275	2.6
Aberdeen MiSA	22,955	22,470	485	2.1	23,120	22,545	575	2.5
Brookings MiSA	20,250	19,845	405	2.0	19,435	18,985	450	2.3
Huron MiSA	9,350	9,145	205	2.2	9,095	8,830	265	2.9
Mitchell MiSA	12,730	12,445	285	2.3	12,905	12,560	345	2.7
Pierre MiSA	12,430	12,165	265	2.1	12,100	11,785	315	2.6
Spearfish MiSA	12,865	12,525	340	2.7	12,975	12,605	370	2.8
Vermillion MiSA	7,775	7,600	175	2.3	7,900	7,670	230	2.9
Watertown MiSA	20,140	19,595	545	2.7	19,200	18,630	570	3.0
Yankton MiSA	11,915	11,615	300	2.5	12,145	11,795	350	2.9
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,575	3,315	260	7.2	3,460	3,185	275	7.9

Estimates for 2000 to 2006 have been recently updated.

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

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Cities

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<b>November 2007*</b>			<u>Rate</u>
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
Aberdeen City	14,590	14,275	315	2.2%
Brookings City	13,670	13,405	265	1.9%
Huron City	6,545	6,395	150	2.3%
Mitchell City	8,385	8,200	185	2.2%
Pierre City	8,820	8,625	195	2.2%
Rapid City City	34,855	33,825	1,030	2.9%
Sioux Falls City	87,045	85,175	1,870	2.1%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	8,400	8,225	175	2.1%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	78,645	76,950	1,695	2.2%
Spearfish City	5,100	4,945	155	3.1%
Vermillion City	6,125	5,985	140	2.3%
Watertown City	13,235	12,860	375	2.8%
Yankton City	7,555	7,340	215	2.9%

\*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.



## Hours & Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers

	<b>November 2007*</b>	<b>October 2007</b>	<b>November 2006</b>
Number of Manufacturing Production Workers	31,800	31,800	31,100
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.3	42.3
Average Weekly Earnings	\$603.50	\$613.77	\$589.66
Average Hourly Earnings	\$14.20	\$14.51	\$13.94

\*Preliminary data subject to revision.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

April 2006 to March 2007\*

Statewide	\$30,532	Hutchinson County	\$22,940
Rapid City MSA	\$30,144	Hyde County	\$25,750
Sioux Falls MSA	\$34,801	Jackson County	\$22,742
Aurora County	\$22,623	Jerauld County	\$24,202
Beadle County	\$28,169	Jones County	\$21,053
Bennett County	\$23,701	Kingsbury County	\$25,263
Bon Homme County	\$23,855	Lake County	\$27,053
Brookings County	\$30,344	Lawrence County	\$25,521
Brown County	\$29,462	Lincoln County	\$31,972
Brule County	\$21,138	Lyman County	\$21,073
Buffalo County	\$31,625	McCook County	\$23,186
Butte County	\$23,515	McPherson County	\$18,808
Campbell County	\$19,902	Marshall County	\$26,189
Charles Mix County	\$22,743	Meade County	\$29,309
Clark County	\$21,783	Mellette County	\$19,734
Clay County	\$26,165	Miner County	\$23,025
Codington County	\$28,287	Minnehaha County	\$35,392
Corson County	\$24,600	Moody County	\$30,279
Custer County	\$24,988	Pennington County	\$30,256
Davison County	\$27,819	Perkins County	\$20,725
Day County	\$21,880	Potter County	\$21,805
Deuel County	\$28,876	Roberts County	\$24,193
Dewey County	\$28,983	Sanborn County	\$22,277
Douglas County	\$23,114	Shannon County	\$30,158
Edmunds County	\$22,859	Spink County	\$24,070
Fall River County	\$27,004	Stanley County	\$24,250
Faulk County	\$21,431	Sully County	\$22,391
Grant County	\$29,306	Todd County	\$27,805
Gregory County	\$21,713	Tripp Cou	

## South Dakota Department of Labor Career Centers Activities

	October 2006 - September 2007	October 2005 - September 2006	% Chg Last Year
<b><u>Career Center Activities</u></b>			
Job Seekers	76,101	84,305	-9.7%
Entered Employments	27,699	50,810	-45.5%
Job Openings Received	85,298	89,536	-4.7%

## South Dakota Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance Activities

	November 2007	October 2007	November 2006	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<b><u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u></b>					
Initial Claims	1,894	1,391	2,188	36.2%	-13.4%
Weeks Claimed	5,455	4,441	6,588	22.8%	-17.2%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$836,908	\$762,277	\$999,348	9.8%	-16.3%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$25,907,377	\$26,034,586	\$20,818,808	-0.5%	24.4%

## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

### November 2007

Aurora	13	Fall River	81	Marshall	67
Beadle	71	Faulk	0	Meade	162
Bennett	13	Grant	56	Mellette	24
Bon Homme	24	Gregory	57	Miner	9
Brookings	99	Haakon	8	Minnehaha	809
Brown	127	Hamlin	57	Moody	28
Brule	14	Hand	10	Pennington	918
Buffalo	36	Hanson	28	Perkins	22
Butte	68	Harding	2	Potter	18
Campbell	4	Hughes	96	Roberts	59
Charles Mix	62	Hutchinson	17	Sanborn	11
Clark	49	Hyde	0	Shannon	175
Clay	46	Jackson	26	Spink	60
Codington	409	Jerauld	9	Stanley	17
Corson	20	Jones	0	Sully	5
Custer	72	Kingsbury	15	Todd	155
Davison	60	Lake	80	Tripp	37
Day	72	Lawrence	165	Turner	30
Deuel	45	Lincoln	161	Union	95
Dewey	112	Lyman	78	Walworth	72
Douglas	5	McCook	15	Yankton	190
Edmunds	21	McPherson	17	Ziebach	33

## National Economic Indicators

	<b>November 2007</b>	<b>October 2007</b>	<b>November 2006</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Consumer Price Index	210.2	208.9	201.5	0.6%	4.3%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	139.5	139.3	138.1	0.1%	1.0%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,187	1,232	1,565	-3.7%	-24.2%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	7.50	7.74	8.25	-3.1%	-9.1%