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## Labor Bulletin

May 2007

South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Market Information Center

### Mass layoff ... what?

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Mass Layoff Statistics. Sound kind of scary? The word “mass” does have a negative connotation – mass destruction, mass confusion, mass chaos, massacre. What about the word “layoff?” The mere mention of the word is sometimes enough to send any worker into a panic, and why not? It could happen to anyone, anywhere, anyplace, anytime. Statistics. This isn’t necessarily as scary as it is boring, at least to most people. Although the mere thought of any of these words might make the average person cringe, when combined they represent an important program used by various government officials, as well as private companies, to help people.

The data produced by the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is used for sub-state allocations of federal funds for dislocated workers through the Economic Development and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act. Analyzing ailing industries or geographic areas, identifying the causes and scope of worker dislocation, and tabulating dislocated worker characteristics are just a few of the uses for this data. Designed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to track the closing, downsizing and outsourcing of companies in the United States, the Mass Layoff Statistics program is also an important tool for monitoring the well-being of our economy.

The MLS program is a nationwide program used to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks in the United States by using data from each state’s unemployment insurance database. The MLS program is a cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and state agencies. It has been in operation since 1995. The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor is the administrator of the MLS program in South Dakota.

The MLS program uses establishment information from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) in conjunction with unemployment insurance claims data to detect possible layoff events, which are called MLS events. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic characteristics as age, race, sex, ethnic group and place of residence.

A potential MLS event is triggered in the computer system used for the MLS program when an establishment has at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against it during a consecutive five-week period. An initial claim occurs when an unemployed person initiates a request for either determination of entitlement to or eligibility for unemployment insurance (UI) compensation. After an event is triggered, the employer is contacted by the state agency to determine whether those separations lasted 31 days or longer. If the event did exceed 31 days, information is obtained on the reason for the layoff, total number of persons separated, worksite status, pre-layoff employment, recall expectations and movement of work.

The movement of work questions are one of the latest additions to the MLS program. These questions are used to aid in the collection of additional information on outsourcing and offshoring through the employer interviews. **Outsourcing** is the movement of work formerly conducted in-house by employees paid directly by a company to a different company. The different company can be located inside or outside of the United States. The work can occur at a different

geographic location or remain onsite. **Offshoring** is the movement of work from within the United States to locations outside of the United States. “Offshoring” can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the United States, or to a different company altogether (offshoring/outsourcing). Instead of referring to the data collected as outsourcing and offshoring since those terms may be open to interpretation, BLS decided to define these economic actions in terms of “movement of work.”

The movement of work data was first collected in January 2004. In order to collect this data accurately, BLS has come up with two basic questions for the interviewer to ask the employer during the phone interview. One pertains to movement of work within the company and the other pertains to movement of work to another company under contractual arrangements:

1. “Did this layoff include your company moving work from this location(s) to a different geographic location(s) within your company?”
2. “Did this layoff include your company moving work that was performed in-house by your employees to a different company, through contractual arrangements?”

If an employer responded “yes” to either of those basic questions, then the respondent is asked to indicate the specific geographic area to which work was moved and the number of separated workers associated with that action.

Although the MLS program is an important tool for tracking outsourcing and offshoring, it is important to realize there are components of these two instances beyond the scope of the MLS program. The MLS program does not collect statistics on small establishments (those employing fewer than 50 workers). In those establishments employing 50 or more, MLS does not collect data on layoffs of fewer than 50 people in a five-week period. Also, MLS does not collect information when there is not direct job loss (where employers initiate of transfer work elsewhere without laying off workers).

Both monthly and quarterly data reports are available on the BLS website (<http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>) for all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The monthly releases are available back to September 1996, but there is MLS data available beginning in April 1995. The monthly data released by BLS contains information on the number of establishments and workers the layoffs affected in demographic and industry detail. Quarterly releases date back to second quarter 1996. These reports include data on private sector nonfarm establishments and contain information on the total number of persons separated, reasons for separation, worksite closures, recall expectations, and socioeconomic characteristics on UI claimants, such as gender, age, race and residency. In addition to the monthly releases available on the BLS website, data seekers are also able to use queries to extract precise data for their specific needs.

The following tables represent just a few examples of the types of MLS data available on the BLS website. Because South Dakota is a small state in which the majority of businesses employ less than 50 people, there is little data available due to confidentiality reasons. However, there is a good collection of data for the nation and the Midwest region.

Table 1 on the next page represents the total number of layoff events for all industries and the total initial claimants for the United States, the Midwest region and South Dakota.

<b>Table 1 2006 Mass Layoff Statistics All Industries</b>		
	Layoff Events	Total Initial Claimants
United States	13,988	1,484,391
Midwest Region	4,026	508,798
South Dakota	7	752
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics</i>		

Table 2 represents the number of layoffs for South Dakota and its surrounding states in the manufacturing industry. The N/D represents data not releasable due to confidentiality reasons. There must be three or more layoffs in order for data to be released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<b>Manufacturing Layoff Events for South Dakota and Surrounding States 1996-2006</b>							
	<b>Iowa</b>	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Montana</b>
1996	79	92	6	N/D	N/D	0	5
1997	103	88	3	7	3	N/D	8
1998	107	76	8	5	5	0	10
1999	138	63	7	8	7	N/D	5
2000	160	90	11	7	3	0	10
2001	233	150	32	16	10	N/D	17
2002	171	120	43	14	6	N/D	11
2003	152	108	32	14	4	N/D	14
2004	98	78	30	9	N/D	0	6
2005	127	96	33	6	N/D	N/D	7
2006	108	85	28	11	N/D	N/D	7
Note: N/D represents data not available due to confidentiality restrictions.							
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics</i>							

These are just a few examples of some of the data available from the MLS program.

For more information on the MLS program or to obtain data, visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics website at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm> or contact Mandy Worth at the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center at [Mandy.Worth@state.sd.us](mailto:Mandy.Worth@state.sd.us).

## Overview of the Labor Market in May

### 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 77,125 in April. 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 437,000 in March was up by 800 people from February, and up more than 8,000 people from March 2006. There were 13,600 unemployed in March, down from February. The unemployment rate was 3.1 percent in March. ([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, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 6,000 workers (or 1.5 percent) from March 2007 to April 2007. ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal gain is within historical patterns derived from previous March to April employment level changes. ([Click here](#) for historical data.) Construction, along with leisure and hospitality, produced a majority of the gains as both industries enjoyed warmer weather more conducive to their industries. All other industries showed small gains or were basically unchanged.

**Construction** produced an over-the-month gain of 2,200 workers (or 11.3 percent). The typical seasonal gain came with the warmer April weather as contractors did additional hiring. March through July are the months usually showing construction worker increases, with April and May showing the highest worker gains. **Leisure and hospitality** grew by 1,600 workers (or 4.0 percent) as food services and drinking places made up a large majority of the worker gain. The seasonal gain is within historical patterns.

#### Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 10,400 employees (or 2.6 percent) from April 2006 to April 2007. In general, South Dakota worker growth has been increasing steadily since 2003 after recovering from the [2001](#) national recession.

South Dakota's **construction** boom still continues with a published growth of 700 workers (or 3.3 percent). Despite interest rates, the industry shows promise of continuing a South Dakota annualized (annual average) construction worker expansion trend which started in 1989. The 18 year trend is three times longer than South Dakota's post World War II annualized construction growth trend (1946-1951) and is twice as long as the nation's longest annualized construction worker growth trend ([1993 to 2001](#)).

**Manufacturing** grew by 1,700 workers (or 4.1 percent) from April 2006 to April 2007 and produced an employment level of 42,700 workers. Durable goods made up 1,100 of the 1,700 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, while South Dakota manufacturing has had annualized worker gains since 2004.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry grew by 1,900 workers (or 6.5 percent) over-the-year as the industry continues a noticeable growth trend. It appears depository institutions made most 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](#) 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.

**Education and health services** increased by 1,400 workers (or 2.4 percent). Two hundred of the worker gain came from private education. (Note: public education is coded under government.) The **health care and social services** industry continues its lengthy growth trend, increasing by 1,200 workers (or 2.3 percent) over-the-year. South Dakota health care worker numbers have increased every year since the specific data was first recorded in 1972. The worker growth has been for several reasons. One is 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 users' 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 1,200 workers (or 3.0 percent) and continues a growth trend now over four years long. It is likely leisure and hospitality's continued growth is the result of increased spending by [visiting tourists](#), as well as efforts by local development groups and at the state level (such as through the [2010 Initiative](#)) to encourage expansion of this industry.

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

South Dakota manufacturing production worker numbers rose by 200 workers (or 0.6 percent) from April 2006 to April 2007. Current hourly earnings are 64 cents stronger than last year's, while overtime hours are 1.2 hours more over-the-year.

It is important to remember 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 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 MSA establishments, the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count from March 2007 to April 2007 increased by 1,300 workers (or 2.2 percent). ([Click here](#) for related data.). The main contributors to the over-the-month gain were mining and construction, along with leisure and hospitality.

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

From April 2006 to April 2007, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased 1,400 employees (or 2.4 percent). Financial activities had the largest percentage gain with a 300 worker (or 8.8 percent) increase; while retail trade continues its over-the-year worker recovery with a 400 worker (or 4.8 percent) increase. Except for manufacturing, all industries showed over-the-year gains or were basically unchanged. ([Click here for related 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 March 2007 to April 2007 increased by 1,300 workers (or 1.0 percent). Except for leisure and hospitality's 400 worker (or 3.1 percent) increase and mining and construction's 700 worker (or 10.1 percent) gain, all industries produced minimal over-the-month growth or were basically unchanged. ([Click here for related data.](#))

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

From April 2006 to April 2007, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 4,400 (or 3.4 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker increase. Much of the over-the-year change in worker levels correlates to the

population boom occurring in South Dakota's largest urban area.

[Click here](#) for more information on the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, including definitions.

**?** 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.leonhardt@state.sd.us](mailto:tom.leonhardt@state.sd.us) .

# South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>April 2007</u>	<u>March 2007</u>	<u>April 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	403,800	397,800	393,400	1.5	2.6
Nat. Resources/Mining	900	800	900	12.5	0.0
Construction	21,600	19,400	20,900	11.3	3.3
Manufacturing	42,700	42,300	41,000	0.9	4.1
Durable Goods	29,200	28,900	28,100	1.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,400	12,900	0.7	4.7
Wholesale Trade	19,000	18,700	18,300	1.6	3.8
Retail Trade	48,600	48,300	48,200	0.6	0.8
Mtr Veh/Prts Dealers	*	*	*	*	*
Food/Beverage Stores	*	*	*	*	*
Gen Merchds Stores	9,800	10,000	9,300	-2.0	5.4
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,300	12,900	12,500	3.1	6.4
Utilities	2,300	2,200	2,200	4.5	4.5
Trans/Warehousing	11,000	10,700	10,300	2.8	6.8
Information	7,000	7,000	6,900	0.0	1.4
Financial Activities	31,000	30,800	29,100	0.6	6.5
Finance/Insurance	27,300	27,000	25,400	1.1	7.5
RE/Rental/Leasing	3,700	3,800	3,700	-2.6	0.0
Prof/Bus Services	26,300	26,200	25,400	0.4	3.5
Education/Health Svc	59,800	59,800	58,400	0.0	2.4
Educational Services	7,000	7,000	6,800	0.0	2.9
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	52,800	52,800	51,600	0.0	2.3
Ambul Hlth Care Serv	13,500	13,500	13,100	0.0	3.1
Hospitals	18,800	18,800	18,300	0.0	2.7
Nurs/Res Care Facil	12,500	12,400	12,400	0.8	0.8
Leisure/Hospitality	41,600	40,000	40,400	4.0	3.0
Arts/Ent/Recreation	5,800	5,500	5,900	5.5	-1.7
Accom/Food Service	35,800	34,500	34,500	3.8	3.8
Accommodation	7,500	7,100	7,100	5.6	5.6
Food Serv/Drnkng Plac	28,300	27,400	27,400	3.3	3.3
Other Services	15,800	15,700	15,500	0.6	1.9
Government	76,200	75,900	75,900	0.4	0.4
Federal	10,800	10,800	11,000	0.0	-1.8
State	18,000	18,000	18,000	0.0	0.0
State Education	9,200	9,300	9,200	-1.1	0.0
Local	47,400	47,100	46,900	0.6	1.1
Local Education	25,800	25,700	25,700	0.4	0.4

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>April 2007</u>	<u>March 2007</u>	<u>April 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>59,100</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	4,800	4,500	4,700	6.7	2.1
Manufacturing	3,600	3,600	3,800	0.0	-5.3
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	2,100	4.8	4.8
Retail Trade	8,800	8,600	8,400	2.3	4.8
Trans/Warehsing/Util	2,000	2,000	1,900	0.0	5.3
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	3,700	3,700	3,400	0.0	8.8
Prof Bus Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2.3	2.3
Education/Health Svc	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Leisure/Hospitality	7,800	7,400	7,600	5.4	2.6
Other Services	2,700	2,600	2,600	3.8	3.8
Government	10,200	10,200	10,100	0.0	1.0

2007 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.  
 Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>April 2007</u>	<u>March 2007</u>	<u>April 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132,300</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>127,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	7,600	6,900	7,500	10.1	1.3
Manufacturing	13,100	13,100	13,000	0.0	0.8
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	6,600	1.5	3.0
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	15,800	0.0	5.7
Trans/Warehsing/Util	5,200	5,100	5,000	2.0	4.0
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	0.0	3.4
Financial Activities	16,000	16,100	15,500	-0.6	3.2
Prof Bus Services	10,200	10,200	9,900	0.0	3.0
Education/Health Svc	23,700	23,800	22,700	-0.4	4.4
Leisure/Hospitality	13,200	12,800	12,400	3.1	6.5
Other Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-2.1	2.2
Government	12,200	11,900	12,100	2.5	0.8

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>April 2007</u>	<u>April 2006</u>
Rapid City MSA	60,400	59,000
Sioux Falls MSA	132,300	127,900
Aurora County	690	645
Beadle County	8,380	7,890
Bennett County	930	910
Bon Homme County	1,905	2,110
Brookings County	19,595	18,460
Brown County	21,425	21,395
Brule County	2,200	2,340
Buffalo County	505	515
Butte County	3,005	2,780
Campbell County	475	460
Charles Mix County	3,380	3,420
Clark County	1,025	910
Clay County	7,395	7,240
Codington County	16,250	15,735
Corson County	995	920
Custer County	2,265	2,260
Davison County	11,680	12,120
Day County	2,050	2,050
Deuel County	1,615	1,590
Dewey County	2,175	2,040
Douglas County	1,035	1,100
Edmunds County	1,085	1,070
Fall River County	2,645	2,720
Faulk County	585	605
Grant County	3,985	3,710
Gregory County	1,435	1,485
Haakon County	735	760
Hamlin County	1,685	1,590
Hand County	1,170	1,200
Hanson County	575	520
Harding County	330	370
Hughes County	11,025	10,670
Hutchinson County	2,530	2,660
Hyde County	560	550
Jackson County	690	660
Jerauld County	1,325	1,270
Jones County	490	465
Kingsbury County	1,640	1,780
Lake County	5,050	5,070
Lawrence County	11,645	11,445
Lyman County	1,550	1,445
McPherson County	710	695
Marshall County	1,500	1,425
Mellette County	465	405
Miner County	755	790
Moody County	2,485	2,290
Perkins County	1,245	1,215

Potter County	865	915
Roberts County	3,645	3,515
Sanborn County	770	830
Shannon County	4,370	4,125
Spink County	2,555	2,450
Stanley County	1,155	1,065
Sully County	475	450
Todd County	3,035	2,925
Tripp County	2,165	2,235
Union County	9,690	8,600
Walworth County	2,310	2,270
Yankton County	12,890	12,995
Ziebach County	395	360

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

**April 2007**

South Dakota	77,175	Hanson County	195
Rapid City MSA	11,620	Harding County	85
Sioux Falls MSA	21,640	Hughes County	1,815
Aurora County	175	Hutchinson County	495
Beadle County	1,460	Hyde County	115
Bennett County	455	Jackson County	375
Bon Homme County	495	Jerauld County	250
Brookings County	2,985	Jones County	85
Brown County	3,650	Kingsbury County	350
Brule County	440	Lake County	920
Buffalo County	465	Lawrence County	2,520
Butte County	620	Lyman County	460
Campbell County	95	McPherson County	180
Charles Mix County	860	Marshall County	375
Clark County	275	Mellette County	170
Clay County	1,400	Miner County	150
Codington County	2,710	Moody County	415
Corson County	430	Perkins County	230
Custer County	740	Potter County	170
Davison County	2,110	Roberts County	1,040
Day County	515	Sanborn County	150
Deuel County	335	Shannon County	2,180
Dewey County	905	Spink County	510
Douglas County	225	Stanley County	270
Edmunds County	265	Sully County	125
Fall River County	635	Todd County	1,220
Faulk County	140	Tripp County	445
Grant County	640	Union County	1,530
Gregory County	295	Walworth County	525
Haakon County	130	Yankton County	2,170
Hamlin County	405	Ziebach County	305
Hand County	235		

# United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>April 2007*</u>				<u>April 2006</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
United States	152,587,000	145,786,000	6,801,000	4.5%	150,862,000	143,763,000	7,098,000	4.7%
South Dakota	437,100	422,300	14,800	3.4%	428,700	415,100	13,600	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	April 2007				April 2006			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	435,425	421,235	14,190	3.3	427,455	414,750	12,705	3.0
Aurora County	1,330	1,285	45	3.2	1,325	1,275	50	3.6
Beadle County	9,460	9,190	270	2.9	9,040	8,765	275	3.0
Bennett County	1,440	1,370	70	4.9	1,420	1,360	60	4.4
Bon Homme County	3,040	2,885	155	5.2	3,250	3,135	115	3.5
Brookings County	19,785	19,320	465	2.4	18,825	18,415	410	2.2
Brown County	21,015	20,410	605	2.9	21,005	20,470	535	2.5
Brule County	2,705	2,620	85	3.1	2,870	2,790	80	2.7
Buffalo County	500	435	65	13.1	510	455	55	10.5
Butte County	5,450	5,285	165	3.1	5,180	5,050	130	2.5
Campbell County	865	830	35	4.3	855	835	20	2.6
Charles Mix County	3,915	3,755	160	4.1	4,010	3,875	135	3.4
Clark County	1,930	1,845	85	4.3	1,825	1,760	65	3.6
Clay County	7,745	7,530	215	2.8	7,635	7,440	195	2.5
Codington County	16,420	15,895	525	3.2	15,975	15,505	470	2.9
Corson County	1,415	1,345	70	5.0	1,390	1,310	80	5.8
Custer County	4,245	4,100	145	3.4	4,260	4,115	145	3.4
Davison County	10,495	10,160	335	3.2	10,860	10,510	350	3.2
Day County	2,870	2,700	170	6.0	2,900	2,750	150	5.2
Deuel County	2,680	2,550	130	4.8	2,655	2,545	110	4.2
Dewey County	2,615	2,430	185	7.0	2,470	2,310	160	6.6
Douglas County	1,595	1,540	55	3.4	1,685	1,645	40	2.5
Edmunds County	2,100	2,050	50	2.5	2,105	2,055	50	2.3
Fall River County	3,610	3,475	135	3.7	3,690	3,575	115	3.2
Faulk County	1,110	1,070	40	3.5	1,160	1,130	30	2.5
Grant County	4,365	4,175	190	4.4	4,140	3,985	155	3.7
Gregory County	2,230	2,145	85	3.8	2,355	2,270	85	3.5
Haakon County	1,120	1,085	35	3.0	1,175	1,145	30	2.5
Hamlin County	3,030	2,920	110	3.6	2,930	2,850	80	2.7
Hand County	1,785	1,725	60	3.4	1,855	1,805	50	2.7
Hanson County	1,925	1,855	70	3.5	1,975	1,920	55	2.7
Harding County	665	645	20	3.0	735	715	20	2.5
Hughes County	10,275	10,005	270	2.6	9,915	9,690	225	2.2
Hutchinson County	3,570	3,435	135	3.8	3,770	3,640	130	3.4
Hyde County	740	710	30	3.8	750	725	25	3.5
Jackson County	1,145	1,070	75	6.7	1,115	1,050	65	6.0
Jerauld County	1,315	1,275	40	3.0	1,290	1,255	35	2.9
Jones County	690	670	20	2.6	675	660	15	2.5
Kingsbury County	2,815	2,700	115	4.0	2,975	2,875	100	3.4
Lake County	6,825	6,565	260	3.8	6,770	6,595	175	2.6
Lawrence County	12,905	12,520	385	3.0	12,680	12,315	365	2.9
Lincoln County	20,125	19,610	515	2.6	19,445	19,000	445	2.3
Lyman County	1,940	1,850	90	4.7	1,900	1,815	85	4.4
McCook County	3,090	2,995	95	3.1	2,980	2,900	80	2.6
McPherson County	1,175	1,110	65	5.5	1,175	1,130	45	3.9
Marshall County	2,160	2,040	120	5.5	2,105	2,015	90	4.3
Meade County	12,780	12,380	400	3.1	12,505	12,120	385	3.1

Mellette County	985	945	40	4.3	920	880	40	4.5
Miner County	1,130	1,075	55	4.9	1,185	1,140	45	3.7
Minnehaha County	97,535	94,780	2,755	2.8	94,315	91,825	2,490	2.6
Moody County	4,135	3,990	145	3.5	3,915	3,800	115	3.0
Pennington County	52,805	51,195	1,610	3.0	51,620	50,115	1,505	2.9
Perkins County	1,650	1,595	55	3.4	1,675	1,615	60	3.5
Potter County	1,245	1,200	45	3.6	1,335	1,290	45	3.3
Roberts County	4,885	4,645	240	4.9	4,770	4,565	205	4.3
Sanborn County	1,415	1,375	40	2.9	1,505	1,460	45	2.9
Shannon County	4,040	3,770	270	6.7	3,815	3,570	245	6.5
Spink County	3,505	3,380	125	3.6	3,455	3,350	105	3.0
Stanley County	1,965	1,915	50	2.5	1,905	1,855	50	2.6
Sully County	975	950	25	2.5	960	940	20	1.9
Todd County	3,435	3,235	200	5.8	3,320	3,150	170	5.1
Tripp County	2,895	2,790	105	3.6	3,030	2,935	95	3.2
Turner County	4,705	4,550	155	3.3	4,535	4,405	130	2.8
Union County	7,685	7,415	270	3.5	7,650	7,355	295	3.9
Walworth County	2,660	2,515	145	5.5	2,625	2,515	110	4.2
Yankton County	11,890	11,515	375	3.1	11,955	11,635	320	2.7
Ziebach County	890	845	45	5.3	855	805	50	5.8

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

<u>Areas</u>	<u>April 2007*</u>				<u>April 2006</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Rapid City MSA	65,590	63,580	2,010	3.1	64,125	62,235	1,890	2.9
Sioux Falls MSA	125,450	121,930	3,520	2.8	121,275	118,135	3,140	2.6
Aberdeen MiSA	23,115	22,460	655	2.8	23,105	22,525	580	2.5
Brookings MiSA	19,785	19,320	465	2.4	18,825	18,415	410	2.2
Huron MiSA	9,460	9,190	270	2.9	9,040	8,765	275	3.0
Mitchell MiSA	12,420	12,020	400	3.2	12,835	12,430	405	3.2
Pierre MiSA	12,240	11,920	320	2.6	11,815	11,545	270	2.3
Spearfish MiSA	12,905	12,520	385	3.0	12,680	12,315	365	2.9
Vermillion MiSA	7,745	7,530	215	2.8	7,635	7,440	195	2.5
Watertown MiSA	19,455	18,820	635	3.3	18,905	18,355	550	2.9
Yankton MiSA	11,890	11,515	375	3.1	11,955	11,635	320	2.7
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,505	3,275	230	6.6	3,325	3,115	210	6.3

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

	April 2007*			
<u>Areas</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Aberdeen City	14,705	14,270	435	3.0%
Brookings City	13,365	13,050	315	2.3%
Huron City	6,620	6,425	195	3.0%
Mitchell City	8,200	7,920	280	3.4%
Pierre City	8,675	8,445	230	2.7%
Rapid City City	34,830	33,675	1,155	3.3%
Sioux Falls City	85,370	82,955	2,415	2.8%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	8,215	8,010	205	2.5%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	77,155	74,945	2,210	2.9%
Spearfish City	5,110	4,945	165	3.2%
Vermillion City	6,105	5,935	170	2.8%
Watertown City	12,780	12,350	430	3.4%
Yankton City	7,540	7,275	265	3.5%

\*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>April 2007*</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>April 2006</b>
Number of Manufacturing Production Workers	31,000	30,900	30,800
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	43.4	40.5
Average Weekly Earnings	\$590.47	\$612.37	\$547.56
Average Hourly Earnings	\$14.16	\$14.11	\$13.52

\*Preliminary data subject to revision.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

October 2005 to September 2006\*

Statewide	\$29,939	Hutchinson County	\$22,784
Rapid City MSA	\$29,502	Hyde County	\$26,039
Sioux Falls MSA	\$34,160	Jackson County	\$22,709
Aurora County	\$21,908	Jerauld County	\$23,506
Beadle County	\$27,836	Jones County	\$19,950
Bennett County	\$23,018	Kingsbury County	\$24,252
Bon Homme County	\$23,959	Lake County	\$26,573
Brookings County	\$29,432	Lawrence County	\$25,131
Brown County	\$29,023	Lincoln County	\$31,254
Brule County	\$21,002	Lyman County	\$21,066
Buffalo County	\$30,420	McCook County	\$22,358
Butte County	\$22,945	McPherson County	\$18,522
Campbell County	\$19,771	Marshall County	\$25,522
Charles Mix County	\$22,406	Meade County	\$28,240
Clark County	\$21,475	Mellette County	\$19,669
Clay County	\$25,196	Miner County	\$22,193
Codington County	\$27,735	Minnehaha County	\$34,742
Corson County	\$24,441	Moody County	\$29,602
Custer County	\$24,961	Pennington County	\$29,675
Davison County	\$27,240	Perkins County	\$20,896
Day County	\$21,654	Potter County	\$21,708
Deuel County	\$27,125	Roberts County	\$23,492
Dewey County	\$28,337	Sanborn County	\$21,533
Douglas County	\$22,569	Shannon County	\$29,884
Edmunds County	\$22,881	Spink County	\$23,442
Fall River County	\$26,145	Stanley County	\$24,170
Faulk County	\$20,804	Sully County	\$22,283
Grant County	\$29,267	Todd County	\$26,852
Gregory County	\$21,075	Tripp County	\$22,796
Haakon County	\$23,790	Turner County	\$24,665
Hamlin County	\$25,570	Union County	\$38,716
Hand County	\$22,900	Walworth County	\$21,801
Hanson County	\$23,386	Yankton County	\$28,560
Harding County	\$24,885	Ziebach County	\$25,527
Hughes County	\$30,772		

\*This data is updated quarterly.

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

	April 2007	March 2007	April 2006	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<b><u>Career Center Activities</u></b>					
Job Seekers	56,418	53,377	62,603	5.7%	-9.9%
Entered Employments	23,290	21,336	26,709	9.2%	-12.8%
Job Openings Received	71,579	64,619	72,355	10.8%	-1.1%
<b><u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u></b>					
Initial Claims	1,290	1,180	1,120	9.3%	15.2%
Weeks Claimed	10,821	13,912	10,496	-22.2%	3.1%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,946,920	\$2,743,225	\$1,629,305	-29.0%	19.5%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$16,944,185	\$12,260,939	\$17,773,320	38.2%	-4.7%

# Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

**April 2007**

Aurora	14	Fall River	58	Marshall	142
Beadle	202	Faulk	13	Meade	301
Bennett	51	Grant	156	Mellette	47
Bon Homme	125	Gregory	74	Miner	35
Brookings	170	Haakon	8	Minnehaha	2130
Brown	412	Hamlin	94	Moody	108
Brule	42	Hand	27	Pennington	1299
Buffalo	65	Hanson	51	Perkins	24
Butte	148	Harding	3	Potter	45
Campbell	47	Hughes	164	Roberts	214
Charles Mix	103	Hutchinson	77	Sanborn	20
Clark	75	Hyde	19	Shannon	293
Clay	100	Jackson	49	Spink	97
Codington	527	Jerauld	16	Stanley	45
Corson	29	Jones	3	Sully	17
Custer	73	Kingsbury	77	Todd	241
Davison	268	Lake	268	Tripp	73
Day	208	Lawrence	230	Turner	96
Deuel	109	Lincoln	255	Union	122
Dewey	224	Lyman	88	Walworth	202
Douglas	33	McCook	66	Yankton	252
Edmunds	8	McPherson	67	Ziebach	35

# National Economic Indicators

	<b>April 2007</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>April 2006</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Consumer Price Index	206.7	205.4	201.5	0.6%	2.6%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	137.7	136.8	135.8	0.7%	1.4%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,528	1,491	1,821	2.5%	-16.1%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	8.25	8.25	7.75	0.0%	6.5%