



November 2007

South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Market Information Center

### Workplace fatalities in South Dakota

There were 5,703 fatal work injuries in the United States in 2006 according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Meanwhile, South Dakota lost 37 individuals to work-related fatalities.

Beyond these statistics, what do we know about these fatalities? How did they happen? Who were these people? Were they men or women, old or young? What industries did they work in, and what kind of events did they die from? Are there any patterns to these deaths? Are there any generalizations that can be made?

Over half of South Dakota's fatalities in 2006 were caused by transportation incidents. There were six incidents of off-highway transportation accidents and five incidents of non-highway overturns. The balance of deaths due to transportation issues fall under the heading of highway vehicle deaths. The next largest single cause of fatalities is contact with objects and equipment. This category makes up more than 25 percent of fatalities. It is broken into two sub-categories: 'struck by an object' and 'caught in running equipment or machinery.' The numbers of fatalities in 2006 were nearly evenly divided between these two categories, with five 'struck by an object' fatalities and four 'caught in running equipment or machinery' fatalities. With good news for South Dakota, there were no published deaths over the last four years reported in two event or exposure categories: exposure to harmful substances or environments, and fires and explosions.

The South Dakota fatalities were quite evenly divided in 2006 between wage and salaried workers and the self-employed. There were 19 fatalities among the wage and salaried workers and 18 within the ranks of the self-employed. The relatively even distribution between these two groups is rather atypical, judging from data from the past few years. Usually one category is higher than the other, although it fluctuates from year to year as to which one is higher.

The industry accounting for the most fatalities in the state in 2006 was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. There were 17 fatalities in 2006, or 45.9 percent of the fatalities, for the industry category that makes up just 7.1 percent of workers. Contact with objects and equipment, and transportation incidents were the most frequent types of fatal events in this industry in 2006. This industry group has been the highest in workplace fatalities during each of the last four years (for which data is readily available), with one exception. That exception was 2004, when this industry was tied with trade, transportation and utilities. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting witnessed 12 fatalities in 2005, seven in 2004 and 13 in 2003.

The South Dakota industry accounting for the next highest number of fatalities in 2006 was the trade, transportation and utilities industry. The number of fatalities in the trade, transportation and utilities industry (which accounts for about 19 percent of workers) stayed fairly constant over the past four years. There were 12 deaths in 2006, seven in 2005, 11 in 2004 and nine in 2003. Since in South Dakota, agriculture makes up the largest share of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting category, it is not a stretch to say farming is the state's most dangerous industry.

After examining the different industries where the majority of the fatalities occurred, it is not surprising to see almost all of South Dakota's fatalities were men. In fact, men accounted for 89 percent of the work-related fatalities in the state with 33 deaths. The industries mentioned above as

constituting the majority of fatalities employ more men than women. There were three female fatalities during 2003, one during 2004, two during 2005, and four the past year. Although detailed data is limited, it appears the majority of female fatalities occurred in conjunction with vehicle accidents of one kind or another.

The table below shows the age groups utilized by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for collecting and reporting data on worker fatalities. As illustrated, South Dakota had no worker-related fatalities in the four youngest age categories during the last four years, with the exception of three deaths in the 20–24 age group in both 2004 and 2005. As the age increments creep up, we see more deaths.

<b>South Dakota Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age</b>				
Age Group	Number of Fatalities			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Under 16				
16-17				
18-19				
20-24		3	3	
25-34	3			6
35-44	5	4	7	3
45-54	8	5	6	9
55-64	4	6	7	10
65 & Older	7	3	6	7
<b>Total Fatalities</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>
<i>Note: Blank cells indicate no data reported or data that did not meet publication criteria. Totals may not add due to unpublished data.</i>				
<i>Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor</i>				

The work fatalities by age bracket data seems to be bearing out the major demographic trend currently drawing so much attention. Phrases commonly heard in the news in the recent past are “graying of the population” and “retiring baby boomers.” The fact we are experiencing an era with increasingly good health, the desire of an older population to stay active and the necessity of supplementing retirement incomes has kept a growing number of individuals in the workforce after the traditional age of retirement. The number of worker fatalities in the middle to older age groups has held true for the last four years.

Percentage wise, only 25.0 percent of South Dakota’s total population is 55 and over, and 20.0 percent of the workers are 55 and older. But an alarming 45.9 percent of workplace fatalities are in the 55 and older age group – illustrating there is a disproportionate number of fatalities among older workers. As mentioned above, half of South Dakota’s fatalities were in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, with agriculture specifically making up the largest share. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the average age of South Dakota farmers was 53.3 in 2002 and 54 in 2006. That is an average age, so there are obviously many who are 55 and older. These two data sets, in concert, indicate many of South Dakota’s fatalities are among older agricultural workers.

The occupational group with the highest number of fatalities was management, with 15 work-related deaths. But managers of farms and ranches accounted for 14 of the 15 fatally injured, again pointing to the dangers involved in farm work. Transportation and material moving occupations

had six work-related deaths and construction and extraction jobs, five. Transportation incidents were again the most frequent event resulting in death in all three of these occupational groups.

Nationally, there were 441 assaults and/or violent acts in private industry in 2006. Meanwhile, last year was the first time in the recent past assaults and/or violent acts were listed as the cause of death of South Dakota workers. There were four state deaths attributed to assaults and/or violent acts. Rather surprisingly, they were all in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Although certainly the most dismal labor market statistics to analyze and discuss, workplace fatality data provide a vital reminder about the importance of safety on the job. The optimal goal would be to have no statistics to report. For information on workplace safety from the U.S. Department of Labor, [click here](#).

Another resource for South Dakota employers to be aware of is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) Consultation Program. This program, administered by Engineering Extension at South Dakota State University, was developed by OSHA so small employers could receive OSHA assistance without fear of fines or citations. The staff at Engineering Extension conduct safety and health audits, including air quality and noise surveys, at private sector businesses in South Dakota only at the request of the employer. There is no cost to the employer for the service, and it is confidential. The program does not issue fines or citations, and the scope of the visit is up to the employer. The employer agrees to abate any hazards found during the course of the inspection that are classified as serious within a negotiated time frame.

More information on the OSHA Consultation Program can be obtained by calling or emailing:

James Manning, Program Director  
South Dakota OSHA Consultation  
Engineering Extension  
WH 118, Box 510  
South Dakota State University  
Brookings, SD 57007  
Voice: 605-688-4101  
FAX: 605-688-6290  
e-mail: [James.Manning@sdstate.edu](mailto:James.Manning@sdstate.edu)

For additional statistical information available from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, visit [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif).

## Overview of the labor market in October 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 66,360 in October. 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 439,400 in October was up slightly from September. There were 13,000 unemployed in October, also down slightly from September. The unemployment rate was 2.9 percent in October. ([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 in which employment data is collected for pay periods occurring during the week of the 12<sup>th</sup>, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers decreased by 1,200 workers (or 0.3 percent) from September 2007 to October 2007. ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal loss is within percentage changes that have occurred during past September to October time frames. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

Although there was an overall worker loss during this time frame, public and private educational institutions showed a combined gain of 2,800 workers. Public and private education normally shows combined over-the-month worker gains from September to October.

Leisure and hospitality declined by 2,400 workers (or 5.3 percent) as tourist destinations closed or reduced staff to match the decrease in visitors as colder weather occurred. The annual masses of fluorescent orange wearing pheasant hunters in late October always helps lessen the September to October net job losses in leisure and hospitality. According to the [Pheasant Economics \(2006\)](#) facts article produced by the South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks, it was estimated over \$163 million was spent by pheasant hunters in South Dakota in 2006. Over 70 percent was spent by the 98,000 plus non-resident pheasant hunters.

#### Over-the-year comparisons

South Dakota's total nonfarm wage and salaried worker count increased by 6,700 employees (or 1.7 percent) from October 2006 to October 2007, but preliminary benchmark results shows 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.)

**Construction** showed a published loss of 100 workers, but preliminary benchmarking indicates construction's over-the-year growth will be closer to a 700 worker gain.

**Manufacturing** grew by 800 workers (or 1.9 percent) from October 2006 to October 2007. Durable goods made up 600 of the 800 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 1,000 workers (or 2.0 percent) as the industry continues an over-the-year job recovery which started in October 2006.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry grew by 1,300 workers (or 4.3 percent) 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 1,400 workers (or 5.4 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.

**Education and health services** increased by 1,700 workers (or 2.9 percent). The **health care and social services** industry produced all of the growth and continues its lengthy growth trend, increasing by 1,600 workers (or 3.1 percent). 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 our regional health care which helps 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 200 workers (or 0.6 percent) from October 2006 to October 2007. Current hourly earnings are 44 cents stronger than last year. 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 September 2007 to October 2007 produced a decrease of 700 workers (or 1.1 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 900 worker (or 9.9 percent) decrease. It is evident the Rapid City MSA was a strong driving force in statewide's over the month total nonfarm decrease in October.

From October 2006 to October 2007, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased 1,000 employees (or 1.7 percent) as retail trade continues its over-the-year worker recovery with a 400 worker (or 4.6 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 September 2007 to October 2007 produced an increased of 300 workers (or 0.2 percent). ([Click here](#) for related data.)

From October 2006 to October 2007, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 4,100 (or 3.1 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker increase. Some of the growth can be contributed to increased demand for goods and services from recent population increases in the MSA ([US Census survey](#)), but it was not only the population which 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>October 2007</u>	<u>September 2007</u>	<u>October 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	410,909	412,100	404,200	-0.3	1.7
Nat. Resources/Mining	900	1,000	1,000	-10.0	-10.0
Construction	23,400	24,000	23,500	-2.5	-0.4
Manufacturing	42,900	42,900	42,100	0.0	1.9
Durable Goods	29,100	29,100	28,500	0.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,800	13,600	0.0	1.5
Wholesale Trade	18,700	18,600	18,400	0.5	1.6
Retail Trade	50,500	50,600	49,500	-0.2	2.0
Mtr Veh/Prts Dealers	*	*	*	*	*
Food/Beverage Stores	*	*	*	*	*
Gen Merchds Stores	9,900	9,700	9,600	2.1	3.1
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,200	13,300	13,000	-0.8	1.5
Utilities	2,200	2,300	2,200	-4.3	0.0
Trans/Warehousing	11,000	11,000	10,800	0.0	1.9
Information	7,200	7,200	7,100	0.0	1.4
Financial Activities	31,300	31,100	30,000	0.6	4.3
Finance/Insurance	27,600	27,300	26,200	1.1	5.3
RE/Rental/Leasing	3,700	3,800	3,800	-2.6	-2.6
Prof/Bus Services	27,200	26,800	25,800	1.5	5.4
Education/Health Svc	60,600	60,100	58,900	0.8	2.9
Educational Services	6,800	6,600	6,700	3.0	1.5
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	53,800	53,500	52,200	0.6	3.1
Ambul Hlth Care Serv	13,800	13,700	13,200	0.7	4.5
Hospitals	19,300	19,300	18,700	0.0	3.2
Nurs/Res Care Facil	12,400	12,400	12,300	0.0	0.8
Leisure/Hospitality	42,900	45,300	42,600	-5.3	0.7
Arts/Ent/Recreation	6,500	7,100	6,500	-8.5	0.0
Accom/Food Service	36,400	38,200	36,100	-4.7	0.8
Accommodation	8,400	9,100	8,200	-7.7	2.4
Food Serv/Drnkng Plac	28,000	29,100	27,900	-3.8	0.4
Other Services	16,000	16,100	15,600	-0.6	2.6
Government	76,100	75,100	76,700	1.3	-0.8
Federal	11,000	11,300	11,100	-2.7	-0.9
State	18,300	17,500	18,300	4.6	0.0
State Education	9,400	8,500	9,400	10.6	0.0
Local	46,800	46,300	47,300	1.1	-1.1
Local Education	25,600	23,900	25,600	7.1	0.0

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>October 2007</u>	<u>September 2007</u>	<u>October 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	5,200	5,300	5,000	-1.9	4.0
Manufacturing	3,400	3,400	3,600	0.0	-5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	9,100	9,200	8,700	-1.1	4.6
Trans/Warehsing/Util	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
Information	1,200	1,200	1,100	0.0	9.1
Financial Activities	3,900	3,900	3,700	0.0	5.4
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	8,200	9,100	8,000	-9.9	2.5
Other Services	2,700	2,700	2,600	0.0	3.8
Government	10,100	9,600	10,100	5.2	0.0

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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>October 2007</u>	<u>September 2007</u>	<u>October 2006</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,500</b>	<b>135,200</b>	<b>131,400</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Nat. Res/ Mining/Const	8,200	8,400	8,200	-2.4	0.0
Manufacturing	13,100	13,000	13,300	0.8	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,700	0.0	3.0
Retail Trade	17,100	16,900	16,400	1.2	4.3
Trans/Warehsing/Util	5,200	5,300	5,200	-1.9	0.0
Information	3,100	3,100	3,000	0.0	3.3
Financial Activities	16,600	16,600	15,900	0.0	4.4
Prof Bus Services	10,900	10,600	10,100	2.8	7.9
Education/Health Svc	24,400	24,300	23,500	0.4	3.8
Leisure/Hospitality	13,000	13,300	12,500	-2.3	4.0
Other Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0.0	2.1
Government	12,200	12,000	11,900	1.7	2.5

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>October 2007</u>	<u>October 2006</u>
Rapid City MSA	61,500	60,500
Sioux Falls MSA	135,500	131,400
Aurora County	715	645
Beadle County	8,280	8,085
Bennett County	870	895
Bon Homme County	1,830	1,975
Brookings County	19,660	19,220
Brown County	21,310	21,560
Brule County	2,155	2,330
Buffalo County	485	505
Butte County	3,000	2,855
Campbell County	485	460
Charles Mix County	3,550	3,450
Clark County	975	925
Clay County	7,300	7,465
Codington County	16,695	16,110
Corson County	1,020	885
Custer County	2,460	2,695
Davison County	12,150	12,405
Day County	2,010	2,050
Deuel County	1,695	1,650
Dewey County	2,170	2,130
Douglas County	1,065	1,120
Edmunds County	1,080	1,085
Fall River County	2,760	2,750
Faulk County	580	655
Grant County	3,940	3,875
Gregory County	1,550	1,610
Haakon County	755	780
Hamlin County	1,760	1,650
Hand County	1,220	1,240
Hanson County	520	545
Harding County	390	390
Hughes County	11,085	10,815
Hutchinson County	2,635	2,655
Hyde County	560	575
Jackson County	790	765
Jerauld County	1,400	1,400
Jones County	515	495
Kingsbury County	1,755	1,805
Lake County	5,180	5,115
Lawrence County	11,550	11,905
Lyman County	1,640	1,605
McPherson County	690	695
Marshall County	1,450	1,430
Mellette County	435	395
Miner County	855	805
Moody County	2,505	2,415
Perkins County	1,210	1,300

Potter County	905	900
Roberts County	3,915	3,735
Sanborn County	750	815
Shannon County	4,095	3,875
Spink County	2,540	2,430
Stanley County	1,245	1,255
Sully County	580	530
Todd County	3,190	3,070
Tripp County	2,220	2,290
Union County	9,970	9,150
Walworth County	2,380	2,400
Yankton County	12,960	13,385
Ziebach County	390	380

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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

## October 2007

South Dakota	66,360	Hanson County	155
Rapid City MSA	9,135	Harding County	65
Sioux Falls MSA	19,610	Hughes County	1,420
Aurora County	160	Hutchinson County	420
Beadle County	1,235	Hyde County	95
Bennett County	445	Jackson County	285
Bon Homme County	445	Jerauld County	135
Brookings County	2,670	Jones County	80
Brown County	3,165	Kingsbury County	275
Brule County	345	Lake County	665
Buffalo County	450	Lawrence County	1,820
Butte County	490	Lyman County	385
Campbell County	75	McPherson County	155
Charles Mix County	740	Marshall County	285
Clark County	230	Mellette County	175
Clay County	1,295	Miner County	125
Codington County	2,255	Moody County	380
Corson County	390	Perkins County	210
Custer County	435	Potter County	150
Davison County	1,820	Roberts County	890
Day County	410	Sanborn County	130
Deuel County	225	Shannon County	2,375
Dewey County	860	Spink County	440
Douglas County	180	Stanley County	215
Edmunds County	225	Sully County	65
Fall River County	495	Todd County	1,205
Faulk County	120	Tripp County	405
Grant County	495	Union County	1,485
Gregory County	250	Walworth County	400
Haakon County	105	Yankton County	1,860
Hamlin County	325	Ziebach County	340
Hand County	190		

# United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<b>Areas</b>	<b>October 2007*</b>				<b>October 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	153,253,000	146,007,000	7,245,000	4.7%	152,052,000	145,337,000	6,715,000	4.4%
South Dakota	439,400	426,400	12,900	2.9%	433,200	419,100	14,200	3.3%

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	October 2007				October 2006			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	440,060	429,105	10,955	2.5	435,175	422,965	12,210	2.8
Aurora County	1,370	1,330	40	2.8	1,350	1,305	45	3.5
Beadle County	9,340	9,125	215	2.3	9,205	8,955	250	2.7
Bennett County	1,370	1,315	55	3.9	1,425	1,350	75	5.3
Bon Homme County	2,940	2,840	100	3.5	3,175	3,045	130	4.0
Brookings County	19,880	19,475	405	2.0	19,390	18,950	440	2.3
Brown County	20,765	20,335	430	2.1	21,015	20,525	490	2.3
Brule County	2,670	2,605	65	2.4	2,870	2,795	75	2.6
Buffalo County	475	430	45	9.3	540	450	90	16.5
Butte County	5,460	5,330	130	2.4	5,340	5,210	130	2.5
Campbell County	875	855	20	2.5	875	855	20	2.5
Charles Mix County	4,070	3,945	125	3.1	4,070	3,920	150	3.7
Clark County	1,865	1,815	50	2.8	1,875	1,815	60	3.2
Clay County	7,690	7,500	190	2.5	7,785	7,565	220	2.8
Codington County	16,735	16,365	370	2.2	16,160	15,740	420	2.6
Corson County	1,445	1,380	65	4.6	1,380	1,300	80	5.8
Custer County	4,515	4,400	115	2.5	4,815	4,695	120	2.5
Davison County	10,735	10,500	235	2.2	10,980	10,700	280	2.6
Day County	2,785	2,685	100	3.6	2,880	2,775	105	3.6
Deuel County	2,725	2,660	65	2.5	2,695	2,625	70	2.6
Dewey County	2,630	2,435	195	7.3	2,610	2,400	210	8.1
Douglas County	1,640	1,595	45	2.6	1,740	1,695	45	2.5
Edmunds County	2,100	2,045	55	2.6	2,125	2,065	60	2.7
Fall River County	3,710	3,600	110	3.0	3,720	3,595	125	3.3
Faulk County	1,110	1,080	30	2.7	1,250	1,215	35	2.9
Grant County	4,270	4,165	105	2.4	4,250	4,130	120	2.8
Gregory County	2,375	2,305	70	2.9	2,510	2,435	75	3.0
Haakon County	1,145	1,120	25	2.3	1,210	1,180	30	2.3
Hamlin County	3,080	3,005	75	2.4	2,965	2,890	75	2.6
Hand County	1,845	1,800	45	2.5	1,930	1,880	50	2.5
Hanson County	1,975	1,920	55	2.7	2,010	1,955	55	2.6
Harding County	745	725	20	2.6	790	770	20	2.8
Hughes County	10,355	10,145	210	2.0	10,155	9,900	255	2.5
Hutchinson County	3,680	3,580	100	2.7	3,785	3,670	115	3.0
Hyde County	745	725	20	3.0	785	765	20	2.8
Jackson County	1,240	1,195	45	3.8	1,245	1,180	65	5.1
Jerauld County	1,365	1,335	30	2.1	1,395	1,365	30	2.2
Jones County	715	700	15	2.0	715	700	15	2.1
Kingsbury County	2,920	2,845	75	2.6	3,005	2,925	80	2.7
Lake County	6,910	6,745	165	2.4	6,815	6,615	200	2.9
Lawrence County	12,845	12,520	325	2.5	13,055	12,710	345	2.7
Lincoln County	20,520	20,080	440	2.1	19,785	19,315	470	2.4
Lyman County	2,010	1,940	70	3.4	2,045	1,975	70	3.5
McCook County	3,135	3,065	70	2.2	3,030	2,950	80	2.6
McPherson County	1,140	1,105	35	3.2	1,205	1,155	50	4.1
Marshall County	2,085	2,020	65	3.2	2,120	2,050	70	3.3
Meade County	12,930	12,590	340	2.6	12,685	12,310	375	2.9

Mellette County	955	920	35	3.5	920	885	35	3.8
Miner County	1,220	1,185	35	2.7	1,210	1,170	40	3.5
Minnehaha County	99,120	97,045	2,075	2.1	95,715	93,355	2,360	2.5
Moody County	4,180	4,050	130	3.1	4,075	3,945	130	3.2
Pennington County	53,425	52,065	1,360	2.5	52,330	50,910	1,420	2.7
Perkins County	1,630	1,585	45	2.7	1,770	1,725	45	2.4
Potter County	1,295	1,260	35	2.9	1,320	1,285	35	2.7
Roberts County	5,060	4,920	140	2.8	4,960	4,790	170	3.4
Sanborn County	1,415	1,380	35	2.3	1,510	1,470	40	2.6
Shannon County	3,815	3,545	270	7.0	3,630	3,315	315	8.7
Spink County	3,490	3,390	100	2.8	3,455	3,355	100	2.8
Stanley County	1,980	1,940	40	2.1	1,935	1,895	40	2.0
Sully County	1,120	1,100	20	2.0	1,075	1,055	20	2.0
Todd County	3,580	3,400	180	5.0	3,455	3,270	185	5.3
Tripp County	2,950	2,875	75	2.6	3,110	3,025	85	2.8
Turner County	4,770	4,655	115	2.4	4,610	4,480	130	2.8
Union County	7,685	7,485	200	2.6	7,525	7,310	215	2.9
Walworth County	2,685	2,605	80	2.9	2,720	2,635	85	3.1
Yankton County	11,865	11,575	290	2.5	12,205	11,875	330	2.7
Ziebach County	900	845	55	6.1	880	835	45	4.9

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>October 2007*</b>				<b>October 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	66,360	64,660	1,700	2.6	65,015	63,220	1,795	2.8
Sioux Falls MSA	127,545	124,845	2,700	2.1	123,140	120,100	3,040	2.5
Aberdeen MiSA	22,860	22,375	485	2.1	23,135	22,590	545	2.4
Brookings MiSA	19,880	19,475	405	2.0	19,390	18,950	440	2.3
Huron MiSA	9,340	9,125	215	2.3	9,205	8,955	250	2.7
Mitchell MiSA	12,705	12,420	285	2.3	12,990	12,655	335	2.6
Pierre MiSA	12,340	12,090	250	2.0	12,080	11,790	290	2.4
Spearfish MiSA	12,845	12,520	325	2.5	13,055	12,710	345	2.7
Vermillion MiSA	7,690	7,500	190	2.5	7,785	7,565	220	2.8
Watertown MiSA	19,815	19,370	445	2.2	19,125	18,630	495	2.6
Yankton MiSA	11,865	11,575	290	2.5	12,205	11,875	330	2.7
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,535	3,285	250	7.0	3,490	3,235	255	7.3

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

<u>Areas</u>	<b>October 2007*</b>			<b>Rate</b>
	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	
Aberdeen City	14,520	14,215	305	2.1%
Brookings City	13,440	13,155	285	2.1%
Huron City	6,540	6,380	160	2.4%
Mitchell City	8,370	8,180	190	2.3%
Pierre City	8,750	8,570	180	2.0%
Rapid City City	35,235	34,250	985	2.8%
Sioux Falls City	86,790	84,945	1,845	2.1%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	8,375	8,205	170	2.0%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	78,415	76,740	1,675	2.1%
Spearfish City	5,095	4,945	150	2.9%
Vermillion City	6,055	5,910	145	2.4%
Watertown City	13,010	12,715	295	2.3%
Yankton City	7,510	7,310	200	2.7%

\*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>October 2007*</b>	<b>September 2007</b>	<b>October 2006</b>
Number of Manufacturing Production Workers	31,900	31,900	31,700
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	41.6	43.1
Average Weekly Earnings	\$607.50	\$599.87	\$602.97
Average Hourly Earnings	\$14.43	\$14.42	\$13.99

\*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 County	\$23,270
Haakon County	\$23,866	Turner County	\$25,322
Hamlin County	\$25,308	Union County	\$38,436
Hand County	\$23,456	Walworth County	\$21,916
Hanson County	\$23,918	Yankton County	\$29,364
Harding County	\$25,977	Ziebach County	\$26,558
Hughes County	\$31,382		

\*This data is updated quarterly.

## 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

	October 2007	September 2007	October 2006	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<b><u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u></b>					
Initial Claims	1,391	710	1,307	95.9%	6.4%
Weeks Claimed	4,441	4,649	5,807	-4.5%	-23.5%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$762,277	\$660,301	\$912,088	15.4%	-16.4%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$26,034,586	\$24,395,833	\$21,381,009	6.7%	21.8%

## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

### October 2007

Aurora	8	Fall River	53	Marshall	34
Beadle	66	Faulk	0	Meade	157
Bennett	19	Grant	38	Mellette	24
Bon Homme	20	Gregory	33	Miner	13
Brookings	96	Haakon	2	Minnehaha	791
Brown	106	Hamlin	41	Moody	32
Brule	7	Hand	11	Pennington	813
Buffalo	39	Hanson	22	Perkins	12
Butte	45	Harding	0	Potter	20
Campbell	0	Hughes	82	Roberts	30
Charles Mix	40	Hutchinson	14	Sanborn	1
Clark	45	Hyde	0	Shannon	156
Clay	58	Jackson	15	Spink	54
Codington	199	Jerauld	5	Stanley	12
Corson	30	Jones	0	Sully	7
Custer	41	Kingsbury	23	Todd	144
Davison	47	Lake	86	Tripp	15
Day	46	Lawrence	138	Turner	27
Deuel	15	Lincoln	152	Union	67
Dewey	88	Lyman	54	Walworth	28
Douglas	8	McCook	9	Yankton	118
Edmunds	18	McPherson	9	Ziebach	34

## National Economic Indicators

	<b>October 2007</b>	<b>September 2007</b>	<b>October 2006</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Consumer Price Index	208.9	208.5	201.8	0.2%	3.5%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	139.3	138.5	137.6	0.6%	1.2%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,229	1,193	1,470	3.0%	-16.4%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	7.74	8.03	8.25	-3.6%	-6.2%