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South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Market Information Center

### Tracking occupational change

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Although occupational data has been collected in the United States since the 1850 Census of population, the method of classifying occupations has changed significantly. In 1850, the occupational item included on the Census simply asked respondents to write in the profession, occupation or trade of each person over 15 years of age. The respondent answers served as the only occupational taxonomy. Occupations ranged from apprentices to learned professions and included bath-house keepers, inventors, lamp-lighters and whitewashers, to name a few. Occupational detail tables were not published until the 1870 census and can be found at <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1870a-17.pdf>.

The currently used occupational taxonomy, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, was not introduced until 1977. The SOC system is intended to include all occupations for which work is performed for pay or profit. Even the SOC has gone through continual changes to remain accurate and reflective of occupations in the current labor market. As with any new taxonomy, there were flaws and omissions in the original SOC. The system was revised in 1980 in time to be used for tabulations from the 1980 decennial census.

Continued concerns from 1980 through 2000 about the quality of the U.S. workforce, skills training issues, new and emerging occupations, and changes in occupational structures due to new technology created a need for federal government to ensure the quality of occupational information and statistics. The occupational taxonomies used by different federal statistical agencies continued to be criticized as being fragmented, incompatible, outdated and lacking information on skills. Many users and producers of occupational data believed it was time to revise the U.S. SOC system to a unified classification structure.

The SOC revision of 2000 created that unified system, which was to be used by federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating and disseminating data. In 2000, the revised Standard Occupational Classification structure was expanded to include over 820 occupations (encompassing private industry, government and the military) according to their occupational definition. [Click here](#) to see the 2000 SOC system. To facilitate classification, occupations were combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupations requiring similar job duties, skills, education or experience.

The 2000 SOC revision allowed government agencies and private industry to produce comparable data. Users of occupational data include government program managers, industrial and labor relations practitioners, job seekers, employers wishing to set salary scales or locate an establishment, academic and business researchers, and educational institutions including teachers, guidance counselors and students exploring careers and identifying career education and training alternatives.

The ever changing occupational landscape continues to create a need for new detailed occupations, breaking current detailed occupations into multiple occupations, and consolidating like occupations. Because of these changes, the Office of Management and Budget formed a Standard Occupational Classification Policy Committee (SOCPC) in 2006 to begin researching necessary changes to the SOC structure. They were tasked with identifying new and emerging occupations to be added, as well as occupations that could be eliminated or consolidated with others. The recommendations of this committee will be implemented in the revised 2010 Standard Occupational Classification system. On May 22, 2008, the SOCPC recommendations were published in the form of a [Federal Register notice](#) seeking public comment on the proposed changes to the SOC.

On the next page are a few of the proposed changes to be included in the 2010 SOC taxonomy revision. In the 2000 SOC code revision there were several occupations added to the minor occupational group computer and mathematical science occupations, specifically for computer science occupations. However, because of the continually changing technology and new and emerging occupations, there is a need for even more detailed occupations within this minor occupational group for computer and information technology occupations. The SOCPC has restructured this entire broad occupational group; the table below shows the proposed changes in this area.

2000 SOC		2010 SOC	
<b>15-0000</b>	<b>Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations</b>		
<b>SOC Code</b>	<b>SOC Title</b>	<b>SOC Code</b>	<b>SOC Title</b>
15-1000	Computer Specialists	15-1100	Computer Occupations
15-1110	Computer and Information Scientists, Research	15-1110	Computer and Information Research Scientists
15-1011	Computer and Information Scientists, Research	15-1111	Computer and Information Research Scientists
15-1020	Computer Programmers	15-1120	Software and Web Developers and Computer Analysts
15-1021	Computer Programmers	15-1142	Applications Computer Programmers
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	15-1122	Software Developers*
		15-1123	Web Developers*
		15-1124	Information Security Analysts*
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	15-1122	Software Developers*
15-1041	Computer Support Specialists	15-1141	Computer Support Specialists
15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts
15-1061	Database Administrators	15-1131	Database Administrators and Developers
15-1071	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	15-1132	Network and Computer Systems Administrators
		15-1143	Computer Network and Systems Technicians*
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	15-1123	Web Developers*
		15-1124	Information Security Analysts*
		15-1143	Computer Network and Systems Technicians*
		15-1144	Web Technicians
15-1090	Miscellaneous Computer Specialists	15-1190	Miscellaneous Computer Occupations
15-1099	Computer Specialists, All Other	15-1199	Computer Occupations, All Other

*\*The occupation code and title in the first column only makes up part of the occupation code and title in the second column.*

Registered nurse is one of a handful of detailed occupations the committee has proposed breaking into multiple detailed occupations. Nurse anesthetists, nurse practitioners and nurse midwives have always been included as part of the detailed occupation registered nurses, because they are all registered nurses by primary training. The basic educational requirements have not changed to obtain employment in these areas; however, because of the growing number of people who work in these different occupations, the additional training required and the differences in the wages paid, it is necessary to break them into individual detailed occupations to enable the statistical agencies to provide better occupational and wage information. Below is a table illustrating the differences between the 2000 SOC and the 2010 SOC for this occupational area.

2000 SOC		2010 SOC	
SOC Code	SOC Title	SOC Code	SOC Title
29-1111	Registered Nurses	29-1111	Registered Nurses Except nurse anesthetists, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives
		29-1141	Nurse Anesthetists
		29-1151	Nurse Practitioners
		29-1161	Nurse Midwives

Printing workers is another minor occupational group that has been recommended for several changes by the SOCP. The committee is recommending consolidating some occupations within this minor group, which should more accurately reflect the work these workers perform. For example, bookbinders, who perform highly skilled finishing operations, are combining with bindery workers within a new occupation titled print finishing and binding workers. This has been necessitated by technology, as machines have been developed which can perform the skilled finishing operations of bookbinders. The table below illustrates the proposed changes for this minor group.

2000 SOC		2010 SOC	
SOC Code	SOC Title	SOC Code	SOC Title
<b>51-5000 Printing Workers</b>			
51-5010	Bookbinders and Bindery Workers	51-5110	Printing Workers*
51-5011	Bindery Workers	51-5113	Print Finishing and Binding Workers*
51-5012	Bookbinders	51-5113	Print Finishing and Binding Workers*
51-5020	Printers	51-5110	Printing Workers*
51-5021	Job Printers	51-5112	Printing Press Operators*
		51-5113	Print Finishing and Binding Workers*
51-5022	Prepress Technicians and Workers	51-5111	Prepress Technicians and Workers
51-5023	Printing Machine Operators	51-5112	Printing Press Operators*
*The occupation code and title in the first column only makes up part of the occupation code and title in the second column.			

As we can see by some of the proposed changes above, the occupational taxonomy is still changing as technology and economic situations warrants, just as they did from 1850 to 1977. You can no longer find a spot to classify hucksters, hostlers or bell-founders, but some occupations such as teachers, nurses and lawyers seem to be timeless. Thanks to efforts to keep the SOC system up-to-date and reflective of the current workforce, we will continue to be able to track trends in occupational employment.

## Overview of the labor market in July 2008

### 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 69,605 in July. 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 433,600 in July was down from June. There were 13,400 unemployed in July, with an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent, up from June's 2.8 percent. ([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 which occur during the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers decreased by 2,700 workers (or 0.6 percent) from June 2008 to July 2008. ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal loss is within historical patterns derived from previous June to July employment level changes, but is one of the smallest seasonal losses on record. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

There were several industries which showed smaller seasonal losses than expected (or larger gains than expected) which helped make the total nonfarm June to July seasonal loss one of the smallest on record; but a past administrative change on how teachers were counted in the survey during the summer also had an effect.

Over all, the June to July seasonal loss was due mainly to educational workers being dropped from the payrolls as schools were no longer in session. Both private and public education showed a combined loss of 4,300 jobs. The largest employment gains came from natural resources, mining and construction, and leisure and hospitality.

**Natural resources, mining and construction** showed an 800 worker (or 3.1 percent) over-the-month seasonal increase. The continuation of previous construction projects underway and the start of new construction in South Dakota are helping fuel the demand for more construction workers.

The **leisure and hospitality** industry generated a seasonal expansion of 900 workers (or 1.9 percent) from June to July. The seasonal growth was more than expected, but the ratio of surveyed reports showing expansion supported the stronger growth. It is likely anticipated increased tourist flows and previous months of light hiring produced the stronger June to July seasonal hiring.

#### Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 5,300 employees (or 1.3 percent) from July 2007 to July 2008. South Dakota's total nonfarm over-the-year worker trend continues to reflect job growth, whereas national estimates show the nation slipped into a negative over-the-year worker trend in June and July 2008. ([Click here](#) for national estimates.)

The construction, manufacturing and financial activities industries at the national level have been showing a long established negative worker trend, while the same industries in South Dakota are producing some of our strongest over-the-year growth. **Natural resources, mining and construction** grew by 600 workers (or 2.3 percent). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, South

Dakota's new housing permits are down this year, so it is probable the worker growth is coming from increased new business building, mining expansions, and business and home improvements. South Dakota is fortunate these industries are still expanding and hiring more people, which is allowing more spending by certain businesses and consumers on construction projects.

**Manufacturing** showed its seventh consecutive month of over-the-year growth by producing a July 2007 to July 2008 worker gain of 1,600 workers (or 3.8 percent). With even more planned large manufacturing businesses coming on-line in the future, the industry is looking good overall. An in-depth analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis shows surveyed manufacturers in South Dakota are expecting solid growth in 2008, despite a slowing national economy. ([See the survey.](#))

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry grew by 600 workers (or 1.9 percent) over the year. 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 or decreased worker growth from 2002 to 2004. From 2004 to date, South Dakota financial activities have been growing. The current national financial crisis has not affected South Dakota financial activities to near the degree as many other states. South Dakota financial activity businesses apparently were much more cautious on their loaning procedures, and the businesses have not suffered from non-collectable loans to near the degree as national financial activity businesses.

**Professional and business services** added 500 workers (or 1.8 percent), which continues to be good news, as it indicates other industries are still expanding to the point they need additional help from professional and business services.

The **health care and social services** industry produced an increase of 1,400 workers (or 2.6 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 our regional health care which help explain some of the recent increases in medical workers. ([Click here](#) for regional health care articles).

#### ***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 June 2008 to July 2008 decreased by 500 workers (or 0.8 percent). The seasonal loss is within historical patterns derived from previous June to July employment level changes and was due to a loss of 900 government workers. This worker loss in government resulted from public educational workers being dropped from the payrolls as schools were no longer in session. ([Click here](#) for related data.).

From July 2007 to July 2008, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased by 500 employees (or 0.8 percent). ([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 June 2008 to July 2008 decreased by 1,500 workers (or 1.1 percent). ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal loss is within historical patterns derived from previous June to July employment level changes and was due to a loss of 1,900 government workers. The worker loss in government resulted from public educational workers being dropped from payrolls as schools were no longer in session.

From July 2007 to July 2008, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 2,200 (or 1.6 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker increase. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)



## South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	418,500	421,200	413,200	-0.6	1.3
Total Private	345,500	343,900	340,300	0.5	1.5
Goods Producing	70,300	69,200	68,100	1.6	3.2
Service Providing	348,200	352,000	345,100	-1.1	0.9
Private Service Providing	275,200	274,700	272,200	0.2	1.1
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	26,600	25,800	26,000	3.1	2.3
Manufacturing	43,700	43,400	42,100	0.7	3.8
Trade Trans/Util	82,700	82,500	82,700	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Trade	18,900	18,900	18,700	0.0	1.1
Retail Trade	50,700	50,400	51,000	0.6	-0.6
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,100	13,200	13,000	-0.8	0.8
Information	7,100	7,100	7,200	0.0	-1.4
Financial Activities	31,900	32,100	31,300	-0.6	1.9
Prof Bus Services	28,900	29,100	28,400	-0.7	1.8
Educational Services	5,900	6,200	5,800	-4.8	1.7
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	55,000	55,000	53,600	0.0	2.6
Leisure/Hospitality	47,700	46,800	47,100	1.9	1.3
Other Services	16,000	15,900	16,100	0.6	-0.6
Government	73,000	77,300	72,900	-5.6	0.1
Federal	11,300	11,600	11,300	-2.6	0.0
State	16,400	16,500	16,500	-0.6	-0.6
Local	45,300	49,200	45,100	-7.9	0.4

2008 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.

## Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Rapid City MSA Total	63,900	64,400	63,400	-0.8	0.8
Total Private	54,500	54,100	54,100	0.7	0.7
Goods Producing	8,700	8,700	8,900	0.0	-2.2
Service-Providing	55,200	55,700	54,500	-0.9	1.3
Private Service Providing	45,800	45,400	45,200	0.9	1.3
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	5,500	5,500	5,400	0.0	1.9
Manufacturing	3,200	3,200	3,500	0.0	-8.6
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	13,400	13,200	13,500	1.5	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	2,200	0.0	-4.5
Retail Trade	9,100	8,900	9,200	2.2	-1.1
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0.0	4.8
Information	1,100	1,100	1,100	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	4,000	4,000	3,800	0.0	5.3
Professional/Business Services	4,900	4,900	4,600	0.0	6.5
Educational/Health Services	9,400	9,500	9,200	-1.1	2.2
Leisure/Hospitality	10,200	9,900	10,300	3.0	-1.0
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0.0	3.7
Government	9,400	10,300	9,300	-8.7	1.1

2008 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>July 2008</u>	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Sioux Falls MSA Total	136,600	138,100	134,400	-1.1	1.6
Total Private	125,300	124,900	123,100	0.3	1.8
Goods Producing	21,800	21,600	21,600	0.9	0.9
Service-Providing	114,800	116,500	112,800	-1.5	1.8
Private Service Providing	103,500	103,300	101,500	0.2	2.0
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	8,500	8,300	8,600	2.4	-1.2
Manufacturing	13,300	13,300	13,000	0.0	2.3
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	28,900	28,800	28,800	0.3	0.3
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,900	6,800	-1.4	0.0
Retail Trade	16,900	16,800	16,800	0.6	0.6
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,200	5,100	5,200	2.0	0.0
Information	3,200	3,000	3,200	6.7	0.0
Financial Activities	17,200	17,200	16,800	0.0	2.4
Professional/Business Services	11,600	11,700	11,200	-0.9	3.6
Educational/Health Services	24,300	24,300	23,300	0.0	4.3
Leisure/Hospitality	13,600	13,600	13,500	0.0	0.7
Other Services	4,700	4,700	4,700	0.0	0.0
Government	11,300	13,200	11,300	-14.4	0.0

2008 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>July 2008</u>	<u>July 2007</u>
Aberdeen MiSA	22,865	22,425
Brookings MiSA	18,815	18,445
Huron MiSA	8,875	8,425
Mitchell MiSA	13,605	13,410
Pierre MiSA	12,505	12,365
Spearfish MiSA	12,765	12,420
Vermillion MiSA	6,500	6,655
Watertown MiSA	18,835	18,785
Yankton MiSA	13,730	13,645
Rapid City MSA	63,900	63,400
Sioux Falls MSA	136,600	134,400
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	2,170	2,215
Aurora County	780	765
Bennett County	820	885
Bon Homme County	1,940	1,985
Brule County	2,370	2,380
Buffalo County	485	510
Butte County	2,895	2,810
Campbell County	430	440
Charles Mix County	3,555	3,640
Clark County	945	940
Corson County	845	840
Custer County	3,400	3,290
Day County	2,160	2,115
Deuel County	1,735	1,710
Douglas County	1,155	1,145
Fall River County	2,955	2,945
Faulk County	570	545
Grant County	3,965	3,905
Gregory County	1,605	1,610
Haakon County	760	765
Hand County	1,300	1,275
Harding County	430	430
Hutchinson County	2,780	2,800
Hyde County	560	570
Jackson County	920	900
Jerauld County	1,520	1,440
Jones County	570	565
Kingsbury County	1,845	1,850
Lake County	4,970	4,950
Lyman County	1,650	1,655
McPherson County	685	650
Marshall County	1,515	1,455
Mellette County	360	360
Miner County	860	820
Moody County	2,330	2,395
Perkins County	1,225	1,260

Potter County	935	925
Roberts County	3,655	3,580
Sanborn County	790	810
Shannon County	3,940	3,880
Spink County	2,475	2,450
Sully County	525	530
Todd County	3,050	3,070
Tripp County	2,290	2,320
Union County	10,300	9,970
Walworth County	2,475	2,465

2008 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

## July 2008

South Dakota	69,605	Hanson County	135
Rapid City MSA	11,270	Harding County	70
Sioux Falls MSA	19,640	Hughes County	1,490
Aurora County	145	Hutchinson County	370
Beadle County	1,290	Hyde County	90
Bennett County	390	Jackson County	280
Bon Homme County	380	Jerauld County	145
Brookings County	2,890	Jones County	90
Brown County	3,115	Kingsbury County	280
Brule County	330	Lake County	690
Buffalo County	370	Lawrence County	2,325
Butte County	525	Lyman County	405
Campbell County	65	McPherson County	130
Charles Mix County	760	Marshall County	265
Clark County	190	Mellette County	165
Clay County	1,370	Miner County	125
Codington County	2,445	Moody County	450
Corson County	380	Perkins County	180
Custer County	525	Potter County	140
Davison County	1,950	Roberts County	915
Day County	395	Sanborn County	120
Deuel County	245	Shannon County	2,255
Dewey County	935	Spink County	395
Douglas County	155	Stanley County	215
Edmunds County	200	Sully County	75
Fall River County	545	Todd County	1,135
Faulk County	110	Tripp County	380
Grant County	500	Union County	1,740
Gregory County	250	Walworth County	415
Haakon County	100	Yankton County	1,870
Hamlin County	325	Ziebach County	290
Hand County	185		

# United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>July 2008*</u>				<u>July 2007</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	154,603,000	145,819,000	8,784,000	5.7%	153,182,000	146,045,000	7,137,000	4.7%
South Dakota	443,600	430,200	13,400	3.0%	443,900	431,000	12,800	2.9%

Estimates for 2000 to 2007 have been recently updated.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# South Dakota & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

## Labor Force

Areas	July 2008				July 2007			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	454,565	441,690	12,875	2.8	453,645	440,975	12,670	2.8
Aurora County	1,520	1,475	45	2.9	1,510	1,470	40	2.5
Beadle County	10,065	9,855	210	2.1	9,610	9,400	210	2.2
Bennett County	1,340	1,290	50	3.9	1,455	1,400	55	3.9
Bon Homme County	3,155	3,060	95	3.1	3,220	3,105	115	3.6
Brookings County	19,380	18,895	485	2.5	19,250	18,770	480	2.5
Brown County	21,465	20,990	475	2.2	21,265	20,785	480	2.3
Brule County	2,940	2,870	70	2.4	2,855	2,780	75	2.6
Buffalo County	490	440	50	10.4	510	465	45	9.0
Butte County	5,535	5,395	140	2.5	5,565	5,425	140	2.5
Campbell County	840	820	20	2.3	855	835	20	2.6
Charles Mix County	4,225	4,060	165	3.9	4,370	4,205	165	3.8
Clark County	1,935	1,870	65	3.5	1,945	1,885	60	3.1
Clay County	7,170	6,955	215	3.0	7,235	7,025	210	2.9
Codington County	17,325	16,900	425	2.4	17,485	17,090	395	2.2
Corson County	1,365	1,265	100	7.5	1,435	1,320	115	8.2
Custer County	5,835	5,720	115	2.0	5,715	5,595	120	2.1
Davison County	11,645	11,385	260	2.2	11,355	11,085	270	2.4
Day County	3,035	2,920	115	3.8	3,015	2,895	120	4.0
Deuel County	2,825	2,760	65	2.3	2,855	2,790	65	2.3
Dewey County	2,550	2,115	435	17.1	2,715	2,260	455	16.7
Douglas County	1,790	1,750	40	2.2	1,755	1,715	40	2.2
Edmunds County	2,135	2,085	50	2.4	2,115	2,065	50	2.5
Fall River County	3,985	3,870	115	2.8	4,015	3,900	115	2.9
Faulk County	1,160	1,125	35	2.9	1,130	1,095	35	3.3
Grant County	4,380	4,270	110	2.6	4,410	4,295	115	2.6
Gregory County	2,535	2,455	80	3.2	2,485	2,415	70	2.8
Haakon County	1,200	1,170	30	2.3	1,185	1,155	30	2.4
Hamlin County	3,110	3,015	95	3.1	3,120	3,050	70	2.2
Hand County	2,015	1,965	50	2.5	1,980	1,925	55	2.8
Hanson County	2,080	2,020	60	2.9	2,025	1,965	60	3.1
Harding County	840	815	25	3.0	830	810	20	2.6
Hughes County	10,615	10,380	235	2.2	10,905	10,665	240	2.2
Hutchinson County	3,935	3,840	95	2.4	3,860	3,760	100	2.6
Hyde County	775	755	20	2.8	800	770	30	3.5
Jackson County	1,440	1,380	60	4.2	1,455	1,395	60	4.2
Jerauld County	1,500	1,470	30	1.9	1,440	1,410	30	1.9
Jones County	800	785	15	2.0	820	805	15	1.9
Kingsbury County	3,085	3,010	75	2.5	3,055	2,975	80	2.6
Lake County	6,775	6,580	195	2.9	6,780	6,580	200	2.9
Lawrence County	14,115	13,755	360	2.5	13,805	13,465	340	2.5
Lincoln County	21,445	20,940	505	2.3	21,265	20,810	455	2.1
Lyman County	2,135	2,035	100	4.8	2,175	2,080	95	4.4
McCook County	3,065	2,990	75	2.5	3,040	2,970	70	2.3



McPherson County	1,200	1,160	40	3.5	1,185	1,140	45	3.8
Marshall County	2,240	2,150	90	4.0	2,200	2,125	75	3.3
Meade County	13,345	12,995	350	2.6	13,375	13,020	355	2.7
Mellette County	895	845	50	5.8	935	880	55	5.7
Miner County	1,270	1,230	40	3.0	1,235	1,200	35	3.0
Minnehaha County	100,135	97,795	2,340	2.3	99,505	97,190	2,315	2.3
Moody County	4,195	3,930	265	6.3	4,230	4,010	220	5.2
Pennington County	56,035	54,615	1,420	2.5	56,140	54,720	1,420	2.5
Perkins County	1,720	1,670	50	2.8	1,785	1,735	50	2.9
Potter County	1,375	1,335	40	3.0	1,390	1,350	40	2.7
Roberts County	4,965	4,780	185	3.7	5,020	4,815	205	4.1
Sanborn County	1,520	1,490	30	2.1	1,530	1,490	40	2.7
Shannon County	3,915	3,420	495	12.6	3,995	3,550	445	11.1
Spink County	3,525	3,440	85	2.5	3,605	3,505	100	2.7
Stanley County	2,005	1,965	40	2.0	2,060	2,020	40	2.0
Sully County	1,080	1,065	15	1.6	1,110	1,090	20	1.8
Todd County	3,585	3,295	290	8.1	3,770	3,510	260	6.9
Tripp County	3,140	3,055	85	2.7	3,165	3,075	90	2.8
Turner County	4,735	4,610	125	2.7	4,700	4,585	115	2.4
Union County	7,840	7,555	285	3.7	7,950	7,690	260	3.2
Walworth County	2,825	2,730	95	3.4	2,825	2,740	85	3.1
Yankton County	12,590	12,275	315	2.5	12,365	12,050	315	2.5
Ziebach County	830	760	70	8.2	895	815	80	9.2

Estimates for 2000 to 2007 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>July 2008*</b>				<b>July 2007</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	69,375	67,610	1,765	2.5	69,520	67,740	1,780	2.6
Sioux Falls MSA	129,385	126,340	3,045	2.4	128,500	125,550	2,950	2.3
Aberdeen MiSA	23,600	23,075	525	2.2	23,385	22,850	535	2.3
Brookings MiSA	19,380	18,895	485	2.5	19,250	18,770	480	2.5
Huron MiSA	10,065	9,855	210	2.1	9,610	9,400	210	2.2
Mitchell MiSA	13,725	13,405	320	2.3	13,385	13,055	330	2.5
Pierre MiSA	12,620	12,345	275	2.2	12,965	12,685	280	2.2
Spearfish MiSA	14,115	13,755	360	2.5	13,805	13,465	340	2.5
Vermillion MiSA	7,170	6,955	215	3.0	7,235	7,025	210	2.9
Watertown MiSA	20,435	19,915	520	2.5	20,600	20,140	460	2.2
Yankton MiSA	12,590	12,275	315	2.5	12,365	12,050	315	2.5
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,385	2,880	505	14.9	3,610	3,075	535	14.8

Estimates for 2000 to 2007 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>July 2008*</b>			<b>Rate</b>
	<b>Labor Force</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	
Aberdeen City	15,040	14,685	355	2.3%
Brookings City	13,120	12,790	330	2.5%
Huron City	7,050	6,890	160	2.3%
Mitchell City	9,060	8,850	210	2.3%
Pierre City	8,950	8,755	195	2.2%
Rapid City City	36,990	35,950	1,040	2.8%
Sioux Falls City	87,775	85,660	2,115	2.4%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	8,630	8,435	195	2.2%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	79,145	77,225	1,920	2.4%
Spearfish City	5,565	5,410	155	2.8%
Vermillion City	5,635	5,480	155	2.8%
Watertown City	13,480	13,125	355	2.6%
Yankton City	7,990	7,760	230	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.

# South Dakota Annualized Pay of Covered Workers

January 2007 to December 2007\*

Statewide	\$31,652	Hutchinson County	\$23,910
Rapid City MSA	\$31,117	Hyde County	\$25,900
Sioux Falls MSA	\$36,051	Jackson County	\$23,541
Aurora County	\$23,920	Jerauld County	\$25,677
Beadle County	\$28,871	Jones County	\$21,329
Bennett County	\$23,616	Kingsbury County	\$26,203
Bon Homme County	\$23,874	Lake County	\$27,693
Brookings County	\$32,303	Lawrence County	\$26,630
Brown County	\$30,350	Lincoln County	\$34,508
Brule County	\$22,208	Lyman County	\$21,925
Buffalo County	\$31,822	McCook County	\$24,368
Butte County	\$24,660	McPherson County	\$20,400
Campbell County	\$20,631	Marshall County	\$26,273
Charles Mix County	\$24,153	Meade County	\$29,828
Clark County	\$23,454	Mellette County	\$20,176
Clay County	\$27,843	Miner County	\$24,065
Codington County	\$29,453	Minnehaha County	\$36,553
Corson County	\$25,479	Moody County	\$30,143
Custer County	\$26,293	Pennington County	\$31,288
Davison County	\$28,717	Perkins County	\$21,496
Day County	\$22,451	Potter County	\$22,259
Deuel County	\$30,501	Roberts County	\$24,469
Dewey County	\$29,545	Sanborn County	\$23,538
Douglas County	\$23,821	Shannon County	\$31,135
Edmunds County	\$23,995	Spink County	\$24,480
Fall River County	\$28,149	Stanley County	\$25,839
Faulk County	\$22,735	Sully County	\$22,713
Grant County	\$29,834	Todd County	\$28,797
Gregory County	\$22,833	Tripp County	\$23,856
Haakon County	\$25,038	Turner County	\$25,825
Hamlin County	\$26,558	Union County	\$39,098
Hand County	\$23,700	Walworth County	\$22,565
Hanson County	\$25,104	Yankton County	\$30,120
Harding County	\$28,041	Ziebach County	\$28,421
Hughes County	\$32,388		

\*This data is updated quarterly.

## South Dakota Local Office Activities

<b><u>Activities</u></b>	<b>July 2007 - June 2008</b>	<b>July 2006 - June 2007</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Job Seekers	74,990	78,811	-4.8%
Entered Employments	28,447	30,501	-6.7%
Job Openings Received	89,970	86,973	3.4%

## South Dakota Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance Activities

	<b>July 2008</b>	<b>June 2008</b>	<b>July 2007</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
<b><u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u></b>					
Initial Claims	1,244	1,195	1,176	4.1%	5.8%
Weeks Claimed	6,554	7,029	7,812	-6.8%	-16.1%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,164,849	\$1,147,986	\$1,220,029	1.5%	-4.5%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$27,970,150	\$26,047,572	\$23,429,807	7.4%	19.4%

## Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

### July 2008

Aurora	17	Fall River	40	Marshall	18
Beadle	70	Faulk	0	Meade	140
Bennett	20	Grant	52	Mellette	46
Bon Homme	22	Gregory	41	Miner	24
Brookings	289	Haakon	5	Minnehaha	1313
Brown	159	Hamlin	63	Moody	59
Brule	19	Hand	20	Pennington	724
Buffalo	71	Hanson	37	Perkins	22
Butte	89	Harding	12	Potter	7
Campbell	1	Hughes	100	Roberts	110
Charles Mix	108	Hutchinson	17	Sanborn	7
Clark	26	Hyde	7	Shannon	271
Clay	124	Jackson	42	Spink	14
Codington	225	Jerauld	9	Stanley	14
Corson	106	Jones	0	Sully	2
Custer	30	Kingsbury	20	Todd	363
Davison	138	Lake	173	Tripp	41
Day	63	Lawrence	150	Turner	54
Deuel	20	Lincoln	212	Union	109
Dewey	183	Lyman	80	Walworth	31
Douglas	3	McCook	26	Yankton	142
Edmunds	25	McPherson	4	Ziebach	43

## National Economic Indicators

	<b>July 2008</b>	<b>June 2008</b>	<b>July 2007</b>	<b>% Chg Last Month</b>	<b>% Chg Last Year</b>
Consumer Price Index	220.0	218.8	208.3	0.5%	5.6%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	137.2	138.7	137.4	-1.1%	-0.1%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	965	1,084	1,371	-11.0%	-29.6%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.00	5.00	8.25	0.0%	-39.4%