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South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Market Information Center

Removing the “Dis” from Disabilities at Work

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“Disability is a matter of perception. If you can do just one thing well, you're needed by someone.”--Martina Navratilova

Overview

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, almost one in five Americans has some kind of disability.

Over the past few decades, America has experienced somewhat of a makeover when it comes to the accommodation of those with disabilities. Several barriers and obstacles that once existed have been or are in the process of being lifted. Public accommodations, public services, communications and even public perception have all undergone changes to assist this important population. A number of doors have also been opened in terms of employment for people with disabilities.

There are a vast number of conditions that can constitute the word “disability.” The definition of this broad term varies depending on the source, but in general relates to physical, mental, sensory and intellectual limitations. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a person with a disability as “someone who has difficulty in performing functional tasks or daily living activities or meets other criteria, such as a learning or developmental disability.” Examples of disabilities can range anywhere from visual and hearing impairments to multiple sclerosis to autism.

Life with disabilities results in countless limitations for those living with such conditions. Not only do these limitations affect activities in the workplace, they often influence most aspects of life.

Below are some findings the U.S. Census Bureau reports on disabilities in America. The findings were gathered by the 2000 Census and are based on the age five and over in the civilian non-institutionalized population.

- **19.3 percent** (49.7 million) have a disability or long-lasting condition.
- **11.9 percent** (21.3 million) of those aged 16 to 64 have a condition affecting their ability to work at a job or business.
- **8.6 percent** (18.2 million) have a condition that makes it difficult to leave the home to go shopping or visit the doctor.
- **8.2 percent** (21.2 million) have a condition limiting basic physical activities such as walking, lifting climbing stairs, carrying or reaching.
- **4.8 percent** (12.4 million) have a physical, mental or emotional condition causing difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating.
- **3.6 percent** (9.3 million) have a sensory disability involving hearing or sight.

- **2.6 percent** (6.8 million) have a physical, mental or emotional condition causing difficulty in dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home
- **41.9 percent** (13.9 million) of those 65 and older have a disability. The likelihood of having disabilities increases with age.

Among other findings, individuals with disabilities have a higher unemployment rate, are more likely to receive welfare benefits and are more likely to live at the poverty level. They are less likely to have health insurance and experience lower income levels than the rest of the population.

Legislation

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990, by President George H. W. Bush and prohibits discrimination based on disability. Title I of the ADA contains laws which prohibit discrimination against applicants or employees. This applies to all aspects of employment, including the job application process, hiring procedures, the discharge of employees, advancement opportunities, workers' compensation and job training. Discrimination, when it comes to individuals with disabilities, may include the denial of employment opportunities to qualified job applicants, failure to provide necessary modifications in regard to training, adverse classification of employees, failure to make reasonable accommodations in the workplace and/or denial of advancement opportunities.

Other legislation which has advanced the progress toward employment accommodations is the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. An act designed to work with America's career centers to reform the nation's job training system, WIA contains a section mandating individuals with disabilities be provided with reasonable accommodations and modifications for their disabilities.

Disabilities at Work

Given the combination of legislation such as the ADA and the increasing public awareness of disabilities, employers have taken several steps to remove barriers in the workplace. Making existing facilities readily accessible and modifying positions to accommodate various limitations has aided in the transition. Below is just a brief list of examples of some of the actions that have been taken.

- Designated, accessible parking spaces
- Modified curb cuts
- Ramps and elevators
- Repositioned telephones
- Braille markings on elevator control buttons, restroom doors and other signs
- Wider and unobstructed routes of travel
- Properly arranged tables, chairs, vending machines, display racks and other furniture
- Accessible restrooms and drinking fountains
- Power doors
- Flashing alarm lights
- Removal of high pile, low density carpeting
- Installation of handrails
- Memory aids such as organizers or schedulers
- Magnified written material

- Installation of proper office lighting
- Telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDDs)
- Amplification for various means of communication

Merging disabilities into the workplace has proven positive in many instances. Paul Schumacher, the Director of Vocational Services of the Aberdeen Adjustment Training Center, Inc. speaks highly of the employment opportunities available to their clients. The Center, which primarily serves people 14-years-old and older with developmental disabilities, bids on and maintains employment contracts with several local employers. According to Schumacher, “We have made accommodations at contract sites and for people who work competitively in the community.” He further notes, “These programs are great stepping stones that enable our clients to gain independence in the workforce and the community.” Many of the positions are janitorial in nature and are helpful in teaching work skills and social skills to those participating.

Our Role

South Dakota holds similar statistics as the nation in that 16.7 percent of our five-years-old and older population have some type of disability or long lasting condition.

Barrier-lifting workplace advances have been made at the state level by establishing the Disability Program Navigator (DPN) program. As part of a joint effort between the South Dakota Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, professionals have been trained to help link job seekers with disabilities to the career-related resources available at South Dakota Department of Labor and other agencies across the state. The program is designed to assist individuals with disabilities in the following ways:

- Serve as a resource for programs that assist in getting and keeping a job.
- Guide South Dakota Department of Labor staff in helping find and then navigate the complexities of various programs.
- Develop contacts and stay in touch with businesses to help people with disabilities find jobs.
- Establish partnerships with people in other agencies to coordinate services effectively, make system-wide changes as needed and learn better ways to serve individuals with disabilities.
- Make it easier for youth with disabilities to make the transition to the adult world of work, get jobs and become self-sufficient.
- Reach out to other agencies/organizations serving people with disabilities.
- Serve as a resource for the Social Security Administration’s:
 - Work incentives/employment support programs.
 - Protection and advocacy systems.
 - Employment-related demonstration projects.

For more information on the DPN program, contact Todd Kolden of the South Dakota Department of Labor at 605.773.4999.

Overview of the labor market in June 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 71,900 in June. 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 444,500 in June was down just slightly from May. There were 12,600 unemployed in June, with an unemployment rate of 2.8 percent, also down slightly from May's 2.9 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 that occur during the 12th of the month, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 5,000 workers (or 1.2 percent) from May 2008 to June 2008. ([Click here](#) for related data.) The seasonal gain is within historical patterns derived from previous May to June employment level changes. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

The May to June gain was primarily the result of strong seasonal hiring in natural resources, mining and construction; retail trade; leisure and hospitality; and financial activities. Manufacturing also produced notable gains. A large number of the workers hired in these expanding industries were students, teachers and educational staff looking for jobs after the school year ended. The only over-the-month losses came from private and public education, which showed a normal 3,800 combined seasonal worker decrease. The educational worker losses resulted from the school year coming to a close and work study students and staff being no longer needed at the educational institutes.

Natural resources, mining and construction showed a 1,300 worker (or 5.3 percent) over-the-month seasonal increase. The continuation of previously started construction projects and the start of new construction in South Dakota are helping fuel the demand for more construction workers.

Manufacturing grew by 600 workers (or 1.4 percent) as some manufactures continue to expand beyond seasonal hiring and as new manufacturing businesses start to hire as they gear up for initial production. A more 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.](#))

Retail trade grew by 900 workers (or 1.8 percent) from May 2008 to June 2008. The over-the-month estimated worker gain is a strong gain when compared to retail's past May to June historical growth patterns.

Financial activities grew by 600 workers (or 1.9 percent) as a result of strong seasonal hiring and business expansion in the finance and insurance sub-industry. The May to June gain is one of the stronger percentage gains on record.

The **Leisure and hospitality** industry generated a seasonal expansion of 2,600 workers (or 5.9 percent) from May to June. The months of May and June have always produced leisure and hospitality's strongest over-the-month worker gains as businesses prepare to welcome the influx of travelers to their establishments.

Over-the-year comparisons

Based on a monthly survey of South Dakota establishments, preliminary estimates show total nonfarm wage and salaried workers increased by 4,500 employees (or 1.1 percent) from June 2007 to June 2008. The second month in a row of 1.1 percent over-the-year growth was welcomed, as South Dakota's total nonfarm over-the-year growth still has not dropped below the one percent mark. In contrast, national total nonfarm June 2008 estimates show the nation has gone from a slowing worker growth trend to a negative over-the-year worker trend.

([Click here](#) for national estimates.) It is interesting to note the manufacturing and financial activities industries at the national level are showing a decline in the number of jobs, while the same industries in South Dakota are producing some of the strongest over-the-year job growth. This contrast brings to light that South Dakota has some well managed and efficient business operations, combined with productive workers and a pro-active business environment.

Manufacturing showed its sixth consecutive month of over-the-year growth by producing a June 2007 to June 2008 worker gain of 900 workers (or 2.1 percent). With large manufacturing businesses planning to come on-line in the future, the industry is looking good overall.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry grew by 1,000 workers (or 3.2 percent) over the year. South Dakota's financial activities growth trend seems to have stabilized and be on the rise at this time.

Professional and business services added 500 workers (or 1.8 percent), which is 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 1,500 workers (or 2.8 percent) over the year. South Dakota healthcare 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).

Even with the loss of work study students and educational staff, **government** employment still increased by 500 workers (or 0.7 percent), with state and local governments producing all of the growth. It appears more summer workers are being added at this time for such departments as the highway department, parks, city maintenance, etc.

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 May 2008 to June 2008 grew by 1,900 (or 3.0 percent). The seasonal gain is within historical patterns derived from previous May to June employment level changes. It was made up mainly by **natural resources, mining and construction's** 200 worker (or 3.8 percent) increase, retail trade's 200 worker (or 2.3 percent) increase, and **leisure and hospitality's** 1,300 worker (or 15.9 percent) gain. Except for **government's** seasonal loss (mainly educational staff) of 300 workers, there were no industries producing over-the-month worker losses. ([Click here](#) for related data.).

From June 2007 to June 2008, the Rapid City MSA nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels increased by 600 employees (or 0.9 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 May 2008 to June 2008 increased by 1,700 workers (or 1.2 percent). ([Click here](#) for related data.)

The seasonal gain is within percentage changes which have occurred during past May to June time frames. **Natural resources, mining and construction; financial activities; and government** were the main contributors to the over-the month growth. There were no industries that produced over-the-month worker losses.

From June 2007 to June 2008, the Sioux Falls MSA had a 1,900 (or 1.4 percent) nonfarm wage and salaried worker increase. ([Click here](#) for related historical data.)

South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

<u>Industries</u>	<u>June</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>May</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>June</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>% Chg</u> <u>Last</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>% Chg</u> <u>Last</u> <u>Year</u>
TOTAL	421,100	416,100	416,600	1.2	1.1
Total Private	343,800	337,900	339,800	1.7	1.2
Goods Producing	69,000	67,100	67,800	2.8	1.8
Service Providing	352,100	349,000	348,800	0.9	0.9
Private Service Providing	274,800	270,800	272,000	1.5	1.0
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	25,700	24,400	25,400	5.3	1.2
Manufacturing	43,300	42,700	42,400	1.4	2.1
Trade Trans/Util	82,600	81,500	82,300	1.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	19,000	18,800	18,600	1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	50,500	49,600	50,700	1.8	-0.4
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,100	13,100	13,000	0.0	0.8
Information	7,000	6,900	7,500	1.4	-6.7
Financial Activities	32,300	31,700	31,300	1.9	3.2
Prof Bus Services	29,000	28,900	28,500	0.3	1.8
Educational Services	6,200	6,900	6,100	-10.1	1.6
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	55,100	54,900	53,600	0.4	2.8
Leisure/Hospitality	46,700	44,100	46,700	5.9	0.0
Other Services	15,900	15,900	16,000	0.0	-0.6
Government	77,300	78,200	76,800	-1.2	0.7
Federal	11,500	11,300	11,500	1.8	0.0
State	16,700	18,700	16,400	-10.7	1.8
Local	49,100	48,200	48,900	1.9	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

Industries	June 2008	May 2008	June 2007	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
Rapid City MSA Total	64,200	62,300	63,600	3.0	0.9
Total Private	53,900	51,700	53,500	4.3	0.7
Goods Producing	8,700	8,500	8,900	2.4	-2.2
Service-Providing	55,500	53,800	54,700	3.2	1.5
Private Service Providing	45,200	43,200	44,600	4.6	1.3
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	5,500	5,300	5,300	3.8	3.8
Manufacturing	3,200	3,200	3,600	0.0	-11.1
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	13,200	12,900	13,200	2.3	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	2,200	0.0	-4.5
Retail Trade	8,900	8,700	8,900	2.3	0.0
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	2,200	2,100	2,100	4.8	4.8
Information	1,100	1,100	1,300	0.0	-15.4
Financial Activities	4,000	3,900	3,800	2.6	5.3
Professional/Business Services	4,800	4,700	4,600	2.1	4.3
Educational/Health Services	9,400	9,300	9,100	1.1	3.3
Leisure/Hospitality	9,900	8,600	9,800	15.1	1.0
Other Services	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	0.0
Government	10,300	10,600	10,100	-2.8	2.0

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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>June 2008</u>	<u>May 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Sioux Falls MSA Total	138,000	136,300	136,100	1.2	1.4
Total Private	124,800	123,500	123,200	1.1	1.3
Goods Producing	21,500	21,100	21,400	1.9	0.5
Service-Providing	116,500	115,200	114,700	1.1	1.6
Private Service Providing	103,300	102,400	101,800	0.9	1.5
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	8,300	8,000	8,300	3.8	0.0
Manufacturing	13,200	13,100	13,100	0.8	0.8
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	28,800	28,600	28,600	0.7	0.7
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,800	0.0	1.5
Retail Trade	16,800	16,600	16,700	1.2	0.6
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,100	0.0	0.0
Information	3,000	3,000	3,100	0.0	-3.2
Financial Activities	17,200	16,900	16,900	1.8	1.8
Professional/Business Services	11,800	11,700	11,400	0.9	3.5
Educational/Health Services	24,200	24,200	23,600	0.0	2.5
Leisure/Hospitality	13,600	13,400	13,600	1.5	0.0
Other Services	4,700	4,600	4,600	2.2	2.2
Government	13,200	12,800	12,900	3.1	2.3

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>June 2008</u>	<u>June 2007</u>
Aberdeen MiSA	23,125	22,955
Brookings MiSA	18,835	18,470
Huron MiSA	8,790	8,520
Mitchell MiSA	13,415	13,195
Pierre MiSA	12,540	12,345
Spearfish MiSA	12,820	12,640
Vermillion MiSA	6,610	6,655
Watertown MiSA	19,045	18,575
Yankton MiSA	13,830	13,565
Rapid City MSA	64,200	63,600
Sioux Falls MSA	138,000	136,100
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	2,340	2,440
Aurora County	815	750
Bennett County	875	870
Bon Homme County	1,955	2,055
Brule County	2,370	2,380
Buffalo County	475	505
Butte County	2,930	2,895
Campbell County	470	460
Charles Mix County	3,610	3,680
Clark County	985	960
Corson County	900	910
Custer County	3,195	3,180
Day County	2,100	2,085
Deuel County	1,710	1,700
Douglas County	1,145	1,145
Fall River County	2,920	2,935
Faulk County	600	610
Grant County	3,940	3,920
Gregory County	1,610	1,575
Haakon County	780	785
Hand County	1,295	1,320
Harding County	425	430
Hutchinson County	2,840	2,840
Hyde County	550	580
Jackson County	925	925
Jerauld County	1,515	1,460
Jones County	565	550
Kingsbury County	1,830	1,875
Lake County	5,085	5,060
Lyman County	1,590	1,580
McPherson County	690	685
Marshall County	1,505	1,510
Mellette County	375	380
Miner County	875	850
Moody County	2,500	2,430
Perkins County	1,230	1,235

Potter County	945	935
Roberts County	3,815	3,815
Sanborn County	825	835
Shannon County	3,795	3,975
Spink County	2,440	2,465
Sully County	525	545
Todd County	2,960	2,970
Tripp County	2,355	2,355
Union County	10,210	10,095
Walworth County	2,500	2,445

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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

June 2008

South Dakota	71,900	Hanson County	145
Rapid City MSA	11,245	Harding County	85
Sioux Falls MSA	20,730	Hughes County	1,600
Aurora County	160	Hutchinson County	410
Beadle County	1,390	Hyde County	85
Bennett County	355	Jackson County	310
Bon Homme County	395	Jerauld County	220
Brookings County	2,755	Jones County	85
Brown County	3,340	Kingsbury County	315
Brule County	395	Lake County	820
Buffalo County	375	Lawrence County	2,530
Butte County	535	Lyman County	380
Campbell County	65	McPherson County	135
Charles Mix County	735	Marshall County	295
Clark County	225	Mellette County	145
Clay County	1,265	Miner County	130
Codington County	2,565	Moody County	440
Corson County	360	Perkins County	195
Custer County	860	Potter County	145
Davison County	2,050	Roberts County	885
Day County	410	Sanborn County	120
Deuel County	260	Shannon County	1,980
Dewey County	810	Spink County	440
Douglas County	190	Stanley County	245
Edmunds County	240	Sully County	110
Fall River County	600	Todd County	1,070
Faulk County	110	Tripp County	385
Grant County	540	Union County	1,565
Gregory County	265	Walworth County	455
Haakon County	115	Yankton County	2,025
Hamlin County	335	Ziebach County	265
Hand County	210		

United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>June 2008*</u>				<u>June 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	154,390,000	145,891,000	8,499,000	5.5%	153,085,000	146,087,000	6,997,000	4.6%
South Dakota	444,500	431,900	12,600	2.8%	442,700	429,900	12,900	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	June 2008				June 2007			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SOUTH DAKOTA	453,610	441,170	12,440	2.7	451,130	438,675	12,455	2.8
Aurora County	1,510	1,470	40	2.6	1,470	1,435	35	2.5
Beadle County	9,900	9,680	220	2.2	9,625	9,405	220	2.3
Bennett County	1,360	1,315	45	3.4	1,410	1,355	55	3.8
Bon Homme County	3,120	3,020	100	3.2	3,230	3,110	120	3.7
Brookings County	19,315	18,850	465	2.4	18,940	18,490	450	2.4
Brown County	21,520	21,045	475	2.2	21,490	21,005	485	2.3
Brule County	2,895	2,825	70	2.5	2,820	2,750	70	2.4
Buffalo County	470	425	45	9.6	505	450	55	10.5
Butte County	5,505	5,365	140	2.5	5,605	5,465	140	2.5
Campbell County	870	850	20	2.2	875	850	25	2.6
Charles Mix County	4,200	4,045	155	3.7	4,305	4,160	145	3.4
Clark County	1,930	1,865	65	3.3	1,935	1,870	65	3.3
Clay County	7,240	7,030	210	2.9	7,225	7,010	215	3.0
Codington County	17,440	17,010	430	2.5	17,175	16,760	415	2.4
Corson County	1,370	1,285	85	6.2	1,450	1,345	105	7.2
Custer County	5,510	5,390	120	2.2	5,490	5,370	120	2.2
Davison County	11,425	11,160	265	2.3	11,110	10,835	275	2.5
Day County	2,930	2,820	110	3.8	2,930	2,810	120	4.1
Deuel County	2,775	2,705	70	2.5	2,825	2,755	70	2.4
Dewey County	2,530	2,240	290	11.5	2,725	2,365	360	13.2
Douglas County	1,745	1,700	45	2.5	1,750	1,710	40	2.3
Edmunds County	2,145	2,095	50	2.4	2,140	2,090	50	2.2
Fall River County	3,895	3,785	110	2.8	3,940	3,825	115	3.0
Faulk County	1,155	1,125	30	2.7	1,180	1,145	35	3.1
Grant County	4,335	4,210	125	2.9	4,370	4,250	120	2.7
Gregory County	2,495	2,415	80	3.2	2,430	2,360	70	2.9
Haakon County	1,195	1,165	30	2.4	1,205	1,175	30	2.3
Hamlin County	3,130	3,035	95	3.0	3,055	2,990	65	2.2
Hand County	1,960	1,910	50	2.5	1,985	1,930	55	2.8
Hanson County	2,040	1,980	60	2.9	1,980	1,920	60	2.9
Harding County	800	775	25	3.1	815	795	20	2.4
Hughes County	10,590	10,345	245	2.3	10,685	10,460	225	2.1
Hutchinson County	3,935	3,840	95	2.5	3,835	3,735	100	2.7
Hyde County	750	730	20	2.7	795	770	25	3.3
Jackson County	1,425	1,370	55	4.0	1,455	1,400	55	3.8
Jerauld County	1,470	1,440	30	2.0	1,430	1,405	25	1.9
Jones County	780	765	15	2.1	790	775	15	1.8
Kingsbury County	3,030	2,950	80	2.7	3,075	2,995	80	2.5
Lake County	6,880	6,685	195	2.8	6,840	6,645	195	2.9
Lawrence County	14,085	13,735	350	2.5	13,830	13,500	330	2.4
Lincoln County	21,550	21,080	470	2.2	21,265	20,810	455	2.1
Lyman County	2,040	1,940	100	4.9	2,065	1,975	90	4.3
McCook County	3,090	3,010	80	2.5	3,040	2,970	70	2.3

McPherson County	1,170	1,130	40	3.6	1,200	1,155	45	3.7
Marshall County	2,175	2,105	70	3.3	2,230	2,160	70	3.1
Meade County	13,365	13,000	365	2.7	13,260	12,905	355	2.7
Mellette County	880	840	40	4.8	930	880	50	5.3
Miner County	1,260	1,220	40	3.0	1,245	1,210	35	2.9
Minnehaha County	100,840	98,440	2,400	2.4	99,500	97,170	2,330	2.3
Moody County	4,285	4,070	215	5.0	4,255	4,065	190	4.5
Pennington County	56,045	54,625	1,420	2.5	55,670	54,220	1,450	2.6
Perkins County	1,680	1,630	50	3.0	1,725	1,680	45	2.7
Potter County	1,360	1,320	40	3.0	1,360	1,320	40	2.8
Roberts County	5,065	4,880	185	3.6	5,160	4,960	200	3.9
Sanborn County	1,520	1,490	30	2.0	1,530	1,490	40	2.5
Shannon County	3,625	3,290	335	9.3	3,915	3,530	385	9.8
Spink County	3,445	3,350	95	2.7	3,540	3,445	95	2.7
Stanley County	2,000	1,960	40	2.0	2,030	1,985	45	2.2
Sully County	1,065	1,045	20	1.8	1,110	1,090	20	1.8
Todd County	3,435	3,190	245	7.1	3,560	3,300	260	7.3
Tripp County	3,135	3,055	80	2.6	3,140	3,060	80	2.5
Turner County	4,750	4,640	110	2.3	4,690	4,580	110	2.4
Union County	7,870	7,590	280	3.6	8,065	7,790	275	3.4
Walworth County	2,820	2,725	95	3.4	2,790	2,695	95	3.4
Yankton County	12,605	12,290	315	2.5	12,225	11,910	315	2.6
Ziebach County	865	805	60	6.8	910	850	60	6.5

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

Areas	June 2008*				June 2007			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Rapid City MSA	69,405	67,620	1,785	2.6	68,930	67,125	1,805	2.6
Sioux Falls MSA	130,230	127,170	3,060	2.3	128,495	125,530	2,965	2.3
Aberdeen MiSA	23,660	23,135	525	2.2	23,620	23,090	530	2.3
Brookings MiSA	19,315	18,850	465	2.4	18,940	18,490	450	2.4
Huron MiSA	9,900	9,680	220	2.2	9,625	9,405	220	2.3
Mitchell MiSA	13,460	13,135	325	2.4	13,090	12,755	335	2.6
Pierre MiSA	12,590	12,305	285	2.3	12,715	12,445	270	2.1
Spearfish MiSA	14,085	13,735	350	2.5	13,830	13,500	330	2.4
Vermillion MiSA	7,240	7,030	210	2.9	7,225	7,010	215	3.0
Watertown MiSA	20,570	20,045	525	2.5	20,230	19,750	480	2.4
Yankton MiSA	12,605	12,290	315	2.5	12,225	11,910	315	2.6
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,395	3,045	350	10.3	3,635	3,215	420	11.5

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>	June 2008*			Rate
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
Aberdeen City	15,060	14,720	340	2.3%
Brookings City	13,080	12,760	320	2.4%
Huron City	6,935	6,765	170	2.4%
Mitchell City	8,880	8,670	210	2.4%
Pierre City	8,930	8,725	205	2.3%
Rapid City City	36,990	35,955	1,035	2.8%
Sioux Falls City	88,375	86,225	2,150	2.4%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	8,690	8,490	200	2.3%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	79,690	77,735	1,955	2.5%
Spearfish City	5,565	5,400	165	3.0%
Vermillion City	5,695	5,535	160	2.8%
Watertown City	13,565	13,215	350	2.6%
Yankton City	8,000	7,770	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

	July 2007 - June 2008	July 2006 - June 2007	% Chg Last Year
<u>Activities</u>			
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

	June 2008	May 2008	June 2007	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u>					
Initial Claims	1,195	1,228	1,603	-2.7%	-25.5%
Weeks Claimed	7,029	5,866	6,688	19.8%	5.1%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$1,147,986	\$1,033,378	\$1,013,910	11.1%	13.2%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	N/A	\$27,628,484	\$20,385,622	N/A	N/A

Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Residents By County

June 2008

Aurora	18	Fall River	71	Marshall	31
Beadle	95	Faulk	2	Meade	181
Bennett	25	Grant	58	Mellette	52
Bon Homme	18	Gregory	50	Miner	19
Brookings	309	Haakon	5	Minnehaha	1428
Brown	158	Hamlin	54	Moody	60
Brule	23	Hand	19	Pennington	839
Buffalo	67	Hanson	31	Perkins	20
Butte	80	Harding	15	Potter	12
Campbell	0	Hughes	92	Roberts	120
Charles Mix	101	Hutchinson	21	Sanborn	7
Clark	33	Hyde	0	Shannon	233
Clay	131	Jackson	56	Spink	36
Codington	265	Jerauld	12	Stanley	17
Corson	115	Jones	0	Sully	0
Custer	36	Kingsbury	21	Todd	362
Davison	152	Lake	185	Tripp	30
Day	88	Lawrence	156	Turner	33
Deuel	22	Lincoln	185	Union	116
Dewey	175	Lyman	95	Walworth	51
Douglas	14	McCook	30	Yankton	167
Edmunds	17	McPherson	15	Ziebach	38

National Economic Indicators

	June 2008	May 2008	June 2007	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
Consumer Price Index	218.8	216.6	208.4	1.0%	5.0%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	138.6	138.4	138.8	0.1%	-0.1%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	1,066	977	1,458	9.1%	-26.9%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	5.00	5.00	8.25	0.0%	-39.4%