



South Dakota e-Labor Bulletin

January 2011

Labor Market Information Center

South Dakota Department of Labor

South Dakota Industry Trends to 2018

The 2008-2018 round of South Dakota worker projections by class of worker and industry were recently completed by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC). Historical time-series data and state and national economic trends were used as variables in various statistical models to project workforce levels. (A general assumption is made that no major catastrophic events or natural disasters that would significantly affect economic activities of these industries will occur during the projection period.)

A look at which types of industries are growing, and which are not, provides a synopsis of the economy as a whole. The general outlook for South Dakota is characterized by job growth in the coming decade as our state recovers from the recession. On the national level, many ponder whether the nation will experience a 'double-dip' recession or a stagnated economy, or just show slow but continued growth. Any of these situations could affect South Dakota's projected outlook.

From 2008 to 2018, the total number of workers in South Dakota is projected to increase by 41,365 to a total of 510,000 workers. South Dakota's non-compounded annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent is projected to be lower than the nation's rate of 1.0 percent.

One reason for the conservative growth rates for both South Dakota and the nation is the recent recession, which started in December 2007 on a national level. The recession started impacting employment levels in South Dakota about a year later, during the fourth quarter of 2008. Returning to pre-recession employment levels is expected to take quite a few years, which is reflected in more reserved projected employment levels through 2018.

South Dakota's workforce is comprised of different classes of workers:

- Nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family workers
- Agriculture and related workers (farm employment)
- Nonfarm wage and salaried workers

The wage and salaried worker category is the major component (85 percent) of the South Dakota workforce and accounts for almost all of the total projected employment increase from 2008 to 2018. This category includes only those wage and salaried workers who are covered under the South Dakota Unemployment Insurance program and those who work for non-profit organizations such as private colleges and religious organizations.

South Dakota Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry Division 2008-2018				
Industry Title	2008 Workers	2018 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Change
Total of All Industries	468,635	510,000	41,365	8.80%
Non-agricultural Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	26,655	25,715	-940	-3.50%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (farm employment)	37,265	37,525	260	0.70%
Nonfarm Total Wage and Salaried Workers (excludes self-employed and unpaid family workers)	404,715	446,760	42,045	10.40%
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor, January 2011</i>				

Within the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry, the number of workers is projected to increase slightly by 260 workers (or 0.7 percent) during the next 10 years. Looking back to 1980 there appears to be 20 years of overall declines in this industry. Much of the decline was due to consolidation of smaller farms into larger farming operations. The larger farms used more current technology and larger equipment which required fewer workers. For the last 10 years it appears such consolidations have subsided while industry workforce levels have slightly increased and become the new norm.

South Dakota Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry Division 2008-2018				
Industry Title	2008 Workers	2018 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Change
Mining	775	500	-275	-35.5%
Utilities	2,360	2,495	135	5.7%
Construction	20,835	24,330	3,495	16.8%
Manufacturing	32,645	36,305	3,660	11.2%
Wholesale Trade	18,285	19,905	1,620	8.9%
Retail Trade	49,570	53,205	3,635	7.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	10,385	11,595	1,210	11.7%
Information	6,580	7,015	435	6.6%
Finance and Insurance	26,845	26,700	-145	-0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,555	3,980	425	12.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,000	13,190	2,190	19.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,300	3,325	25	0.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services	12,395	16,715	4,320	34.9%
Educational Services - Private	40,830	43,025	2,195	5.4%
Health care and Social Assistance	57,805	67,870	10,065	17.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6,460	7,515	1,055	16.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	36,450	41,530	5,080	13.9%
Other Services	16,695	18,010	1,315	7.9%
Government	42,425	43,155	730	1.7%
<i>Note: Due to suppressions of certain industries due to confidentiality concerns, worker levels will not sum to the total nonfarm wage and salaried worker levels.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor, January 2011</i>				

Mining

The number of workers employed in the Mining industry division is projected to decrease by 275 workers (or 35.5 percent) over the next 10 years. The expected worker losses will likely result from depletion of easily accessible minerals. As environmental regulations continue to be more costly and less regulated foreign competition becomes more competitive, mining in South Dakota for harder-to-reach minerals will be less cost effective. The cost of minerals in the future will have a large effect on the 10-year mining projection.

Utilities

Worker levels in the Utilities industry division are projected to increase by 135 workers (or 5.7 percent). Even though technology and automation decrease the need for labor, the recent emergence of wind power is having an effect on utility growth. Although more wind farms are being built, relatively small crews are hired to perform the minimal amount of maintenance related to these operations. However, expansion in this industry will be related to installation of additional power distribution lines and backup power generators which need to be in place for those few windless days we have in South Dakota.

Historically, the utilities industry has shown a very small percentage annual increase or no change; it is a very stable industry. High annual salaries and low turnover contribute to that stability. Most of the turnover in this industry is due to retirement.

Construction

The Construction industry sector is projected to increase worker levels by 3,495 (or 16.8 percent). The 16.8 percent growth is actually much lower than historical patterns; but the recession took a toll on this industry in 2009 and 2010, which makes stronger growth by 2018 unlikely. Even if the South Dakota and national economies do not experience robust growth in the next 10 years, the continued shifts in county populations from internal migration will keep construction demand up to some degree.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is expected to add 3,660 (or 11.2 percent) wage and salaried jobs. The continued weakening of the U.S. dollar should help exports and help limit the amount of imports. Traditionally, South Dakota's manufacturing industry division has created its own path, diverging from declining national trends. South Dakota's business-friendly environment is rated as one of the best in the nation, which helps expansion of the manufacturing industry in South Dakota.

Wholesale Trade

The number of Wholesale Trade workers is expected to increase by 1,620 workers (or 8.9 percent) over the next 10 years. Wholesale trade involves businesses providing goods and services to other businesses, not consumers. As long as there is expansion in other industries, there will also be expansion in wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry division is expected to add 3,635 workers (or 7.3 percent). Motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations are projected to do well during the next 10 years. The rise in business travel and increased tourism activity will boost the need for travel accommodations including gas stations. Many of these places offer a variety of convenience products and services from fast food and groceries to shower facilities. Many retail businesses will also benefit over the next 10 years as baby boomers retire or cut back to part-time employment and have more leisure time for enjoying things like shopping and travel.

Transportation and Warehousing

Worker levels in the Transportation and Warehousing industry division are projected to increase by 1,210 workers (or 11.7 percent). Job growth will be concentrated in the truck transportation industry. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) shows approximately 80 percent of goods are transported through trucking. Rail transportation has specialized in moving coal and grain by large unit trains and usually does not haul the smaller loads of specialized goods as they did in the distant past. Public transportation will grow, but

not significantly, as South Dakota's small population and large land mass makes public transportation less viable.

Information

Worker levels in the Information industry are projected to increase by 435 (or 6.6 percent) by 2018. The telecommunications sector is projected to make almost all of the gains as more people move to cell phones, Internet applications and other technologies the telecommunications industry offers businesses and individuals to make life easier and more productive.

Finance and Insurance

Over the next 10 years, the Finance and Insurance industry division is expected to decrease worker levels by 145 workers (or 0.5 percent). The projection is actually a little misleading, as the projected loss has already occurred. The recession was the result of the bust of a housing bubble and a resulting banking crisis. The damage to the financial sector was severe in 2009 and 2010. South Dakota's projection for 2018 is actually showing a recovery of the job losses during that time period.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry division is projected to add 425 workers (or 12.0 percent) by 2018. This industry includes activities related to home purchases, the rental and management of home and business property to others, and appraisal services to those who are refinancing or looking to buy. As the recession and banking reform make home ownership less likely for some, the demand for rental units, including apartments and homes, will grow. There will also be an increased need for property appraisal firms as owners refinance to reconstruct personal debt.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Worker levels in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry division are projected to increase by 2,190 workers (or 19.9 percent). The big growth leaders within this division will be:

- Management and technical consulting services
- Accounting, tax preparation and payroll services
- Computer system design and related services
- Architectural and engineering services
- Other professional, scientific and technical services.

Growth in other industries translates into increased demand for advice in all areas of business planning and implementation. Businesses will continue to need advice on issues ranging from compliance with government workplace safety, environmental and tax laws to designing new computer systems or online distribution systems. In order to cut costs, many firms are outsourcing administrative and human resources functions like managing payroll and benefits programs to consultants. Globalization, too, will continue to spur growth in this industry division, as consulting firms advise clients on strategies to expand into foreign markets.

Management of Companies and Enterprises

The Management of Companies and Enterprises industry division is projected to add 25 workers (or 0.8 percent) by 2018. Establishments in this industry division own a controlling interest in or manage the overall operations of other businesses. On behalf of those businesses, the management company undertakes the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. These management firms advise on almost every aspect of corporate operations, from marketing and finance to information systems and human resources. Growth in this industry division can also be attributed to the increasing complexity of these various management functions, due in part to technology and increasingly fierce competition in a global economy.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services

The Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services industry division is projected to add 4,320 workers (or 34.9 percent) by 2018. The industries projected to show the largest growth include reemployment services, services to buildings and dwellings, and business support services. The demand for temporary help and contract help in order to reduce costs is one reason for the expected worker increase. Because of the complexity of employee-related laws, businesses are expected to increasingly enter into relationships with professional employer organizations to handle things like health benefits, workers' compensation claims and tax compliance. Similarly, as a cost-saving measure, businesses will contract with outside agencies for services to buildings such as landscaping, grounds keeping, tree trimming and pruning, pest control, and general cleaning and maintenance rather than employ staff for those tasks. Projected growth among establishments providing business support services such as telephone calling/answering and telemarketing is also related to businesses trying to reduce internal costs.

Educational Services – Private

Worker levels in the private Education Services industry division are projected to increase by 2,195 (or 5.4 percent). Increases will be found largely among private elementary and secondary schools, and universities as these establishments expand their staffs to accommodate increasing enrollments. The recession has shown that workers with post-secondary education had a much lower level of unemployment compared to workers who had an educational attainment level of high school or less. This has been a primary influence on the increased demand for post-secondary education services for those who lost their jobs and are being retrained, as well as for those persons preparing to enter the workforce.

Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry division is projected to have the largest numerical growth of all industries with a 10,065 worker (or 17.4 percent) gain. The aging population and advancements in medical care will help ensure continued worker growth within the health care services industry, especially for hospitals. The continuing shift from inpatient care to outpatient treatment will boost worker growth in health practitioner offices as well. Nursing and residential care facilities are also expected to have strong growth due to South Dakota's growing elderly population.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

Worker levels in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industry division are projected to increase by 1,055 (or 16.3 percent). The bulk of the growth will be in the amusement and recreation industry and in the gambling industry. As mentioned earlier, it is expected that as more baby boomers retire, travel and other leisure activities will increase. This will also impact other businesses including casinos, golf courses and amusement establishments. A growing consciousness regarding healthier lifestyles will also contribute to higher worker levels in this industry division, which includes fitness and recreational sports centers.

Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry division is projected to show strong growth through 2018, adding 5,080 workers (or 13.9 percent). Again, the large number of baby boom retirees or semi-retirees with more time for travel will increase business at places like hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, RV parks and restaurants. Expected population growth in the state will also help boost employment levels in these same types of accommodation services and in all types of restaurants, ranging from fast food to full service. South Dakota has fared much better than the nation in accommodation and food services and in the arts, entertainment and recreation areas during the last two recessions. Put simply, tourists have found South Dakota gives "more bang for the buck."

Other Services

Other Services are projected to increase by 1,315 workers (or 7.9 percent). Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities that include equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, dry-cleaning and laundry services, personal care services,

photofinishing services and dating services, among others. The sub-industries that are projected to show a majority of the gains are religious organizations, and repair and maintenance businesses.

Government

The number of workers employed by Government entities is projected to increase by 730 workers (or 1.7 percent). This includes workers employed by federal, state, local and tribal governments, with only local and tribal governments projected to increase worker levels over the next 10 years. The recession has taken a toll on tax revenues at all levels of government. Unfortunately, federal government has been deficit spending for some time and will need to implement drastic cuts and/or raise taxes to balance the federal budget.

Local government's worker increase is related to the population migration to larger cities and the corresponding need to expand services as needed to serve these larger populations.

For more information

The 2008-2018 industry projections are available on the Labor Market Information Center website; simply choose "Employment Projections" from the main menu.

Overview of the labor market in December

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 84,040 in December 2010. 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.

Labor Force

This data is seasonally adjusted.

South Dakota's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December 2010 was 4.6 percent, up slightly from the revised November rate of 4.5 percent. The preliminary rate for November 2010 was also 4.5 percent. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues to show little variability. Throughout the past year, the seasonal unemployment rate has varied between 4.8 and 4.4 percent, with the rate highest during the first three months of 2010 at 4.8 percent.

While a widely watched indicator of the current economy, over-the-month changes in labor force data can be variable and are subject to revision. Analysis of changes over longer time periods provides a more stable portrayal of labor force dynamics. In December 2009, the South Dakota unemployment rate was just slightly higher at 4.7 percent. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in December 2008, when South Dakota began to notice the negative effects of the national recession; the rate in December 2007 was only 2.8 percent.

Notes about labor force data

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force. People are classified as unemployed if they do not have jobs, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks and are currently available for work. People who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they were temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed.

Labor force estimates for South Dakota are produced by the Labor Market Information Center in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The concepts and definitions underlying the labor force data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey which is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. The statewide estimate of the number of nonfarm jobs is a component of the model used to produce the labor force estimates. Other data used in this model include the number of continued unemployment insurance claims and survey data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is specific to the state.

Although state specific data is used in the production of the labor force estimates for South Dakota, the state monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. Therefore, variation in the estimates of the employed and unemployed are somewhat controlled by what is happening nationally.

South Dakota 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 period that occurs during the 12th of the month, preliminary estimates show the level of nonfarm wage and salaried workers decreased by 4,300 workers (or 1.1 percent) from November 2010 to December 2010. The seasonal loss is one of the highest November-to-December losses on record and is supported by a four-week spike in initial unemployment insurance claims. The mining, logging and construction industry sector was responsible for a large majority of the total nonfarm over-the-month decline, as this industry declined by 2,500 workers (or 11.8 percent).

The noticeably harsh seasonal drop in **mining, logging and construction** does not indicate the industry took another turn for the worse, but is related to the snowy and very cold weather our state has been experiencing. This weather adds extra costs related to heating the worksites, as well as ice and snow removal. Therefore, it is more cost effective to start building again in March or April when warmer weather arrives. This seasonal change only happens when the economy is not expanding to the degree that winter construction is required to meet timelines, so it is not uncommon to see the higher December-through-February winter construction losses to occur during (and shortly after) recessions.

Another industry with a more noticeable over-the-month loss was **state government education**, which showed an unusual 1,000 worker (or 9.8 percent) drop. This is the second year in a row state government education showed such a noticeable drop from November to December, and is related to workers being off for the holiday break before the next semester begins in January.

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 (or 1.1 percent) from December 2009 to December 2010.

Over the year, the total nonfarm worker level increased by 4,500 workers (1.1 percent). The largest number of jobs were added within the professional and business services sector (1,500 workers or 5.9 percent); manufacturing (1,100 workers or 3.0 percent); wholesale trade (1,000 workers or 5.5 percent); and leisure and hospitality (1,000 workers or 2.5 percent).

As the estimates for the fourth quarter of 2009 (October, November and December) have not yet been benchmarked, the comparison of the December 2010 estimates to the non-benchmarked December 2009 estimates will likely show greater volatility, especially at the industry sector level. Therefore, the end-of-the-year benchmark revisions are expected to show noticeable changes in several industry sectors.

Preliminary benchmark results

As customary, preliminary South Dakota total nonfarm benchmarked results are posted at this time to show the amount/degree of estimation revisions likely to occur by the final benchmarking (with results to be published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in March 2011).

Cautionary note to users

Revised methodology procedures mandated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) may result in unusually large month-to-month employment changes among individual sectors and total state nonfarm levels. These variable movements are due to procedural changes implemented by the BLS which are

designed to bring the aggregate employment change across states in closer alignment with the change in the national nonfarm employment level.

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Preliminary Benchmark Results

Each year, the employment estimates from the survey used to collect nonfarm wage and salaried worker data are benchmarked to comprehensive counts of employment for the month of March. As customary, the following preliminary benchmark revisions are being released so over-the-year growth can be compared more accurately. The final CES benchmark revisions will be published in March 2011 with the publication of January 2011 employment data. The South Dakota Labor Market Information Center would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the South Dakota businesses whose reporting made these low revision rates possible.

Preliminary benchmark results show the following.

Likely Revisions Due to Benchmarking		
Reference Month of Data	Likely Revision of South Dakota Total Nonfarm Worker Level	Likely Percentage Revision
January 2010	-700 workers	-0.2 %
February 2010	+400 workers	+0.1%
March 2010	-300 workers	-0.1%
April 2010	+200 workers	+0.1%
May 2010	-200 workers	-0.1%
June 2010	-400 workers	-0.1%
July 2010	-1,600 workers	-0.4%
August 2010	-1,900 workers	-0.5%
September 2010	-800 workers	-0.2%

Total nonfarm levels are usually fairly close to their final benchmarked levels, but individual industries usually show more volatility than the summed total nonfarm due to a control total methodology implemented by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This methodology change was designed to bring the aggregate employment change across states in closer alignment with the change in the national nonfarm employment level.

Note: National preliminary benchmarking shows the March 2010 estimate of national total nonfarm workers will likely be revised downward by 366,000 workers (or 0.3 percent). For national preliminary benchmarking results, see the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesprelbnk.htm>.

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Football fun

In Super Bowl XLV, the Green Bay Packers and the Pittsburgh Steelers will collide Feb. 6, 2011, in their pursuit of the championship title of America's most popular sporting event.

While the game will be played hundreds of miles away at Cowboys Stadium in Arlington, Texas, there are still some South Dakota establishments that can be associated with the Super Bowl. Here is a look at a few of the "super" statistics for these places.

Places to find sports-themed decorations, supplies or food and beverages for a fantastic Super Bowl party.

Sporting Goods Stores
Establishments: 87
Employees: 1,156

Gift, Novelty and Souvenir Stores (includes party goods stores)
Establishments: 127
Employees: 810

Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores
Establishments: 196
Employees: 7,651

Limited-Service Restaurants (includes pizza delivery, take out, carryout and fast food)
Establishments: 508
Employees: 10,216

Do you need a new TV to watch the coverage from pregame to postgame? Maybe one of these establishments will have what you desire.

Radio, Television and Other Electronics Stores
Establishments: 102
Employees: 812

If you cannot afford to splurge for a new TV, another option would be to rent one.

Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental
Establishments: 12
Employees: 66

According to Nielsen Co., the marketing and advertising research company that tracks TV ratings, more than 106 million people watched the Super Bowl in 2010. While many watched for the bone-crushing tackles and aerobatic catches, others tuned in for the commercials. This year should not be any different. It is possible one or more of these South Dakota establishments could have a hand in creating/producing some of the most-watched commercials of the year.

Motion Picture and Video Production (includes TV commercial production)
Establishments: 49
Employees: 98

Advertising Agencies

Establishments: 49

Employees: 351

The halftime show is another popular event. People in the following establishments might dream of joining some of the A-list stars who have taken center stage.

Dance Companies and Musical Groups and Artists

Establishments: 10

Employees: 73

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, June 2010.

Let Us Help!

These are just a few examples of the types of information available from the Labor Market Information Center. Sorry, we cannot help ensure your favorite team wins the Super Bowl; but if something above piqued your interest or you would like similar information, let us help you. Give us a call at 605.626.2314 any time we can help by providing information, or just satisfy your curiosity!

South Dakota Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

<u>Industries</u>	<u>December 2010</u>	<u>November 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
TOTAL	402,500	406,800	398,000	-1.1	1.1
Total Private	323,800	327,100	319,900	-1.0	1.2
Goods Producing	57,000	59,700	56,400	-4.5	1.1
Service Providing	345,500	347,100	341,600	-0.5	1.1
Private Service Providing	266,800	267,400	263,500	-0.2	1.3
Mining/Logging/Const	18,700	21,200	19,200	-11.8	-2.6
Manufacturing	38,300	38,500	37,200	-0.5	3.0
Trade Trans/Util	83,400	82,800	81,800	0.7	2.0
Wholesale Trade	19,300	19,400	18,300	-0.5	5.5
Retail Trade	51,100	50,300	50,700	1.6	0.8
Trans/Warehsing/Util	13,000	13,100	12,800	-0.8	1.6
Information	7,000	6,900	6,700	1.4	4.5
Financial Activities	28,200	28,000	29,600	0.7	-4.7
Prof Bus Services	26,800	26,700	25,300	0.4	5.9
Education/Health Svc	64,700	64,700	64,600	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	7,600	7,700	7,100	-1.3	7.0
Hlth Care/Soc Assist	57,100	57,000	57,500	0.2	-0.7
Leisure/Hospitality	40,900	42,300	39,900	-3.3	2.5
Other Services	15,800	16,000	15,600	-1.3	1.3
Government	78,700	79,700	78,100	-1.3	0.8
Federal	11,500	11,400	11,500	0.9	0.0
State	18,100	19,100	18,200	-5.2	-0.5
State Education	9,200	10,200	9,200	-9.8	0.0
Local	49,100	49,200	48,400	-0.2	1.4
Local Education	26,700	26,700	26,500	0.0	0.8

2010 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

Not Seasonally Adjusted

<u>Industries</u>	<u>December 2010</u>	<u>November 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Rapid City MSA Total	59,300	60,600	59,100	-2.1	0.3
Total Private	48,300	49,500	48,200	-2.4	0.2
Goods Producing	6,400	7,000	6,800	-8.6	-5.9
Service-Providing	52,900	53,600	52,300	-1.3	1.1
Private Service Providing	41,900	42,500	41,400	-1.4	1.2
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	3,900	4,500	4,300	-13.3	-9.3
Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.0	0.0
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	13,000	13,200	13,000	-1.5	0.0
-Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
-Retail Trade	9,000	9,000	9,000	0.0	0.0
-Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,900	2,000	1,900	-5.0	0.0
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	3,700	3,700	3,700	0.0	0.0
Professional/Business Services	4,400	4,500	4,300	-2.2	2.3
Educational/Health Services	9,800	9,700	9,600	1.0	2.1
Leisure/Hospitality	7,300	7,700	7,200	-5.2	1.4
Other Services	2,700	2,700	2,600	0.0	3.8
Government	11,000	11,100	10,900	-0.9	0.9

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 1990-2009.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

<u>Industries</u>	<u>December 2010</u>	<u>November 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>	<u>% Chg Last Month</u>	<u>% Chg Last Year</u>
Sioux Falls MSA Total	134,200	134,800	133,100	-0.4	0.8
Total Private	120,900	121,500	119,900	-0.5	0.8
Goods Producing	18,200	19,200	18,500	-5.2	-1.6
Service-Providing	116,000	115,600	114,600	0.3	1.2
Private Service Providing	102,700	102,300	101,400	0.4	1.3
Natural Resources/Mining/Construction	6,000	6,900	6,500	-13.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	12,200	12,300	12,000	-0.8	1.7
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	29,200	29,100	28,600	0.3	2.1
-Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,900	6,600	-1.4	3.0
-Retail Trade	17,400	17,100	16,900	1.8	3.0
-Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	5,000	5,100	5,100	-2.0	-2.0
Information	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	14,900	14,800	16,100	0.7	-7.5
Professional/Business Services	11,500	11,300	10,500	1.8	9.5
Educational/Health Services	26,800	26,600	26,200	0.8	2.3
Leisure/Hospitality	12,500	12,700	12,500	-1.6	0.0
Other Services	4,800	4,800	4,500	0.0	6.7
Government	13,300	13,300	13,200	0.0	0.8

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Not seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 2008 and 2009.

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Statistical Areas Nonfarm Worker Levels

Not Seasonally Adjusted

<u>Areas</u>	<u>December 2010</u>	<u>December 2009</u>
Aberdeen MiSA	22,605	22,160
Brookings MiSA	18,580	18,130
Huron MiSA	8,570	8,295
Mitchell MiSA	12,810	12,535
Pierre MiSA	12,210	11,940
Spearfish MiSA	12,065	11,955
Vermillion MiSA	7,390	7,310
Watertown MiSA	16,975	16,870
Yankton MiSA	12,365	12,415
Rapid City MSA	59,300	59,100
Sioux Falls MSA	134,200	133,100
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	2,625	2,460
Aurora County	865	835
Bennett County	925	960
Bon Homme County	1,940	1,920
Brule County	2,360	2,320
Buffalo County	595	475
Butte County	2,855	2,835
Campbell County	450	460
Charles Mix County	3,540	3,460
Clark County	960	905
Corson County	950	945
Custer County	2,275	2,280
Day County	1,930	1,970
Deuel County	1,465	1,520
Douglas County	1,210	1,180
Fall River County	2,735	2,635
Faulk County	615	600
Grant County	3,785	3,740
Gregory County	1,585	1,550
Haakon County	750	750
Hand County	1,220	1,250
Harding County	450	430
Hutchinson County	2,755	2,685
Hyde County	550	550
Jackson County	670	660
Jerauld County	1,440	1,405
Jones County	480	475
Kingsbury County	1,735	1,680
Lake County	4,685	4,775
Lyman County	1,530	1,495
McPherson County	680	685
Marshall County	1,380	1,340
Mellette County	395	370
Miner County	805	865
Moody County	2,180	2,125
Perkins County	1,185	1,150
Potter County	905	900
Roberts County	3,605	3,475

Sanborn County	675	705
Shannon County	3,930	4,045
Spink County	2,535	2,485
Sully County	485	465
Todd County	3,300	3,140
Tripp County	2,150	2,175
Union County	8,925	8,725
Walworth County	2,360	2,330

2010 data is preliminary and subject to revision. Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Not seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 2008 and 2009.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm data has been revised for years 1990-2009.

South Dakota Labor Supply

December 2010

South Dakota	84,040	Hanson County	185
Rapid City MSA	13,200	Harding County	90
Sioux Falls MSA	23,800	Hughes County	1,810
Aurora County	200	Hutchinson County	485
Beadle County	1,520	Hyde County	90
Bennett County	490	Jackson County	470
Bon Homme County	510	Jerauld County	225
Brookings County	3,150	Jones County	105
Brown County	3,485	Kingsbury County	355
Brule County	475	Lake County	910
Buffalo County	475	Lawrence County	2,675
Butte County	725	Lyman County	495
Campbell County	85	McPherson County	180
Charles Mix County	820	Marshall County	355
Clark County	250	Mellette County	185
Clay County	1,715	Miner County	170
Codington County	2,660	Moody County	630
Corson County	475	Perkins County	215
Custer County	1,010	Potter County	185
Davison County	2,160	Roberts County	1,145
Day County	485	Sanborn County	175
Deuel County	390	Shannon County	2,885
Dewey County	1,135	Spink County	540
Douglas County	210	Stanley County	295
Edmunds County	280	Sully County	115
Fall River County	725	Todd County	1,490
Faulk County	150	Tripp County	455
Grant County	685	Union County	1,680
Gregory County	320	Walworth County	545
Haakon County	130	Yankton County	2,200
Hamlin County	430	Ziebach County	305
Hand County	250		

United States & South Dakota

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>December 2010*</u>				<u>December 2009</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	153,690,000	139,206,000	14,485,000	9.4%	153,172,000	137,960,000	15,212,000	9.9%
South Dakota	443,700	423,300	20,400	4.6%	445,200	424,300	20,900	4.7%

Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota & Counties

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>December 2010</u>				<u>December 2009</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>
SOUTH DAKOTA	439,565	418,055	21,510	4.9	439,085	417,485	21,600	4.9
Aurora County	1,550	1,475	75	4.8	1,500	1,435	65	4.5
Beadle County	9,690	9,315	375	3.8	9,650	9,280	370	3.9
Bennett County	1,425	1,345	80	5.5	1,405	1,335	70	5.0
Bon Homme County	3,065	2,890	175	5.7	3,040	2,890	150	4.9
Brookings County	19,140	18,375	765	4.0	19,045	18,280	765	4.0
Brown County	21,195	20,365	830	3.9	21,160	20,395	765	3.6
Brule County	2,885	2,775	110	3.7	2,785	2,690	95	3.4
Buffalo County	580	500	80	13.4	510	425	85	16.3
Butte County	5,360	5,105	255	4.8	5,310	5,030	280	5.2
Campbell County	830	800	30	3.8	855	815	40	4.7
Charles Mix County	4,095	3,900	195	4.7	4,160	3,955	205	5.0
Clark County	1,850	1,760	90	4.9	1,785	1,685	100	5.7
Clay County	7,780	7,490	290	3.7	7,850	7,555	295	3.7
Codington County	15,805	15,080	725	4.6	15,880	15,025	855	5.4
Corson County	1,415	1,310	105	7.5	1,400	1,325	75	5.5
Custer County	4,320	4,085	235	5.5	4,395	4,140	255	5.8
Davison County	11,005	10,575	430	3.9	10,880	10,355	525	4.8
Day County	2,755	2,570	185	6.7	2,865	2,680	185	6.5
Deuel County	2,550	2,365	185	7.2	2,705	2,510	195	7.2
Dewey County	2,765	2,470	295	10.7	2,465	2,220	245	9.9
Douglas County	1,800	1,715	85	4.7	1,765	1,680	85	4.7
Edmunds County	2,060	1,980	80	4.0	2,055	1,985	70	3.4
Fall River County	3,710	3,515	195	5.3	3,750	3,515	235	6.3
Faulk County	1,155	1,105	50	4.4	1,180	1,135	45	3.7
Grant County	4,210	3,975	235	5.6	4,120	3,920	200	4.8
Gregory County	2,425	2,320	105	4.4	2,385	2,285	100	4.2
Haakon County	1,145	1,100	45	4.1	1,140	1,105	35	3.2
Hamlin County	2,865	2,715	150	5.3	2,865	2,705	160	5.6
Hand County	1,845	1,780	65	3.5	1,935	1,865	70	3.5
Hanson County	1,940	1,845	95	4.8	1,905	1,805	100	5.3
Harding County	800	770	30	4.0	780	755	25	3.0
Hughes County	10,360	10,010	350	3.4	10,205	9,870	335	3.3
Hutchinson County	3,825	3,655	170	4.4	3,670	3,515	155	4.2
Hyde County	730	705	25	3.4	745	720	25	3.4
Jackson County	1,145	1,040	105	9.3	1,155	1,065	90	7.9
Jerauld County	1,400	1,350	50	3.6	1,365	1,325	40	2.9
Jones County	675	655	20	3.1	680	660	20	2.8
Kingsbury County	2,920	2,775	145	4.9	3,000	2,835	165	5.4
Lake County	6,505	6,155	350	5.4	6,450	6,080	370	5.8
Lawrence County	13,410	12,795	615	4.6	13,390	12,755	635	4.7
Lincoln County	21,855	20,925	930	4.3	21,835	20,930	905	4.1
Lyman County	1,960	1,850	110	5.7	1,960	1,850	110	5.6
McCook County	2,735	2,570	165	6.0	2,720	2,570	150	5.6
McPherson County	1,145	1,085	60	5.4	1,175	1,105	70	5.8
Marshall County	2,060	1,920	140	6.9	2,075	1,940	135	6.5
Meade County	11,995	11,320	675	5.6	12,025	11,385	640	5.3

Mellette County	895	860	35	4.1	890	830	60	6.8
Miner County	1,185	1,115	70	6.0	1,260	1,195	65	5.0
Minnehaha County	100,100	95,160	4,940	4.9	100,145	95,180	4,965	5.0
Moody County	3,925	3,675	250	6.3	3,920	3,660	260	6.6
Pennington County	53,265	50,575	2,690	5.0	53,675	50,875	2,800	5.2
Perkins County	1,605	1,540	65	4.0	1,635	1,570	65	3.9
Potter County	1,310	1,245	65	5.1	1,310	1,255	55	4.2
Roberts County	4,860	4,555	305	6.3	4,710	4,450	260	5.5
Sanborn County	1,365	1,300	65	4.8	1,400	1,345	55	4.0
Shannon County	3,845	3,385	460	12.0	3,750	3,380	370	9.9
Spink County	3,505	3,355	150	4.3	3,480	3,340	140	4.0
Stanley County	1,915	1,845	70	3.6	1,885	1,820	65	3.3
Sully County	990	960	30	3.2	1,005	980	25	2.5
Todd County	3,740	3,470	270	7.2	3,450	3,220	230	6.7
Tripp County	2,895	2,775	120	4.1	2,945	2,835	110	3.7
Turner County	4,230	4,005	225	5.3	4,250	4,010	240	5.7
Union County	8,000	7,645	355	4.4	8,215	7,755	460	5.6
Walworth County	2,750	2,560	190	6.9	2,705	2,560	145	5.4
Yankton County	11,540	10,990	550	4.8	11,670	11,075	595	5.1
Ziebach County	910	860	50	5.5	825	775	50	5.8

The South Dakota labor force statistics are produced by the LMIC in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Areas

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	<u>December 2010*</u>				<u>December 2009</u>			
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Rapid City MSA	65,260	61,895	3,365	5.2	65,705	62,260	3,445	5.2
Sioux Falls MSA	128,915	122,660	6,255	4.9	128,955	122,690	6,265	4.9
Aberdeen MiSA	23,255	22,345	910	3.9	23,210	22,375	835	3.6
Brookings MiSA	19,140	18,375	765	4.0	19,045	18,280	765	4.0
Huron MiSA	9,690	9,315	375	3.8	9,650	9,280	370	3.9
Mitchell MiSA	12,940	12,420	520	4.0	12,785	12,160	625	4.9
Pierre MiSA	12,275	11,855	420	3.4	12,085	11,685	400	3.3
Spearfish MiSA	13,410	12,795	615	4.6	13,390	12,755	635	4.7
Vermillion MiSA	7,780	7,490	290	3.7	7,850	7,555	295	3.7
Watertown MiSA	18,675	17,800	875	4.7	18,745	17,730	1,015	5.4
Yankton MiSA	11,540	10,990	550	4.8	11,670	11,075	595	5.1
Dewey-Ziebach LMA	3,680	3,335	345	9.4	3,285	2,995	290	8.9

The South Dakota labor force statistics are produced by the LMIC in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statewide and Substate Labor Force data for years 2005-2009 has been revised. Produced in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Cities

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Force

<u>Areas</u>	December 2010*			<u>Rate</u>
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
Aberdeen City	14,915	14,265	650	4.4%
Brookings City	12,910	12,375	535	4.1%
Huron City	6,880	6,600	280	4.1%
Mitchell City	8,710	8,350	360	4.1%
Pierre City	8,705	8,390	315	3.6%
Rapid City City	35,320	33,285	2,035	5.8%
Sioux Falls City	87,090	82,680	4,410	5.1%
Sioux Falls City - Lincoln	7,465	7,115	350	4.7%
Sioux Falls City - Minnehaha	79,620	75,560	4,060	5.1%
Spearfish City	5,790	5,495	295	5.1%
Vermillion City	6,105	5,890	215	3.5%
Watertown City	12,495	11,880	615	4.9%
Yankton City	7,520	7,120	400	5.3%

*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

July 2009 to June 2010*

Statewide	\$33,632	Hutchinson County	\$26,209
Rapid City MSA	\$33,215	Hyde County	\$29,044
Sioux Falls MSA	\$37,748	Jackson County	\$24,516
Aurora County	\$25,449	Jerauld County	\$29,287
Beadle County	\$31,218	Jones County	\$21,922
Bennett County	\$24,936	Kingsbury County	\$28,690
Bon Homme County	\$25,833	Lake County	\$30,067
Brookings County	\$33,866	Lawrence County	\$28,422
Brown County	\$33,596	Lincoln County	\$37,578
Brule County	\$24,503	Lyman County	\$24,481
Buffalo County	\$35,282	McCook County	\$25,273
Butte County	\$26,542	McPherson County	\$24,346
Campbell County	\$23,508	Marshall County	\$27,446
Charles Mix County	\$26,513	Meade County	\$33,047
Clark County	\$26,024	Mellette County	\$22,163
Clay County	\$30,420	Miner County	\$27,235
Codington County	\$31,430	Minnehaha County	\$37,937
Corson County	\$29,253	Moody County	\$32,129
Custer County	\$27,990	Pennington County	\$33,238
Davison County	\$30,537	Perkins County	\$24,538
Day County	\$24,328	Potter County	\$27,163
Deuel County	\$33,440	Roberts County	\$26,839
Dewey County	\$30,220	Sanborn County	\$26,275
Douglas County	\$26,321	Shannon County	\$34,131
Edmunds County	\$29,131	Spink County	\$28,868
Fall River County	\$29,698	Stanley County	\$25,997
Faulk County	\$26,882	Sully County	\$27,361
Grant County	\$31,674	Todd County	\$29,971
Gregory County	\$23,683	Tripp County	\$26,149
Haakon County	\$26,312	Turner County	\$36,499
Hamlin County	\$27,780	Union County	\$39,427
Hand County	\$26,230	Walworth County	\$25,746
Hanson County	\$27,396	Yankton County	\$32,537
Harding County	\$30,219	Ziebach County	\$30,321
Hughes County	\$35,079		

*This data is updated quarterly.

South Dakota Local Office Activities

<u>Activities</u>	January 2010 - December 2010	January 2009 - December 2009	% Chg Last Year
Job Seekers	94,854	92,399	2.7%
Entered Employments	31,416	27,193	15.5%
Job Openings Received	66,074	56,903	16.1%

South Dakota Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance Activities

	December 2010	November 2010	December 2009	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
<u>Unemployment Insurance Activities</u>					
Initial Claims	3,665	3,361	5,064	9.0%	-27.6%
Weeks Claimed	19,533	12,817	25,599	52.4%	-23.7%
Amount of Benefit Payments	\$3,908,038	\$2,570,264	\$5,155,362	52.0%	-24.2%
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$26,144,726	\$28,819,330	(\$7,411,332)	-9.3%	452.8%

Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed South Dakota Residents By County

December 2010

Aurora	33	Fall River	118	Marshall	162
Beadle	347	Faulk	14	Meade	693
Bennett	34	Grant	201	Mellette	7
Bon Homme	111	Gregory	75	Miner	60
Brookings	635	Haakon	29	Minnehaha	5000
Brown	695	Hamlin	143	Moody	179
Brule	65	Hand	37	Pennington	2819
Buffalo	56	Hanson	79	Perkins	31
Butte	252	Harding	10	Potter	79
Campbell	16	Hughes	272	Roberts	271
Charles Mix	102	Hutchinson	114	Sanborn	53
Clark	89	Hyde	7	Shannon	333
Clay	152	Jackson	83	Spink	137
Codington	741	Jerauld	36	Stanley	92
Corson	64	Jones	8	Sully	24
Custer	217	Kingsbury	121	Todd	282
Davison	345	Lake	312	Tripp	61
Day	220	Lawrence	584	Turner	186
Deuel	150	Lincoln	738	Union	254
Dewey	224	Lyman	57	Walworth	223
Douglas	77	McCook	153	Yankton	449
Edmunds	54	McPherson	40	Ziebach	14

National Economic Indicators

	December 2010	November 2010	December 2009	% Chg Last Month	% Chg Last Year
Consumer Price Index	219.2	218.8	215.9	0.2%	1.5%
Nonfarm Payroll Employment	131.5	131.9	130.4	-0.3%	0.8%
Privately Owned Housing Starts	529	553	576	-4.3%	-8.2%
Bank Prime Loan Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	0.0%	0.0%