

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

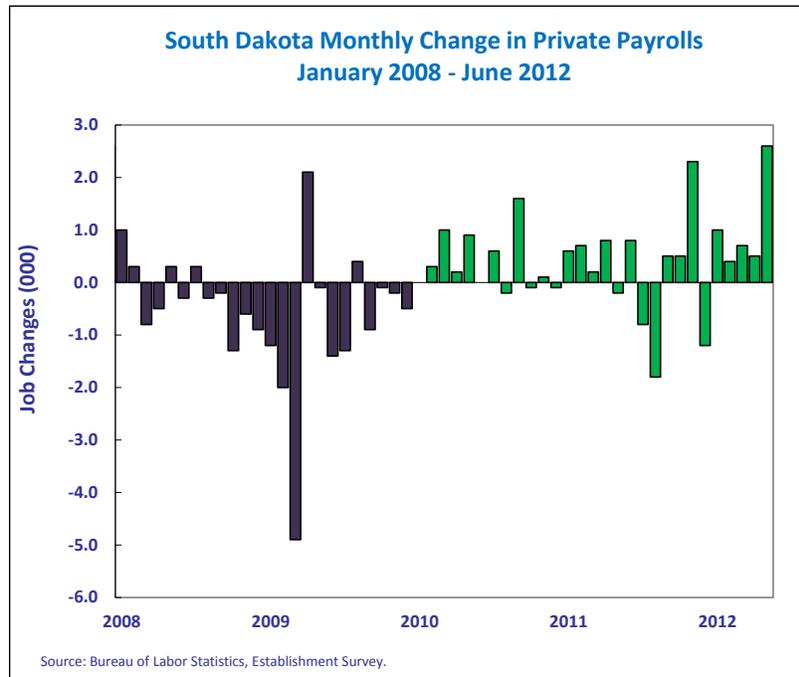
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 3.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.7 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.3 percent in June 2012, up 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.3 percent in February 2010.
- 19,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during June 2012.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,726 during June, up 8.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 3,750 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in South Dakota have declined by 54.0 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$37,033.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$34,637.00 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In South Dakota, home prices fell by 2.6 percent over 4 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in South Dakota have risen by 2.0 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 3,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 40.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare South Dakota to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within South Dakota since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in South Dakota.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	June 2009	5.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	4.9%	9.4%
	June 2011	4.7%	9.1%
	June 2012	4.3%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,811	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 45,669
Poverty Rate	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2010	13.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.1%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%