



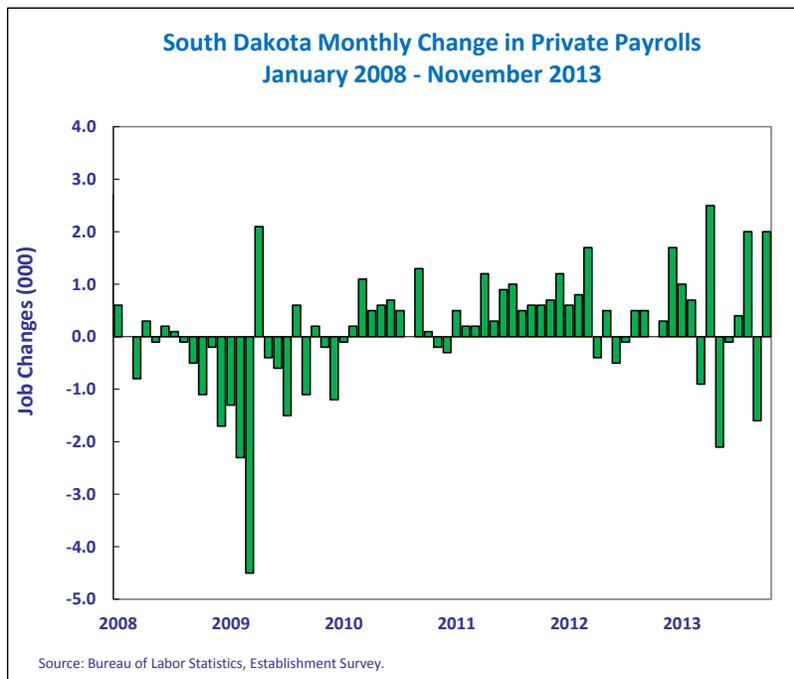
## Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

### JOBS

- Including November, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 45 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 4.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 6.8 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, natural resources, mining, 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 leisure and hospitality.\*
- 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.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.6 percent in November 2013, up 0.9 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.4 percent in January 2010.
- 16,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during November 2013.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,160 during March, down 23.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 3,741 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 69.0 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 3.0 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2013, total personal income is 6.6 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2009 \$) in South Dakota was \$43,704.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2013, up from \$42,995.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2011.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 18.1 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2013, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 5.9 percent.
- In South Dakota, home prices have risen by 1.9 percent from the previous peak set in the second quarter of 2013.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2013, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 6,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2013, an increase of 65.5 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 63,000 units in October 2013, an increase of 34.0 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from October to November 2013.

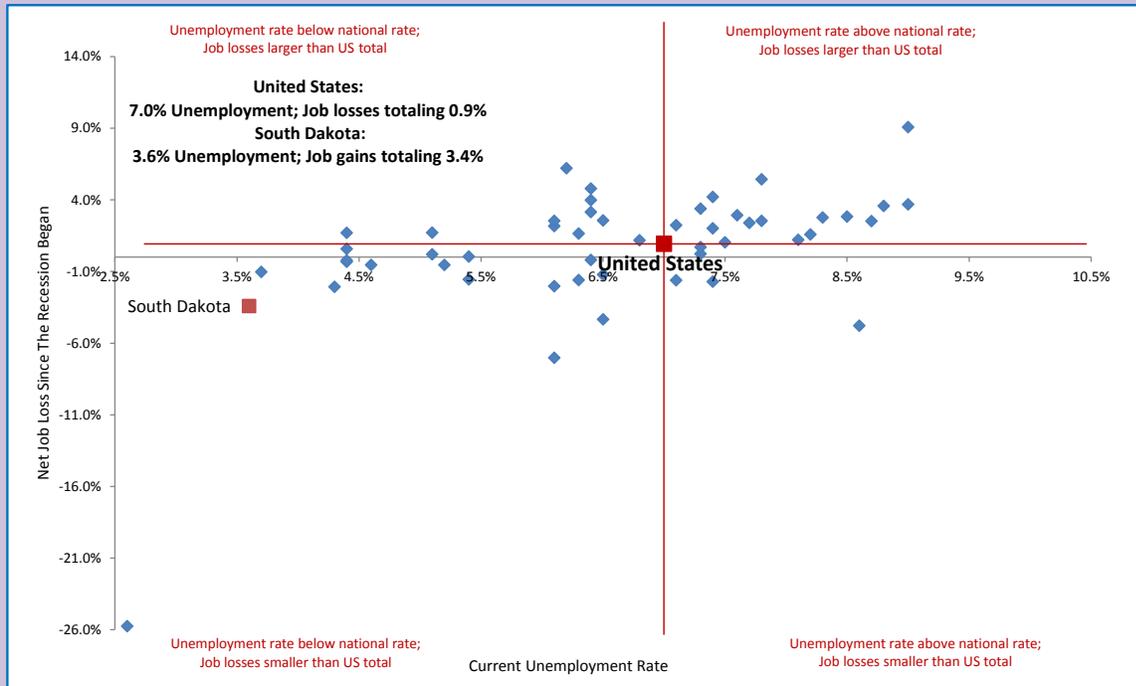
\* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: [http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu\\_labor\\_force.aspx](http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx)

## 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 are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	November 2010	5.1%	9.8%
	November 2011	4.5%	8.6%
	November 2012	4.3%	7.8%
	November 2013	3.6%	7.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2012	11.7%	9.0%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	5.0%	7.0%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	6.0%	9.9%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 51,403	\$ 55,627
	(2012 \$)	2012	\$ 49,415
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2012	12.8%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	9.9%	14.7%
	2012	14.4%	15.4%