Exploring South Dakota Data Online

Mary Killsahundred
South Dakota State University
Demography Conference 2015
Sites to browse through

- American FactFinder
- On The Map
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- BIA Labor Force Report
Navigating FactFinder

- A data retrieval tool available to the public that allows anyone to obtain data from US Census products.
Quick Data

Rapid City city, South Dakota

Population
Census 2010 Total Population

67,956
Source: 2010 Demographic Profile

Popular tables for this geography:

2010 Census
- General Population and Housing Characteristics (Population, Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...)
- Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin
- Hispanic or Latino by Type (Mexican, Puerto Rican, ...)
- Households and Families (Relationships, Children, Household Size, ...)

2013 American Community Survey
- Demographic and Housing Estimates (Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...)

2014 Population Estimates Program
- Annual Population Estimates

Census 2000
- General Demographic Characteristics (Population, Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...)

Want more? Need help? Use Guided Search or visit Census.gov’s Quick Facts.
Advanced Data Searches

- First Step - Looking at the geographic level
  - Nation
  - Region
  - State
  - County
  - County Subdivision
  - Township
  - Place (City, Town, CDP)
  - Congressional District
  - ZIP Code
  - Tract
  - Block Group
  - Block
Next Step-Choosing a data set

Decennial Census (SF1 or SF2) 2010 2000


Variety of Other Data Sets including:
Business Patterns
Economic Census
Etc.
Now choosing a topic
A look at the data instruments

2010 Decennial Census Form

American Community Survey
What is the American Community Survey?

A continuous survey that produces profiles and characteristics of areas.

- produces estimates (1, 3, and 5 year) for small geographic areas and small population groups.
- Samples approx. 3 million addresses per year.

What does this mean for South Dakota?
Purpose of the American Community Survey

- Supplemental to the decennial census
- Provide estimates of the population to create a portrait of the area
- Does not provide a count of the population
1, 3 or 5 year estimates?

- 1 year estimates
  - Most current
  - Useful for larger populations (65,000+)

- 3 year estimates
  - If 1 year estimate is not available
  - Useful for populations of 20,000+

- 5 year estimates
  - Least current but most reliable
  - Useful for all population area sizes
What about Margins of Error?

- The Margin of Error is not the chance a mistake was made.
- The Margin of Error measures the variation in the random samples due to chance.
- Because not all housing units were surveyed, the results could be “off” by a certain amount by chance.
Margins of Error in Indian Country

- In most reservation areas, one in every two households received the long form in 2000.
- Smaller sample size means that the potential for sampling error is greater.
- Smaller sample size means that the Census Bureau has to add up the responses over several years before it can publish data it considers accurate for smaller geographic areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>3,710</td>
<td>+/-543</td>
<td>3.710</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>+/-251</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
<td>+/-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>+/-271</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>+/-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>+/-159</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>+/-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 years</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>+/-110</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>+/-2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>+/-151</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>+/-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>+/-117</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>+/-2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>+/-99</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>+/-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>+/-142</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>+/-3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>+/-124</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>+/-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>+/-137</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>+/-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59 years</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>+/-117</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>+/-3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64 years</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>+/-90</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 years</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>+/-59</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>+/-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 84 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>+/-33</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 years and over</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>+/-35</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>+/-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>+/-5.1</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years and over</td>
<td>2,081</td>
<td>+/-323</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>+/-5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 years and over</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>+/-305</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>+/-5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>+/-111</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>+/-2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>+/-63</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On The Map

- Interactive mapping tool
- Currently appearing in its 6th Version
- Includes Census Blocks and other geographies:
  - Counties
  - Cities and Towns
  - Reservations
What On the Map is used for...

- Provides information about Workers
  - Where they work
  - Where they live
  - Race, ethnicity, sex, age, earnings, industry, and educational attainment

Presents data using: maps, reports, and/or charts from 2002-2013
What information does not appear...

- Workers who are self employed
- Military
- Informally employed
Types of Reports

1. Area Profile Analysis generates results showing the location and characteristics of workers living or working inside the selected study area.

2. Area Comparison Analysis generates results showing the count and characteristics of workers employed or living in locations contained by the selected study area. The "Areas to Compare" option determines the type of locations to be compared.
Types of Reports

- 3. Distance/Direction Analysis generates results showing the distance and direction totals between residence and employment locations for workers employed or living in the selected study area.

- 4. Destination Analysis generates results showing the home or work destinations of workers employed or living in the selected study area. Select the geographic destination type (i.e. counties, cities, tracts) using the "Destination Type" option.
5. Inflow/Outflow Analysis generates results showing the count and characteristics of worker flows in to, out of, and within the selected study area.

6. Paired Area Analysis generates results showing the location and characteristics of workers that share the selected home and work areas.
Steps in creating Maps and Reports

1. Search and choose a geographic area using Search tool in the Start tab.

- Click “Perform Analysis on Selection Area” in the resulting popup window.
2. Select from the available data options in the Analysis Settings popup.

- Choose whether the selection area is a Home or Work area and select the desired Analysis Type (This includes choosing a set of Years and a particular Job Type). Click **Go!** to generate the analysis.
3. View the maps, chart, and report and export the resulting data in the detailed report and/or map or chart format.
Now onto Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics
CPI for all items rises 0.1% in July as food prices rise but energy prices decline
On a seasonally adjusted basis, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers increased 0.1 percent in July after rising 0.3 percent in June. The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in July, the same increase as in June.

Real average hourly earnings unchanged in July
Real average hourly earnings was unchanged in July, seasonally adjusted. Average hourly earnings was unchanged and the CPI-U rose 0.1 percent. Real average weekly earnings was unchanged over the month.

July jobless rate up 30 states, down in 6; payroll up in 36 states, down in 13
PPI for final demand rises 0.1% in July; services increase 0.1% and goods are unchanged
U.S. import prices decline 0.2% in July while U.S. export prices are unchanged
From April to July 2014, the number of employed youth rose 2.1 million to 20.1 million
Job openings little changed at 4.7 million in June; hires and separations little changed

Trends in producer prices between electronic and brick-and-mortar retail establishments
This article compares the factors affecting changes in prices received by e-commerce and brick-and-mortar establishments for the sale of goods and services.
The Unemployment Rate- the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)- measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.
Producer Price Index (PPI)-measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller.
## Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Name</th>
<th>Special Notice</th>
<th>Top Picks</th>
<th>One Screen</th>
<th>Multi-Screen</th>
<th>Tables</th>
<th>Text Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rates &amp; Levels</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force Statistics including the National Unemployment Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Current Population Survey - CPS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**

- **Layoffs**

- **Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS)**
Exploring Bureau of Labor

- Screen 1- Choose state
  - Click “next form”
- Screen 2- Choose area type (statewide, county, city with population over 25,000)
  - Click “next form”
- Screen 3- Choose area (if county was chosen for screen 2, choose county)
  - Click “next form”
Exploring Bureau of Labor (cont.)

Choose the measure

Unemployment rate:

Unemployed workers \(*100\)

Total labor force

Unemployed workers \(\frac{\text{X 100}}{\text{Total labor Force}}\)
## Local Area Unemployment Statistics

**Series Id:** LAUCN460170000000003  
**Not Seasonally Adjusted**  
**Area:** Buffalo County, SD  
**Area Type:** Counties and equivalents  
**State/Region/Division:** South Dakota  
**Measure:** unemployment rate

### Download: [xlsx](#)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16.6(S)</td>
<td>18.2(S)</td>
<td>17.6(S)</td>
<td>14.3(S)</td>
<td>13.9(S)</td>
<td>14.7(S)</td>
<td>14.8(S)</td>
<td>15.2(S)</td>
<td>12.3(S)</td>
<td>16.2(S)</td>
<td>16.7(S)</td>
<td>17.9(S)</td>
<td>15.7(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16.3(E)</td>
<td>17.6(E)</td>
<td>15.9(E)</td>
<td>12.7(E)</td>
<td>13.0(E)</td>
<td>16.3(E)</td>
<td>17.4(E)</td>
<td>16.4(E)</td>
<td>15.5(E)</td>
<td>13.7(E)</td>
<td>14.5(E)</td>
<td>15.8(E)</td>
<td>15.5(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>16.6(E)</td>
<td>15.2(E)</td>
<td>15.0(E)</td>
<td>13.8(E)</td>
<td>13.3(E)</td>
<td>16.8(E)</td>
<td>16.4(E)</td>
<td>15.7(E)</td>
<td>14.0(E)</td>
<td>14.2(E)</td>
<td>13.2(E)</td>
<td>13.0(E)</td>
<td>14.7(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13.5(E)</td>
<td>13.4(E)</td>
<td>13.6(E)</td>
<td>11.7(E)</td>
<td>10.5(E)</td>
<td>12.6(E)</td>
<td>15.4(E)</td>
<td>14.9(E)</td>
<td>15.7(E)</td>
<td>14.8(E)</td>
<td>13.7(E)</td>
<td>14.9(E)</td>
<td>13.8(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13.9(E)</td>
<td>14.1(E)</td>
<td>13.8(E)</td>
<td>12.8(E)</td>
<td>11.6(E)</td>
<td>14.0(E)</td>
<td>12.9(E)</td>
<td>13.3(E)</td>
<td>11.7(E)</td>
<td>12.0(E)</td>
<td>11.3(E)</td>
<td>11.1(E)</td>
<td>12.7(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>12.4(P)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*S : Reflects adjustment to new state control totals.  
E : Reflects revised inputs, reestimation, and adjustment to new state control totals.  
P : Preliminary.*
Local Area Unemployment Statistics Map

Select a state: South Dakota
Select data view type: Unemployment Rate
Select Year: 2015
Select Month: August

Unemployment rates by county, not seasonally adjusted, South Dakota August 2015
Two Definitions

- **Unemployed persons (Bureau Of Labor Statistics)** Persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

- **“Unemployed persons” (Al Labor Force Report)** means only people who are not working and who are actively looking for a job. Unemployment does not simply refer to people who are not working. For example, people (ages 16 and over) who are not working but who would not be “unemployed” include people who are not physically able to work. Also excluded from the definition of unemployed persons are: (1) people who may be physically able to work but prefer not to work because they are already receiving income from other sources that allows them to prefer their current situation without wanting to get a job; (2) full-time students; (3) those who are home care providers to family members such as infants and small children; and (4) individuals who are institutionalized and thus unable to work, etc.