



LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER

South Dakota's Covered Workers & Annual Pay - 2009 Annual Summary

Introduction

South Dakota's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages publication displays information about workers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance law and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Covered workers include employees who are paid a wage or salary during the year; it excludes the self-employed and unpaid family workers. Wage and salaried workers are covered regardless of type of ownership. Employees working at privately owned businesses and federal, state and local government agencies are all included.

However, not all employees are covered workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers not covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance law include railroad employees, government elected officials, election workers, work-study students and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees; therefore, would be could be included in this publication. Nonprofit organizations may or may not be covered by unemployment insurance, depending upon whether or not they meet specific employment requirements.

Smaller businesses may also be exempted from coverage if they do not meet unemployment insurance law minimum payroll and employment criteria. Businesses who hire only a few workers on a part-time or seasonal basis, such as agricultural businesses, make up a large part of the exempted group.

Each employer in South Dakota who is covered by unemployment insurance is assigned an industry classification and a county code. The industry classification is determined by the business activity and type of ownership and the county code is determined by worksite location (store, branch, office, etc.).

Only data from covered employers is included in this publication. State laws protect confidentiality of individual employer data. Data are not presented if an industry classification consists of less than two employers.

The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial number, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments. Those establishments could be conducting business at one or more worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code. Data for 2009 in this publication are preliminary and subject to revision. Because of late reporting by covered private and government employers, some data in this publication may be imputed.

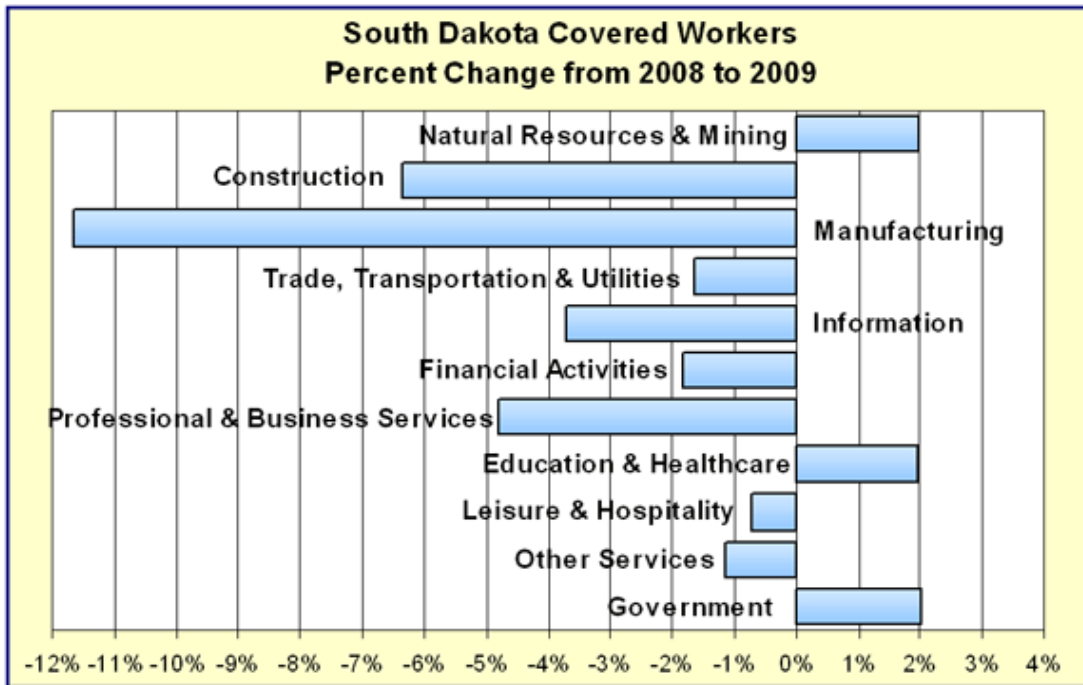
Covered Workers & Annual Pay Table

Average Number of Covered Workers and Wages By Ownership & Industry Group 2009		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	4,770	\$32,811
Construction	20,842	\$38,090
Manufacturing	37,707	\$38,313
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	79,737	\$30,321
Information	6,701	\$39,363
Financial Activities	30,070	\$41,761
Professional & Business Services	26,704	\$38,792
Education & Health Services	58,113	\$39,063
Leisure & Hospitality Services	42,906	\$12,770
Other Services	10,366	\$24,564
Total Private Ownership	317,916	\$32,841
Government		
Federal Government	11,649	\$54,054
State Government	14,349	\$40,957
Local Government	45,496	\$29,181
Total Government	71,494	\$35,597
Statewide Total	389,410	\$33,347
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>		

Summary of 2009 Trends

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2009 was 389,410 workers. This represents a decrease of 1.9 percent from 2008. This chart indicates that eight industries showed worker losses, while three industries increased during 2009. In 2009, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.5 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried workers. Covered workers are counted at their place of work. A person who works for more than one covered employer is counted at each job.

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Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership & Industry Group 2008-2009 Change			
	2008	2009	Percent Change
Natural Resources and Mining	4,677	4,770	2.0%
Construction	22,255	20,842	-6.3%
Manufacturing	42,695	37,707	-11.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	81,061	79,737	-1.6%
Information	6,959	6,701	-3.7%
Financial Activities	30,625	30,070	-1.8%
Professional and Business Services	28,054	26,704	-4.8%
Education and Health Services	57,002	58,113	1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	43,218	42,906	-0.7%
Other Services	10,485	10,366	-1.1%
Total Private Ownership	327,031	317,916	-2.8%
Federal Government	11,233	11,649	3.7%
State Government	14,211	14,349	1.0%
Local Government	44,641	45,496	1.9%
Total Government	70,085	71,494	2.0%
State Total	397,116	389,410	-1.9%
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Annual pay reflects total compensation paid to covered workers in the form of wages, salaries, bonuses, commission and overtime pay during the year. Annual pay is calculated by dividing total payroll by the average number of workers. The statewide annual pay for workers covered by unemployment insurance for 2009 was \$33,347. This represents an increase of 1.6 percent from 2008.

Annual pay is affected by the number of hours worked and the rate of pay. Full-time workers normally have higher annual pay than part-time workers. Many of the industries with the lowest annual pay have a large percentage of part-time jobs. Industry specific annual pay is determined by the mix of full-time and part-time workers and high-paying and low-paying jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry group has the lowest industry annual pay of \$12,770, because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$54,054.

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Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Industry Group 2008-2009 Change			
	2008	2009	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$33,100	\$32,811	-0.9%
Construction	\$36,862	\$38,090	3.3%
Manufacturing	\$37,769	\$38,313	1.4%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$30,147	\$30,321	0.6%
Information	\$39,259	\$39,363	0.3%
Financial Activities	\$41,453	\$41,761	0.7%
Professional and Business Services	\$38,388	\$38,792	1.1%
Education and Health Services	\$37,894	\$39,063	3.1%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$12,522	\$12,770	2.0%
Other Services	\$24,189	\$24,564	1.6%
Total Private Ownership	\$32,431	\$32,841	1.3%
Government			
Federal Government	\$53,374	\$54,054	1.3%
State Government	\$40,161	\$40,957	2.0%
Local Government	\$28,167	\$29,181	3.6%
Total Government	\$34,639	\$35,597	2.8%
Statewide Total	\$32,821	\$33,347	1.6%
<i>Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay Table

The table below and on the next page shows the number of establishments, average number of workers and annual pay by industry group and industry. The industry tabulations provide more detailed information about the types of business activities taking place in the state. (Each different employer worksite location is counted as a separate establishment.)

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2009			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	691	4,770	\$32,811
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	622	3,935	\$29,864
Mining	69	836	\$46,644

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry, continued 2009			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,929	20,842	\$38,090
Construction	3,929	20,842	\$38,090
Manufacturing	1,156	37,707	\$38,313
Manufacturing	1,156	37,707	\$38,313
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,070	79,737	\$30,321
Wholesale Trade	2,491	18,295	\$45,586
Retail Trade	4,076	49,586	\$22,136
Transportation and Warehousing	1,322	9,494	\$34,957
Utilities	181	2,362	\$65,276
Information	537	6,701	\$39,363
Information	537	6,701	\$39,363
Financial Activities	3,138	30,070	\$41,761
Finance and Insurance	2,127	26,491	\$43,926
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,011	3,579	\$25,732
Professional and Business Services	4,357	26,704	\$38,792
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,609	10,998	\$44,772
Management of Companies and Enterprises	180	3,302	\$72,778
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,568	12,404	\$24,443
Education and Health Services	2,583	58,113	\$39,063
Educational Services	241	3,137	\$28,517
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,342	54,977	\$39,664
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,200	42,906	\$12,770
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	714	6,454	\$15,895
Accommodation and Food Services	2,486	36,451	\$12,217
Other Services	2,222	10,366	\$24,564
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,222	10,366	\$24,564
Government	2,478	71,495	\$35,597
Federal Government	845	11,649	\$54,054
State Government	773	14,349	\$40,957
Local Government	860	45,496	\$29,181
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Narrative Analysis with Tables & Graphs, by Industry Groups

Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group

The **Natural Resources and Mining** industry group is made up of the **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** industry and the **Mining** industry. Businesses in this industry group grow crops, raise livestock or extract natural mineral solids at a mine site, to name just a few examples.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	691	4,770	\$32,811
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	622	3,935	\$29,864
Crop Production	172	847	\$29,932
Animal Production	309	2,513	\$28,458
Forestry and Logging	31	123	\$29,241
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	7	27	\$15,776
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	103	425	\$39,117
Mining	69	836	\$46,644
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	31	\$73,522
Mining, except Oil and Gas	51	774	\$45,605
Support Activities for Mining	14	30	\$47,238
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Industry NAICS Sector 11

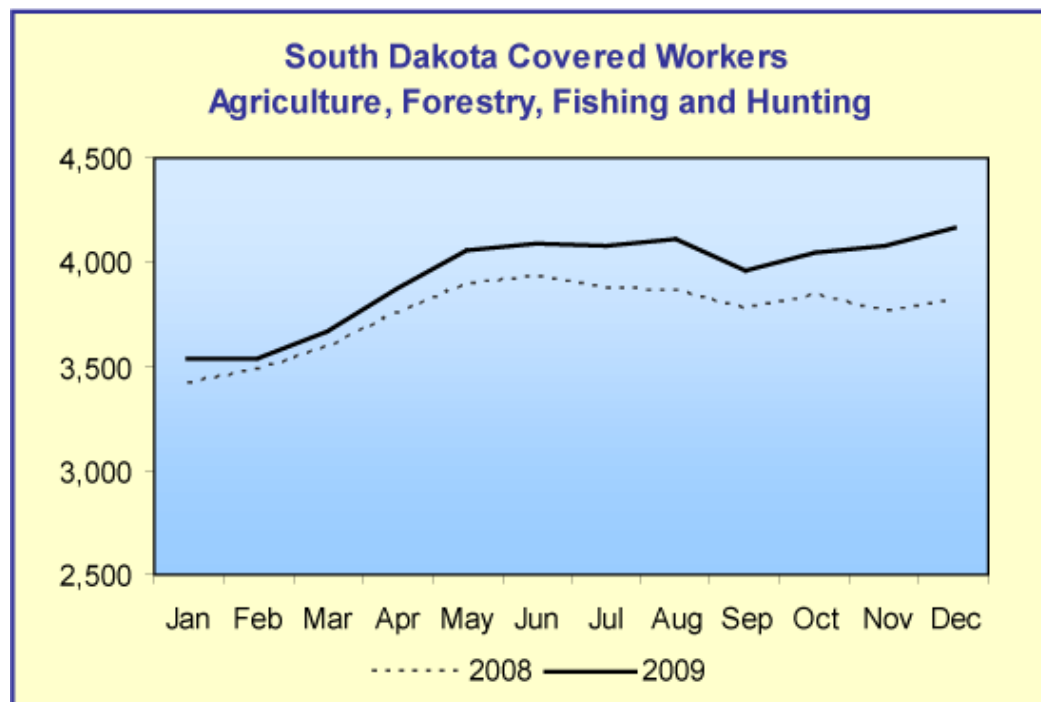
The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** industry experienced a worker gain from 2008 to 2009, adding 185 workers (4.9 percent) for an annual average employment level of 3,935 workers. The annual pay of workers also increased, rising by \$1,161 (4.0 percent) to \$29,864. Although the worker increase was less than previous years, percentage-wise this industry showed the largest increase of all major sector industries, at 4.9 percent. This industry sector also showed the largest percentage increase in annual pay, 4.0 percent from 2008 to 2009. Although both showed positive gains, the worker increase was 1.8 percent less than in 2008, and the annual pay for 2009 was a modest 0.1 percent higher than 2008. In years of recession any gains are welcomed.

Three of the five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2008 and 2009. Establishments in the **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) subsector made up 69 percent of the worker increase by adding 128 jobs over the year, an increase of 17.8 percent. This increase more than quadrupled the increase of 2008, showing drought conditions from previous years are a thing of the past, with more workers being hired to help with crop production. Industries in the crop production subsector grow crops mainly for food, fiber and, most recently, for fuel.

The two other industries gaining workers during the year were **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) and **Support Activities** (NAICS 115) with increases of 41 and 33 workers, respectively. The 41 worker (1.7 percent) increase in Animal Production comes from the expansion of larger operations and their need to hire additional workers, especially in cattle ranching and farming. Support Activities (NAICS 115), with a gain of 33 workers (8.4 percent), was the remaining subsector showing an increase. Industries in the support subsector are primarily engaged in providing support services that are an essential part of agricultural and forestry production.

The two subsectors losing workers were **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113), with a 12 worker (8.9 percent) loss, and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114), which showed a modest decrease of five workers (15.6 percent). The large percentage decrease in Fishing, Hunting and Trapping is attributed to the small size of the subsector. The reason for the loss in Forestry and Logging could be attributed to the long production cycle inherent to the growing and harvesting of timber, which means it is susceptible to many variables. Meanwhile, the loss in Fishing, Hunting and Trapping was also likely related to "the nature of the beast" for the industry; harvesting of fish and wild animals from their natural habitats is dependent upon a continued supply of natural resources, thus any upsets to those resources can impact the harvest and related employment levels.

Of the 18 industries showing increases in annual pay from 2008 to 2009, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ranked first in highest percentage (4.0 percent) and third in actual dollar amount increase with \$1,161. Within the industry, crop production led the way with a (9.0 percent) increase worth \$2,465. Four of the five subsectors had positive pay increases, and only one subsector, Forestry and Logging, showed a drop in annual pay, down \$1,174 or 3.9 percent over the year.



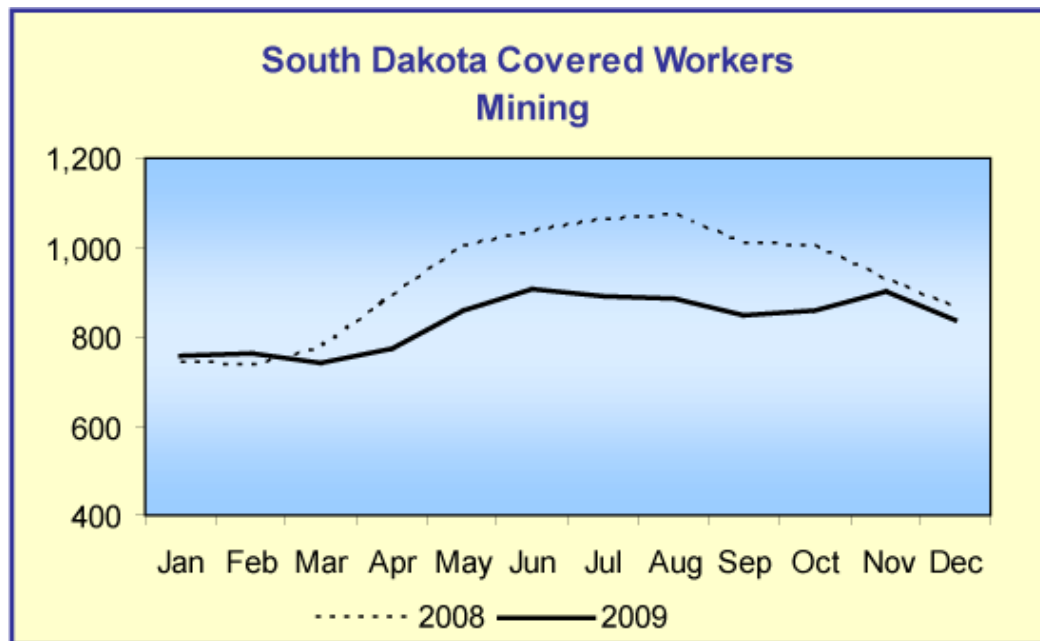
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction NAICS Sector 21

After a nice increase of 79 workers in 2008 in this industry, trends reverted back to old ways in 2009. The average number of workers fell by 91 individuals (or 9.8 percent) for an overall total of 836 workers in this sector. Two of the three subsectors lost workers while the other remained at 2008 levels. **Mining** (except Oil and Gas) lost the most workers with 53 (6.5 percent); it was followed by **Support Activities** with a loss of 38 employees, which accounted for 55.9 percent of the subsector's employment. The large percentage decrease can be attributed to the small size of the subsector.

The average annual pay for this industry sector decreased by \$4,248 (8.3 percent), bringing the average down to \$46,644 in 2009. Even with the large decrease in annual salary, this industry retained its fourth place ranking among the higher paying industries.

Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211) was the only subsector not to lose any workers in 2009, remaining at 31 workers. This subsector had the smallest number of workers in the industry until this year. With the large decrease in the Support Activities subsector, that subsector instead became the smallest. Apparently the oil shortages worldwide have not impacted growth in this actual extraction subsector in South Dakota. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties and establishments primarily engaged in recovering liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gasses.

The **Mining (except Oil and Gas)** subsector (NAICS 212) accounted for the greatest number of worker decreases in the industry with the loss of 53 workers (6.5 percent). The **Support Activities for Mining** subsector (NAICS 213) had a decrease of 38 workers (55.9 percent). Industries in this subsector provide support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals on a contract or fee basis are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites. The assumption can be made that this growth in support activities in preparation for extraction is related to the continuing rise in fuel prices. There is a direct correlation between Support Activities and the other two subsectors in this industry.



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Construction Industry Group

Businesses within the **Construction** industry group erect buildings and other structures, and perform alterations, installation, maintenance and repairs.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Construction Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,929	20,842	\$38,090
Construction	3,929	20,842	\$38,090
Construction of Buildings	1,295	5,595	\$35,590
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	393	3,536	\$51,899
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,241	11,711	\$35,115
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Construction NAICS Sector 23

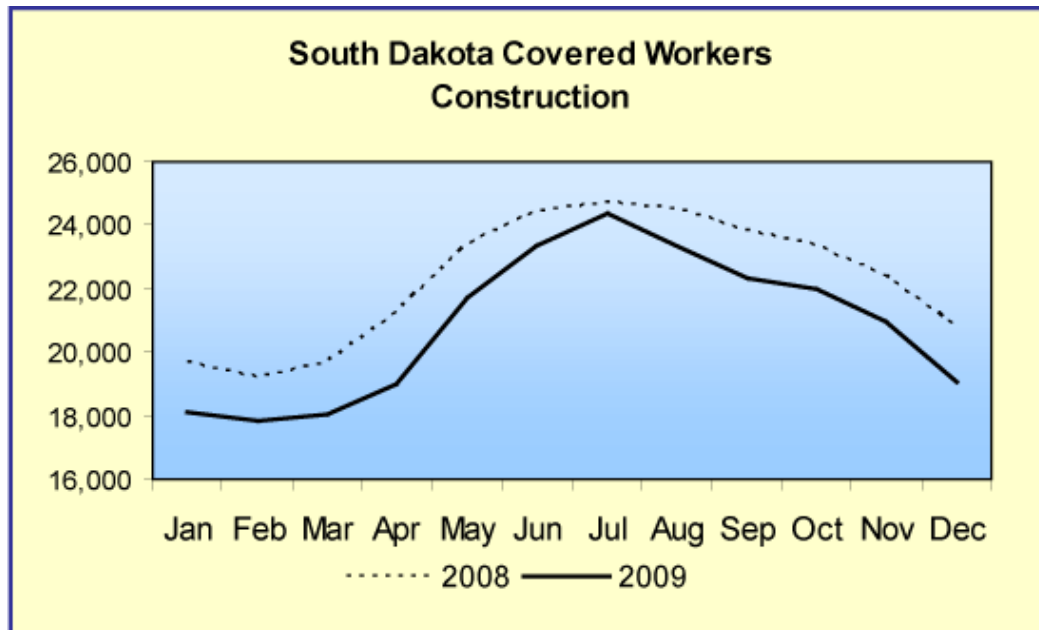
The **Construction** industry is comprised of three subsectors: Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236); Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237); and Specialty Trade Construction (NAICS 238).

The work performed within the Construction of Buildings subsector may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects (e.g., highways and dams), and specialty trade contractors, whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects. Specialty trade contractors provide such construction services as pouring concrete, preparing work sites, plumbing, painting and electrical work involved in construction, but are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance and repairs.

The recession had a negative effect in the Construction industry between 2008 and 2009. Lower interest rates and federal stimulus money helped the situation from becoming more severe, but was unable to prevent worker loss after two decades of annualized growth. The entire Construction industry showed negative numbers for 2009. Worker levels for construction fell to 20,842, a decrease of 1,413 workers (6.3 percent) from the previous year. Although neither the absolute nor percent decline was good news for the South Dakota economy, our percentage loss was much less severe than in other parts of the nation where the recession took a bigger toll on this particular industry. Annual pay for workers in the Construction industry rose 3.3 percent in 2009, an increase of \$1,226 from 2008 for an annual average of \$38,090.

Only one of the three subsectors showed increased worker levels in 2009. **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) grew by 51 workers from 2008 to 2009. The increase of 51 workers brought the total in this subsector to 3,536 workers. The major emphasis of this increase can be attributed to cities around the state replacing aging utility systems such as water and sewer structures (NAICS 2371) with stimulus funds from the federal government. The other two subsectors lost workers in 2009. **Specialty Trade Construction** (NAICS 238), by far the largest subsector of the three, took the biggest hit with a decrease of 1,033 (8.1 percent) workers; this brought the subsector's employment level to 11,711. **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) lost 431 (7.2 percent) workers during the year, bringing that subsector to a total of 5,595 workers.

Percentage-wise, annual pay increased in Heavy Construction at a greater rate than in Building Construction and Special Trades. The annual pay for Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction increased by \$5,695 (12.3percent), while Special Trade Construction increased by \$154 (0.4 percent), and Construction of Buildings increased by \$104 (0.3 percent). The large discrepancy in annual pay among the construction subsectors could be the availability of funds for projects in Heavy and Civil Engineering and possibly the need for overtime to get these projects finished.



Manufacturing Industry Group

Businesses within the **Manufacturing** industry group transform materials, substances or components into new products.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Manufacturing Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,156	37,707	\$38,313
Manufacturing	1,156	37,707	\$38,313
Food Manufacturing	138	7,617	\$36,010
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	11	241	\$34,085
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	26	407	\$30,687
Apparel Manufacturing	6	142	\$24,724
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	65	1,952	\$36,899
Paper Manufacturing	10	757	\$44,841
Printing and Related Support Activities	107	1,386	\$36,450

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Manufacturing Industry Group, continued 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	7	17	\$34,343
Chemical Manufacturing	46	1,129	\$52,326
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	41	1,281	\$35,179
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	88	1,482	\$43,586
Primary Metal Manufacturing	7	490	\$38,909
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	181	3,355	\$37,482
Machinery Manufacturing	116	5,230	\$38,230
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	34	2,440	\$41,156
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	14	392	\$42,990
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	70	2,195	\$38,582
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	83	2,133	\$30,429
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	103	5,046	\$41,310
<p><i>*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.</i></p> <p><i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i></p> <p><i>Data subject to revision.</i></p> <p><i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i></p>			

Manufacturing Sector

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2009, the **Manufacturing** industry decreased its employment level by 4,988 workers (11.7 percent) for an average of 37,707 workers. The number of establishments decreased as well, with 10 establishments lost for a total of 1,156 statewide. This industry sector is comprised of both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing. Establishments included in durable goods manufacturing are engaged in manufacturing goods with a normal life expectancy of three or more years. These items typically consist of higher dollar products, such as machinery, furniture, building materials and electronic equipment. Non-durable goods typically consist of food and beverage products, clothing and paper products.

The Manufacturing industry was greatly impacted by the recession and had a large number of layoffs, with 17 of the 21 industries showing a loss in the number of workers during 2009. The Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333) sector was impacted the most with a loss of 1,239 workers. Most of this loss was located in the **Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Manufacturing** subsector. The following industries also showed significant worker losses:

- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 710 workers (22.5 percent)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 648 workers (16.2 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 510 workers (9.2 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 486 workers (18.6 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): 428 workers (16.3 percent)

- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): 255 workers (16.6 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 243 workers (11.1 percent)
- Print and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): 160 workers (10.3 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 137 workers (8.5 percent)

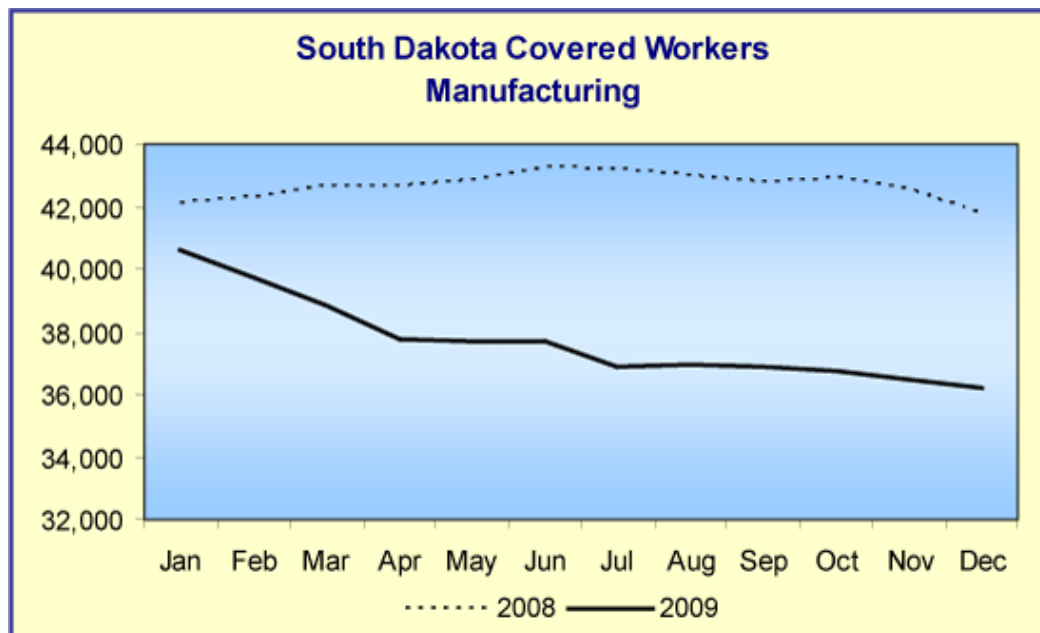
Despite the overall loss in workers for this industry, four of the 21 Manufacturing industry sectors experienced increased worker levels or remained unchanged. Worker growth occurred mainly within the sector of **Food Manufacturing** (NAICS 311) with 143 workers (1.9 percent). **Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 324) increased by five workers (41.7 percent), while **Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 312) remained all but stable with one worker added (0.4 percent). **Textile Mills** (NAICS 313) remained unchanged from 2008 with four workers.

The 2009 annual pay for the Manufacturing sector was \$38,313, an increase of 1.4 percent compared to the 2008 level of \$37,768. Twelve of the 21 sectors enjoyed increases in annual pay despite losing workers. The following industries had significant increases in their annual pay:

- Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): \$3,579 (9.1 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 8.2 percent or \$3,145 with most of the increase located in Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing, and Other Manufacturing subsectors
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): \$2,574 (9.2 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$2,394 (5.6 percent)
- Print and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): \$1,881 (5.4 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): \$1,696 (4.3 percent)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): \$1,087 (4.4 percent)

There were five Manufacturing sectors that had significant decreases in annual pay. Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324) had the largest loss in annual pay of \$9,184, or 21.1 percent. Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312) lost 12.2 percent, or \$4,733. Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325) decreased by \$3,225, or 5.8 percent. Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327) lost \$1,304, or 2.9 percent, and Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333) decreased by 2.5 percent, or \$979.

Overall, the Manufacturing sector had a significant decrease in workers but had an increase in annual pay. The recession has greatly impacted the Manufacturing industry. A reduction in hours, temporary layoffs, permanent layoffs and an elimination of seasonal workers all played a part in Manufacturing's large decrease in workers during 2009.



Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group

The **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** industry group is comprised of the **Wholesale Trade** industry, the **Retail Trade** industry, the **Transportation and Warehousing** industry, and the **Utilities** industry. Businesses within this industry group sell or arrange the sale of goods and supplies and retail merchandise to the public, provide transportation of passengers or cargo, or generate and/or distribute electricity, gas or water.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group			
2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,070	79,737	\$30,321
Wholesale Trade	2,491	18,295	\$45,586
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	830	7,824	\$49,044
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	896	9,068	\$39,334
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	765	1,403	\$66,718
Retail Trade	4,076	49,586	\$22,136
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	583	6,231	\$36,291
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	190	1,334	\$26,685
Electronics and Appliance Stores	200	1,589	\$31,514
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	425	4,976	\$27,091
Food and Beverage Stores	367	8,713	\$15,865
Health and Personal Care Stores	254	2,055	\$27,622
Gasoline Stations	639	5,831	\$15,835
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	347	2,570	\$14,056
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	210	2,229	\$17,540
General Merchandise Stores	180	9,957	\$19,176
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	512	2,844	\$19,288
Nonstore Retailers	169	1,257	\$33,949
Transportation and Warehousing	1,322	9,494	\$34,957
Air Transportation	37	217	\$28,673
Truck Transportation	928	5,188	\$38,690
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	100	1,251	\$16,605
Pipeline Transportation	10	65	\$86,615
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	10	75	\$14,496
Support Activities for Transportation	115	781	\$37,922
Postal Service	15	38	\$15,257

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group, continued			
2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Couriers and Messengers	70	1,233	\$37,526
Warehousing and Storage	35	642	\$32,513
Utilities	181	2,362	\$65,276
Utilities	181	2,362	\$65,276
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Wholesale Trade

NAICS Sector 42

The **Wholesale Trade** sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

Three subsectors form the Wholesale Trade sector:

- Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
- Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
- Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers (NAICS 425)

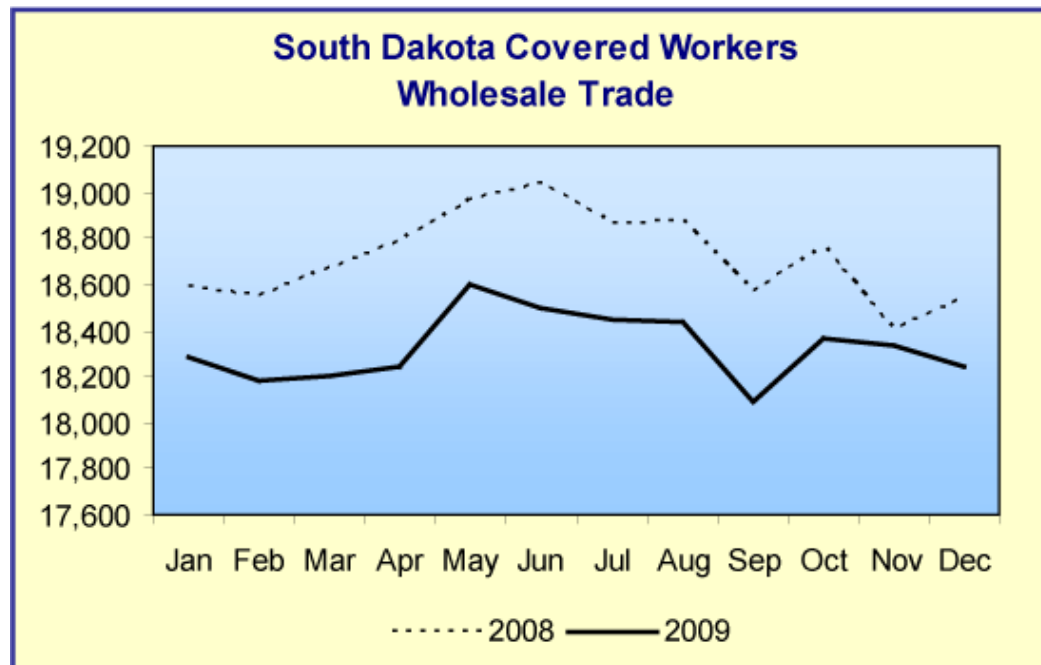
Despite the overall decrease in establishments and employees in the sector for 2009, two of the three subsectors added establishments and employees. Annual pay increased in all three subsectors.

With a decline of 423 workers, employment in the **Wholesale Trade** sector shrunk by 2.3 percent in 2009. Annual pay for the industry rose by 1.1 percent (\$477). The number of establishments in the Wholesale Trade sector decreased by 19, primarily due to the drop in the number of establishments in the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector.

The **Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods** subsector had slight increases in establishments, employment and annual pay. Twenty-one establishments were added, along with 34 employees, a modest 0.4 percent increase from 2008. Annual pay rose by 1.4 percent (\$691). Businesses in this subsector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Durable goods are new or used items that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Durable goods include products such as motor vehicles, furniture, sporting goods, toys and construction materials.

Among the three subsectors, **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** added the most establishments and employees in 2009. Twenty-three establishments were added, along with 139 employees, a 1.6 percent increase in workers. Annual pay increased by 3.1 percent (\$1,190). Establishments in this industry sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods generally have a normal life expectancy less than three years and include items such as paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, apparel and newspapers.

Following a substandard 2008, **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector's establishment numbers continued to decline. This subsector decreased by 63 units and lost 596 workers (29.8 percent). Annual pay in 2009 increased by 4.9 percent (\$3,318), which is double the 2008 increase. Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of goods. They arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis; therefore, annual pay in this industry can be unpredictable.



Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

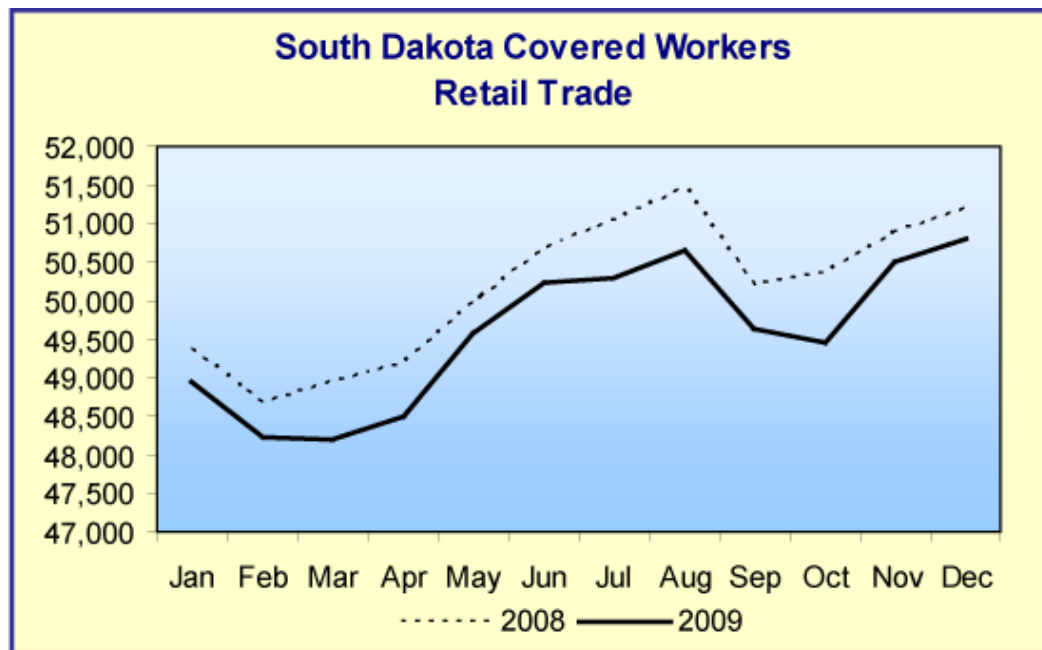
After seeing modest gains in 2008 despite the onset of an economic downturn in the fourth quarter, the **Retail Trade** sector fell short of repeating this feat in 2009. The number of retail establishments decreased by 119, dropping the total to 4,076. The industry also lost 577 employees (1.2 percent). However, nine of the 12 of the subsectors' average annual pay increased, bumping the average for the entire sector up 0.9 percent from \$21,936 in 2008 to \$22,136 in 2009.

The **Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores** subsector (NAICS 442) was one of the hardest hit, losing 142 workers (a 9.6 percent decrease) and five establishments; the average annual pay decreased \$392 (1.4 percent loss). The decreases in this industry are most likely linked to declines in the housing market and consumer cutbacks on discretionary spending.

Two other subsectors' worker levels dropped more than five percent from 2008 to 2009: **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** (NAICS 441) and **Nonstore Retailers** (NAICS 454). Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers, which includes dealerships for new and used cars, boats, motorcycles and recreational vehicles as well as automotive parts and tire stores, lost 17 establishments and 346 workers (a 5.3 percent loss). Nonstore retailers, which include businesses such as Internet and mail-order shopping, vending machine operators and home door to door sales, decreased by 10 establishments and 67 workers (a 5.1 percent loss). Average annual pay for both of these sectors rose slightly: 1.4 percent (\$516) for Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers and 0.6 percent (\$218) for Nonstore Retailers.

Although the **Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores** subsector (NAICS 451) lost 10 of its 220 establishments from 2008 to 2009, it had the greatest increase in workers at 4.1 percent (88 workers). Average annual pay for this subsector also rose by 1.1 percent (\$194).

One subsector once again grew in all areas. Retailers in the **Health and Personal Care Stores** (NAICS 446) added 16 establishments and 23 workers (1.1 percent). Annual pay increased by \$1,049 (1.1 percent). Industries in the Health and Personal Care Stores subsector sell health and personal care merchandise from fixed point-of-sale retail locations. Pharmacies, drug stores, beauty supply stores, food (health) supplement stores and convalescent supply stores are some of the retailers in this subsector.



Transportation and Warehousing NAICS Sectors 48-49

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector increased its number of businesses by 51 units even as the number of employees declined by 3.7 percent (a loss of 363 workers). Average annual pay crept up by 0.4 percent, or \$136.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities:

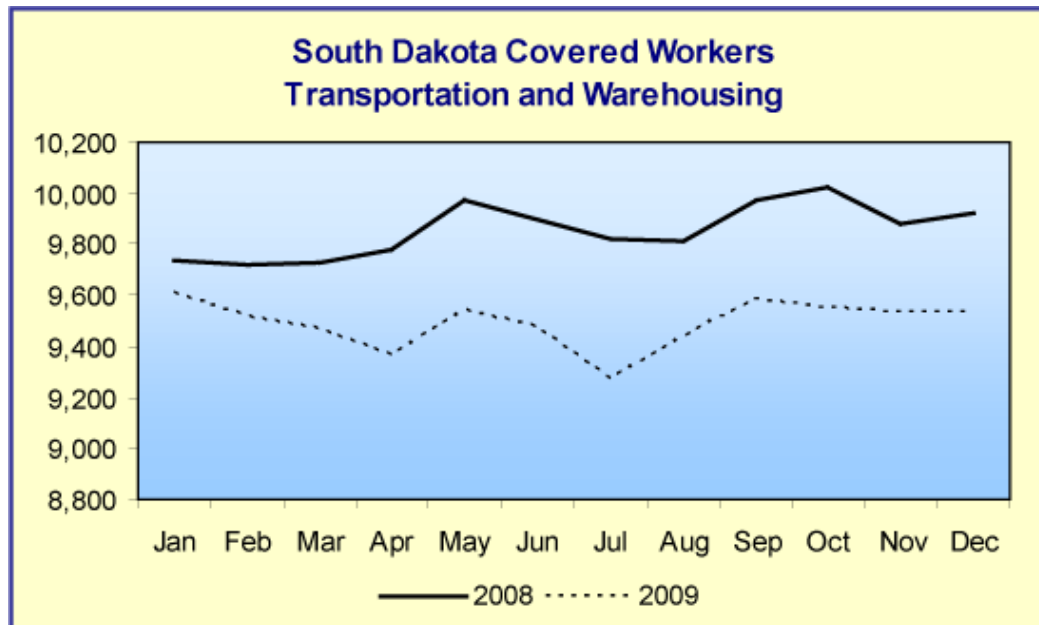
- Subsectors for each mode of transportation (i.e. air, rail, water, etc).
- A subsector for warehousing and storage.
- A subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation.

In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services and courier services.

A bulk of the worker decline stemmed from the **Truck Transportation** subsector (NAICS 484). This industry experienced a 5.8 percent loss in workers, going from 5,506 workers to 5,188 workers over the year (a decline of 318). Lower consumer spending, fewer company orders and a decline in manufacturing resulted in less freight, which kept trucks parked instead of rolling on the highways. Truck transportation, which provides over-the-road cargo transportation, includes both general and specialized freight transport. Each of these categories can also be broken down into local (which typically involves a same-day return trip) and long distance.

Worker levels in **Support Activities** (NAICS 488) decreased from 829 workers to 781 (a loss of 48 workers), which equaled a 5.8 percent decline as well. This industry, however, saw an increase of \$1,449 in average annual pay. This subsector includes an extensive range of establishments, including air traffic control services, motor vehicle towing, maintenance of railcars and many more services that support the transportation industry.

On a more positive note for 2009, the **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** subsector (NAICS 485) continued to grow, although not as rapidly as the previous year. This subsector increased its workforce by 35 workers (2.9 percent) and added seven establishments. Average annual pay edged up by \$37 (0.2 percent). Activities in this subsector include a variety of passenger transportation options, such as urban transit systems, chartered buses, school buses, shuttle services and taxis.



Utilities

NAICS Sector 22

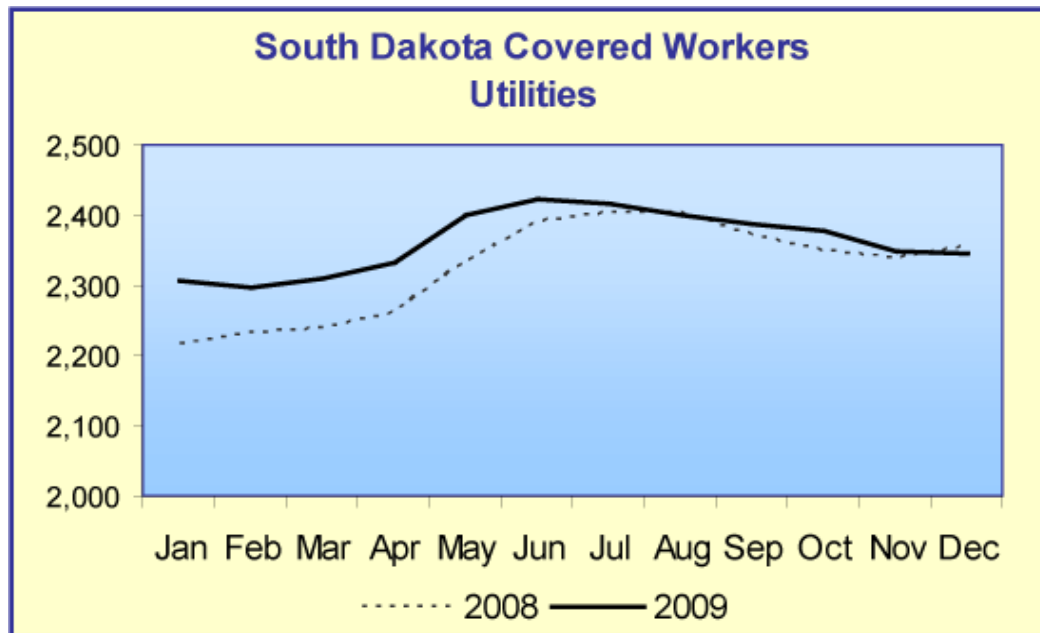
The **Utilities** sector is comprised of establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility. Electric power includes generation, transmission and distribution. Natural gas includes distribution, and steam supply includes provision and/or distribution. Water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Over the year the Utilities sector lost establishments but was still able to produce a 38 worker increase. The Utilities subsector has one subsector, also called utilities. All growth was basically in one industry group within this subsector of the industry: **Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution** (NAICS 2211). This industry group comprises establishments engaged in generation facilities producing electric energy, the operation of transmission systems that deliver electricity from the generation facility to the distribution system, and the operation of distribution systems that transfer electric power from the generation facility or the transmission system to the final consumer. The increase in this industry group can be attributed to the heightened interest in wind power generation systems and increasing workers to battle late 2009 ice storms that did considerable damage to poles throughout South Dakota. The other two industry groupings both reported losses: **Natural Gas Distribution** (NAICS 2212) and **Water, Sewage and Other Systems** (NAICS 2213).

The Utilities sector ranks second to last among South Dakota's major industries in the number of workers employed (2,362 workers in 2009). The majority of the workers in this sector (approximately 82 percent) are employed in the Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution subsector (NAICS 2211). The other two subsectors of Natural Gas Distribution (NAICS 2212) and Water, Sewage and Other Systems (NAICS 2213) account for the balance of the employment in the Utilities industry.

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

Although the Utilities industry took a decrease in annual pay in 2009, this sector still enjoyed one of the highest annual pay statistics in 2009. Annual pay fell by \$1,772 (2.6 percent) to \$65,276 for 2009. But yet Utilities ranks second from the top for annual pay among all industries, topped only by Management of Companies and Enterprises (Sector 55).



Information Industry Group

Businesses within the **Information** industry group distribute information and cultural products or process data.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Information Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	537	6,701	\$39,363
Information	537	6,701	\$39,363
Publishing Industries, except Internet	140	1,782	\$30,099
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industry	86	580	\$12,513
Broadcasting, except Internet	67	1,123	\$33,098
Telecommunications	185	3,095	\$51,469
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	32	74	\$61,618
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing)	27	47	\$39,374
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Information Sector NAICS Sector 51

The **Information** industry sector lost 258 workers (3.7 percent) during 2009. This loss resulted with a 2009 average number of workers of 6,701. The average annual pay did increase at a rate of 0.3 percent or \$105. The 2009 annual pay for this sector was \$39,363, which remained higher than the statewide average of \$32,841.

The Information industry is composed of establishments engaged in publishing, Internet publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet service providers, data processing and all other information services. The 'information economy' of our world today includes both the concept of industries primarily producing, processing and distributing information, as well as the trend of industries using available information and information technology to increase productivity.

The **Publishing** subsector (NAICS 511) had the largest decrease, down by five establishments and 158 workers during 2009. There has been much controversy lately regarding print media versus electronic media, with the Internet proving to be highly used news source in addition to, and for some, in lieu of, traditional print media. This cultural turn of events has led to a steady decline in newspaper circulations across the country, which in turn impacts worker levels in this industry. The annual pay in this industry did increase by 1.5 percent for a 2009 average of \$30,099.

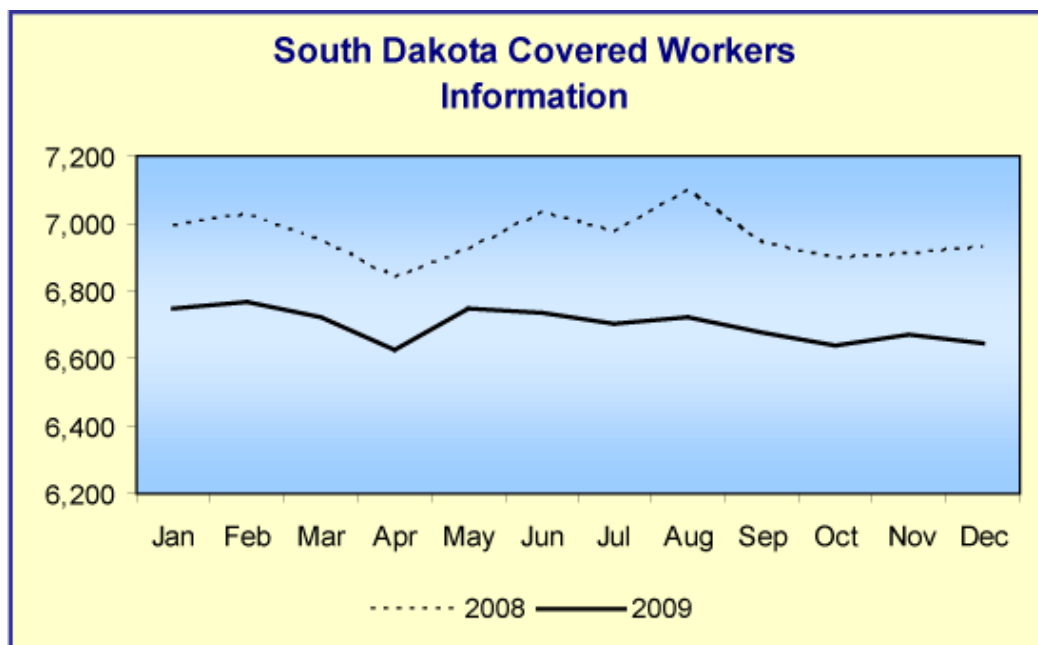
The **Telecommunications** (NAICS 517) subsector had a decrease of 99 workers but had an increase in annual pay. The 2009 average pay was \$51,469, which increased 0.3 percent compared to the 2008 pay of \$51,295. Total average employment in this subsector was 3,095 for the year 2009.

Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515) had a loss of 37 workers (3.2 percent), and also had a decrease in annual pay by 0.5 percent for a 2009 average of \$33,098. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

The **Motion Picture and Sound Recording** subsector (NAICS 512) had increases, with three establishments opening and the addition of 24 workers. The annual pay for this industry decreased by 7.3 percent, for a 2009 average of \$12,513. This low pay is indicative of a large number of part-time workers.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector also had an increase, showing an additional 13 workers (21.3 percent) for a total annual average employment of 74 workers. The average annual pay for this subsector decreased 6.0 percent for a 2009 average of \$61,618.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) subsector was the only sector to remain unchanged from 2008 with 47 workers. Annual pay increased in this subsector by 4.8 percent for a 2009 average of \$39,374.



Financial Activities Industry Group

The **Financial Activities** industry group is comprised of the **Finance and Insurance** industry and the **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** industry. Businesses within this industry group are involved in financial transactions or renting or leasing tangible or intangible assets.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Financial Activities Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,138	30,070	\$41,761
Finance and Insurance	2,127	26,491	\$43,926
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	826	19,003	\$42,432
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	281	706	\$77,341
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	985	6,713	\$44,690
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	35	69	\$39,166
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,011	3,579	\$25,732
Real Estate	802	2,545	\$24,916
Rental and Leasing Services	202	1,003	\$26,769
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	31	\$59,156
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Finance and Insurance

NAICS 52

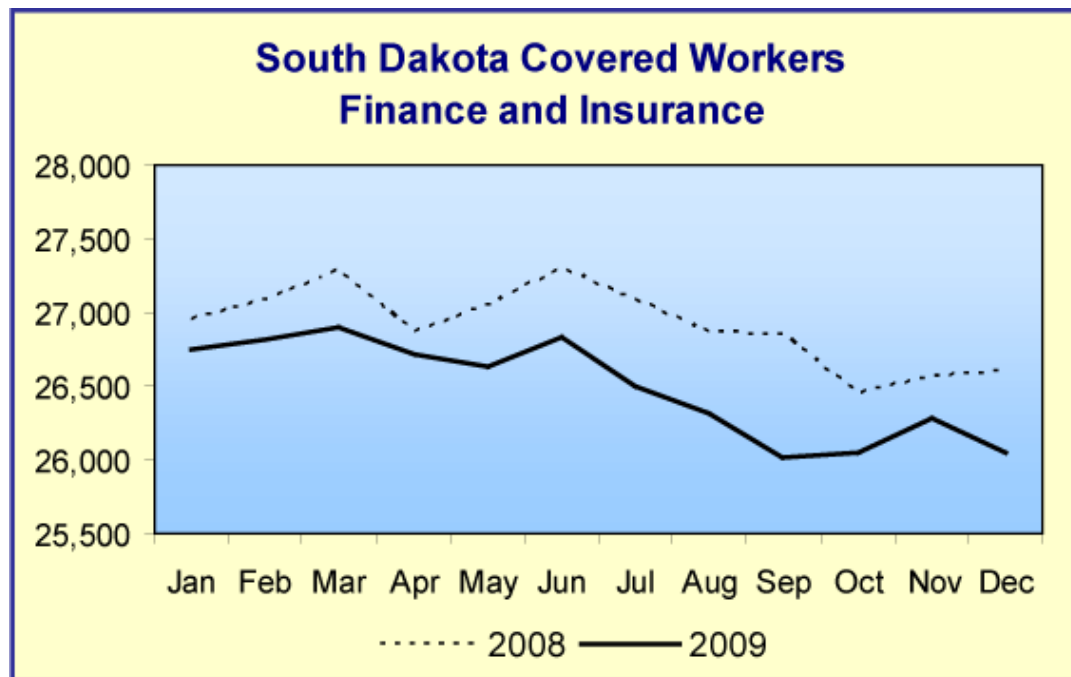
The **Finance and Insurance** industry had a net loss of 420 workers (1.6 percent) for an annual average employment level of 26,491 in 2009. However, the annual pay for this industry increased, at a rate of 0.5 percent (\$230), for a 2009 annual average pay of \$43,926.

The **Credit Intermediation and Related Activities** (NAICS 522) industry subsector experienced worker losses from 2008 to 2009, with a drop of 387 workers. The average annual worker total was 19,003 workers in 2009. This subsector includes establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits (or share deposits) and in lending funds from these deposits. Although this industry in South Dakota was impacted by the recession, the impact was much more severe on the national level.

The **Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) subsector noted a small decrease in workers during 2009, losing 47 workers. Annual pay had a decrease of \$9,991 or 11.4 percent. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments which act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Investment advice and portfolio management activities are also included in this subsector.

The number of workers in the **Insurance Carriers and Related Activities** (NAICS 524) subsector decreased by 20 (or 0.3 percent) in 2009 but had an increase in annual pay of \$1,560 (3.6 percent). This subsector includes establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, and providing employee benefits such as claims adjusting and third party administration.

The **Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles** (NAICS 525) subsector experienced an increase of 34 workers in 2009, with a decrease in annual pay of \$21,720 (35.7 percent). This sector includes insurance and employee benefit funds and other investment pools and funds.



Real Estate & Rental & Leasing Sector NAICS Sector 53

The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** industry experienced a worker loss from 2008 to 2009, decreasing by 135 workers (or 3.6 percent) for a total of 3,579 workers. However, the industry did show positive pay growth for the same time period, increasing by \$527 (or 2.1 percent) for an annual average pay of \$25,732.

This industry sector is comprised of three subsectors: **Real Estate** (NAICS 531); **Rental and Leasing Services** (NAICS 532); and **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** (NAICS 533). The majority of workers in this industry work in the real estate subsector.

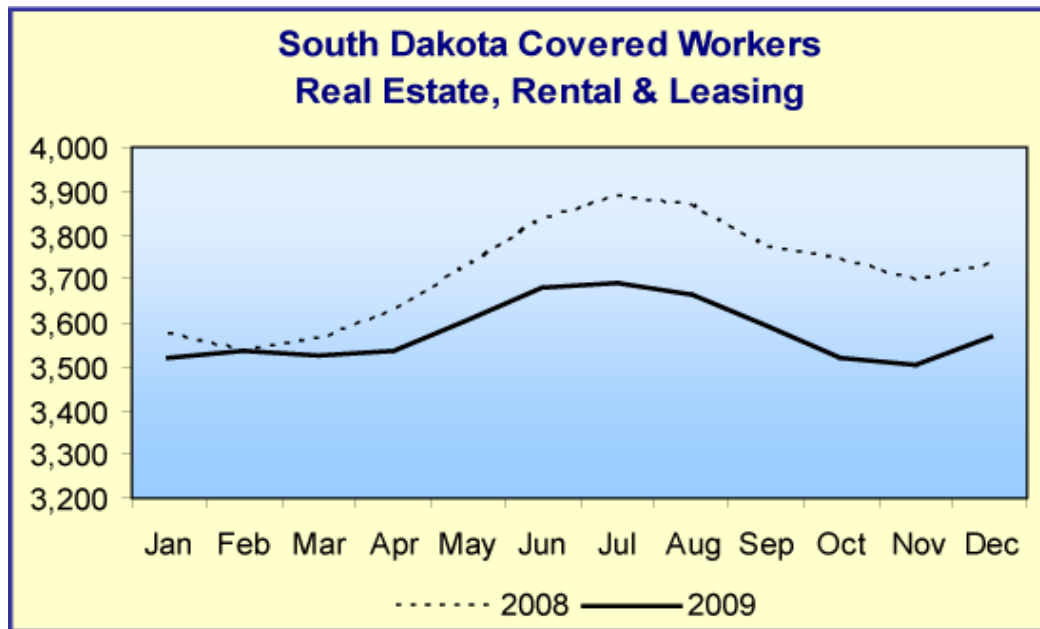
The **Real Estate** subsector had a negative worker change from 2008 to 2009. The loss of jobs totaled 41 workers, a decrease of 1.6 percent. Establishments classified in this subsector are primarily involved in the following activities:

- Renting or leasing real estate to others
- Managing real estate for others
- Selling or buying real estate for others
- Providing other services, such as appraisal services

The majority of worker losses in this industry sector occurred in the **Rental and Leasing Services** industry subsector, with a decrease of 86 workers (7.9 percent) in 2009. Annual pay, however, showed growth, with an increase of \$1,876 (7.5 percent). Consumer goods rental businesses are classified in this subsector and generally provide short-term rental, although in some instances the goods may be leased for longer periods of time. These establishments often operate from retail-like or store-front facilities. Establishments primarily engaged in renting prerecorded video tapes and discs for home electronic use are included in this industry.

Offices of **Real Estate Agents and Brokers** were responsible for some of the worker loss within the real estate subsector. The housing market in South Dakota has been steady the past couple of years compared to the nation. However, the national downturn may have had a negative impact in 2009 as South Dakota real estate firms did not expand and hire additional workers.

Worker levels in the **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** subsector declined slightly during 2009, with a loss of seven workers. Businesses in this subsector own patents, trademarks and franchise agreements which they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee; they may or may not have created those assets. Establishments which provide brand name licensing, industrial design licensing, patent buying and licensing, and trademark licensing belong in this industry.



Professional & Business Services Industry Group

The **Professional and Business Services** industry group is comprised of the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry, the **Management of Companies** industry, and the **Administrative and Support, and Waste Management and Remediation Services** industry. Businesses within this industry group perform professional services, hold securities of companies or perform routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Professional and Business Services Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	4,357	26,704	\$38,792
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,609	10,988	\$44,772
Professional and Technical Services	2,609	10,998	\$44,772
Management of Companies and Enterprises	180	3,302	\$72,778
Management of Companies and Enterprises	180	3,302	\$72,778
Administration & Support, & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,568	12,404	\$24,443
Administrative and Support Services	1,427	11,604	\$23,954
Waste Management and Remediation Services	141	800	\$31,531
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Industry NAICS Sector 54

Establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry added 21 workers (0.2 percent) from 2008 to 2009 for a total annual average employment level of 10,988. This industry experienced a decrease in annual pay of \$534 (1.2 percent) for a new average of \$44,772.

This industry sector includes a variety of establishments engaged in performing activities and services for the operations of other organizations or to the public, often on a project basis. Although this industry provides a wide range of services that are usually purchased by other firms, these services may also be provided to households. These services normally require a high degree of training and specialized expertise. Human capital is a major input in the delivery of these services. Establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees working on individual assignments or as teams assembled to deliver this service to customers. Thus, the establishments classified in this subsector sell expertise.

Some industries in this group have close ties to the goods sector, with construction, manufacturing and mining being among their most important clients. However, their clients also include governments and other industries in the service sector. Others have a more broadly based clientele, including both businesses and households as their customers.

There were establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry subsector (NAICS 541) which experienced worker increases during 2009. The following industry groups all had increased worker levels from 2008 to 2009:

- Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (NAICS 5416)
- Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)
- Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412)
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 5415)
- Scientific Research and Development Services (NAICS 5417)
- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)

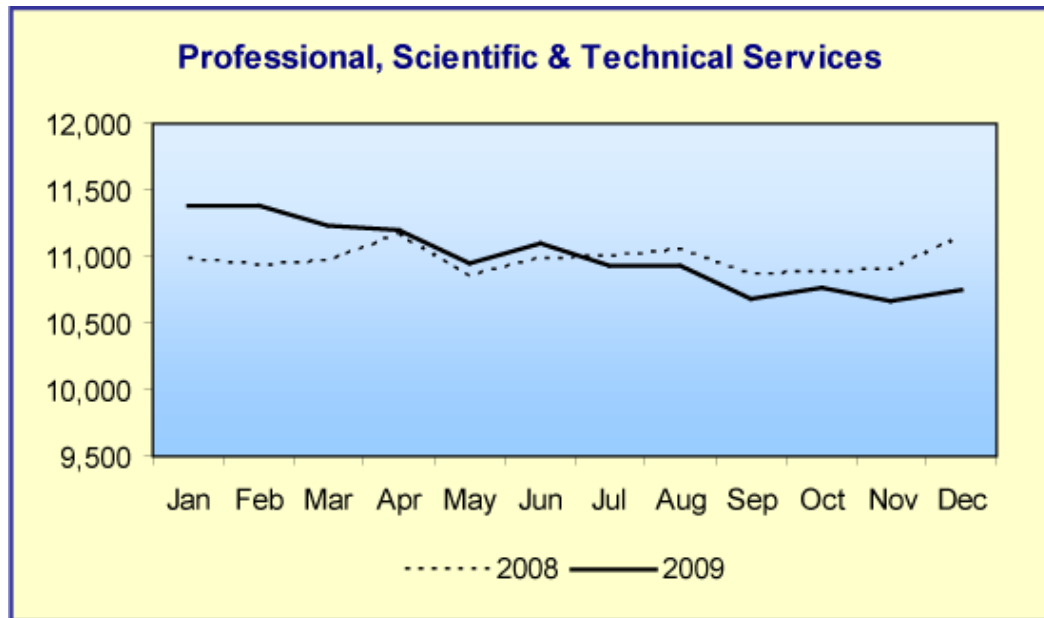
Some of the gains in worker levels for **Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services** can be attributed to the advances in areas of wind and green energy technologies. Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, such as marketing research services, and translation and interpretation services, added workers during 2009. The **Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services** subsector provides a wide array of services including auditing, designing accounting systems, preparing financial statements, preparing tax returns and processing payrolls.

Job growth remained strong for the **Computer Systems Design Services** subsector as businesses update and expand their computer operating systems. The continued rapid pace of changes within computer technology supports an increased demand for the services offered by this industry.

The expertise provided within this sector includes a range of diverse industries including:

- Architectural, Engineering and Related Services (NAICS 5413)
- Specialized Design Services (NAICS 5414)
- Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services (NAICS 5418)

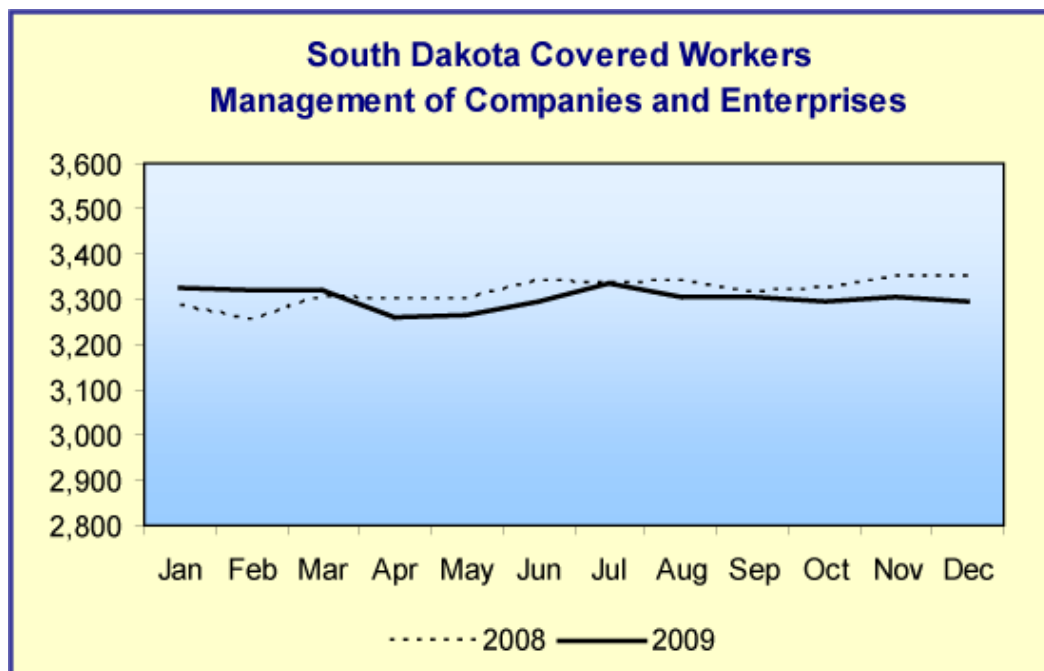
Although all of these industry groups suffered worker losses, the overall worker increases in the industry sector as a whole correlate to the continued consumer demand for the specialized services which it offers.



Management of Companies and Enterprises NAICS Sector 55

After two consecutive years of increases in establishments, workers and average annual pay, the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector underwent a slight reversal with declines in all three categories. This sector is comprised of establishments that hold securities of companies for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions. This sector also includes establishments that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role on behalf of another company.

In 2009, this industry sector lost one establishment and 14 workers, a 0.4 percent decrease in employees. Even though average annual pay declined by 3.9 percent in 2009, the Management of Companies and Enterprises remained South Dakota's highest paying industry sector with an average annual pay of \$72,778. Annual pay for this sector tends to be substantially higher than that of other sectors due mostly to the highly skilled occupations required for establishments in this category. A majority of the occupations in these establishments are high-level management positions.



Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services Industry NAICS Sector 56

The average number of workers in the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** industry decreased 9.9 percent from 2008 to 2009. Employment losses of 1,357 dropped the worker level to an annual average of 12,404. The annual pay for this sector increased \$561 (2.3 percent) for an average of \$24,443 in 2009.

The **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector has the greatest percentage of workers in this sector and was consequently responsible for all of the worker decreases within this sector. The total worker loss of 1,372 equated a 10.6 percent loss of workers in 2009. Most of these workers were employed by businesses providing employment services, including **Temporary Help Services** (NAICS 5613), which includes manpower pools. With the downturn in the economy, temporary help supply and labor pools, which normally provide businesses with supplemental staffing, suffered from a decreased demand.

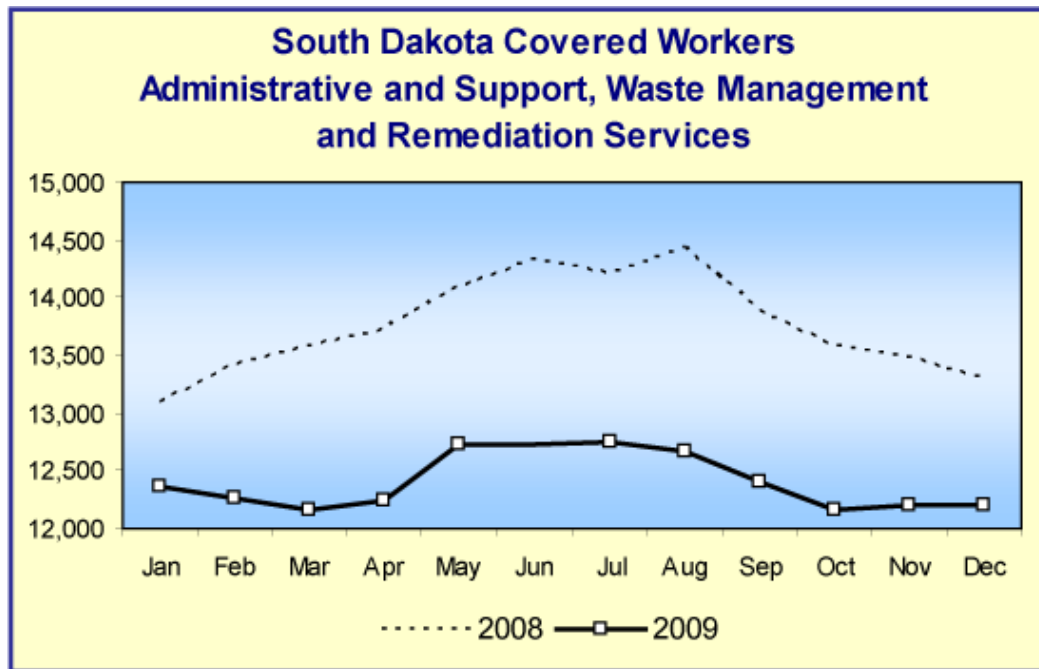
Theatrical, Motion Picture or Video Casting Bureaus and Diverse Registries, such as maid, model or nurse registries, also experienced worker losses.

Losses also incurred within **Business Support Services** (5614). This industry group includes establishments engaged in performing ongoing and routine business support functions for businesses and organizations, which businesses had traditionally done for themselves. For example, telephone call centers are included in the business support services subsector.

There were a couple of bright spots within this subsector to counterbalance the worker losses. The average number of workers increased for establishments engaged in **Services to Buildings and Dwellings** (NAICS 5617). Janitorial, landscaping, carpet and upholstery cleaning, and other services (such as exterior building cleaning) all had positive worker growth. Landscape care and maintenance services was among the leaders in this grouping which required additional workers in 2009. Facility support services also increased workers during 2009, which includes establishments that provide a combination of services, such as janitorial, maintenance, trash disposal, guard and security, mail routing reception and other related services. Correctional facility operations and government-based facility operations are examples of the types of firms performing these services.

The number of workers in the **Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 562) subsector was up by 15 (1.9 percent), bringing the annual average number of workers to 800 in 2009. The annual pay showed a loss of \$1,008 (3.1 percent) for an annual average of \$31,531. Establishments included in this subsector collect, treat and dispose hazardous or nonhazardous waste materials. In addition, they also provide remediation and reclamation services to contaminated buildings and mine sites. Other waste management services which are primarily engaged in septic pumping and cleaning services showed moderate worker growth.

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Education & Health Services Industry Group

The **Education and Health Services** industry group is comprised of the **Education Services** industry, and the **Health Services and Social Assistance** industry. Businesses within this industry group provide instruction and training or provide health care and social assistance to individuals.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Education & Health Services Industry 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,583	58,113	\$39,063
Educational Services	241	3,137	\$28,517
Educational Services	241	3,137	\$28,517
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,342	54,977	\$39,664
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,328	14,384	\$59,672
Hospitals	54	20,354	\$43,611
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	357	13,116	\$22,252
Social Assistance	603	7,124	\$20,042
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

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Educational Services Industry

NAICS Sector 61

The number of workers within the **Educational Services** industry remained fairly steady throughout 2009, gaining 82 workers (2.7 percent). Some subsectors of this industry had employment growth, which was offset by declines in others. The average number of workers within Educational Services settled at 3,137 in 2009. While the worker numbers remained relatively stable, pay increased by \$479 (1.7 percent) for an annual pay of \$28,517.

The Educational Services industry has one subsector, which is also named **Educational Services** (NAICS 611). This subsector includes establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects provided by specialized establishments including schools, colleges, universities and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

The level and structure of training can vary depending on its purpose. For instance, it can be formal, such as that provided by secondary schools, colleges and universities. These institutions grant diplomas, associate degrees and bachelor's and higher degrees. Less formal venues include seminars or sport camps. Establishments offering this type of training may grant certificates or licenses. Establishments that manage schools and other educational establishments on a contractual basis are classified in this subsector if they both manage the operation and provide the operating staff. Such establishments are classified in the educational services subsector based on the type of facility managed and operated.

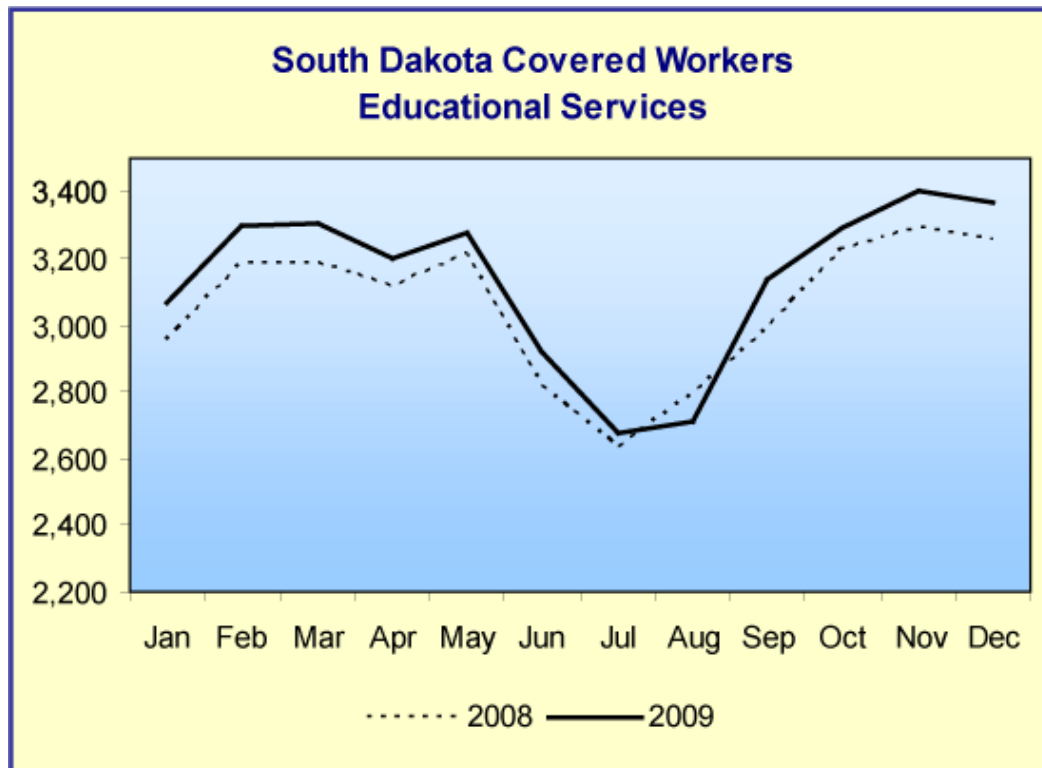
The subsector which includes colleges, universities and professional schools was responsible for over half of the increase in workers. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in furnishing academic courses and granting degrees at baccalaureate or graduate levels. The requirement for admission is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training. Illustrative examples include public colleges and universities, private colleges, business colleges, professional schools (e.g., business administration, dental, law, medical) and seminaries. Other schools and instruction also was responsible for the increased worker level as they expanded and required more employees. This group comprises establishments primarily engaged in offering or providing instruction in the arts, athletic activities, language instruction or standardized examinations.

There was a slight decrease in worker levels from 2008 to 2009 in the junior colleges category. Establishments grouped in junior colleges primarily furnish academic, or both academic and technical courses and grant associate degrees, certificates or diplomas below the baccalaureate level.

Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors who explain, demonstrate, supervise and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home through correspondence, television, the Internet or other electronic and distance-learning methods. The training provided by these establishments may include the use of simulators and simulation methods. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students. For example, sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

Education is important, as the amount and type of education individuals receive is shown to have a major influence on both the types of jobs obtained and corresponding earnings. Lifelong learning is important in acquiring new knowledge and upgrading skills, particularly in this age of rapid technological and economic changes. The educational services industry includes a variety of institutions that offer academic education, career and technical instruction, and other education and training to millions of students each year.

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Health Care and Social Assistance NAICS Sector 62

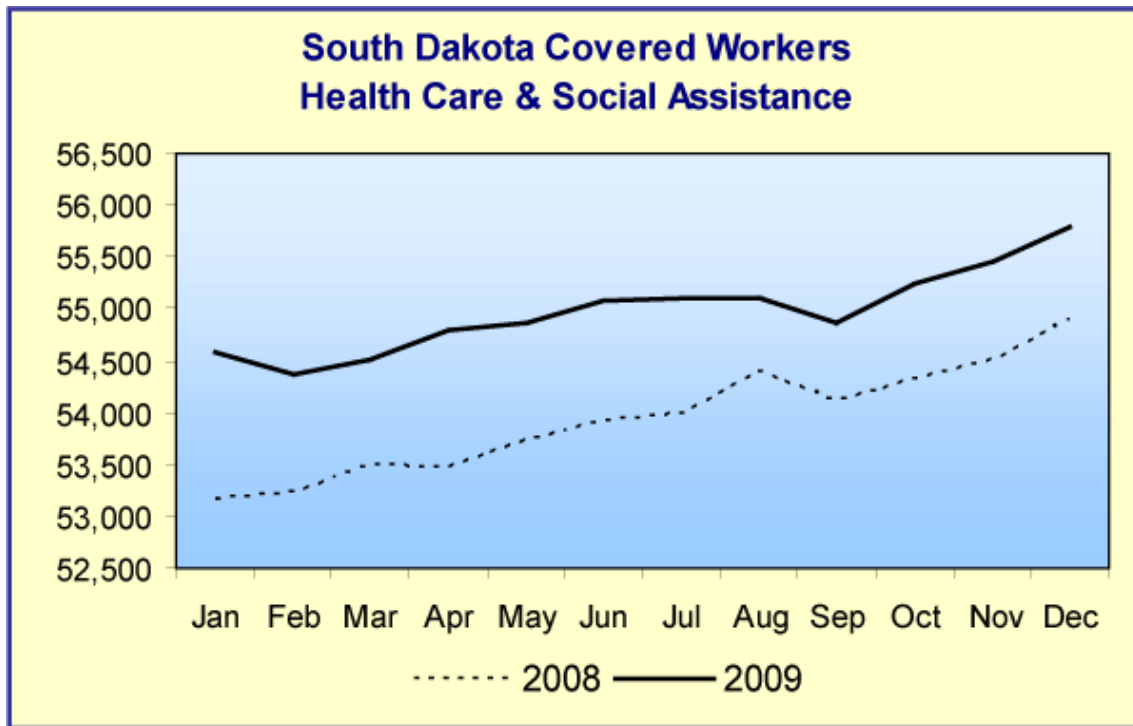
Employment in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector continued the climb which this sector has experienced for the past several years. This industry added 1,030 workers, increasing from 53,946 in 2008 to 54,977 in 2009 (1.9 percent). There are 27 more establishments than there were in 2008, for a total of 2,342 in 2009. The average annual pay rose by \$1,211 (3.1 percent) to \$39,664 in 2009. Unlike in 2008, when new establishments were added only in the Social Assistance subsection, during 2009 new establishments were added in every subsection with the exception of hospitals.

The **Ambulatory Health Care Services** (NAICS 621) subsector worker level increased by 246 from 14,138 in 2008 to 14,384 in 2009 (1.7 percent). The annual average pay for this subsector increased by \$2,156 (3.7 percent) to a 2009 level of \$59,672. This is almost identical to the increase this subsector experienced from 2007 to 2008. This subsector showed the largest growth in establishments with the addition of 18 new establishments.

The **Hospitals** (NAICS 622) subsector experienced gains in both annual pay and employment. Hospitals added 438 (2.2 percent) workers, bringing the total number of workers in 2009 to 20,354. Annual pay increased 2.8 percent in 2009 to an annual average of \$43,611.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** (NAICS 623) subsector increased by 324 workers, which was a slight worker increase over what they experienced in 2008. The worker level increased by 2.5 percent from 12,792 in 2008 to 13,116 in 2009. Annual pay also increased by 2.9 percent, from \$21,613 in 2008 to \$22,252 in 2009.

As in the previous year, new establishments were added to the **Social Assistance** (NAICS 624) subsector. This subsector saw an increase of nine establishments. This subsector includes a variety of establishments providing individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational and rehabilitation services, and child day care services.



Leisure & Hospitality Industry Group

The **Leisure and Hospitality** industry group is comprised of the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** industry, and the **Accommodation and Food Services** industry. Businesses within this industry group provide cultural, recreational or entertainment services, or provide customers with lodging and/or food for immediate consumption.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Leisure and Hospitality Services Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,200	42,906	\$12,770
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	714	6,454	\$15,895
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	117	916	\$14,177
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	41	475	\$20,227
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	556	5,063	\$15,799
Accommodation and Food Services	2,486	36,451	\$12,217
Accommodation	586	8,015	\$14,424
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,900	28,436	\$11,596
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

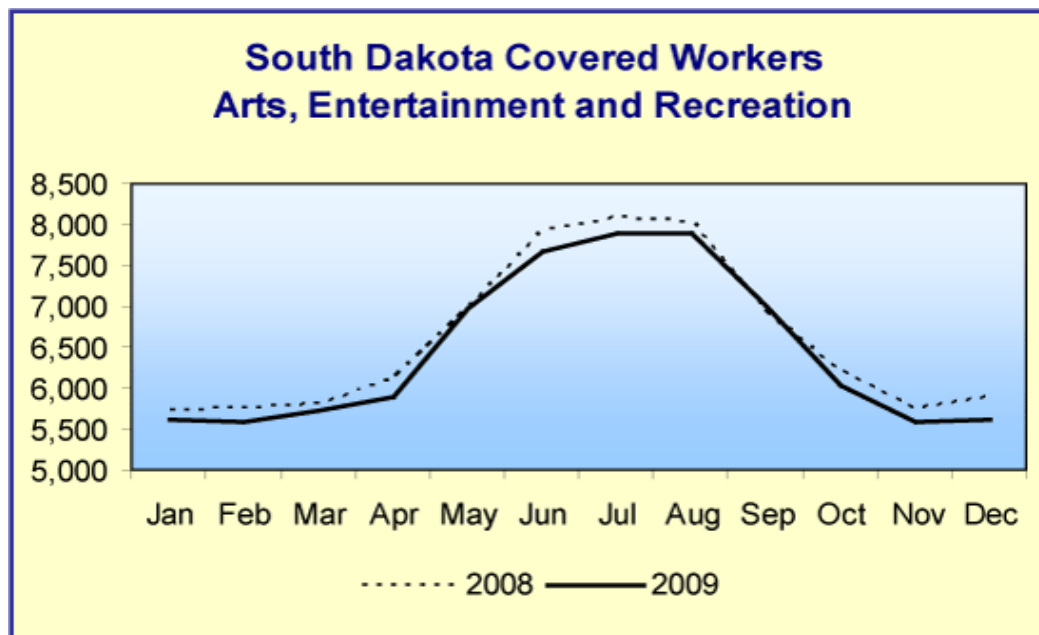
NAICS Sector 71

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector is defined as a range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons. On the whole, this sector lost fewer workers than it did last year, with a loss of 2.1 percent from 6,591 in 2008 to 6,454 in 2009. The average worker in 2009 experienced a modest increase in annual earnings over what a worker in 2008 was earning. In 2008 the average annual wage was \$15,480, and in 2009 workers averaged \$15,895.

The Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector includes three subsectors. The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** (NAICS 711) subsector again had a decrease in the average number of workers from 954 in 2008 to 916 in 2009. Although only 38 workers, this is a 4.0 percent loss. Workers in this subsector averaged an increase of \$1,037 in wages for \$13,140 in 2008 to \$14,177 in 2009. That is a healthy increase of 7.9 percent, on the back of a 6.9 percent increase in annual average wages in 2008.

The subsector of **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** (NAICS 712) has maintained steady worker levels for the past six years, with worker levels rising from 468 in 2008 to 475 in 2009. Where last year there was a strong increase in average annual pay, in 2009 this subsector lost ground to the tune of 0.5 percent.

The largest number of workers in this sector are employed in **Amusements, Gambling and Recreation** (NAICS 713). This subsector covers a large range of establishments, from amusement parks, water parks and arcades to casinos and bingo parlors. This was the only subsector in this industry to suffer losses in both the number of establishments and the number of workers just as they did in 2008. This subsector had 561 establishments in 2008 and 556 in 2009. The number of workers in this subsection fell from 5,169 in 2008 to 5,063 in 2009, or a loss of 106 workers (2.1 percent). There was a modest increase in annual pay from \$15,474 in 2008 to \$15,799 in 2009 (2.1 percent).



Accommodation and Food Service

NAICS Sector 72

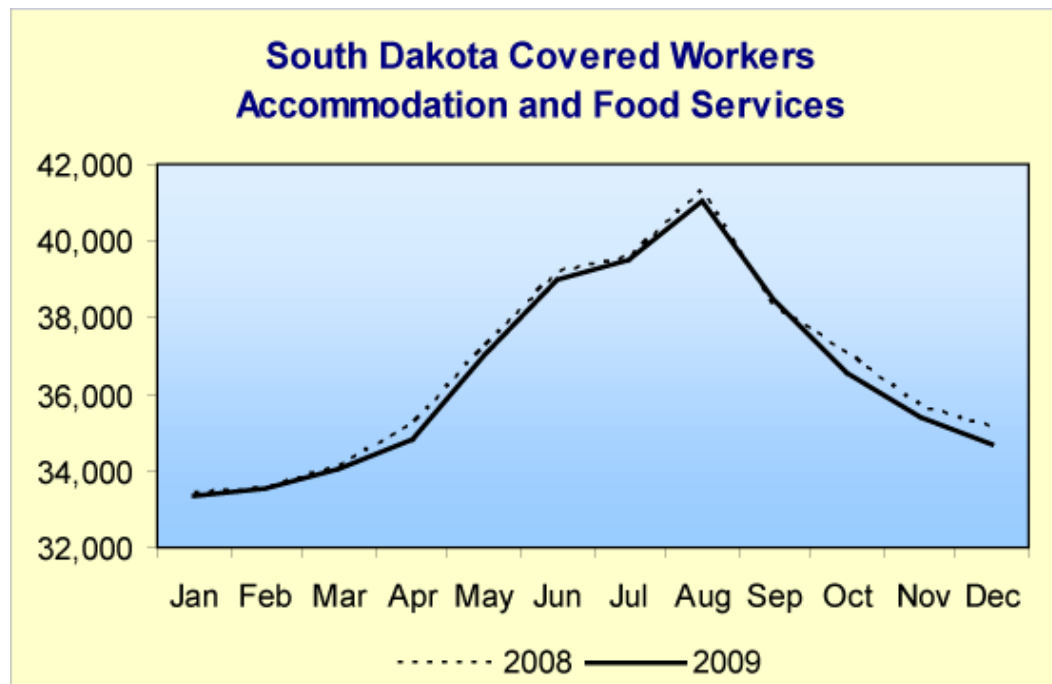
Accommodation and Food Services is a large industry sector which held relatively stable between 2008 and 2009. It saw small losses in the level of establishments and workers but a small gain in the average annual pay for the remaining workers.

The number of workers in this industry sector has risen steadily every year since 2001, although by small increments; but that trend changed in 2009 with a drop of 0.5 percent in the number of workers. There were

176 less workers than in 2008 for a total employment level of 36,451. This sector did see a \$227 (1.9 percent) increase in annual average pay, rising to \$12,217 in 2009.

The largest percentage of establishments lost in this industry sector were in the **Accommodations** (NAICS 721) subsector, down 31 establishments over the year. As you would expect with a loss of this many establishments, there was also a corresponding worker loss from 8,212 in 2008 to 8,015 in 2009. Workers in this subsector did see a small increase in average annual pay from \$14,370 in 2008 to \$14,424 in 2009.

Although the **Food Service** (NAICS 722) subsector continued to lose establishments in 2009 (down 14 establishments from 2008 levels), it did gain 20 workers (0.1 percent) from 2008 to 2009. This is the third year this subsector has experienced a small loss of establishments but an increase in the number of workers. This subsector experienced a 2.6 percent increase in annual pay.



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Other Services Industry Group

Businesses within the **Other Services** industry group provide services not elsewhere specified, including repairs and personal care.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Other Services Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,222	10,366	\$24,564
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,222	10,366	\$24,564
Repair and Maintenance	964	3,854	\$30,232
Personal and Laundry Services	498	2,734	\$18,960
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	523	3,501	\$23,528
Private Households	237	278	\$14,085
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Other Services (except Public Administration) NAICS Sector 81

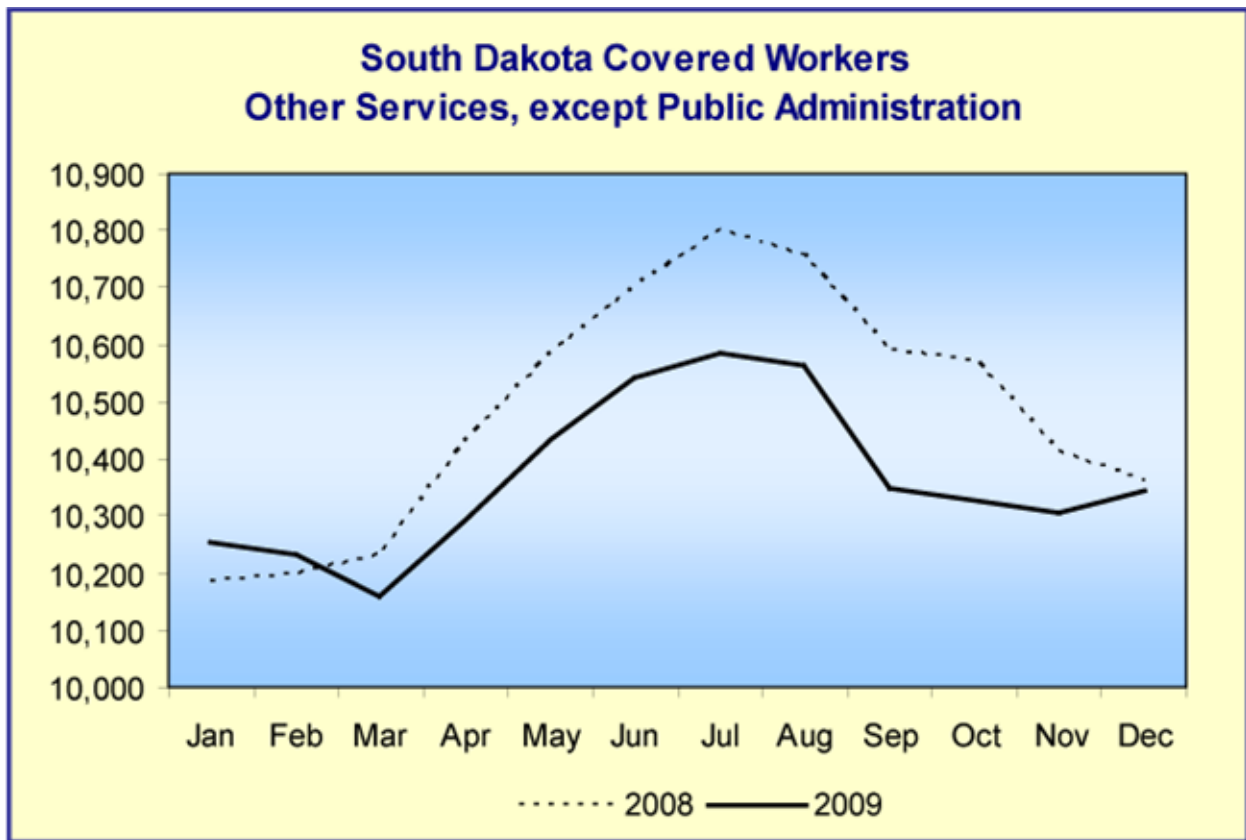
The sector titled **Other Services** includes a wide variety of establishments with an array of services, such as repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership organizations and private households. There was an overall increase in establishments, unlike last year when this industry suffered a loss of establishments. Unfortunately, this year's gain in establishments did not bring with it an increase in workers. A loss of 119 workers (1.1 percent) brought the new employment level in this sector to 10,366. Average annual pay in this sector increased by \$373 (1.5 percent) for a level of \$24,564 in 2009. Perhaps it is not surprising this industry struggles to grow, as it is made up of services individuals feel are luxuries--like private household help, personal care services, and social or business organizations--which can be cut back on during economically uncertain times.

The subsector of **Repair and Maintenance** (NAICS 811) suffered the largest loss in employment (1.7 percent), but countered with the healthiest growth in average annual pay (3.2 percent). Pay gained \$929, going from \$29,303 in 2008 to \$30,232 in 2009.

The **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector (NAICS 812) mirrored the Repair and Maintenance subsector but to a lesser degree. They too lost establishments and employees but had a gain in average annual pay, although at a lower rate (1.3 percent).

The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** subsector (NAICS 813) had the largest gain in establishments within this sector, with 523 establishments in 2009 compared to 510 in 2008. That is an increase of 13 establishments. The down side of this is that there was a loss of 54 (1.5 percent) workers. These figures may support a report called "Volunteering in America" prepared in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. While total charitable donations fell 3.6 percent last year, Americans spent 100 million more hours helping their communities last year--with an increase of 1.6 million people involved in volunteer projects. These volunteers do things like raise money, collect and distribute food, provide transportation or labor, and tutor. It may be volunteers allowed this subsector to do more with less workers and no increase in wages. Quotes from the report state: "Folks

throughout the country are looking around their communities, seeing people in pain and turning toward the problems, not away from them ... folks want to be engaged, want to make a difference."



Government Industry Group

The **Government** industry group contains information on **Federal, State and Local Governments**. Tribal governments are included in local government. A change in federal law required Indian tribes to be classified similarly to state and local governments.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Government Industry Group 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	2,478	71,495	\$35,597
Federal Government	845	11,649	\$54,054
Federal Government	845	11,649	\$54,054
State Government	773	14,349	\$40,957
State Government Education	20	5,299	\$46,346
State Government, excluding Education	753	9,050	\$37,802

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Government Industry Group, continued 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Local Government*	860	45,496	\$29,181
Local Government Education	226	24,386	\$30,135
Local Government, excluding Education and Local Tribal Government	549	13,361	28,199
*Tribal government included in local government. (See table below.) Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Local Tribal Government 2009			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Local Tribal Government	85	7,749	\$27,872
Local Tribal Government Education	32	2,023	\$30,651
Local Tribal Government excluding education	53	5,726	\$26,890
Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

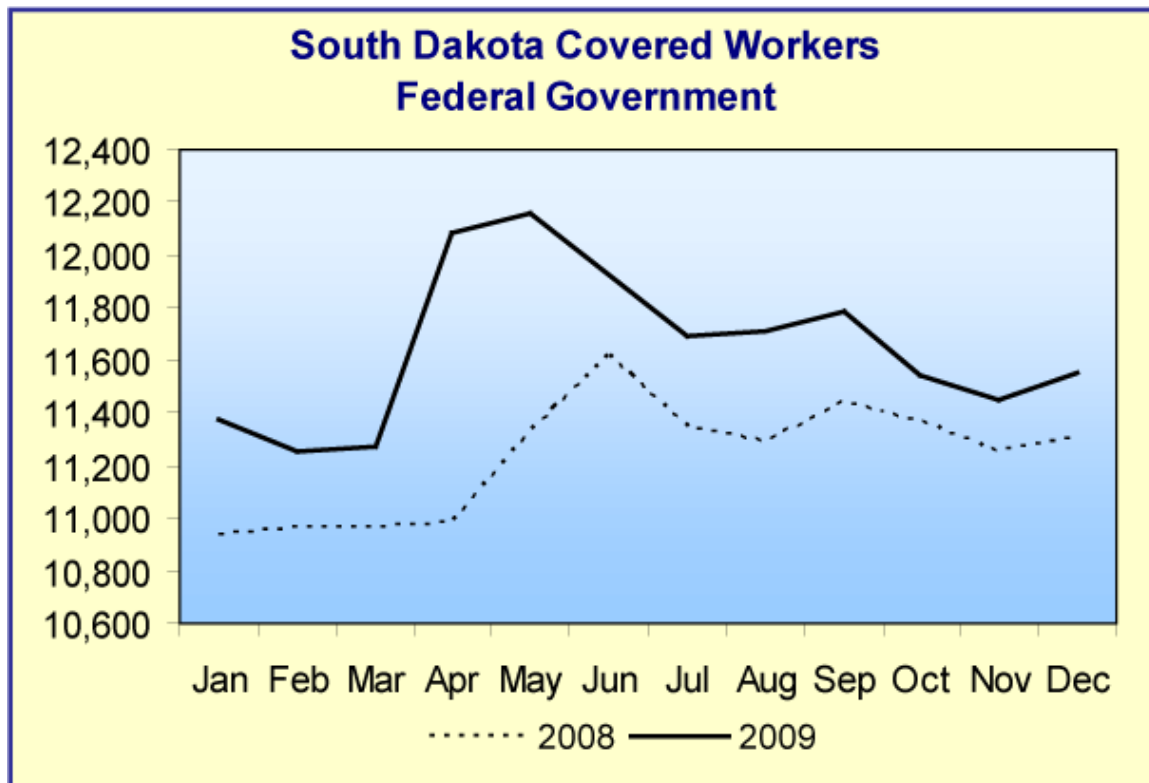
Federal Government

The number of **Federal Government** workers continued to increase during 2009. This specific government sector added 416 workers, increasing 3.7 percent to a level of 11,649. The average annual pay for federal government employees had an increase of 1.3 percent, which brings the average pay to \$54,054.

The industry sector which showed the highest gain in workers within federal government was **Public Administration** (NAICS 92), with an increase of 306 workers (6.6 percent). This gain was mainly focused within the **Administration of Economic Programs** (NAICS 926) and **National Security and International Affairs** (NAICS 928) sectors.

Healthcare and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) experienced a positive increase in workers. This sector gained 166 workers and had an annual pay increase of \$917 (1.6 percent). This worker gain was focused mainly within the **Hospitals** (NAICS 622) subsector.

Other industries within federal government continue to be hindered by budget restraints, which contribute to the slow decline in workers over the years. Federal agencies are not necessarily cutting people, but when current employees leave or retire, various positions are not being refilled.



State Government

State Government had an increase in workers in 2009, adding 138 employees (1.0 percent) over the year. Annual pay also increased in 2009 by 2.0 percent, bringing average annual pay up from \$40,161 to \$40,957.

Although State Government showed an overall worker increase in 2009, there were only four sectors which actually had notable gains over the year. These sectors include Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56), Educational Services (NAICS 61), Healthcare and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) and Public Administration (NAICS 92).

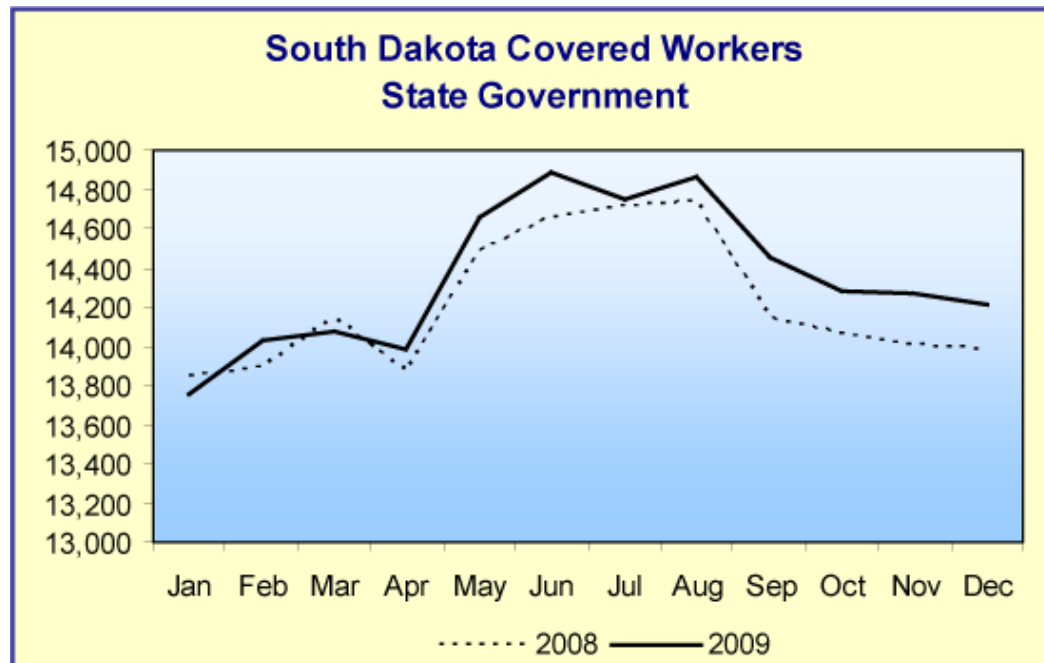
The **Administrative and Support, and Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 56) sector added 20 workers (10.6 percent) but had a decrease in annual pay of \$1,032 or 3.1 percent.

The **Educational Services** (NAICS 61) sector increased the most, with a growth of 48 workers (0.9 percent) and increased annual pay by 4.2 percent, bringing the 2009 annual pay to \$46,346. The continuing increases in this sector can be attributed to the growth of South Dakota's university curriculum and research activities.

The **Healthcare and Social Assistance** (NAICS 62) sector added 40 workers (2.2 percent) and had a slight decrease in annual pay of \$225 or 0.6 percent.

The **Public Administration** (NAICS 92) sector increased by 39 workers (0.8 percent) and had an annual pay increase of \$195 or 0.5 percent.

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Local Government

Establishments within **Local Government** include tribal, city and county governments along with public and tribal school districts. Tribal motels and casinos are also included in Local Government. Overall in 2009, establishments added 855 workers (1.9 percent), and annual pay rose by \$1,015 (3.6 percent).

Within Local Government, most of the worker growth can be attributed to two sectors: Education Services (NAICS 61) and Public Administration (NAICS 92).

Education Services (NAICS 61) saw an increase of 302 workers or 1.3 percent. Annual pay increased by 3.8 percent for a 2009 level of \$30,135. The majority of establishments within local government are owned by public school districts.

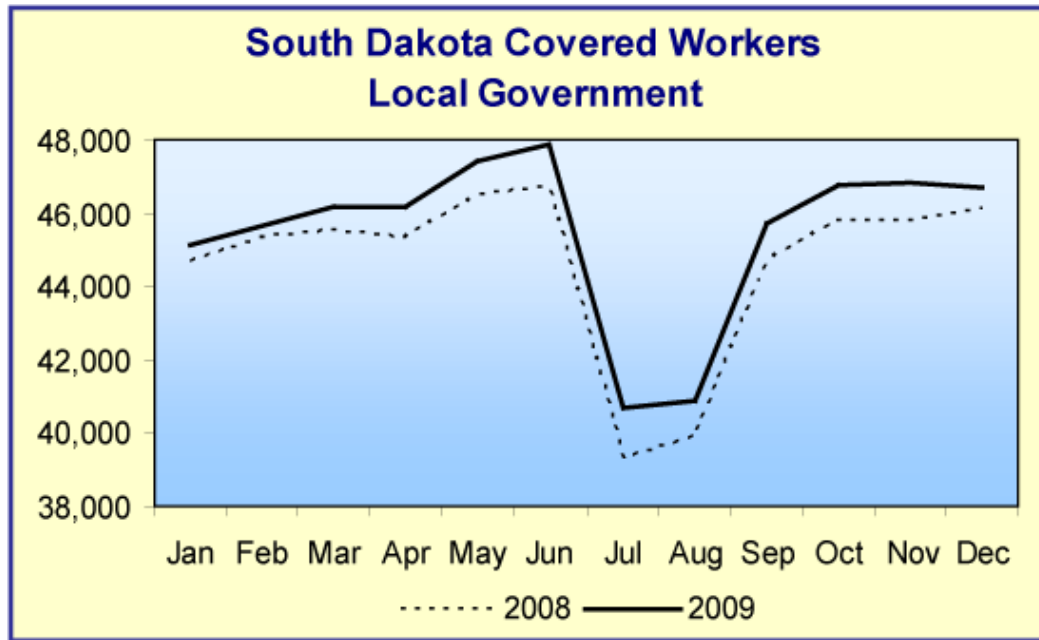
Public Administration (NAICS 92) added 587 workers for a 2009 average of 16,787 workers. Annual pay increased by 3.2 percent to an annual average of \$28,573. There are 508 establishments in this sector, unchanged from 2008.

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** (NAICS 62) sector had a small increase in employment, adding 37 workers (2.3 percent) in 2009. The annual pay for this sector continued to rise in 2009, showing an increase of \$1,094 or 4.3 percent.

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** (NAICS 71) sector had a small decrease in the number of workers, dropping by 25 workers or 1.8 percent. However, they had an increase of \$341 (1.5 percent) in annual pay.

The **Accommodation and Food Services** (NAICS 72) sector was unchanged from 2008 with four establishments in 2009. There was a decrease in workers in 2009 of 62 workers (15.8 percent). Annual pay had an increase of \$250 or 1.0 percent.

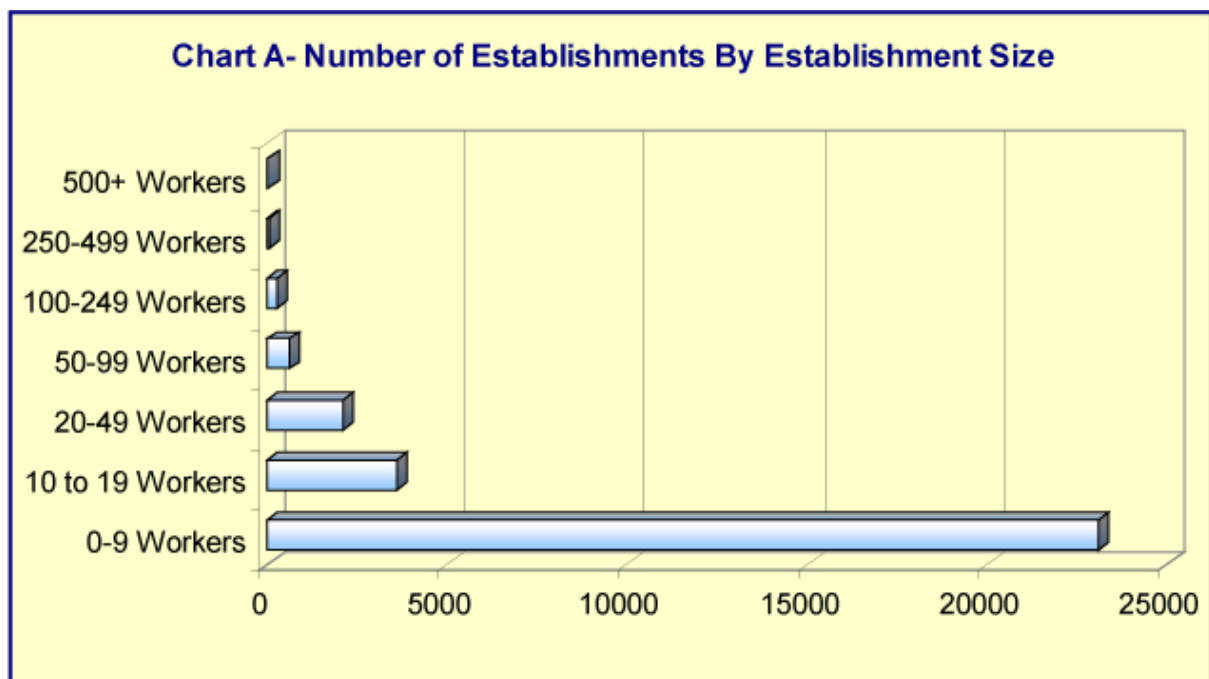
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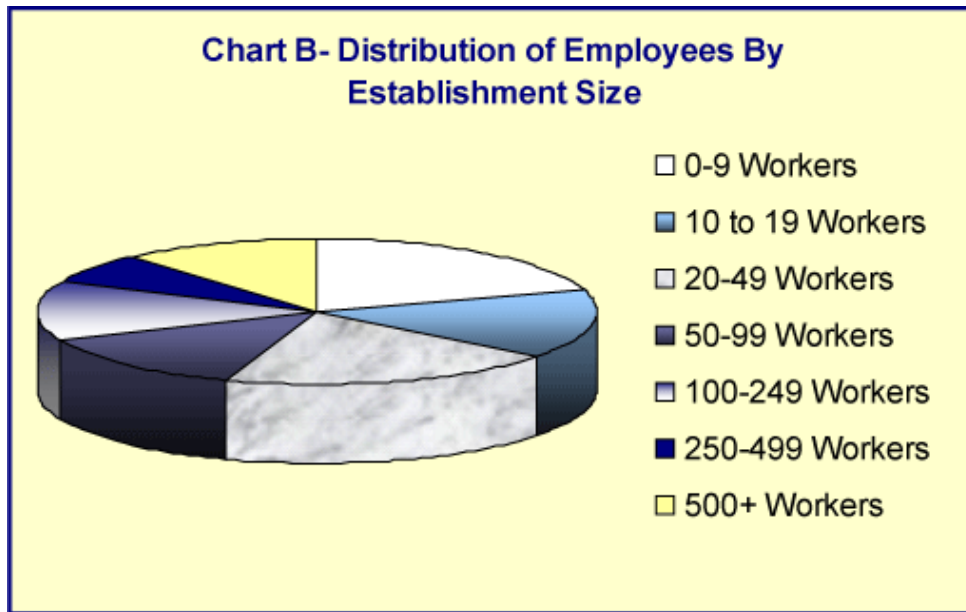
Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2009, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.4 percent of all establishments.



The distribution of employees by establishment size shows a different picture than the distribution of establishments. Smaller businesses have a much smaller slice of the pie. Chart B indicates that smaller businesses (less than 10 workers) employed only 20.3 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2009. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.



Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Industry Group 2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	557	89	36	6	3	0	0
Workers	1,881	1,126	983	391	389	0	0
Annual Pay	30,739	29,945	33,310	35,445	47,219	0	0
Construction							
Establishments	3,409	316	156	36	12	0	0
Workers	8,133	4,070	4,481	2,414	1,745	0	0
Annual Pay	28,711	35,758	45,272	44,720	59,608	0	0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	688	173	132	81	57	16	9
Workers	2,274	2,378	4,099	5,643	9,324	4,962	9,028
Annual Pay	26,107	34,868	37,120	38,658	42,145	37,749	38,968
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,053	1,173	608	155	57	20	4
Workers	18,771	15,576	17,828	10,595	8,219	6,339	2,409
Annual Pay	30,312	29,571	33,692	33,481	26,397	23,977	26,464
Information							
Establishments	403	62	45	17	8	*	*
Workers	1,099	851	1,379	1,133	1,316	*	*
Annual Pay	38,670	36,036	36,114	34,932	43,744	*	*

(table continued on next page)

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Industry Group 2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	3,787	320	178	44	21	6	*
Workers	8,093	4,174	5,278	3,144	2,854	2,166	*
Annual Pay	37,244	39,645	41,079	44,159	32,390	46,930	*
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,693	398	267	124	81	14	6
Workers	5,598	5,260	8,071	8,357	11,959	4,722	14,146
Annual Pay	33,860	36,213	34,982	31,952	41,507	40,104	46,296
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,864	648	543	121	24	0	0
Workers	6,651	8,956	15,961	8,118	3,219	0	0
Annual Pay	11,316	11,645	12,438	14,262	16,797	0	0
Other Services							
Establishments	1,980	173	50	15	4	0	0
Workers	5,208	2,205	1,380	928	645	0	0
Annual Pay	24,744	25,463	27,720	27,547	9,005	0	0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	23,132	3,613	2,131	623	288	65	31
Workers	64,582	48,071	62,795	42,489	42,709	21,418	35,853
Annual Pay	29,503	29,502	30,900	32,193	37,270	35,293	40,758

County Information

Covered Workers by County

As shown in the table on the next page, 41 percent (27) of the counties in South Dakota showed worker growth from 2008 to 2009. The highest percentage gains occurred in Dewey, Edmunds and Jones counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Lincoln, Shannon and Dewey.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 58 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Union, Codington and Mellette counties; the largest absolute losses occurred in Minnehaha, Pennington and Union.

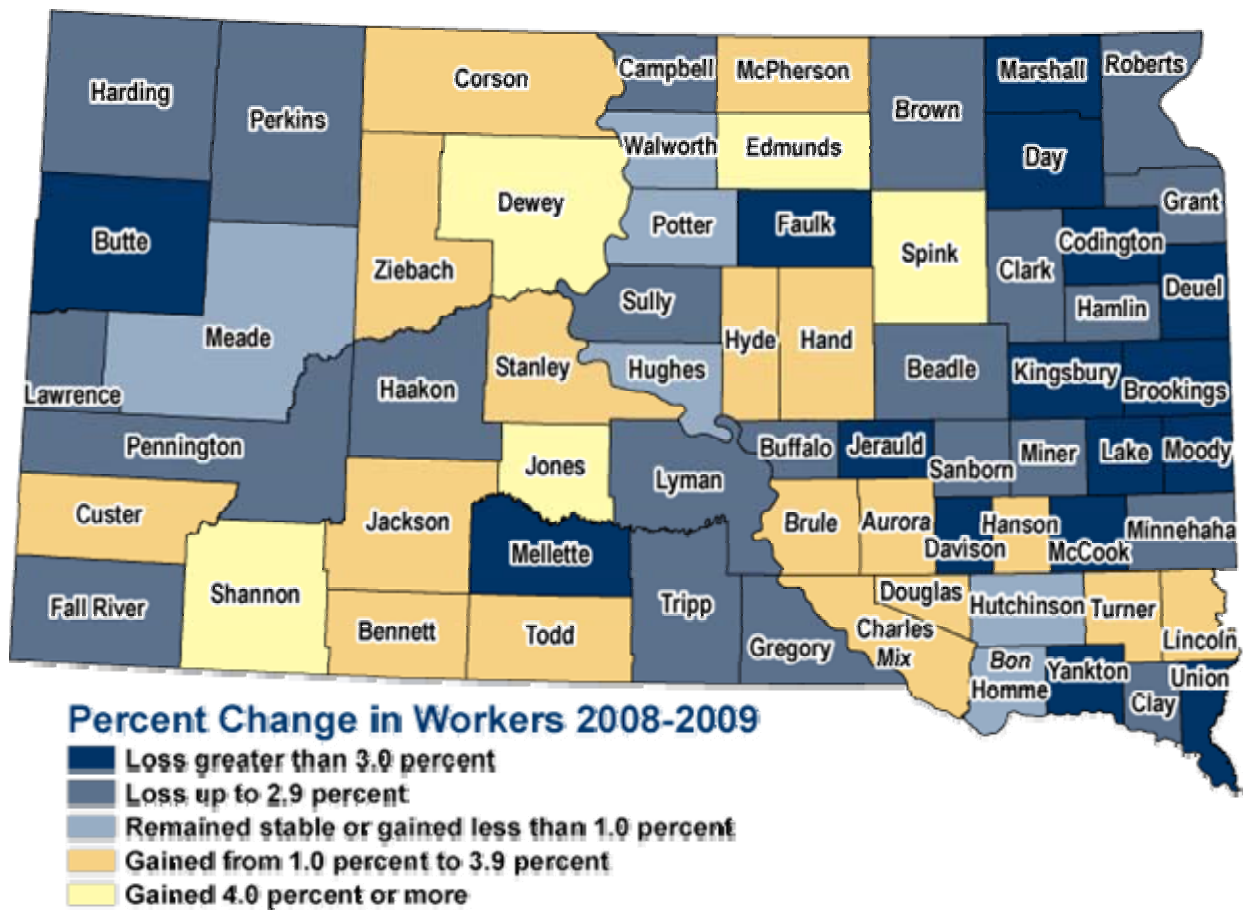
One county remained unchanged in the number of covered workers during 2009.

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Number of Covered Workers by County 2009							
County	2008	2009	Percent Change	County	2008	2009	Percent Change
Aurora	854	874	2.3%	Hyde	537	545	1.5%
Beadle	8,165	8,121	-0.5%	Jackson	706	727	3.0%
Bennett	846	875	3.4%	Jerauld	1,408	1,339	-4.9%
Bon Homme	1,852	1,864	0.6%	Jones	466	487	4.5%
Brookings	17,387	16,681	-4.1%	Kingsbury	1,733	1,668	-3.8%
Brown	20,172	19,890	-1.4%	Lake	4,733	4,526	-4.4%
Brule	1,918	1,957	2.0%	Lawrence	11,586	11,514	-0.6%
Buffalo	370	368	-0.5%	Lincoln	13,288	13,693	3.0%
Butte	2,835	2,703	-4.7%	Lyman	1,489	1,473	-1.1%
Campbell	414	413	-0.2%	McCook	1,354	1,289	-4.8%
Charles Mix	3,320	3,421	3.0%	McPherson	619	638	3.1%
Clark	898	873	-2.8%	Marshall	1,581	1,529	-3.3%
Clay	5,855	5,791	-1.1%	Meade	6,880	6,903	0.3%
Codington	15,748	14,918	-5.3%	Mellette	364	345	-5.2%
Corson	846	870	2.8%	Miner	845	844	-0.1%
Custer	2,573	2,624	2.0%	Minnehaha	116,074	113,188	-2.5%
Davison	11,819	11,456	-3.1%	Moody	2,402	2,295	-4.5%
Day	2,059	1,997	-3.0%	Pennington	53,460	52,391	-2.0%
Deuel	1,685	1,624	-3.6%	Perkins	1,159	1,136	-2.0%
Dewey	1,911	2,027	6.1%	Potter	875	876	0.1%
Douglas	1,049	1,075	2.5%	Roberts	3,537	3,437	-2.8%
Edmunds	1,064	1,124	5.6%	Sanborn	707	690	-2.4%
Fall River	2,489	2,446	-1.7%	Shannon	3,605	3,752	4.1%
Faulk	594	574	-3.4%	Spink	2,308	2,410	4.4%
Grant	3,794	3,706	-2.3%	Stanley	1,237	1,267	2.4%
Gregory	1,447	1,408	-2.7%	Sully	530	519	-2.1%
Haakon	725	720	-0.7%	Todd	2,842	2,945	3.6%
Hamlin	1,682	1,670	-0.7%	Tripp	2,169	2,127	-1.9%
Hand	1,257	1,286	2.3%	Turner	2,269	2,306	1.6%
Hanson	476	481	1.1%	Union	9,627	8,749	-9.1%
Harding	404	398	-1.5%	Walworth	2,181	2,198	0.8%
Hughes	10,251	10,307	0.5%	Yankton	12,367	11,807	-4.5%
Hutchinson	2,517	2,518	0.0%	Ziebach	294	300	2.0%

Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision.

Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Annual Pay by County

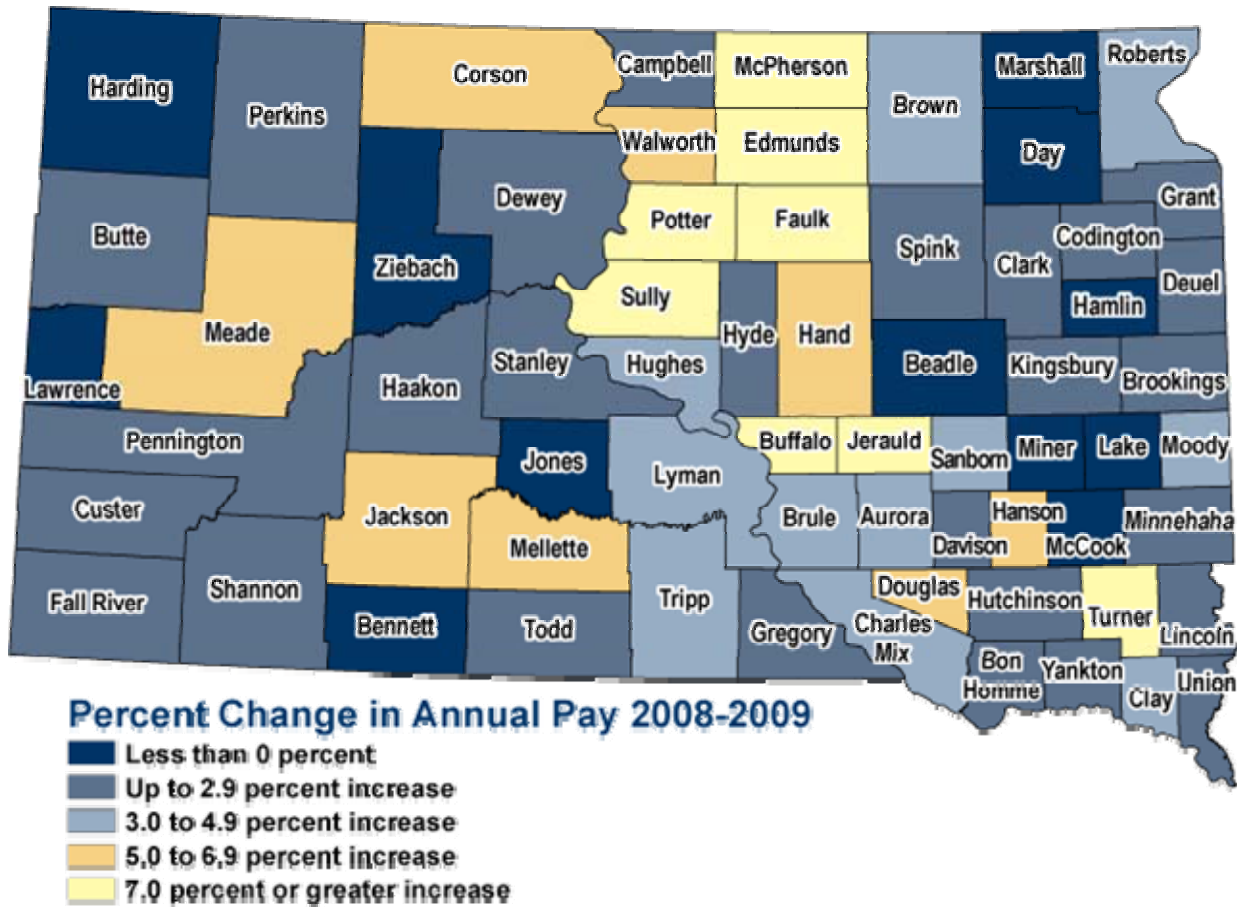
The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2008 and 2009. The county with the highest annual pay for 2009 was Union County at \$39,011.

The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Turner, Potter and Buffalo counties. The largest actual numeric gains also occurred in Turner, Potter and Buffalo counties.

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Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County				2009			
County	2008	2009	Percent Change	County	2008	2009	Percent Change
Aurora	\$24,724	\$25,645	3.7%	Hyde	\$28,281	\$28,330	0.2%
Beadle	\$31,138	\$30,997	-0.5%	Jackson	\$22,574	\$23,974	6.2%
Bennett	\$24,672	\$24,181	-2.0%	Jerauld	\$26,265	\$28,200	7.4%
Bon Homme	\$24,668	\$25,389	2.9%	Jones	\$22,184	\$21,958	-1.0%
Brookings	\$33,645	\$33,784	0.4%	Kingsbury	\$28,685	\$28,955	0.9%
Brown	\$31,785	\$32,991	3.8%	Lake	\$29,493	\$28,930	-1.9%
Brule	\$23,502	\$24,326	3.5%	Lawrence	\$28,093	\$27,878	-0.8%
Buffalo	\$32,962	\$35,913	9.0%	Lincoln	\$35,888	\$36,718	2.3%
Butte	\$25,562	\$26,107	2.1%	Lyman	\$23,226	\$23,920	3.0%
Campbell	\$23,185	\$23,414	1.0%	McCook	\$25,703	\$24,605	-4.3%
Charles Mix	\$24,720	\$25,927	4.9%	McPherson	\$22,448	\$24,092	7.3%
Clark	\$25,196	\$25,848	2.6%	Marshall	\$27,426	\$27,362	-0.2%
Clay	\$29,285	\$30,269	3.4%	Meade	\$30,710	\$32,256	5.0%
Codington	\$30,911	\$31,354	1.4%	Mellette	\$21,218	\$22,690	6.9%
Corson	\$26,842	\$28,188	5.0%	Miner	\$26,587	\$26,452	-0.5%
Custer	\$26,783	\$27,292	1.9%	Minnehaha	\$37,374	\$37,801	1.1%
Davison	\$29,747	\$30,281	1.8%	Moody	\$30,558	\$32,024	4.8%
Day	\$23,656	\$23,564	-0.4%	Pennington	\$32,422	\$32,893	1.5%
Deuel	\$33,195	\$33,473	0.8%	Perkins	\$23,543	\$23,861	1.4%
Dewey	\$29,391	\$29,711	1.1%	Potter	\$24,189	\$27,393	13.2%
Douglas	\$25,026	\$26,467	5.8%	Roberts	\$25,274	\$26,343	4.2%
Edmunds	\$26,803	\$28,793	7.4%	Sanborn	\$25,655	\$26,468	3.2%
Fall River	\$29,195	\$29,652	1.6%	Shannon	\$32,989	\$33,269	0.8%
Faulk	\$24,334	\$26,425	8.6%	Spink	\$27,651	\$28,220	2.1%
Grant	\$30,969	\$31,261	0.9%	Stanley	\$25,438	\$25,720	1.1%
Gregory	\$23,502	\$23,752	1.1%	Sully	\$25,002	\$27,049	8.2%
Haakon	\$26,054	\$26,124	0.3%	Todd	\$29,678	\$30,076	1.3%
Hamlin	\$28,047	\$27,537	-1.8%	Tripp	\$25,236	\$26,181	3.7%
Hand	\$24,631	\$25,988	5.5%	Turner	\$29,978	\$37,307	24.4%
Hanson	\$26,457	\$27,782	5.0%	Union	\$38,742	\$39,011	0.7%
Harding	\$33,406	\$29,963	-10.3%	Walworth	\$24,081	\$25,418	5.6%
Hughes	\$33,691	\$34,814	3.3%	Yankton	\$31,714	\$32,077	1.1%
Hutchinson	\$25,549	\$25,960	1.6%	Ziebach	\$29,905	\$29,330	-1.9%

Data subject to revision.
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Establishments, Private Ownership Only, by County and Size

The table on the next two pages contains size of establishment data based on the average number of employees in each worksite location for each county.

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County							
Private Ownership Only							
2009							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	73	11	1	3	1	0	0
Beadle	464	83	56	14	6	1	1
Bennett	61	12	2	1	0	0	0
Bon Homme	165	16	8	3	1	0	0
Brookings	680	130	78	24	4	4	3
Brown	1,056	169	111	26	20	5	2
Brule	198	31	9	2	1	0	0
Buffalo	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	296	50	14	1	1	0	0
Campbell	42	5	4	0	0	0	0
Charles Mix	234	40	15	3	1	0	0

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Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued							
Private Ownership Only							
2009							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Clark	119	14	3	0	0	0	0
Clay	284	51	19	7	4	2	0
Codington	876	155	76	27	11	5	1
Corson	37	4	3	0	0	0	0
Custer	256	26	13	4	1	0	0
Davison	580	103	81	20	13	1	1
Day	159	23	19	4	0	0	0
Deuel	130	12	6	4	2	0	0
Dewey	85	14	5	0	0	0	0
Douglas	92	14	4	4	0	0	0
Edmunds	123	12	7	0	0	0	0
Fall River	208	24	13	0	1	0	0
Faulk	59	6	1	2	0	0	0
Grant	246	35	26	9	4	0	0
Gregory	163	23	6	1	1	0	0
Haakon	71	9	2	2	1	0	0
Hamlin	160	19	4	2	1	0	0
Hand	107	17	12	2	0	0	0
Hanson	61	6	3	0	0	0	0
Harding	30	4	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	597	106	51	10	4	2	0
Hutchinson	179	33	15	4	2	0	0
Hyde	35	7	3	1	0	0	0
Jackson	53	7	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	75	11	1	2	0	0	1
Jones	42	5	4	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	148	20	10	6	0	0	0
Lake	313	43	34	7	3	1	0
Lawrence	898	110	66	15	15	1	1
Lincoln	1,118	153	109	28	5	4	1
Lyman	76	13	4	1	1	0	0
McCook	177	22	2	3	0	0	0
McPherson	63	10	3	1	0	0	0
Marshall	139	17	6	2	2	0	0

(table continued on next page)

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued							
Private Ownership Only							
2009							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Meade	638	70	37	3	1	0	0
Mellette	26	3	0	0	0	0	0
Miner	66	8	3	4	0	0	0
Minnehaha	4,836	843	601	218	102	26	14
Moody	131	17	12	6	1	0	0
Pennington	3,116	556	342	93	50	6	2
Perkins	111	19	5	2	0	0	0
Potter	91	7	8	1	0	0	0
Roberts	191	32	16	3	3	0	0
Sanborn	58	7	2	1	1	0	0
Shannon	62	14	6	1	0	0	0
Spink	172	27	12	2	0	0	0
Stanley	94	15	7	2	1	0	0
Sully	65	6	5	0	0	0	0
Todd	60	13	9	0	0	0	0
Tripp	186	33	14	3	1	0	0
Turner	212	33	8	3	2	0	0
Union	496	69	37	13	6	2	3
Walworth	182	29	14	3	2	0	0
Yankton	627	94	56	14	12	5	1
Ziebach	24	1	1	0	0	0	0

Data subject to revision.
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Rapid City MSA			
Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry			
2009			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	47	192	\$31,827
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	36	159	\$26,657
Mining	11	33	\$53,598

(table continued on next page)

Rapid City MSA, continued			
Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry			
2009			
Construction	706	4,582	\$37,443
Construction	706	4,582	\$37,443
Manufacturing	181	2,718	\$39,136
Manufacturing	181	2,718	\$39,136
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,172	12,835	\$29,775
Wholesale Trade	279	2,079	\$44,371
Retail Trade	676	8,906	\$22,665
Transportation & Warehousing	195	1,249	\$32,748
Utilities	22	602	\$78,334
Information	76	980	\$38,797
Information	76	980	\$38,797
Financial Activities	481	3,701	\$37,536
Finance & Insurance	276	2,951	\$40,961
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	205	750	\$24,060
Professional & Business Services	826	4,581	\$36,297
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	493	2,258	\$42,486
Management of Companies & Enterprises	38	477	\$51,352
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	295	1,846	\$24,836
Education & Health Services	453	9,072	\$40,603
Educational Services	47	444	\$32,445
Health Care & Social Assistance	406	8,628	\$41,023
Leisure & Hospitality Services	586	8,425	\$13,581
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	144	915	\$16,790
Accommodation & Food Services	442	7,509	\$13,192
Other Services	386	2,180	\$25,004
Other Services, except Public Administration	386	2,180	\$25,004
Government	172	10,032	\$39,806
Federal Government	81	2,905	\$52,081
State Government	56	1,125	\$43,859
Local Government	35	6,002	\$33,104
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i>			
<i>Data subject to revision.</i>			
<i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2009			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	56	395	\$31,313
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	53	295	\$28,884
Mining	3	100	\$38,478
Construction	1,083	7,016	\$43,923
Construction	1,083	7,016	\$43,923
Manufacturing	296	12,279	\$40,060
Manufacturing	296	12,279	\$40,060
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,334	27,892	\$32,890
Wholesale Trade	848	6,708	\$50,096
Retail Trade	1,052	16,384	\$23,983
Transportation & Warehousing	412	4,480	\$36,972
Utilities	22	320	\$71,103
Information	137	3,013	\$44,362
Information	137	3,013	\$44,362
Financial Activities	1,050	16,300	\$44,946
Finance & Insurance	741	14,807	\$46,418
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	309	1,493	\$30,347
Professional & Business Services	1,470	10,830	\$42,790
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	880	4,597	\$52,011
Management of Companies & Enterprises	64	1,432	\$70,397
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	526	4,802	\$25,720
Education & Health Services	717	23,869	\$44,983
Educational Services	83	1,584	\$27,179
Health Care & Social Assistance	634	22,285	\$46,248
Leisure & Hospitality Services	729	12,886	\$13,500
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	184	2,448	\$14,576
Accommodation & Food Services	545	10,438	\$13,248
Other Services	648	3,482	\$24,774
Other Services, except Public Administration	648	3,482	\$24,744

(table continued on next page)

Sioux Falls MSA, continued Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2009			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	272	12,514	\$40,412
Federal Government	91	2,612	\$60,563
State Government	68	1,328	\$38,382
Local Government	113	8,574	\$34,588
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i> <i>Data subject to revision.</i> <i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Rapid City MSA by Establishment Size & Industry Group

Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size & Industry Group 2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	42	3	2	0	0	0	0
Workers	99	34	60	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$34,928	\$24,947	\$28,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	584	76	36	5	5	0	0
Workers	1,430	985	1,038	310	820	0	0
Annual Pay	\$29,110	\$33,970	\$43,057	\$44,945	\$46,160	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	124	27	16	5	9	0	0
Workers	369	396	500	337	1,116	0	0
Annual Pay	\$24,990	\$30,312	\$36,584	\$37,484	\$48,586	\$0	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	869	168	89	28	16	*	*
Workers	2,768	2,243	2,543	2,017	2,273	*	*
Annual Pay	\$26,946	\$29,549	\$32,413	\$31,239	\$24,549	*	*
Information							
Establishments	55	8	9	*	*	0	0
Workers	143	116	286	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$46,647	\$43,384	\$34,234	*	*	\$0	\$0

(table continued on next page)

Rapid City MSA							
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size & Industry Group, continued							
2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Financial Activities							
Establishments	405	50	17	5	*	3	0
Workers	980	707	539	353	*	991	0
Annual Pay	\$32,421	\$41,295	\$45,663	\$48,142	*	\$30,990	\$0
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	707	71	39	6	3	0	0
Workers	1,563	967	1,175	440	437	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,456	\$40,129	\$33,524	\$46,307	\$20,962	\$0	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	310	74	40	15	11	*	*
Workers	906	976	1,260	982	1,612	*	*
Annual Pay	\$34,047	\$41,084	\$35,516	\$39,377	\$42,224	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	329	114	114	25	4	0	0
Workers	1,160	1,583	3,374	1,787	520	0	0
Annual Pay	\$12,248	\$13,107	\$13,561	\$14,465	\$15,114	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	329	35	17	4	*	0	0
Workers	872	442	407	244	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$23,926	\$27,248	\$27,382	\$31,073	*	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	3,754	626	379	96	51	6	2
Workers	10,290	8,448	11,180	6,700	7,327	1,778	3,540
Annual Pay	\$28,357	\$30,601	\$28,851	\$31,310	\$33,747	\$41,401	\$40,421
*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.							
Totals may not add due to rounding.							
Data subject to revision.							
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.							

Sioux Falls MSA by Establishment Size & Industry Group

Sioux Falls MSA							
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group							
2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	44	8	*	*	0	0	0
Workers	141	90	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$27,904	\$30,005	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	910	90	59	20	4	0	0
Workers	2,228	1,174	1,712	1,391	511	0	0
Annual Pay	\$31,155	\$38,084	\$48,561	\$44,695	\$95,369	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	167	49	33	23	16	6	2
Workers	575	670	1,013	1,628	2,646	2,049	3,697
Annual Pay	\$29,707	\$43,023	\$41,233	\$44,386	\$47,166	\$37,999	\$34,973
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,685	334	210	72	22	8	3
Workers	4,904	4,445	6,094	4,980	3,288	2,506	1,675
Annual Pay	\$35,953	\$31,879	\$37,481	\$36,790	\$26,339	\$21,619	\$28,034
Information							
Establishments	92	15	16	7	5	*	*
Workers	189	189	438	470	805	*	*
Annual Pay	\$46,935	\$50,609	\$40,920	\$34,829	\$46,300	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	879	91	47	8	14	4	7
Workers	2,239	1,208	1,406	629	2,162	1,631	7,026
Annual Pay	\$40,668	\$45,764	\$56,803	\$58,979	\$49,607	\$43,485	\$41,437
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,233	115	84	22	13	3	0
Workers	2,534	1,510	2,541	1,528	1,633	1,084	0
Annual Pay	\$41,530	\$43,478	\$48,592	\$47,518	\$31,280	\$41,849	\$0

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Sioux Falls MSA							
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group, continued							
2009							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	440	110	90	44	23	8	2
Workers	1,451	1,489	2,655	3,014	3,409	2,810	9,041
Annual Pay	\$37,024	\$42,136	\$45,828	\$38,539	\$53,837	\$39,585	\$46,968
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	331	178	163	47	10	0	0
Workers	1,286	2,458	4,782	3,048	1,312	0	0
Annual Pay	\$13,549	\$12,919	\$13,194	\$14,261	\$13,887	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	562	61	15	8	2	0	0
Workers	1,454	813	432	467	316	0	0
Annual Pay	\$27,041	\$27,484	\$27,426	\$22,681	\$6,841	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	6,343	1,051	720	252	109	30	15
Workers	17,002	14,046	21,165	17,226	16,082	10,429	22,012
Annual Pay	\$34,253	\$33,125	\$36,570	\$35,809	\$41,018	\$35,658	\$41,948
<p><i>*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.</i></p> <p><i>Totals may not add due to rounding.</i></p> <p><i>Data subject to revision.</i></p> <p><i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i></p>							