

South Dakota Statewide Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry				
Industry	2008 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	411,400	403,700	-7,700	-1.9%
Total Private	335,200	326,100	-9,100	-2.7%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	23,300	21,700	-1,600	-6.9%
Manufacturing	42,700	37,900	-4,800	-11.2%
Wholesale Trade	18,700	18,300	-400	-2.1%
Retail Trade	50,200	49,600	-600	-1.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	13,200	12,900	-300	-2.3%
Information	6,900	6,700	-200	-2.9%
Financial Activities	31,000	30,500	-500	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	28,000	26,500	-1,500	-5.4%
Educational & Health Services	62,000	63,300	1,300	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,200	43,000	-200	-0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,900	15,700	-200	-1.3%
Government	76,200	77,700	1,500	2.0%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.</i>				

Manufacturing lost 4,800 workers (or 11.2 percent). Since consumer confidence started dropping in late 2008, so did South Dakota's manufacturing employment levels. Until 2009, South Dakota's manufacturing had shown annual growth since 2004, despite the national estimates declining since 1998.

Wholesale trade worker levels decreased by 400 workers (or 2.1 percent). The strong agriculture economy in South Dakota helped prevent this industry sector from showing a more dramatic loss.

Retail trade declined by 600 workers (or 1.2 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Of the industries showing losses in South Dakota, retail trade had the second smallest loss. Retail trade reflects more of a local consumers' confidence as there are many non-essential items sold in retail.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities decreased by 300 workers (or 2.3 percent). Decreases in transportation and warehousing are correlated to the decreases in the trade industries. Transportation and warehousing employers accommodate the needs of wholesale trade and retail trade businesses as well as the agriculture industry.

The **Information** super sector decreased by 200 workers (or 2.9 percent) as the industry streamlined from reduced consumer demand.

Worker levels in the **financial activities** industry lost 500 workers (or 1.6 percent). Most of the losses came from national and local credit card operations, which were affected by consumer financial woes and legislatively restricted credit card practices. Non-credit card banking weathered fairly well. South Dakota businesses in this sector were possibly more cautious regarding loan procedures and therefore have not suffered as much from non-collectable loans when compared to the national level.

Professional and business services declined by 1,500 workers (or 5.4 percent). The professional and business service industry decrease was a result of recession-affected businesses hiring fewer workers through temporary help agencies and from businesses that reduced output. Reduced output led to businesses no longer needing the prior level of services provided by this sector. When the state and the nation ease out of the recession, the level of workers in professional and business services is expected to rebound.

Education and health services increased by 1,300 workers (or 2.1 percent). Most of this growth is related to the health care and social services industry, which increased by 1,200 workers. The continued demand for more workers in this industry is related to several factors, including continued population growth in South Dakota and new medical procedures which require additional staff. The fact is many of these new discoveries increase life expectancy. Therefore, people are living longer, and the aged typically are higher users of health care services than are younger groups.

Leisure and hospitality declined by 200 workers (or 0.5 percent), which is in stark contrast to the national leisure and hospitality loss of 2.5 percent loss. Evidently South Dakota's small loss is the result of South Dakota remaining a good value for visitors. An interesting note is that during the 2001 recession, leisure and hospitality did not lose employment but remained basically unchanged with a 100 worker gain.

Other services showed a loss of 200 workers (or 1.3 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Other services losses appeared to have come mainly from automotive repair and maintenance and from personal and laundry services.

Total **government** produced a growth of 1,500 workers (or 2.0 percent). The largest percent of government growth can be attributed to overall government growth in the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area(MSA) (4.0 percent) and Rapid City MSA (3.9 percent), while the balance of state (statewide minus the MSAs) showed a 1.1 percent increase. The total government growth was strongly influenced by federal stimulus spending that targeted all government entities.

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Trends

The Rapid City MSA's total nonfarm dropped by 1,100 workers (or 1.8 percent) from 2008 to 2009. Of the total loss, 500 of these workers (or 15.6 percent) were in the manufacturing industry.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry (Meade & Pennington Counties)				
Industry	2008 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	61,900	60,800	-1,100	-1.8%
Total Private	51,700	50,300	-1,400	-2.7%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	5,000	4,700	-300	-6.0%
Manufacturing	3,200	2,700	-500	-15.6%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,100	-100	-4.5%
Retail Trade	9,000	8,900	-100	-1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	2,100	2,000	-100	-4.8%
Information	1,000	1,000	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	3,800	3,700	-100	-2.6%

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Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry, continued (Meade & Pennington Counties)				
Industry	2008 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,600	-200	-4.2%
Educational & Health Services	9,400	9,500	100	1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,600	8,500	-100	-1.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,800	2,700	-100	-3.6%
Government	10,200	10,600	400	3.9%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010</i>				

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Trends

The Sioux Falls MSA total nonfarm employment decreased by 2,600 workers (or 1.9 percent) from 2008 to 2009, with most of the worker losses centered within the mining, logging and construction; manufacturing; and professional and business services sectors.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry (Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook & Turner Counties)				
Industry	2008 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	136,200	133,600	-2,600	-1.9%
Total Private	123,800	120,700	-3,100	-2.5%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	7,800	7,100	-700	-9.0%
Manufacturing	13,500	12,300	-1,200	-8.9%
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	-100	-1.5%
Retail Trade	16,700	16,400	-300	-1.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,200	5,000	-200	-3.8%
Information	3,100	3,000	-100	-3.2%
Financial Activities	16,700	16,400	-300	-1.8%
Professional & Business Services	11,300	10,800	-500	-4.4%
Educational & Health Services	24,800	25,400	600	2.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	13,100	12,900	-200	-1.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,700	4,600	-100	-2.1%
Government	12,400	12,900	500	4.0%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.</i>				

Balance of State Trends

The balance of state is comprised of all counties not defined as part of an MSA. Therefore, balance of state includes all counties except Pennington, Meade, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner Counties. Analysis of the balance of state data shows how industries are doing in the more rural areas of South Dakota.

For this area employment declined by 4,000 workers (or 1.9 percent) from 2008 to 2009, reflecting the same rate of worker loss as statewide South Dakota. The largest losses came from the manufacturing sector with a 3,100 worker (or 11.9 percent) decrease and the professional and business service industry with a 6.7 percent (or 800 workers) drop.

Balance of State*				
Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry				
Industry	2008 Annual Average	2009 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	213,300	209,300	-4,000	-1.9%
Total Private	159,700	155,100	-4,600	-2.9%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	10,500	9,900	-600	-5.7%
Manufacturing	26,000	22,900	-3,100	-11.9%
Wholesale Trade	9,700	9,500	-200	-2.1%
Retail Trade	24,500	24,300	-200	-0.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,900	5,900	0	0.0%
Information	2,800	2,700	-100	-3.6%
Financial Activities	10,500	10,400	-100	-1.0%
Professional & Business Services	11,900	11,100	-800	-6.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,800	28,400	600	2.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	21,500	21,600	100	0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,400	8,400	0	0.0%
Government	53,600	54,200	600	1.1%
*Balance of State includes all counties of South Dakota except those included in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Pennington, Meade, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties).				
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.				
Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor, March 2010.				