

The mining, logging and construction sector remained relatively stable over the year, with a 100 worker (0.5 percent) loss. The construction industry accounts for most of the workers within this sector. Data published by the U.S. Census Bureau shows new privately owned housing permits in South Dakota had a large increase this past year, from 2,939 permits in 2011 to 4,431 in 2012. This compares to an overall decline of 590 (16.7 percent) permits for the 2009-2011 period.

Manufacturing gained 2,100 workers (5.1 percent) from 2011 to 2012. This gain continues to reflect a comeback from the recessionary losses that occurred during the years 2008 and 2009. The manufacturing sector has experienced over-the-year employment gains since July 2010.

The wholesale trade sector increased by 500 workers (2.6 percent) during the year. The strong agriculture economy in South Dakota served as a solid source of support to the wholesale trade industry.

The retail trade sector gained 800 workers (1.6 percent) from 2011 to 2012. This sector continues to show steady growth since the recession.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities remained relatively stable over the year, with a minimal loss of 100 workers (0.8 percent). The information sector also remained relatively stable, with a loss of 200 workers (3.2 percent).

Worker levels in the financial activities industry increased by 600 workers (2.1 percent). This sector is showing growth compared to a decrease in 2011 related to the effects of the restrictive legislation that impacted credit card laws.

The professional and business services added 300 workers (1.0 percent). The professional and business service industry increase was the result of other industry businesses increasing output, and therefore needing a higher level of services being provided by professional and business services.

The education and health services sector increased by 1,900 workers (2.8 percent). Most of this growth is related to expansion in the healthcare and social assistance sector, which added 1,600 workers, continuing a lengthy growth trend. State healthcare worker numbers have increased every year since the data was first recorded in 1972. The continued worker demand in this industry is related to several factors, including continued population growth, an aging population and specialized procedures which require additional staff. As life expectancy increases related to medical advancements, people are living longer, with the older population typically using health care services more often.

Leisure and hospitality increased by 900 workers (2.0 percent). Other services remained relatively stable with a gain of 200 workers (1.3 percent) from 2011 to 2012.

Total government reflected a loss of 500 workers (0.6 percent). This loss was shared by the federal government (100 workers) and local government (500 workers). The state government worker level remained stable, increasing by 100 workers.

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Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (RCMSA) Nonfarm Worker Trends

The Rapid City MSA's total nonfarm worker level increased 400 (0.6 percent) from 2011 to 2012. Most industry sectors showed growth over the year or remained stable, with the exception of the mining, logging and construction sector (loss of 100 workers or 2.3 percent), retail trade (loss of 100 workers or 1.1 percent) and transportation, warehousing and utilities (loss of 100 workers or 6.3 percent).

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry				
Industry	2011 Annual Average	2012 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	61,700	62,100	400	0.6%
Total Private	50,900	51,600	700	1.4%
Goods Producing	7,000	7,000	0	0.0%
Service Providing	54,700	55,100	400	0.7%
Mining, Logging & Construction	4,500	4,400	-100	-2.3%
Manufacturing	2,500	2,600	100	3.8%
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,000	8,900	-100	-1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	1,700	1,600	-100	-6.3%
Information	900	900	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	3,800	3,800	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	4,900	5,000	100	2.0%
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,400	300	2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	9,100	400	4.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,800	2,900	100	3.4%
Government	10,800	10,500	-300	-2.9%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor and Regulation, February 2013.</i>				

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Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (SFMSA) Nonfarm Worker Trends

The Sioux Falls MSA total nonfarm worker level increased by 3,700 workers (2.6 percent) from 2011 to 2012. Most industry sectors added workers or remained stable, with the exception of the information, which showed a drop of 200 workers (7.4 percent).

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry				
Industry	2011 Annual Average	2012 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	136,100	139,800	3,700	2.6%
Total Private	123,300	126,900	3,600	2.8%
Goods Producing	19,000	19,700	700	3.6%
Service Providing	117,100	120,200	3,100	2.6%
Mining, Logging & Construction	6,500	6,700	200	3.0%
Manufacturing	12,500	13,000	500	3.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,100	7,300	200	2.7%
Retail Trade	17,000	17,400	400	2.3%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4,900	4,900	0	0.0%
Information	2,900	2,700	-200	-7.4%
Financial Activities	15,200	15,800	600	3.8%
Professional & Business Services	12,200	12,800	600	4.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,300	28,500	1,200	4.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	13,000	13,100	100	0.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,700	4,700	0	0.0%
Government	12,800	13,000	200	1.5%
<p><i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor and Regulation, February 2013.</i></p>				

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Balance of State Nonfarm Worker 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. The remainder of state data allows one to see how industries are doing in the more rural areas of South Dakota.

Total nonfarm employment in this area increased by 2,400 workers (1.1 percent). The industries reflecting worker losses include professional and business services (400 workers or 3.6 percent) and mining, logging and construction (200 workers or 2.0 percent). Manufacturing added the most workers (1,500 or 5.8 percent).

South Dakota Balance of State Area Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry				
Industry	2011 Annual Average	2012 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	209,700	212,100	2,400	1.1%
Total Private	155,300	158,000	2,700	1.7%
Goods Producing	34,200	35,600	1,400	3.9%
Service Providing	175,500	176,500	1,000	0.6%
Mining, Logging & Construction	10,100	9,900	-200	-2.0%
Manufacturing	24,200	25,700	1,500	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	9,800	10,100	300	3.0%
Retail Trade	24,200	24,700	500	2.0%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6,000	6,000	0	0.0%
Information	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	9,100	9,100	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	11,600	11,200	-400	-3.6%
Educational & Health Services	27,900	28,300	400	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	21,700	22,100	400	1.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,100	8,200	100	1.2%
Government	54,400	54,000	-400	-0.7%
<i>Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.</i>				
<i>Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor and Regulation, February 2013.</i>				