



## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER

### South Dakota's Covered Workers & Annual Pay - 2010 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.

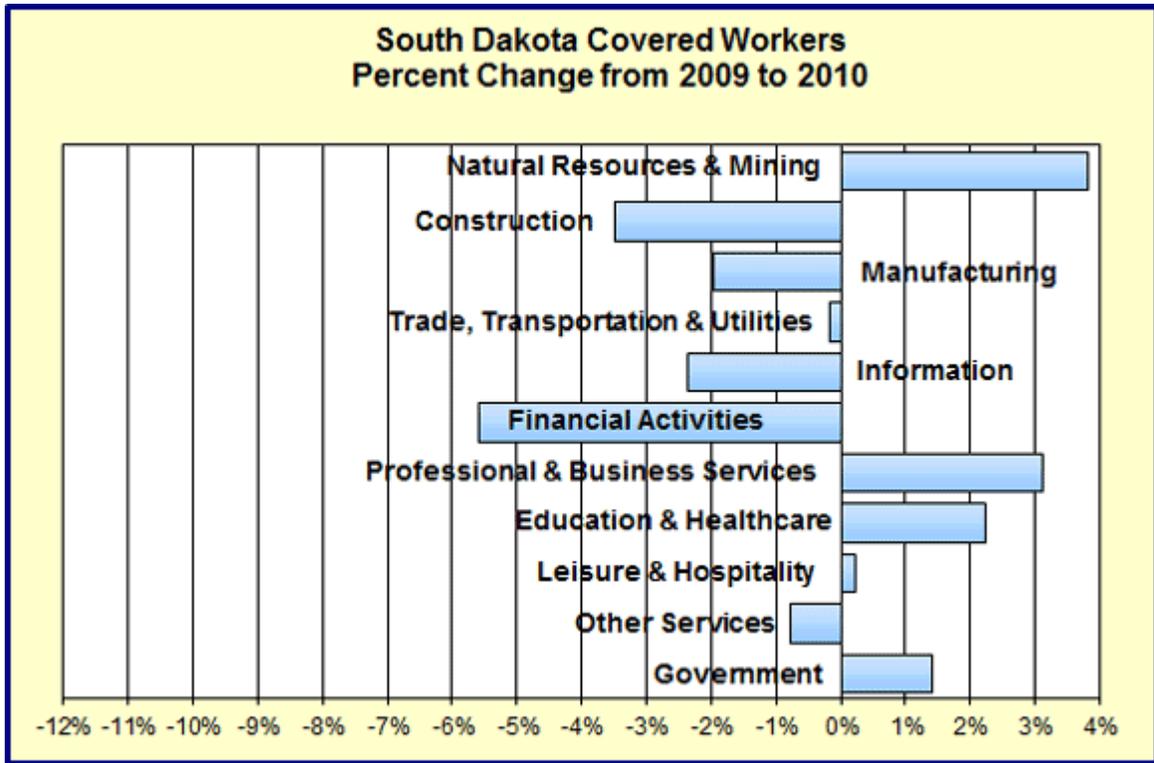
The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial 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 2010 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 2010		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Private Ownership</b>		
Natural Resources & Mining	4,953	\$33,963
Construction	20,111	\$38,109
Manufacturing	36,960	\$39,899
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	79,566	\$31,217
Information	6,542	\$39,983
Financial Activities	28,401	\$43,378
Professional & Business Services	27,538	\$42,273
Education & Health Services	59,378	\$39,732
Leisure & Hospitality Services	43,000	\$13,124
Other Services	10,283	\$25,185
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>	<b>316,732</b>	<b>\$33,887</b>
<b>Government</b>		
Federal Government	11,936	\$55,562
State Government	14,439	\$41,184
Local Government	46,091	\$29,730
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>72,466</b>	<b>\$36,267</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>389,198</b>	<b>\$34,331</b>
<p><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></p>		

## Summary of 2010 Trends

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2010 was 389,198 workers. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percent from 2009. This chart indicates that six industries showed worker losses while five industries increased during 2010. In 2010, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.6 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.



<b>Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership &amp; Industry Group 2009-2010 Change</b>			
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	4,770	4,953	3.8%
Construction	20,842	20,111	-3.5%
Manufacturing	37,707	36,960	-2.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	79,737	79,566	-0.2%
Information	6,701	6,542	-2.4%
Financial Activities	30,070	28,401	-5.6%
Professional and Business Services	26,704	27,538	3.1%
Education and Health Services	58,113	59,378	2.2%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	42,906	43,000	0.2%
Other Services	10,366	10,283	-0.8%
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>	<b>317,916</b>	<b>316,732</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Federal Government	11,649	11,936	2.5%
State Government	14,349	14,439	0.6%
Local Government	45,496	46,091	1.3%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>71,495</b>	<b>72,466</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>389,410</b>	<b>389,199</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<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>			

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 2010 was \$34,331. This represents an increase of 3.0 percent from 2009.

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 do. 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 \$13,124 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$55,562.

**Annual Pay of Covered Workers  
by Ownership and Industry Group  
2009-2010 Change**

	2009	2010	Percent Change
<b>Private Ownership</b>			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$32,811	\$33,963	3.5%
Construction	\$38,090	\$38,109	0.0%
Manufacturing	\$38,313	\$39,899	4.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$30,321	\$31,217	3.0%
Information	\$39,363	\$39,983	1.6%
Financial Activities	\$41,761	\$43,378	3.9%
Professional and Business Services	\$38,792	\$42,273	9.0%
Education and Health Services	\$39,063	\$39,732	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$12,770	\$13,124	2.8%
Other Services	\$24,564	\$25,185	2.5%
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>	<b>\$32,841</b>	<b>\$33,887</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Government</b>			
Federal Government	\$54,054	\$55,562	2.8%
State Government	\$40,957	\$41,184	0.6%
Local Government	\$29,181	\$29,730	1.9%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>\$35,597</b>	<b>\$36,267</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>\$33,347</b>	<b>\$34,331</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

*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, Workers & Annual Pay Table

The table below 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.)

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2010</b>			
<b>Industry Group and Industry</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>	<b>Average Number of Workers</b>	<b>Annual Pay</b>
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>\$33,963</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	658	4,135	\$30,846
Mining	68	818	\$49,724
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>20,111</b>	<b>\$38,109</b>
Construction	3,907	20,111	\$38,109
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>36,960</b>	<b>\$39,899</b>
Manufacturing	1,142	36,960	\$39,899
<b>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>79,566</b>	<b>\$31,217</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,477	18,571	\$46,677
Retail Trade	4,054	49,532	\$23,079
Transportation and Warehousing	1,322	9,371	\$36,082
Utilities	181	2,092	\$64,869
<b>Information</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>\$39,363</b>
Information	549	6,542	\$39,363
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>28,401</b>	<b>\$43,378</b>
Finance and Insurance	2,130	25,041	\$45,625
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,013	3,360	\$26,626
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>27,538</b>	<b>\$42,273</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,664	11,129	\$46,590
Management of Companies and Enterprises	184	3,624	\$88,752
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,598	12,785	\$25,339
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>59,378</b>	<b>\$39,732</b>
Educational Services	254	3,329	\$30,291
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,383	56,049	\$40,293

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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry  
2010, continued**

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Leisure and Hospitality Services</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>\$13,124</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	709	6,376	\$15,776
Accommodation and Food Services	2,497	36,624	\$12,662
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>\$25,185</b>
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,221	10,283	\$25,185
<b>Government</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>72,466</b>	<b>\$36,267</b>
Federal Government	842	11,936	\$55,562
State Government	786	14,439	\$41,184
Local Government	854	46,091	\$29,730

*Totals may not add due to rounding.*

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## 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.

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Natural Resources &amp; Mining Industry Group 2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>\$33,963</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>\$30,846</b>
Crop Production	196	938	\$30,420
Animal Production	310	2,605	\$29,365
Forestry and Logging	30	115	\$31,613
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	6	25	\$15,158
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	116	453	\$40,843
<b>Mining</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>\$49,724</b>
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	32	\$80,750
Mining, except Oil and Gas	47	758	\$47,406
Support Activities for Mining	17	28	\$77,013
<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 2009 to 2010, adding 200 (5.1 percent) for an annual average employment level of 4,135. The annual pay of workers also increased, rising by \$982 (3.3 percent) to \$30,846. Although the worker increase was less than previous years, percentage-wise, this industry showed the third largest increase of all major sector industries. After showing the largest percentage increase in annual pay in 2009 at 4 percent, the industry dropped to the ninth highest ranking in annual pay increase in 2010, at 3.3 percent. Although both showed positive gains, the worker increase was 0.7 percent less than in 2009, and the annual pay for 2010 was 1.1 percent higher than 2009. Any gains are welcome.

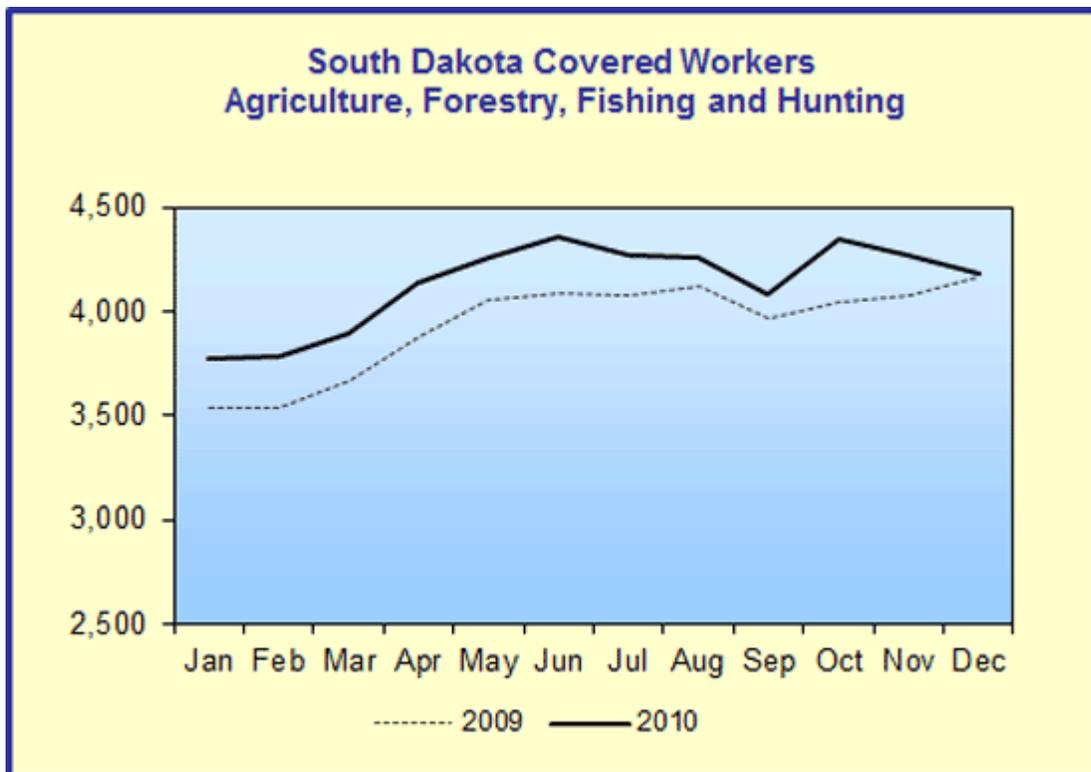
Three of the five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2009 and 2010. Establishments in the **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) and **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) both made up 46

percent of the worker increases in this subsector. They added adding 92 and 91 jobs over the year, respectively, and increased 3.7 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively. These increases show drought conditions from not too many years back are a thing of the past, with more workers being hired to help with crop production and cattle raising. The main concerns for this year and the next few years will be flooding and the inability to get crops planted. Industries in the **crop production** subsector grow crops mainly for food, fiber and, most recently, for fuel, while industries in the **animal production** subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of the animals or animal products.

The other industry gaining workers during the year was **Support Activities** (NAICS 115) with increase of 28 workers. 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 eight worker (6.5 percent) loss, and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114), which showed a modest decrease of two workers (7.4 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.

Twenty of the 22 industries showed annual wage increases with **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** ranked number 10 with an annual pay increase of \$982. Within the industry, **Forestry and Logging** led the way with a (8.1 percent) increase worth \$2,372, which made up for the previous year loss of \$1,174. Four of the five subsectors had positive pay increases, and only one subsector, **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping**, showed a drop in annual pay, down \$618 or 3.9 percent over the year.



## **Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction**

### **NAICS Sector 21**

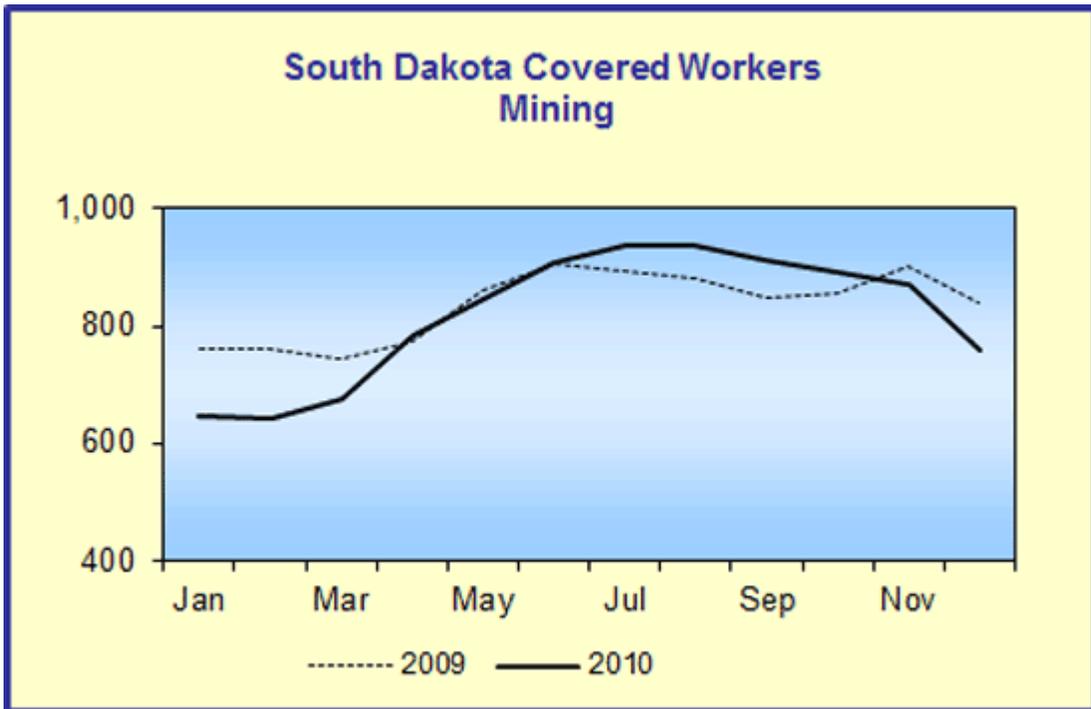
For the second straight year **Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction** lost workers. Although not as drastic as the previous year the industry did lose 18 workers or 2.2 percent of the entire industry totals, dropping to 818 workers in this sector. Two of the three subsectors lost workers, while the other gained just one worker. **Mining (except Oil and Gas)** lost the most workers at 16 (2.1 percent); it was followed by **Support Activities** with a minimal loss of two employees, accounting for only 6.7 percent of the subsector's employment. The seemingly large percentage decrease can be attributed to the small size of the subsector.

The average annual pay for this **industry** sector increased by \$3,080 (6.6 percent), bringing the average up to \$49,724 in 2010. Even with the increase in annual salary in 2010, it did not make up for the 2009 decrease of \$4,248. This industry retained its fourth place ranking among the higher paying industries; it has remained stable for several years.

**Oil and Gas Extraction** (NAICS 211) was the only subsector not to lose any workers in 2010, with a gain of one worker bringing the total to 32 workers. This subsector had the smallest number of workers in the industry until last year. With the large decrease in the **Support Activities** subsector, it instead became the smallest. Apparently the oil shortages worldwide and the high crude oil prices have not impacted growth in this **extraction** subsector in South Dakota. This industry is comprised of 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 16 workers (2.1 percent). Functions in **Mining (except Oil and Gas)** include engaging in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The **Support Activities for Mining** subsector (NAICS 213) had a decrease of two workers (6.7 percent), a far cry from the 58 and 38 respective losses in these subsectors last year.

Industries in this **Support Activities for Mining** 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.



### 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 2010			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>20,111</b>	<b>\$38,109</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>20,111</b>	<b>\$38,109</b>
Construction of Buildings	1,278	5,178	\$35,106
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	391	3,365	\$47,946
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,238	11,568	\$36,592
<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>			

## 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 is comprised of 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.

Effects of the recession still showed in the **Construction** industry in 2010 but not to the same degree as the previous year. In fact, losses in the construction were only about half of what they were in 2009. In 2009 losses in the **Construction** industry totaled 1,413, while in 2010 losses were cut to 731. Worker levels in the **Construction** Industry fell from 20,842 workers in 2009 to 20,111 workers in 2010. All three subsectors in construction showed decreases.

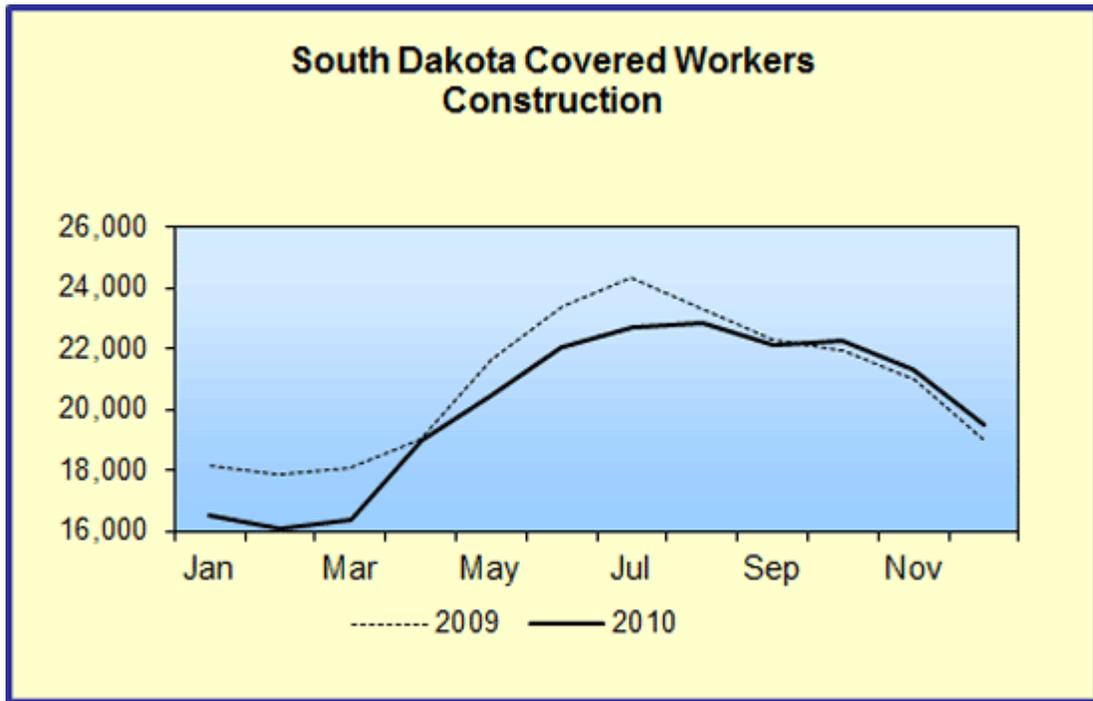
Although neither the absolute nor percent decline was good news for the South Dakota economy, our percentage loss was much less severe than in other parts of the nation where the recession took a bigger toll on this particular industry. Annual pay for workers in the **construction** industry basically stayed the same for the industry as a whole, with a \$19 increase over the 2009 average for an annual average of \$38,109.

All three subsectors showed decreased worker levels in 2010. **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) lost 417 (7.5 percent) workers during the year, bringing that subsector to a total of 5,178 workers. (Data published by the U.S. Census Bureau shows new privately owned housing permits in South Dakota dropped from 3,529 in 2009 to only 2,913 in 2010.)

**Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) fell by 171 workers from 2009 to 2010. The decrease of 171 workers brought the total in this subsector to 3,365 workers. The major emphasis of this decrease can be attributed to the completion of projects in cities around the state replacing aging utility systems such as **water and sewer structures** (NAICS 2371) with stimulus funds from the federal government which was available in the prior two years.

The third subsector to lose workers in 2010 was **Specialty Trade Construction** (NAICS 238), by far the largest subsector of the three, which took the smallest hit with a decrease of 143 (1.2 percent) workers; this brought the subsector's employment level to 11,568.

Percentage-wise, annual pay decreased in **Building Construction** at a greater rate than in **Heavy Construction and Special Trades**. The annual pay for **Building Construction** decreased by \$484 (7.5 percent), while **Heavy Construction** decreased by \$3,953 (4.8 percent), and **Special Trades** fell by \$143 (1.2 percent). Dollar-wise, **Heavy Construction** lost the most, followed by **Construction of Building and Special Trades**.



### Manufacturing Industry Group

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

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Manufacturing Industry Group 2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>36,960</b>	<b>\$39,899</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,142	36,960	\$39,899
Food Manufacturing	136	7,716	\$37,336
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	12	255	\$32,766
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	24	409	\$35,481
Apparel Manufacturing	6	153	\$25,703
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	60	1,866	\$38,971
Paper Manufacturing	11	710	\$46,199
Printing and Related Support Activities	106	1,349	\$37,097

*(table continued on next page)*

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay            Manufacturing Industry Group, continued            2010</b>			
<b>Industry Group, Industry and Subsector</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>	<b>Average Number of Workers</b>	<b>Annual Pay</b>
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	6	17	\$32,801
Chemical Manufacturing	44	1,063	\$54,077
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	45	1,296	\$37,238
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	88	1,490	\$44,732
Primary Metal Manufacturing	7	480	\$42,295
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	178	3,437	\$40,525
Machinery Manufacturing	124	5,373	\$41,493
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	33	2,142	\$38,925
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	13	368	\$39,652
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	62	2,213	\$40,674
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	81	1,915	\$32,338
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	103	4,694	\$42,305
<i>*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.</i>			

## **Manufacturing Sector**

### **NAICS Sectors 31-33**

The **Manufacturing** industry decreased its employment level by 747 workers (2.0 percent) from 2009 to 2010 for an average of 36,960 workers in 2010. The number of establishments decreased as well, with 14 establishments lost for a total of 1,142 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 in 2009. In 2010, 10 of the 21 industries showed a net loss in the number of workers. The **Miscellaneous Manufacturing** (NAICS 339) sector was impacted the most with a loss of 352 workers or 7.0 percent. Most of this loss was located in the **Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing subsector**. The following industries also showed significant worker losses:

- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 298 workers (12.2 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 218 workers (10.2 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 86 workers (4.4 percent)

- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): 66 workers (5.8 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): 47 workers (6.2 percent)
- Print and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): 37 workers (2.7 percent)
- Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): 24 workers (6.1 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 10 workers (2.0 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): 2 workers (15.4 percent)

Despite overall loss in workers for this industry, nine of the 21 manufacturing industry sectors experienced increased worker levels. Worker growth mainly occurred within these subsectors:

- Machinery Manufacturing sector (NAICS 333): 143 workers or 2.7 percent
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 99 workers or 1.3 percent
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 82 workers or 2.4 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): 11 workers or 7.7 percent

Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324) remained stable with 17 workers in 2010.

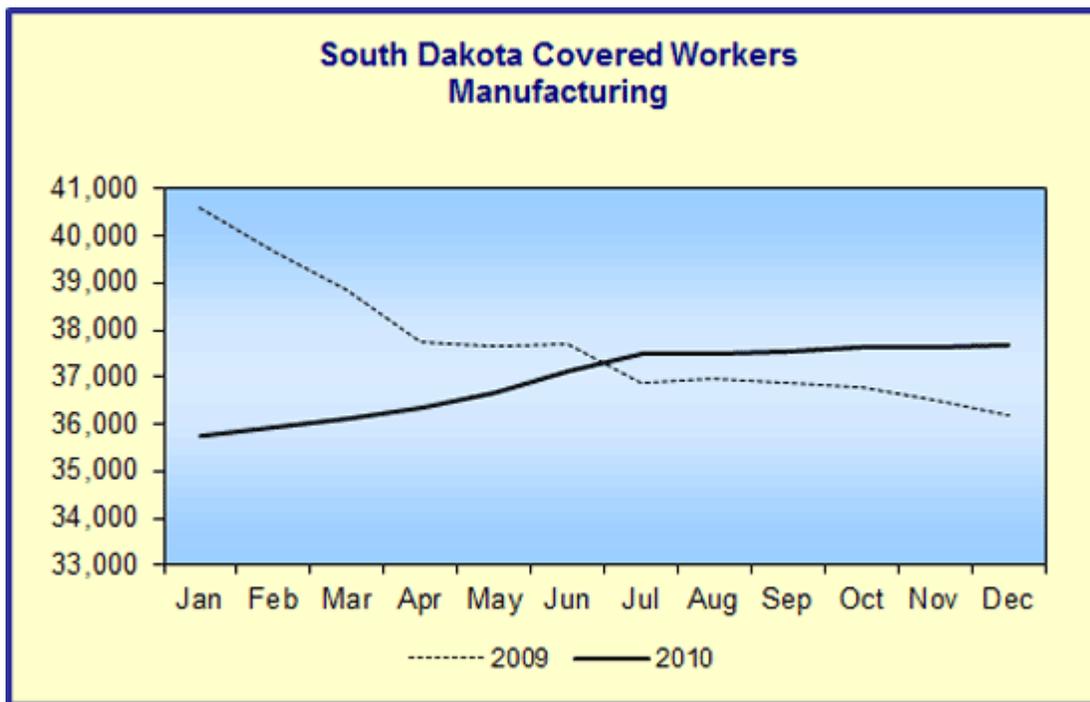
The 2010 annual pay for the **Manufacturing** sector was \$39,899, an increase of 4.1 percent compared to the 2009 level of \$38,313. The **Manufacturing** sector also saw an increase in annual pay within several subsectors, with the following industries having the highest percentage increases:

- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): \$4,794 or 15.6 percent
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): \$3,386 or 8.7 percent
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): \$3,263 or 8.5 percent
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): \$3,043 or 8.1 percent
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): \$2,092 or 5.4 percent
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$2,072 or 5.6 percent
- Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): \$2,059 or 5.9 percent
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): \$1,909 or 6.3 percent
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): \$1,751 or 3.3 percent
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$1,358 or 3.0 percent
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): \$1,326 or 3.7 percent
- Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): \$1,146 or 2.6 percent

Although the majority of the **Manufacturing** sectors had an increase in annual pay, there were four sectors that had decreases in annual pay:

- Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): \$3,338 or 7.8 percent
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 5.4 percent or \$2,231
- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$1,542 or 4.5 percent
- Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): 3.9 percent or \$1,319

Overall, the **Manufacturing** sector had a decrease in the number of workers. The loss in 2010 was only 747 workers, which is greatly improved from a loss of 4,988 workers in 2009. The recession greatly impacted the **Manufacturing** industry via reduced hours, temporary layoffs, permanent layoffs and an elimination of seasonal workers. However, the 2010 data shows that the **Manufacturing** industry is starting to recover from the recession.



### 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.

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities Industry Group 2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>79,566</b>	<b>\$31,217</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>18,571</b>	<b>\$46,677</b>
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	850	7,990	\$49,697
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	892	9,163	\$40,301
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	735	1,419	\$70,807
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>49,532</b>	<b>\$23,079</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	583	6,417	\$39,349
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	187	1,314	\$27,244
Electronics and Appliance Stores	206	1,640	\$32,193

*(continued on next page)*

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay</b> <b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities Industry Group, continued</b> <b>2010</b>			
<b>Industry Group, Industry and Subsector</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>	<b>Average Number of Workers</b>	<b>Annual Pay</b>
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	417	4,936	\$27,564
Food and Beverage Stores	357	8,596	\$16,505
Health and Personal Care Stores	262	2,116	\$27,772
Gasoline Stations	628	5,859	\$16,471
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	344	2,578	\$14,449
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	212	2,092	\$18,476
General Merchandise Stores	181	9,869	\$19,422
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	502	2,852	\$19,665
Nonstore Retailers	175	1,263	\$35,769
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>\$36,082</b>
Air Transportation	32	212	\$29,263
Truck Transportation	933	5,053	\$39,969
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	97	1,270	\$17,016
Pipeline Transportation	9	66	\$89,703
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	10	86	\$14,682
Support Activities for Transportation	115	780	\$39,190
Postal Service	14	35	\$15,256
Couriers and Messengers	75	1,236	\$38,487
Warehousing and Storage	36	633	\$35,534
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>\$64,869</b>
Utilities	181	2,092	\$64,869
<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**

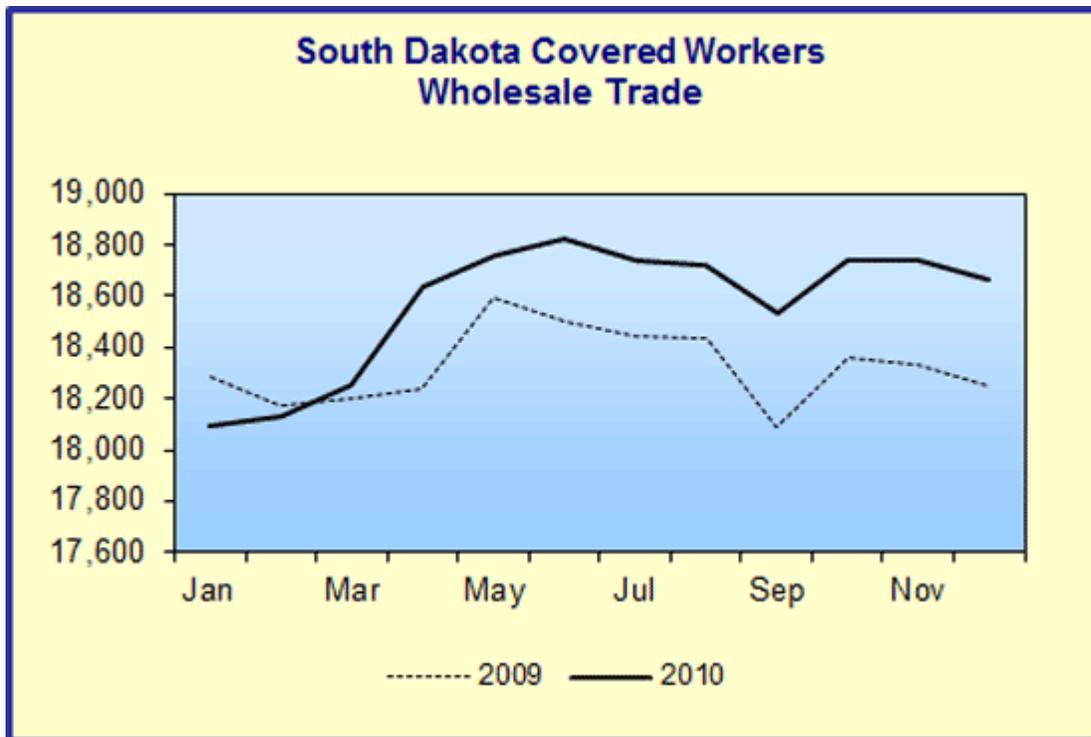
The **Wholesale Trade** sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Three subsectors form the **Wholesale Trade** sector:

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

With an increase of 276 workers, employment in the **Wholesale Trade** sector grew by 1.5 percent in 2010, regaining almost two-thirds of the sector's job losses in 2009. Annual pay for the industry rose by 2.4 percent (\$1,091). The number of establishments in the **Wholesale Trade** sector decreased by 14, primarily due to the decline in the number of establishments in the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector.

The **Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods** subsector grew in establishments, workers and annual pay. Twenty establishments were added, along with 166 employees, a 2.1 percent increase from 2009. Annual pay rose by 1.3 percent (\$653). 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. Even though the number of establishments in the **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** subsector declined by four in 2010, 95 employees were added (1.0 percent). Annual pay increased by 2.5 percent (\$967). 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 substandard years in 2008 and 2009, the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector's establishment numbers continued to decline. This subsector decreased by 30 establishments, but gained 16 workers (1.1 percent increase). The annual pay increased by 6.1 percent (\$4,089). 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

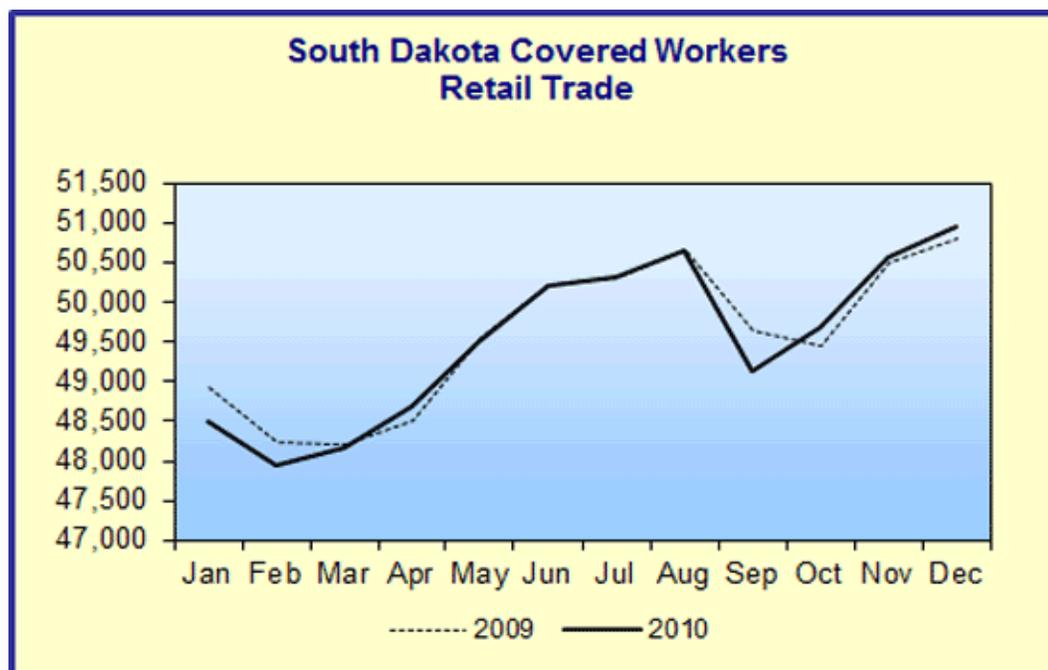
Overall, the **Retail Trade** sector incurred losses in the number of establishments and workers in 2010; however, the declines were not nearly as steep as in 2009. The number of retail establishments decreased by 22, dropping the total to 4,054. The industry also lost 54 employees (0.1 percent). Average annual pay increased in all 12 retail subsectors, up 4.3 percent from \$22,136 in 2009 to \$23,079 in 2010.

Ranging from 0.3 to 3.2 percent growth, worker levels increased in seven of the 12 retail subsectors in 2010. Of the five subsectors whose worker-level numbers declined, only one subsector's losses were greater than 1.5 percent. This is an improvement from 2009, when eight subsectors had worker level declines greater than 1.5 percent, with three of those subsectors losing more than 5 percent of their workers. In 2010, only **Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores** (NAICS 451) crossed that threshold, with a 6.1 percent worker loss (137 employees). The industry, which includes hobby, sewing, toy, sporting goods, book and music stores, added two establishments; average annual pay increased by \$936 (5.3 percent).

Three subsectors grew or held steady in establishments, employees and average annual pay in 2010. Retailers in **Health and Personal Care Stores** (NAICS 446) added eight establishments and 61 workers (3.0 percent). Annual pay increased by \$150 (0.5 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.

After facing worker losses greater than 5 percent in 2009, the **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** (NAICS 441) subsector began to turn around in 2010 with the addition of 186 workers (3.0 percent) and an average annual pay increase of \$3,058 (8.4 percent). The number of establishments remained unchanged at 583. **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** includes dealerships for new and used cars, boats, motorcycles and recreational vehicles as well as automotive parts and tire stores.

**Electronics and Appliance Stores** (NAICS 443) rounded out the trio of sectors that held steady or showed growth across the board. This sector, which sells new electronics and appliance merchandise from point-of-sale locations, added six establishments, 51 workers (3.2 percent) and increased its average annual pay by \$679 (2.2 percent).



## Transportation and Warehousing

### NAICS Sectors 48-49

The number of businesses in the **Transportation and Warehousing** sector held steady at 1,322 as the number of employees declined by 123 workers (1.3 percent) during 2010. Average annual pay increased by 3.2 percent, or \$1,125.

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.

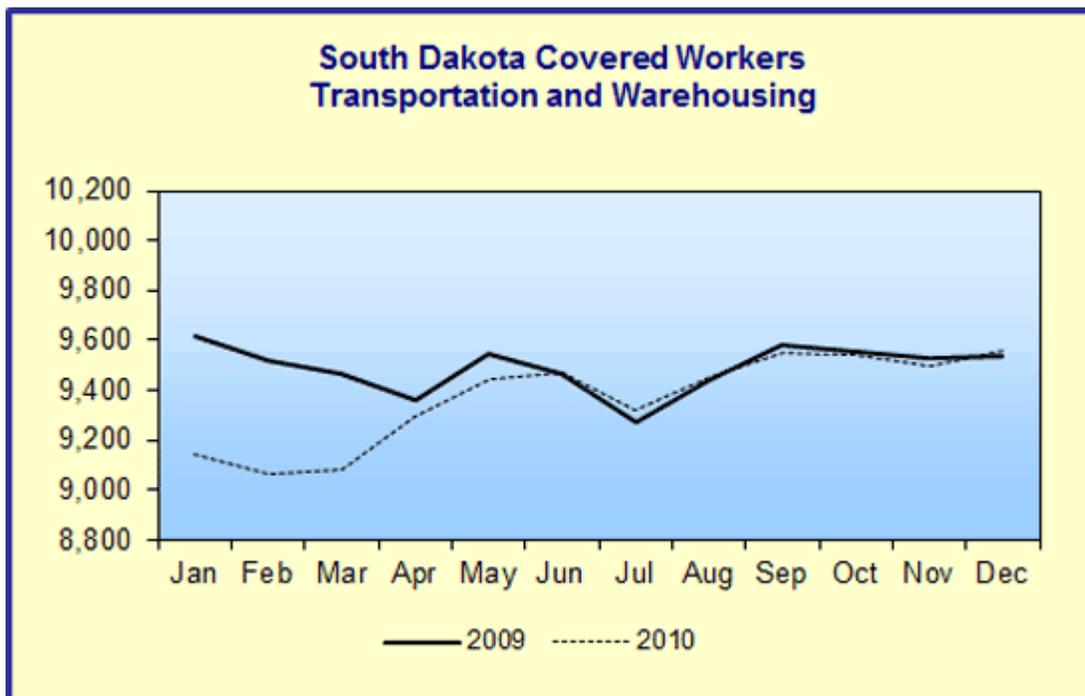
In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services and courier services.

The majority of the worker losses in 2010 originated in the **Truck Transportation** subsector (NAICS 484). This industry experienced a loss of 135 workers (2.6 percent), dropping from a level of 5,188 to 5,053 over the year. Average annual pay increased by 3.3 percent (\$1,279). 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.

The **Couriers and Messengers** subsector (NAICS 492) was the only subsector to see gains across all three categories, as establishments increased by five, workers by three and average annual pay by \$961 (2.6 percent). Industries in this subsector provide intercity and/or local delivery of small parcels and documents without operating under a universal service obligation. Messengers, who usually deliver within a metropolitan or single urban area, may use bicycle, small truck or van, or may be on foot.

Reversing course slightly from the last two years, the **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** subsector (NAICS 485) saw the number of establishments decline by three. The workforce continued to grow, although not as rapidly as in 2008 or 2009. With an additional 19 workers, this subsector gained the most workers in the Transportation and Warehousing sector (1.5 percent). Average annual pay edged up by \$411 (2.5 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.

The **Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation** subsector (NAICS 487) saw the biggest percentage gain in the number of workers for this sector, as the additional seven workers reflected an 8.9 percent increase in the subsector's workforce. Establishments held steady at 10, while average annual pay increased by 1.3 percent (\$186). Activities in this subsector provide entertainment and recreation through the use of a variety of land, air and water transportation options, including tour buses, trams, charter fishing boats, trains, trolleys and hot air balloons.



## Utilities

### NAICS Sector 22

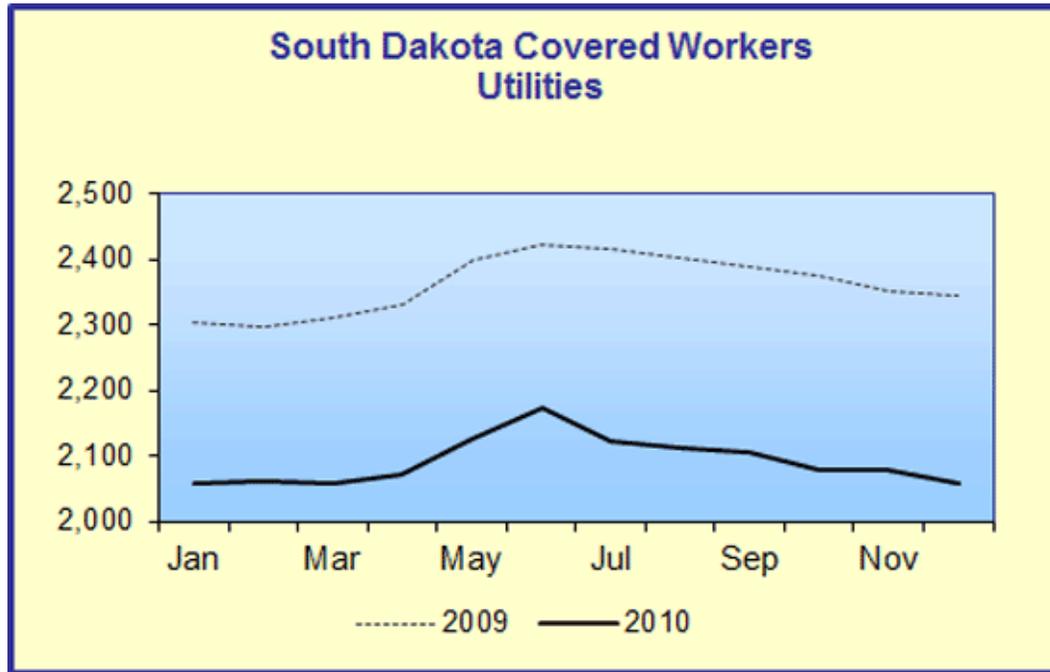
The **Utilities** sector is comprised of establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility. Electric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

Over the year the **Utilities** sector lost one establishment in one area and gained one establishment in another, maintaining 181 establishments in the industry but losing 270 workers overall. The **Utilities** subsector has one subsector, also called utilities, but has three industry groups within the subsector. Approximately 90 percent of the losses occurred in the same industry group that showed the largest growth in workers in 2009: **Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution** (NAICS 2211). This industry group is comprised of 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 other two industry groups reporting losses were **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 (2,092 workers in 2010). The majority of the workers in this sector (approximately 81 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 usually contribute to that stability. Most of the turnover in this industry is due to retirement. The 270 decrease was highly unusual for this industry but can be explained by the completion of short term projects such as replacing poles damaged by winter storms and fewer workers needed in the **turbine generating** industry group.

Although the **Utilities** industry took a small decrease in annual pay in 2010, this sector still enjoyed one of the highest annual pay statistics in 2010. Annual pay fell by \$407 (0.6 percent) to \$64,869 for 2010. But yet **Utilities** ranks second from the top for annual pay among all industries in 2010, 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 2010			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Information</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>\$39,983</b>
<b>Information</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>\$39,983</b>
Publishing Industries, except Internet	141	1,707	\$30,539
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industry	83	580	\$12,021
Broadcasting, except Internet	67	1,130	\$34,682
Telecommunications	197	3,020	\$52,038
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	37	80	\$55,259
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing)	24	25	\$67,957
<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 159 workers (2.4 percent) during 2010. This loss resulted with a 2010 average worker level of 6,542 compared to 6,701 in 2009. The average annual pay increased by 1.6 percent (\$620), for a 2010 annual pay of \$39,983, which remained higher than the statewide average of \$33,887.

The **Information** industry includes 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) added one establishment, but had a decrease of 75 workers during 2010. There has been much controversy lately regarding print media versus electronic media, with the Internet proving to be a 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 increased by 1.5 percent for a 2010 average of \$30,539.

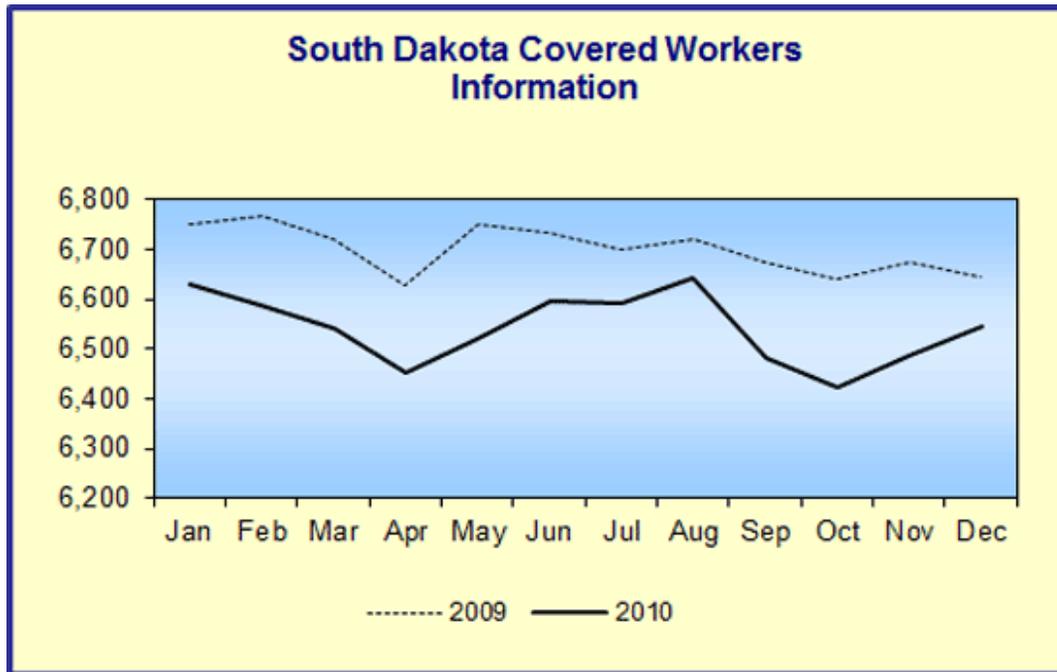
The **Motion Picture and Sound Recording** subsector (NAICS 512) was unchanged with 580 workers for 2010. The annual pay for this industry decreased by 3.9 percent for a 2010 average of \$12,021, down slightly compared to the 2009 average of \$12,513. This low pay reflects a large number of part-time workers.

**Broadcasting (except Internet)** (NAICS 515) had a gain of seven workers (0.6 percent) for a total of 67 workers. Annual pay increased by 4.8 percent for a 2010 average of \$34,682, compared to \$33,098 for 2009. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

The **Telecommunications** (NAICS 517) subsector decreased by 75 workers (2.4 percent) but did have an increase in annual pay. The 2010 average pay was \$52,038, up by 1.1 percent compared to the 2009 pay of \$51,469. The 2010 average employment in this subsector was 3,020.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector also had an increase, adding six workers (8.1 percent) for a 2010 annual average employment of 80 workers. The average annual pay for this subsector decreased 10.3 percent for a 2010 average of \$55,259, compared to an average of \$61,618 in 2009.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) subsector decreased by 22 workers (46.8 percent). Annual pay increased 72.6 percent for a 2010 average of \$67,957, compared to the 2009 average of \$39,374. As this is a subsector with few establishments and workers, pay fluctuations within certain establishments can heavily influence the increase in annual pay. The main components of this subsector include news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive Internet publishing and/or broadcasting and Web search portals.



### 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.

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Financial Activities Industry Group 2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>28,401</b>	<b>\$43,378</b>
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>25,041</b>	<b>\$45,625</b>
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	827	17,576	\$44,139
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	276	714	\$85,674
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	996	6,710	\$45,162
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	31	41	\$61,205
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>\$26,626</b>
Real Estate	808	2,438	\$25,897
Rental and Leasing Services	198	892	\$27,904
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	30	\$47,930
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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

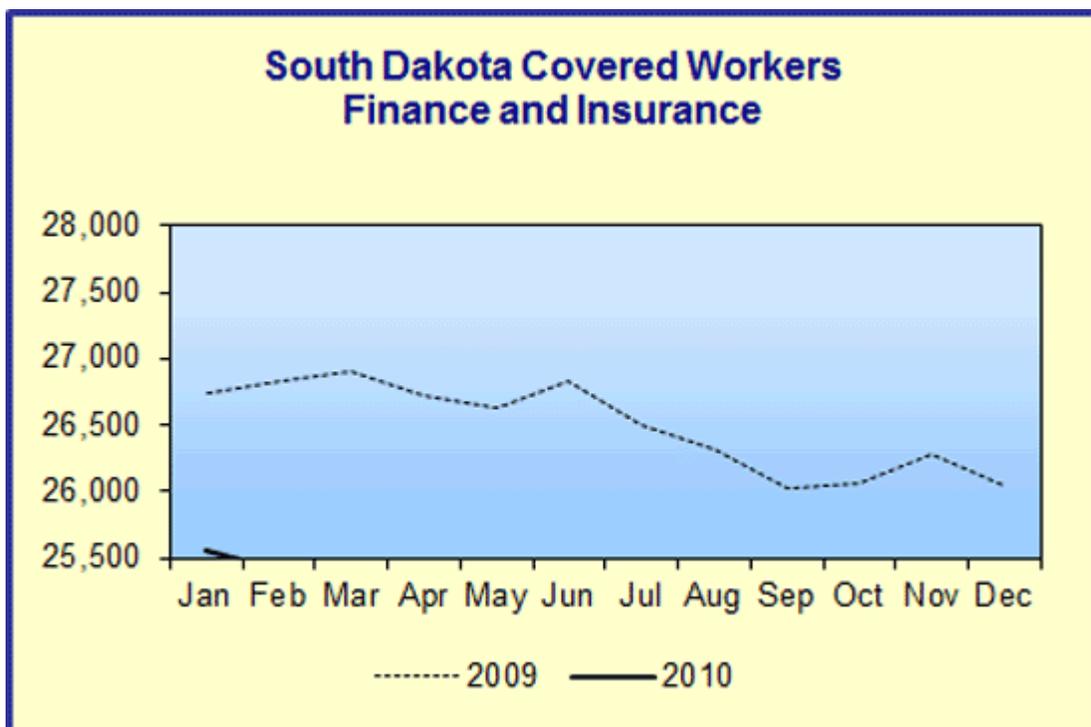
The **Finance and Insurance** industry had a net loss of 1,450 workers (5.5 percent) for an annual average employment level of 25,041 in 2010. However, the annual pay for this industry increased at a rate of 3.9 percent (\$1,699) for a 2010 annual average pay of \$45,625.

The **Credit Intermediation and Related Activities** (NAICS 522) industry subsector experienced worker losses from 2009 to 2010, with a drop of 1,427 workers. The 2010 average annual worker level was 17,576 workers, compared to 19,003 workers in 2009. The annual pay experienced a 4.0 percent increase (\$1,707) from 2009 to 2010. This subsector includes establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits (or share deposits) and in lending funds from these deposits.

The **Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) subsector noted a small increase of eight workers during 2010, bringing the 2010 total to 714. The 2010 annual pay level increased by \$8,333 (10.8 percent) to \$85,674, compared to the 2009 annual pay of \$77,341. 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 remained stable (decrease of three workers or 0.0 percent) at 6,710 workers for 2010. There was a minimal increase in annual pay of \$472 (1.1 percent) for a 2010 level of \$45,162, compared to the 2009 level of \$44,690. 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 a loss of 28 workers for a 2010 worker level of 41. Despite the worker loss, this subsector experienced a large increase in annual pay of \$22,039 or 56.3 percent. Total annual pay in 2009 was \$39,166 and increased to \$61,205 for 2010. 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 2009 to 2010, decreasing by 219 workers (6.1 percent) for a total of 3,360 workers. However, the industry did show positive pay growth for the same time period, increasing by \$894 (3.5 percent) for an annual average pay of \$26,626.

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, approximately 73 percent, work in the real estate subsector.

The **Real Estate** subsector had a negative worker change from 2009 to 2010. The loss of jobs totaled 107 workers, a decrease of 4.2 percent. Establishments classified in this subsector are primarily involved in the following activities:

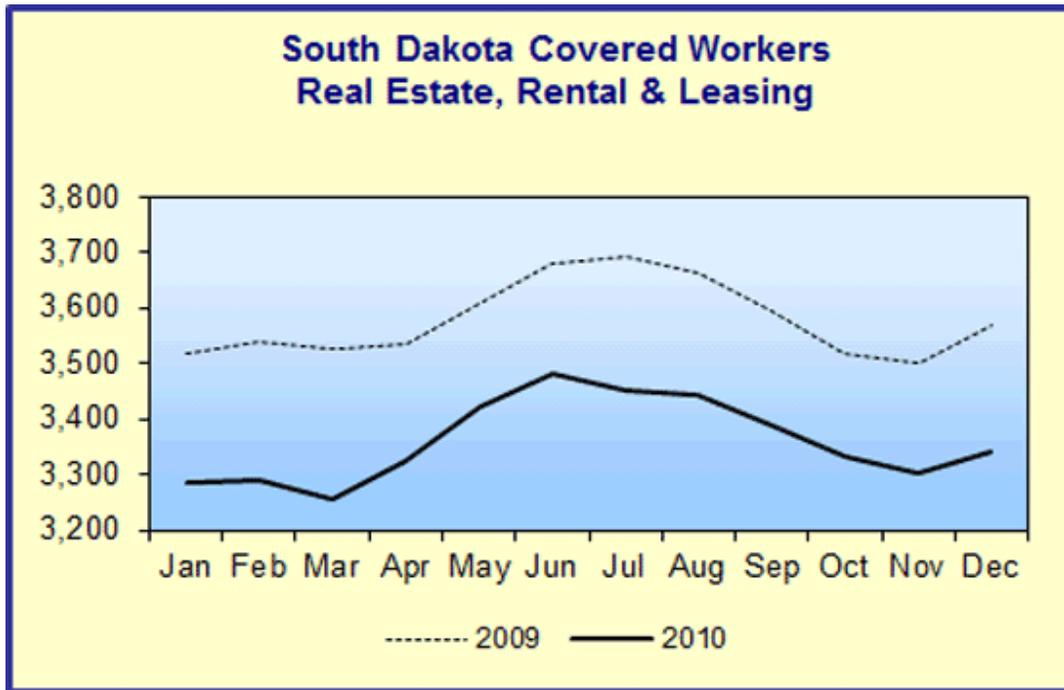
- Renting or leasing real estate to others
- Managing real estate for others
- Selling or buying real estate for others
- Providing other services, such as appraisal, fiduciary or escrow services

The majority of worker losses in this industry sector occurred in the **Rental and Leasing Services** industry subsector, with a decrease of 111 workers (11.1 percent) in 2010. Annual pay, however, showed growth, with an increase of \$1,135 (4.2 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.

**Lessors of Real Estate** were responsible for the majority of worker losses within the real estate subsector. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in acting as lessors of buildings used as residences or dwellings, such as single-family homes, apartment buildings and town homes. Included in this industry are owner-lessors and establishments renting real estate and then acting as lessors in subleasing it to others. The establishments in this industry may manage the property themselves or have another establishment manage it for them.

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. The continued national downturn may have had a negative impact in 2010, as South Dakota real estate firms did not expand and hire additional workers.

Worker levels in the **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** subsector remained relatively stable during 2010, with a loss of one worker. 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. Oil royalty leasing companies also belong in this subsector.



### 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.

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Professional and Business Services Industry Group 2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	4,446	27,538	\$42,273
<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</b>	2,664	11,129	\$46,590
Professional and Technical Services	2,664	11,129	\$46,590
<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>	184	3,624	\$88,752
Management of Companies and Enterprises	184	3,624	\$88,752
<b>Administration &amp; Support, &amp; Waste Management &amp; Remediation Services</b>	1,598	12,785	\$25,339
Administrative and Support Services	1,464	11,997	\$24,866
Waste Management and Remediation Services	134	789	\$32,507
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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>			

## **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Industry**

### **NAICS Sector 54**

Establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry added 131 workers (1.2 percent) from 2009 to 2010 for a total annual average employment level of 11,129. This industry experienced an increase in annual pay of \$1,818 (4.1 percent) for a new average of \$46,590.

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 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.

Several establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry subsector (NAICS 541) experienced worker increases during 2010. The following industry groups all had increased worker levels from 2009 to 2010:

- Architectural, Engineering and Related Services (NAICS 5413)
- Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (NAICS 5416)
- Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)

An increase in the number of workers within the **Architectural, Engineering and Related Services** was mainly focused within engineering services. These establishments are primarily engaged in applying physical laws and principles of engineering in the design, development and utilization of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes and systems.

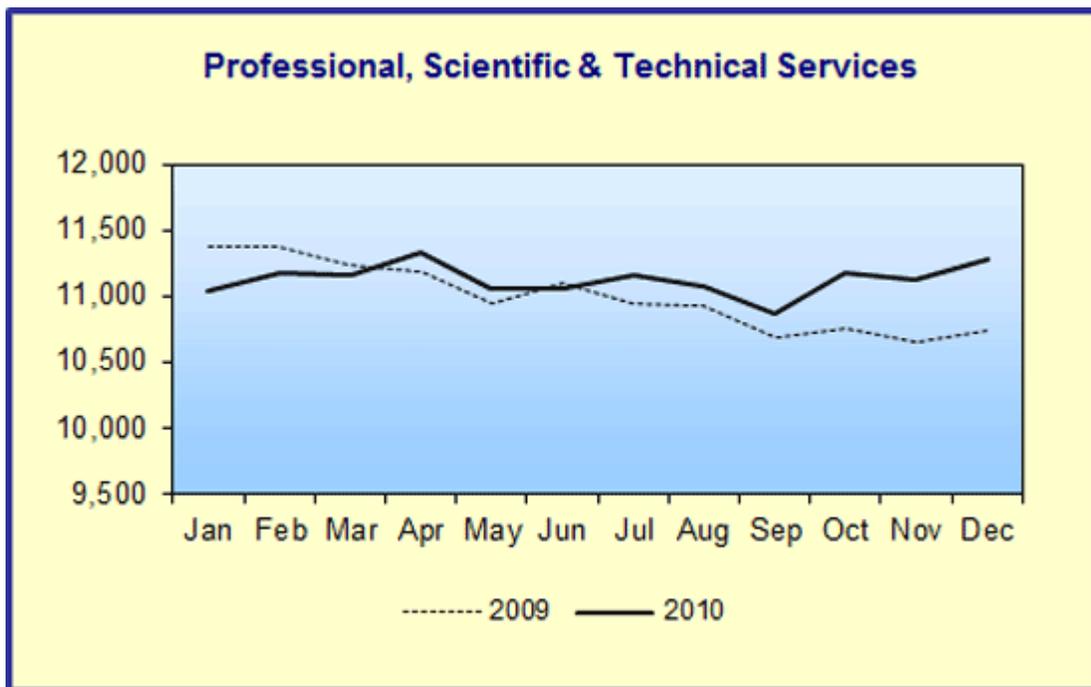
Some of the gains in worker levels for **Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services** can be attributed to the advances in areas of wind and green energy technologies. Business and administrative management consulting services remain in demand as establishments seek operating advice and assistance.

**Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services**, such as marketing research and public opinion research services, added workers during 2010. These firms are involved in a variety of activities, including systematically gathering, recording, tabulating and presenting marketing and public opinion data. Other establishments, such as consumer credit counseling services and pipeline or power line inspection (i.e., visual) services, showed upward growth in employment numbers.

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

- Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412)
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 5415)
- Scientific Research and Development Services (NAICS 5417)
- Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services (NAICS 5418)

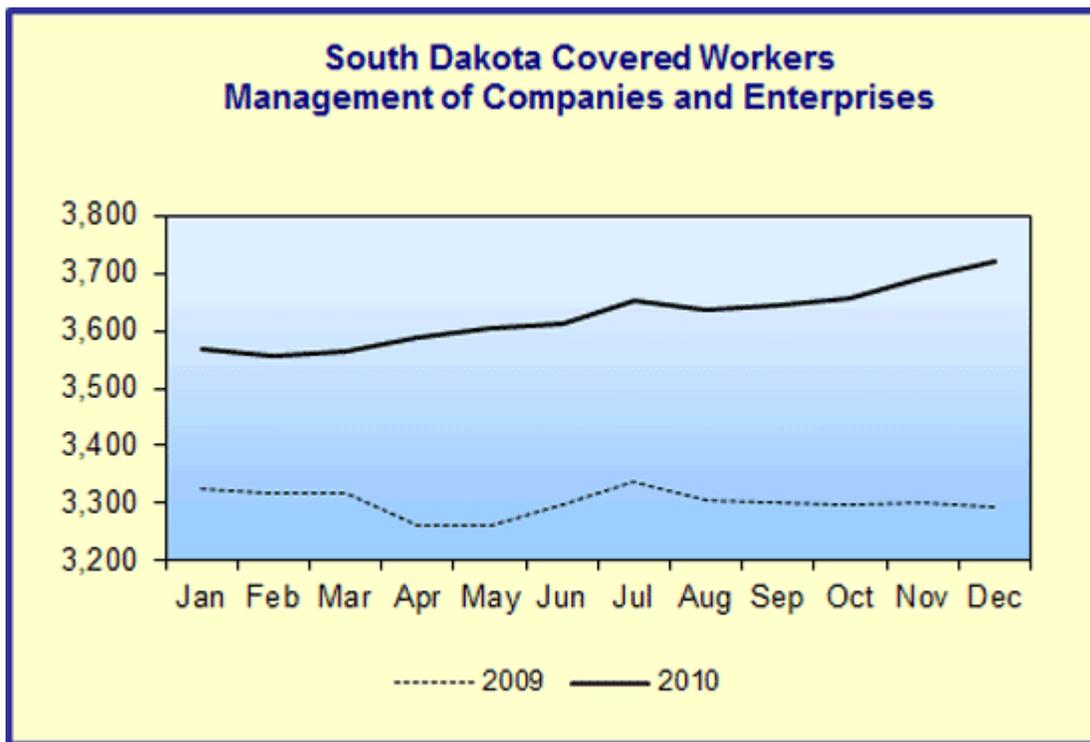
Although all of these industry groups suffered worker losses, the overall worker increases in the industry sector as a whole correlate to the continued consumer demand for the specialized services which it offers.



### Management of Companies and Enterprises NAICS Sector 55

Following a slight decline across the board last year, the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector rebounded with increases in establishments, workers and average annual pay in 2010. Establishments in this sector hold companies' securities 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 2010, this sector added four establishments and 322 workers, a 9.8 percent increase in employees. The sector once again preserved its status as South Dakota's highest-paying industry, as the average annual pay rose to \$88,752, a 21.9 increase from last year. Annual pay for this sector tends to be substantially higher than other sectors because of the highly skilled occupations required for its establishments. A majority of the occupations in these establishments are high-level management positions.



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

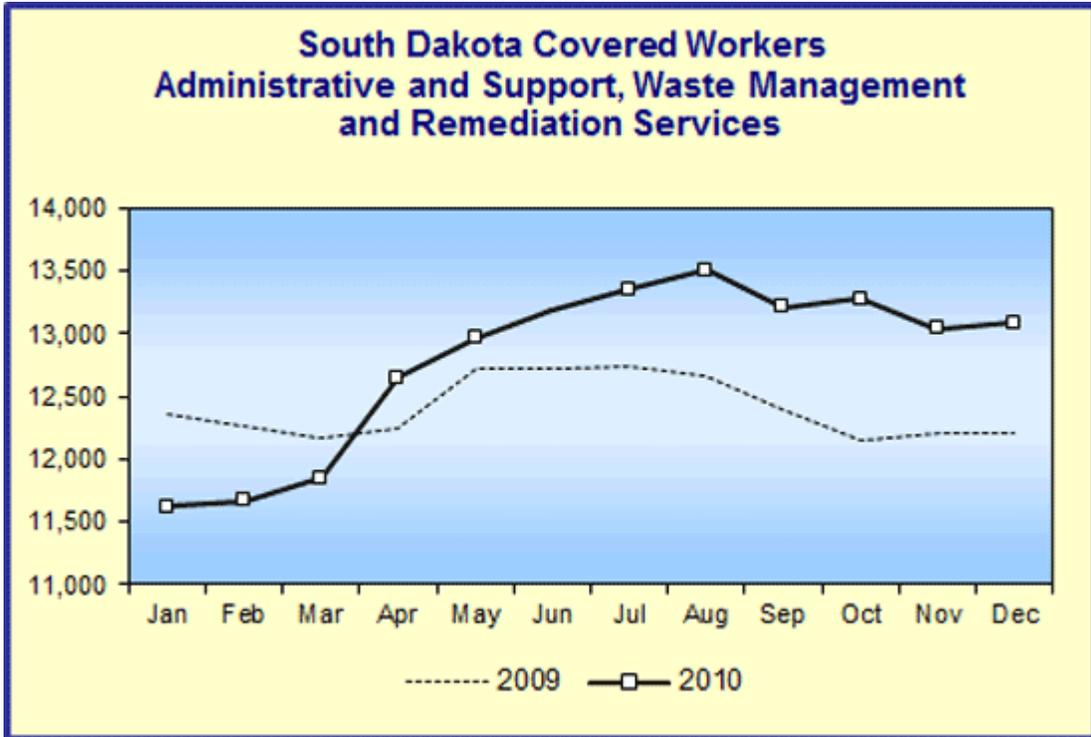
The average number of workers in the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** industry increased 3.1 percent from 2009 to 2010. Employment gains of 381 helped the industry recover to former levels, with an annual average of 12,785 in 2010. The annual pay for this sector increased \$896 (3.7 percent) for an average of \$25,339 in 2010.

The **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector had the greatest percentage of workers in this sector and was consequently responsible for all of the worker increases. Total worker gains of 393 equated to a 3.4 percent increase in 2010. Most of these workers were employed by businesses providing employment services, including **Temporary Help Services** (NAICS 5613), which includes manpower pools. With the economy showing signs of emerging out of the recession, temporary help agencies and labor pools, which normally provide businesses with supplemental staffing, are services which were once again in demand.

Workers losses were sustained within **Business Support Services** (5614), with a loss of 149 workers (3.7 percent). This industry group includes establishments engaged in performing ongoing and routine business support functions for businesses and organizations, which businesses had traditionally done internally. For example, telephone call centers are included in the business support services subsector. Establishments primarily engaged in collecting payments for claims and remitting payments collected to their clients are branded in business support services.

There were a couple of other discouraging losses within this subsector which counterbalanced the worker growth. The average number of workers decreased for establishments engaged in **Office Administration Services** (NAICS 5611). Business, medical and office management services all had worker declines in 2010. Establishments classified here are primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services to assist in the operations of businesses. **Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services** (NAICS 5615) also decreased workers during 2010; these firms provide accommodation services to the general public.

The number of workers in the **Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 562) subsector dropped slightly (11 workers or 1.4 percent) for a 2010 average worker level of 789. The annual pay showed a gain of \$976 (3.1 percent) for an annual average of \$32,507. Establishments included in this subsector which showed worker losses collect, treat and dispose hazardous or nonhazardous waste materials. In addition, worker declines were felt among firms providing 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 modest worker growth.



### 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 2010			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>59,378</b>	<b>\$39,732</b>
<b>Educational Services</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>\$30,291</b>
Educational Services	254	3,329	\$30,291
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>56,049</b>	<b>\$40,293</b>
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,344	14,686	\$60,309
Hospitals	56	20,836	\$44,534
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	365	13,029	\$22,574
Social Assistance	618	7,497	\$20,093
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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>			

## Educational Services Industry NAICS Sector 61

The number of workers within the **Educational Services industry** increased throughout 2010, expanding by 192 workers (6.1 percent). Most of this subsector had employment growth, with the exception of one area showing a slight loss of workers. The 2010 average number of workers within **Educational Services** settled at 3,329. While worker numbers steadily increased, pay also increased by \$1,774 (6.2 percent) for a 2010 annual average of \$30,291.

The **Educational Services industry** has one subsector, which is also entitled **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 bachelors 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.

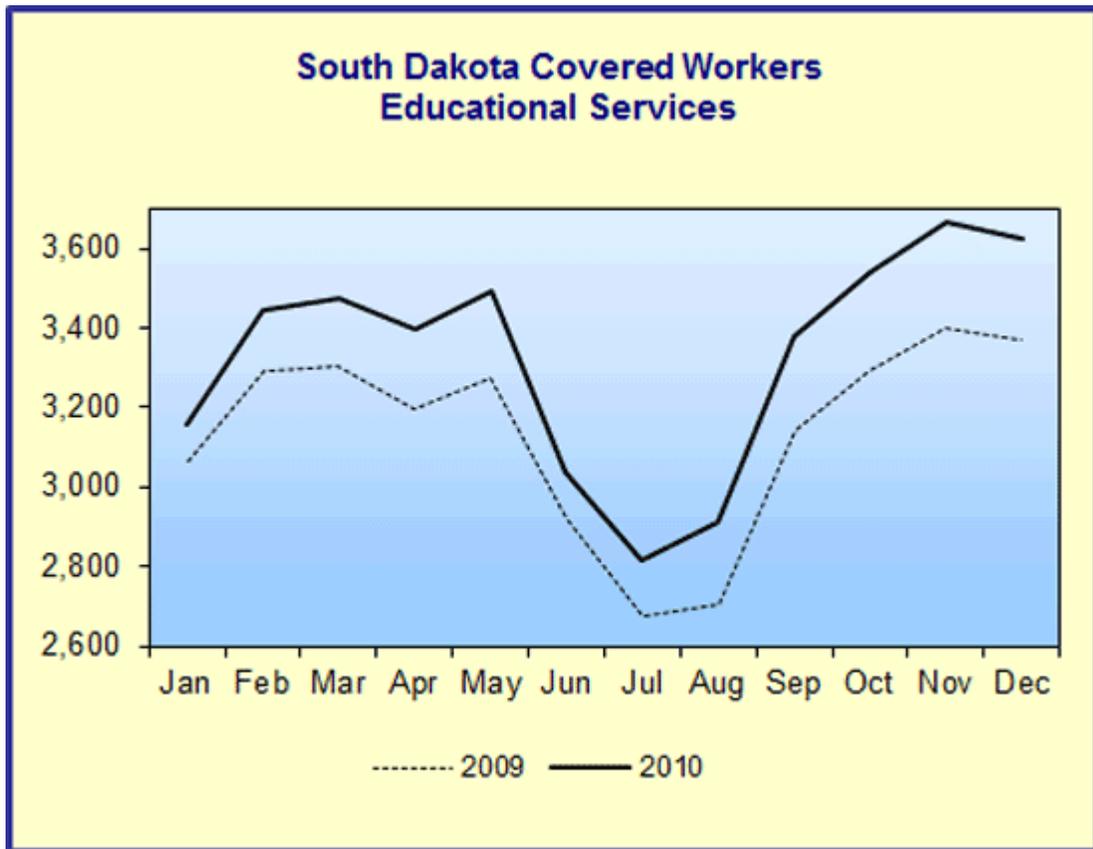
Employment growth occurred throughout the entire **Educational Services** subsector except for business schools and computer and management training facilities. The industry, which includes colleges, universities and professional schools, was responsible for approximately 75 percent of the worker growth. 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.

Worker growth in this industry resulted from the continuing emphasis on improving and increasing the education of our population in general, as well of those currently employed but in need of improving their skills. Elementary and secondary schools were also responsible for increased worker levels as they expanded due to population growth in some areas, creating the need to add more workers. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in furnishing academic courses and associated course work that comprise a basic preparatory education. A basic preparatory education ordinarily constitutes kindergarten through 12th grade. This industry includes school boards and school districts.

There was a slight decrease in worker levels from 2009 to 2010 in business schools and computer and management training facilities. Establishments grouped in computer training offer computer programming and computer software training as well as local area network (LAN) management training. Establishments primarily engaged in offering an array of short duration courses and seminars for management and professional development are classified in this management training section.

**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. 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.



## Health Care and Social Assistance NAICS Sector 62

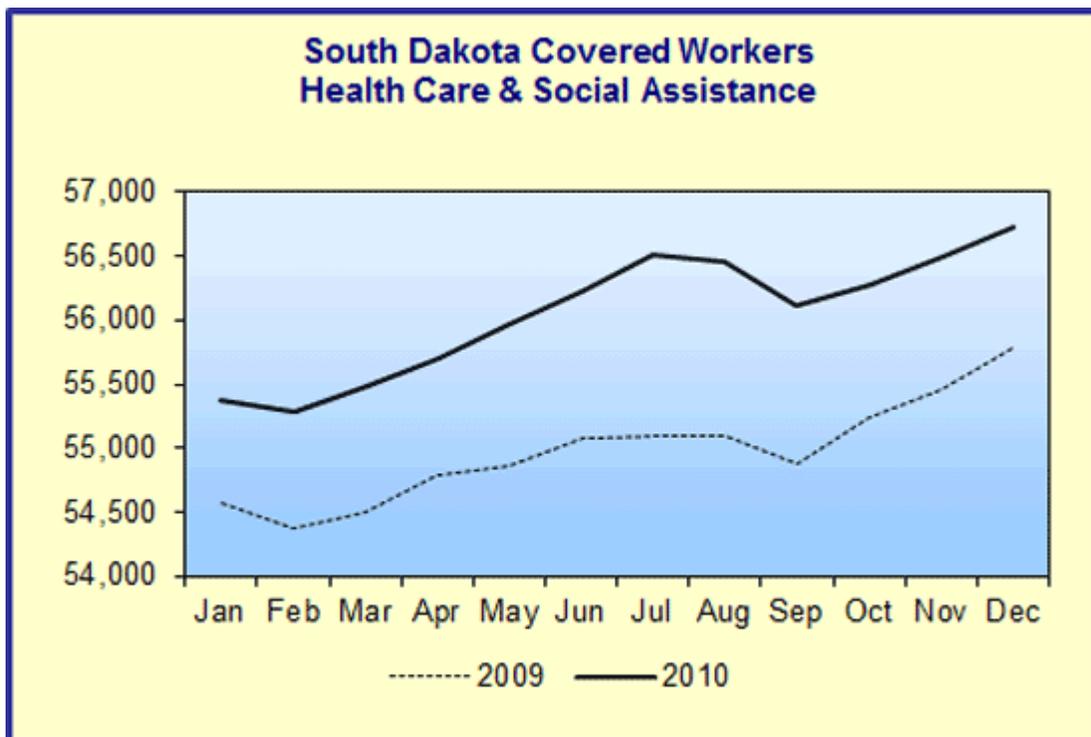
Employment in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector continued the climb which this sector has experienced for the past several years. This industry added 1,072 workers, increasing from 54,977 in 2009 to 56,049 in 2010 (1.9 percent). This was the same percentage growth as last year. There are 42 more establishments than there were in 2009, for a total of 2,383 in 2010. The only dark cloud is that the annual pay increase slowed a bit compared to the previous year, increasing by \$629 (1.6 percent) to \$40,293 in 2010. During 2010, new establishments were added in every subsector. **Ambulatory Health Care Services** (NAICS 621) and **Social Assistance** (NAICS 624) added 16 and 15 establishments, respectively.

The **Ambulatory Health Care Services** (NAICS 621) subsector worker level increased by 2.1 percent, which translates into 302 more workers than the previous year and a total 2010 worker level of 14,686. The annual pay for workers in this subsector increased by \$637 (1.1 percent) to \$60,309.

The **Hospitals** (NAICS 622) subsector added the most workers and had the largest increase in annual pay of the four subsectors in this area. In 2009 there were 20,354 workers in this subsector, compared to 20,836 in 2010 (2.4 percent increase). Employees in this subsector earned an average of \$923 more than they did in 2009. The 2009 average annual pay was \$43,611; the 2010 annual pay was \$44,534 (2.1 percent increase).

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** (NAICS 623) subsector was the only one in this sector to lose employees, despite the addition of eight new establishments. The 2009 average annual pay in this subsector was \$22,252, increasing by 1.4 percent to the 2010 level of \$22,574.

The **Social Assistance** (NAICS 624) subsector added 15 establishments from 2009 to 2010 and had the largest percentage growth in the number of workers, increasing from 7,124 in 2009 to 7,497 in 2010 (5.2 percent). This subsector includes a variety of establishments providing individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational and rehabilitation services, and child 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.

<b>South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay</b> <b>Leisure and Hospitality Services Industry Group</b> <b>2010</b>			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Leisure and Hospitality Services</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>\$13,124</b>
<b>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>6,376</b>	<b>\$15,776</b>
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	119	957	\$14,081
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	44	492	\$20,453
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	546	4,927	\$15,638
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>36,624</b>	<b>\$12,662</b>
Accommodation	581	8,212	\$14,894
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,916	28,412	\$12,017
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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>			

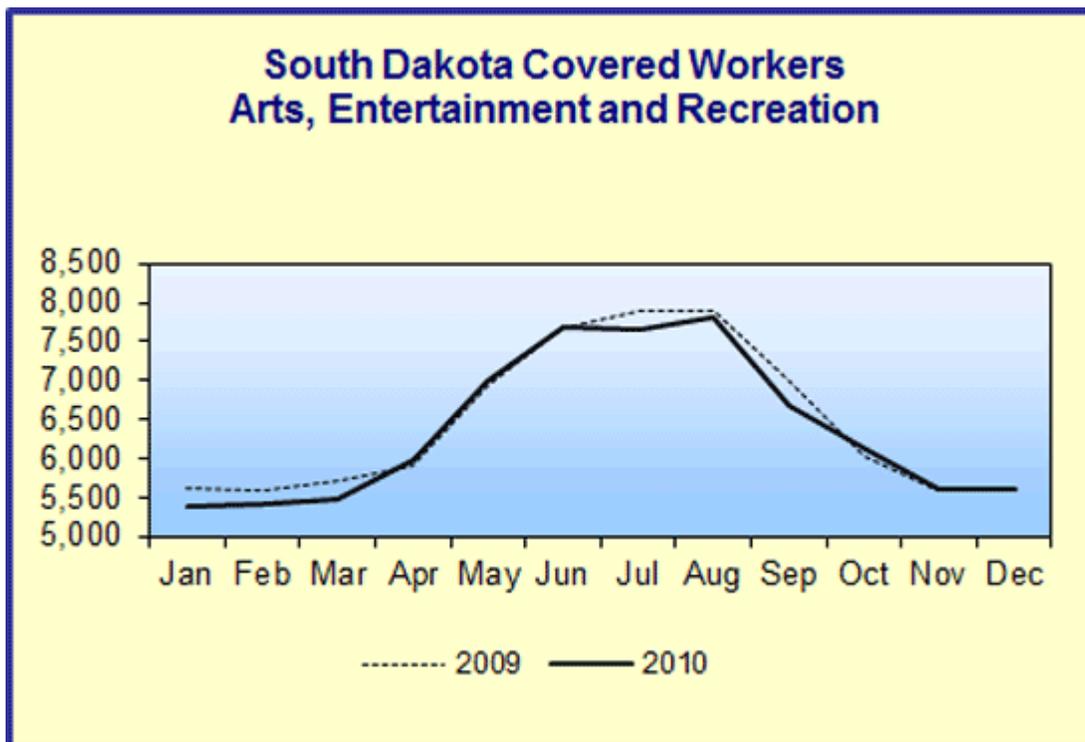
### Arts, Entertainment and Recreation NAICS Sector 71

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector includes a range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector as a whole had a worker loss of 1.2 percent, dropping from 6,454 in 2009 to 6,376 in 2010.

The first of the three subsectors in the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector is the **Performing Arts, Spectator sports and Related Industries** (NAICS 711) subsector. During 2010, this subsector gained back all of the workers lost in 2009. The 2009 average number of workers totaled 916; in 2010 there was an average of 957 workers (4.5 percent increase). The annual average pay for this subsector fell less than one percent, to a level of \$14,081.

The subsector of **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** (NAICS 712) continues to maintain a relatively steady worker level, with levels rising from 475 in 2009 to 492 in 2010. Where last year there was a loss of less than a half a percent in annual wages, this year there was a gain of 1.1 percent.

The largest subsection in this sector is the **Amusements, Gambling and Recreation** (NAICS 713) subsector. This subsector covers a large range of establishments, from amusement parks, water parks and arcades to casinos and bingo parlors. As in the previous year this subsector continued to note small losses. The average number of workers in 2009 was 5,063; in 2010 there were 4,927. This equates to a loss of 136 workers or (2.7 percent). The average annual pay level dipped one percent from \$15,799 in 2009 to \$15,638 in 2010.



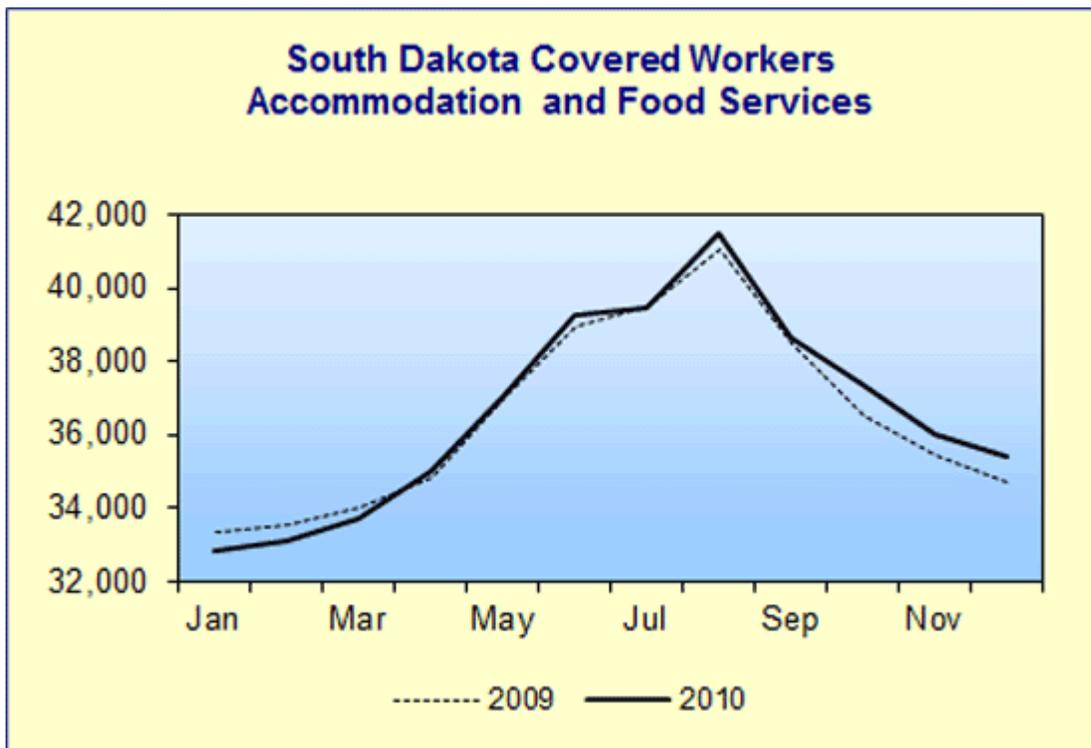
## Accommodation and Food Service

NAICS Sector 72

**Accommodation and Food Service** is a large industry sector which held stable in average employment and showed a healthy percentage increase in annual average wages. This industry sector had a small incremental increase in worker numbers as it has since 2001, with the exception of a small step back in 2009. The 2009 worker level was 36,451, compared to a 2010 level of 36,624 (0.5 percent). This sector saw an increase in annual average wages of 3.6 percent in 2010, for an annual pay of \$12,662.

The **Accommodations** subsector was the only one to lose establishments in this sector, decreasing by five. However, this subsector added workers, from an average of 8,015 in 2009 to 8,212 in 2010 (2.5 percent). The worker increase, despite the loss of establishments, suggests the establishment losses were in the area of small motels often referred to as 'ma and pa' operations struggling to compete with the larger motels that often offer more than just sleeping accommodations. The average annual pay in this subsection increased by 3.3 percent, from \$14,424 in 2009 to \$14,894 in 2010.

Although the **Food Service** (NAICS 722) subsector reversed a trend of the previous couple of years by adding 16 establishments, employment levels remained steady. In 2009 there were 28,436 workers compared to 28,412 workers in 2010. This subsector experienced a 3.6 percent increase in average annual pay. In 2009, the average worker earned \$11,596 compared to an average of \$12,017 in 2010.



### 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 2010			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Other Services</b>	2,221	10,283	\$25,185
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration</b>	2,221	10,283	\$25,185
Repair and Maintenance	982	3,875	\$30,879
Personal and Laundry Services	496	2,709	\$19,278
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	524	3,415	\$24,291
Private Households	219	284	\$14,585
<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 which offer an array of services, such as repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and private household services such as house cleaning and nanny services. From 2009 to 2010, the number of establishments remained relatively stable, with the worker level dropping slightly to from a 2009 level of 10,366 to 10,283 in 2010.

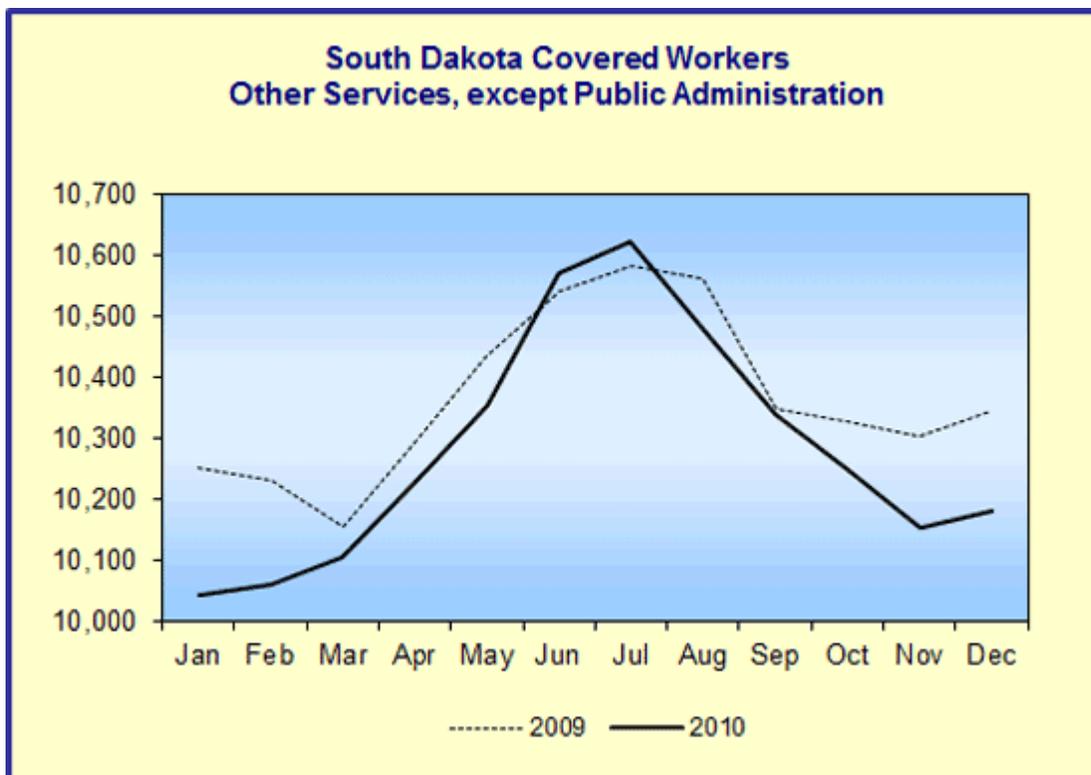
Annual pay increased from \$24,564 in 2009 to \$25,185 in 2010 (2.5 percent). Perhaps it is not surprising this industry still struggles to grow, as it is made up of services individuals often feel are luxuries — like private household help, personal care services, and social or business organizations — which can be cut back on during economically uncertain times.

The subsector of **Repair and Maintenance** (NAICS 811) had a comeback in employment compared to last year, gaining back 21 workers (0.5 percent increase). The annual average pay was \$30,232 in 2009, increasing 2.1 percent to \$30,879 in 2010.

The **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector (NAICS 812) lost workers, from 2,734 in 2009 to 2,709 in 2010 (0.9 percent). Annual pay for subsector was \$18,960 in 2009 and \$19,278 in 2010 (1.9 percent increase).

The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** subsector (NAICS 813) had the largest worker loss of any subsector in this industry group. The 2009 average number of workers was 3,501; 2010 the average number of workers was 3,415, a loss of 2.5 percent. This is likely a reflection of people limiting donations and other types of gifting during these challenging times. The average annual wage increased by 3.2 percent from \$23,528 in 2009 to \$24,291 in 2010;

**Private Households** (NAICS 814) subsector had the most losses in the number of establishments in this subsector in 2010. The annual pay for workers in this subsector increased from \$14,085 in 2009 to \$14,585 in 2010 (3.5 percent).



## 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 2010			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Government</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>72,466</b>	<b>\$36,267</b>
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>11,936</b>	<b>\$55,562</b>
Federal Government	842	11,936	\$55,562
<b>State Government</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>14,439</b>	<b>\$41,184</b>
State Government Education	19	5,414	\$46,476
State Government, excluding Education	767	9,025	\$38,008
<b>Local Government*</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>46,091</b>	<b>\$29,730</b>
Local Government Education	221	24,640	\$30,676
Local Government, excluding Education and Local Tribal Government	547	13,494	\$28,600
Local Tribal Government excluding education	54	5,928	\$27,528
Local Tribal Government Education	32	2,029	\$32,199
<p>*Tribal government included in local government. (See table below.)  <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></p>			

## Federal Government

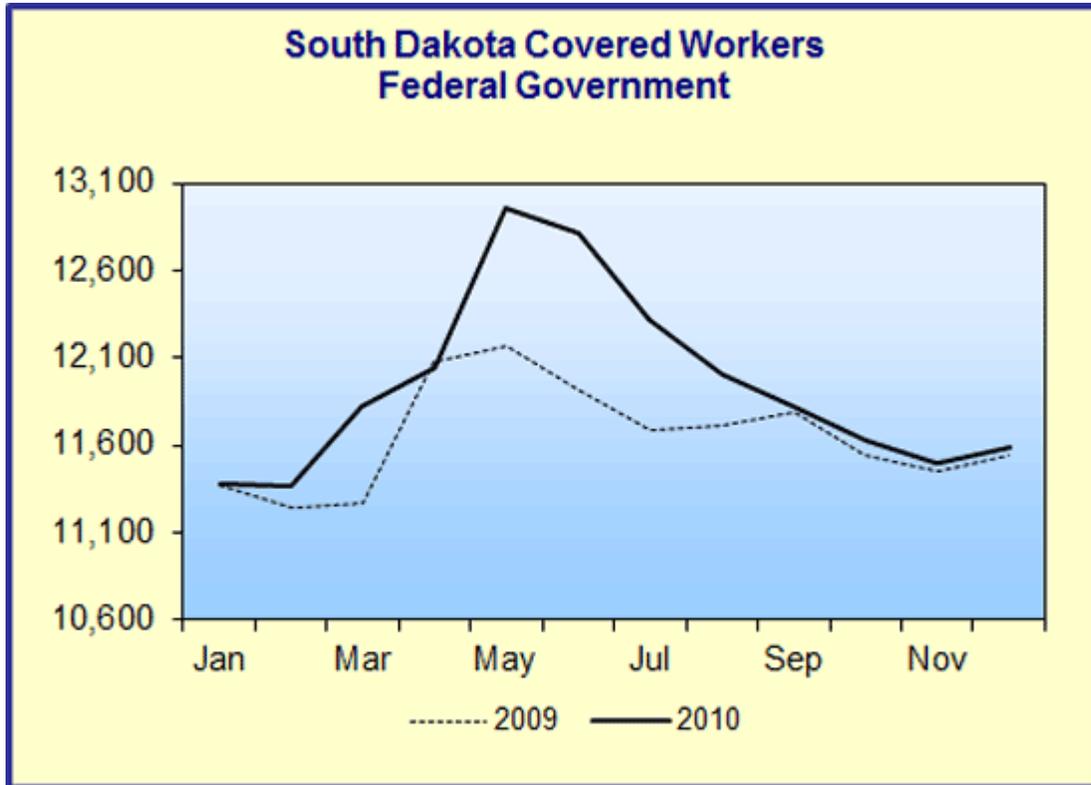
The number of **Federal Government** workers continued to increase during 2010. This specific government sector added 287 workers, increasing 2.5 percent to a level of 11,936. Most of the worker growth was related to administration of stimulus funds and related activities. The annual pay level for **federal government** employees increased by 2.8 percent, resulting with a 2010 annual pay of \$55,562.

**Public Administration** (NAICS 92) experienced an increase in workers, adding 91 workers (1.9 percent). This gain was mainly focused within the **Administration of Economic Programs** (NAICS 926) subsector, including the addition of temporary workers hired to help conduct the 2010 Census. The annual pay increased by \$1,698 (3.0 percent) to \$57,453; the 2009 level was \$55,755.

The industry sector which showed the highest gain in workers within federal government was **Finance and Insurance** (NAICS 52). This sector gained 94 workers (83.9 percent), yet experienced an annual pay decrease of \$9,930 (14.1 percent). This worker gain was focused mainly within the **Securities**,

**Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) subsector. It is important to know that a majority of this increase was mainly due to a non-economic code change, in which some employment was shifted from one establishment to another.

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.

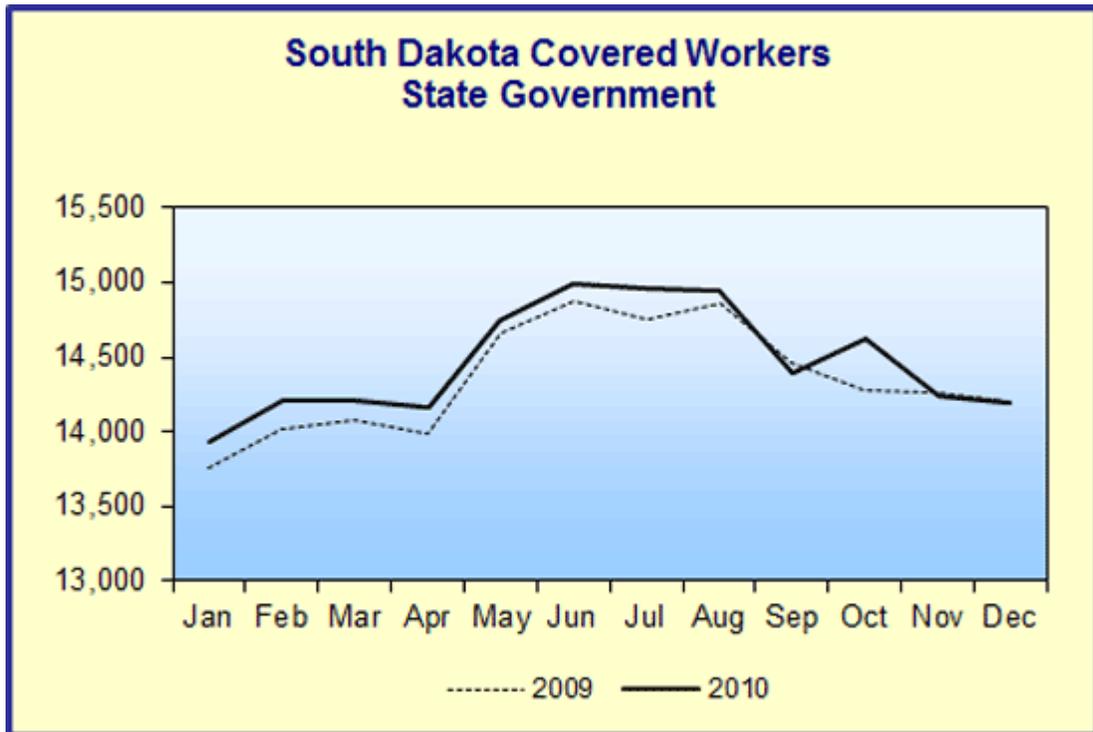
Although **State Government** showed an overall worker increase in 2009, there were only four sectors which actually had notable gains over the year. These sectors include **Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 56), **Educational Services** (NAICS 61), **Healthcare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



## 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 2010, establishments added 595 workers (1.3 percent) and annual pay increased by \$549 (1.9 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) added 254 workers (1.0 percent) and annual pay increased to \$30,676 (1.8 percent). The majority of establishments within **local government** are owned by public school districts.

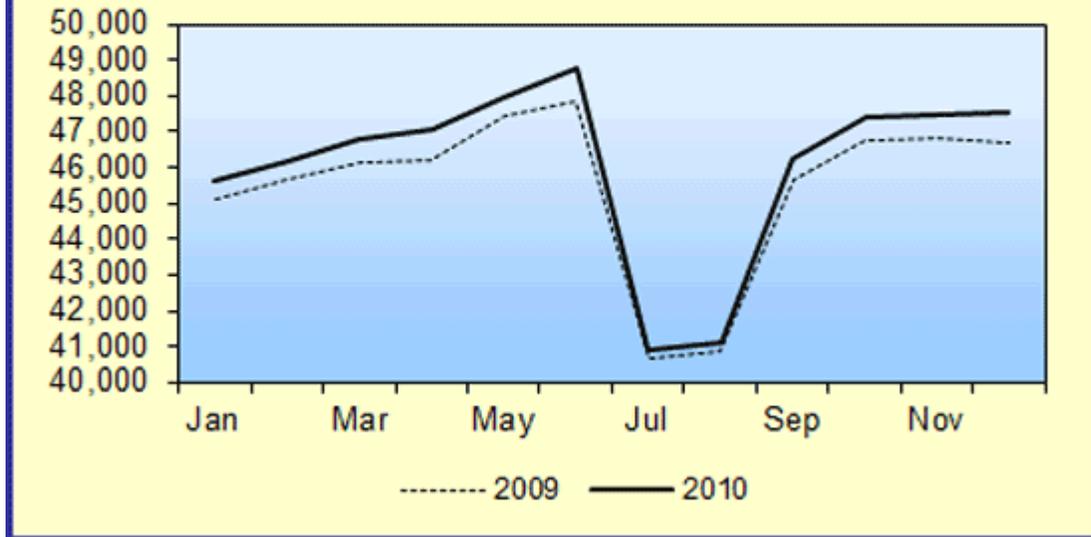
**Public Administration** (NAICS 92) added 312 workers (1.9 percent) for a 2010 level of 17,099 workers. Annual pay increased by 1.8 percent to \$29,086. There are 507 establishments in this sector, holding relatively stable compared to the 2009 level of 508.

**Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** (NAICS 53) had an increase of 32 workers (6.9 percent), with annual pay increasing by \$893 (3.0 percent) to \$30,601.

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** (NAICS 62) sector had a small increase in employment, adding 28 workers (1.7 percent) in 2010. The 2010 annual pay for this sector continued to rise, showing an increase of \$1,475 (5.5 percent) for a 2010 average of \$28,205. The 2009 annual pay level was \$26,730.

The **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation** (NAICS 71) sector experienced a decline of 42 workers (3.1 percent) during 2010. However, this sector increased the annual pay level by \$259 (1.1 percent) for a 2010 level of \$23,181. The 2009 annual pay level was \$22,922.

### South Dakota Covered Workers Local Government



#### South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Local Tribal Government 2010

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Local Tribal Government</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>\$28,718</b>
Local Tribal Government Education	32	2,029	\$32,199
Local Tribal Government excluding education	54	5,928	\$27,528

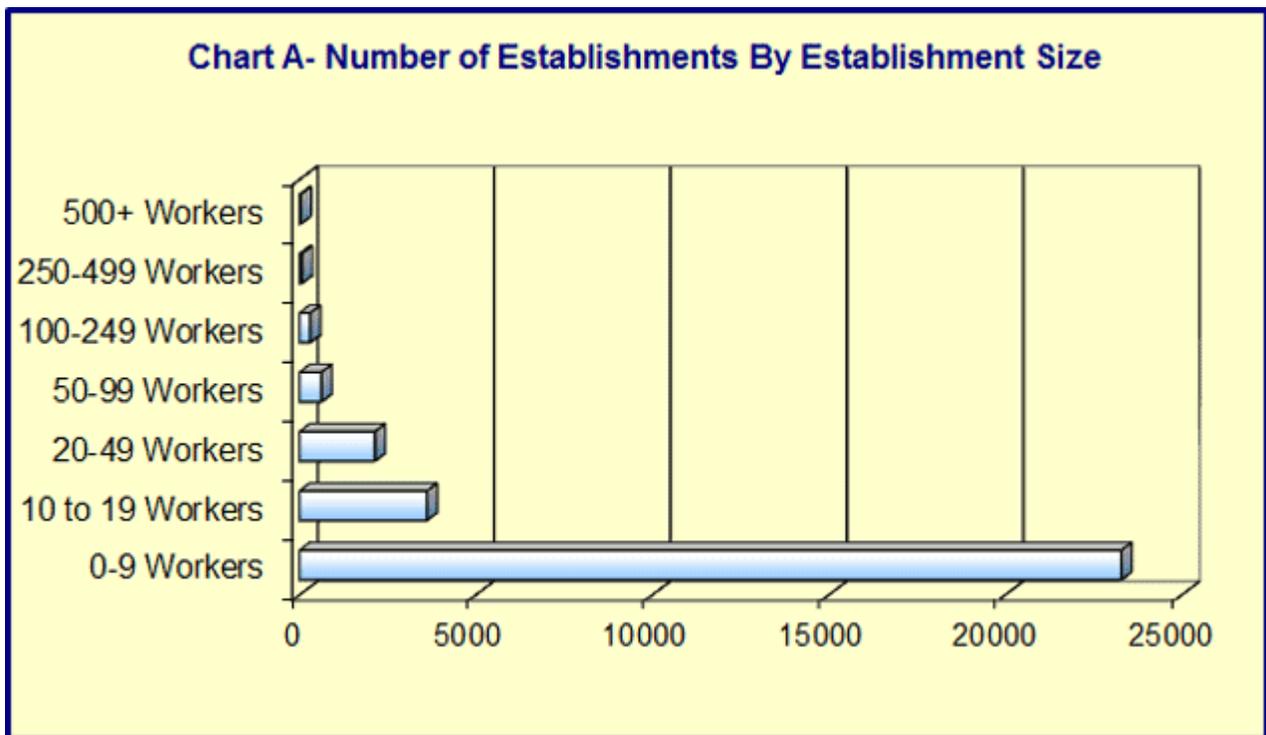
*Data subject to revision.*

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

## Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

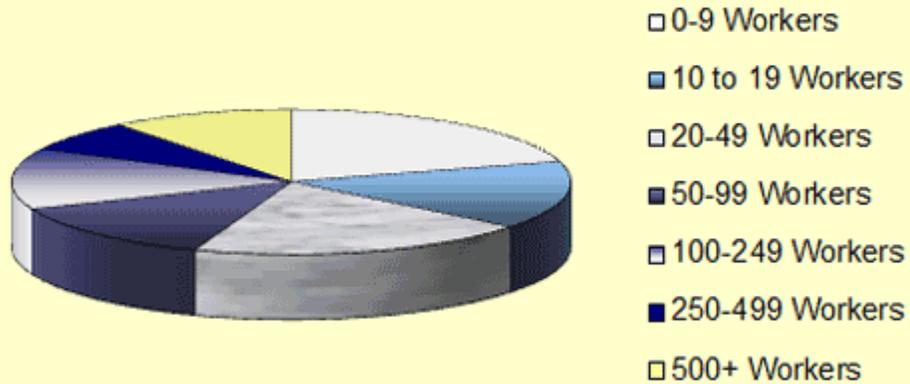
Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity 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 2010, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.6 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 20.5 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2010. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.

**Chart B- Distribution of Employees By Establishment Size**



Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Industry Group 2010							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>							
Establishments	596	81	38	10	*	0	0
Workers	2,018	1,060	1,017	711	*	0	0
Annual Pay	31,746	32,149	33,810	38,255	*	0	0
<b>Construction</b>							
Establishments	3,413	296	151	40	7	0	0
Workers	8,038	3,849	4,353	2,772	1,099	0	0
Annual Pay	29,986	37,411	45,549	48,738	43,686	0	0
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Establishments	682	163	136	78	60	15	8
Workers	2,248	2,231	4,131	5,372	9,523	5,054	8,402
Annual Pay	29,617	35,953	39,135	39,350	42,217	41,516	40,819
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>							
Establishments	6,006	1,185	613	148	59	19	4
Workers	18,673	15,776	18,206	10,188	8,354	6,031	2,339
Annual Pay	31,509	30,216	34,812	34,015	28,980	21,797	27,733

(Table continued on next page.)

**Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay  
By Establishment Size and By Industry Group  
2010, continued**

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
<b>Information</b>							
Establishments	419	62	42	17	6	*	*
Workers	1,126	868	1,320	1,163	895	*	*
Annual Pay	39,798	35,840	35,660	39,406	42,501	*	*
<b>Financial Activities</b>							
Establishments	2,716	253	114	25	19	9	7
Workers	6,920	3,362	3,343	1,710	2,881	3,648	6,536
Annual Pay	38,057	43,598	51,497	49,105	50,426	38,179	43,048
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>							
Establishments	3,871	315	183	48	21	6	*
Workers	8,221	4,083	5,430	3,452	3,004	1,934	*
Annual Pay	42,111	43,243	42,198	39,924	35,597	64,704	*
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>							
Establishments	1,722	417	272	119	88	13	6
Workers	5,570	5,592	8,245	7,956	13,025	4,614	14,375
Annual Pay	34,471	36,470	35,199	30,524	44,455	36,094	47,627
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>							
Establishments	1,862	663	533	120	28	0	0
Workers	6,701	9,159	15,525	7,980	3,635	0	0
Annual Pay	11,740	12,023	12,575	14,878	16,938	0	0
<b>Other Services</b>							
Establishments	1,993	166	47	11	4	0	0
Workers	5,407	2,177	1,407	664	628	0	0
Annual Pay	25,566	25,499	30,298	25,231	9,317	0	0
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>							
Establishments	23,280	3,601	2,129	616	293	64	28
Workers	64,923	48,157	62,977	41,968	43,192	21,883	33,633
Annual Pay	31,165	30,292	31,830	32,553	37,908	36,408	43,004

## Covered Workers by County

Table 17 indicates 59 percent (39) of the counties showed worker growth from 2009 to 2010. The highest percentage gains occurred in Buffalo, Mellette and Hanson counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Lincoln, Hughes and Todd.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 36 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Ziebach, Miner and Deuel counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Minnehaha, Pennington and Brookings.

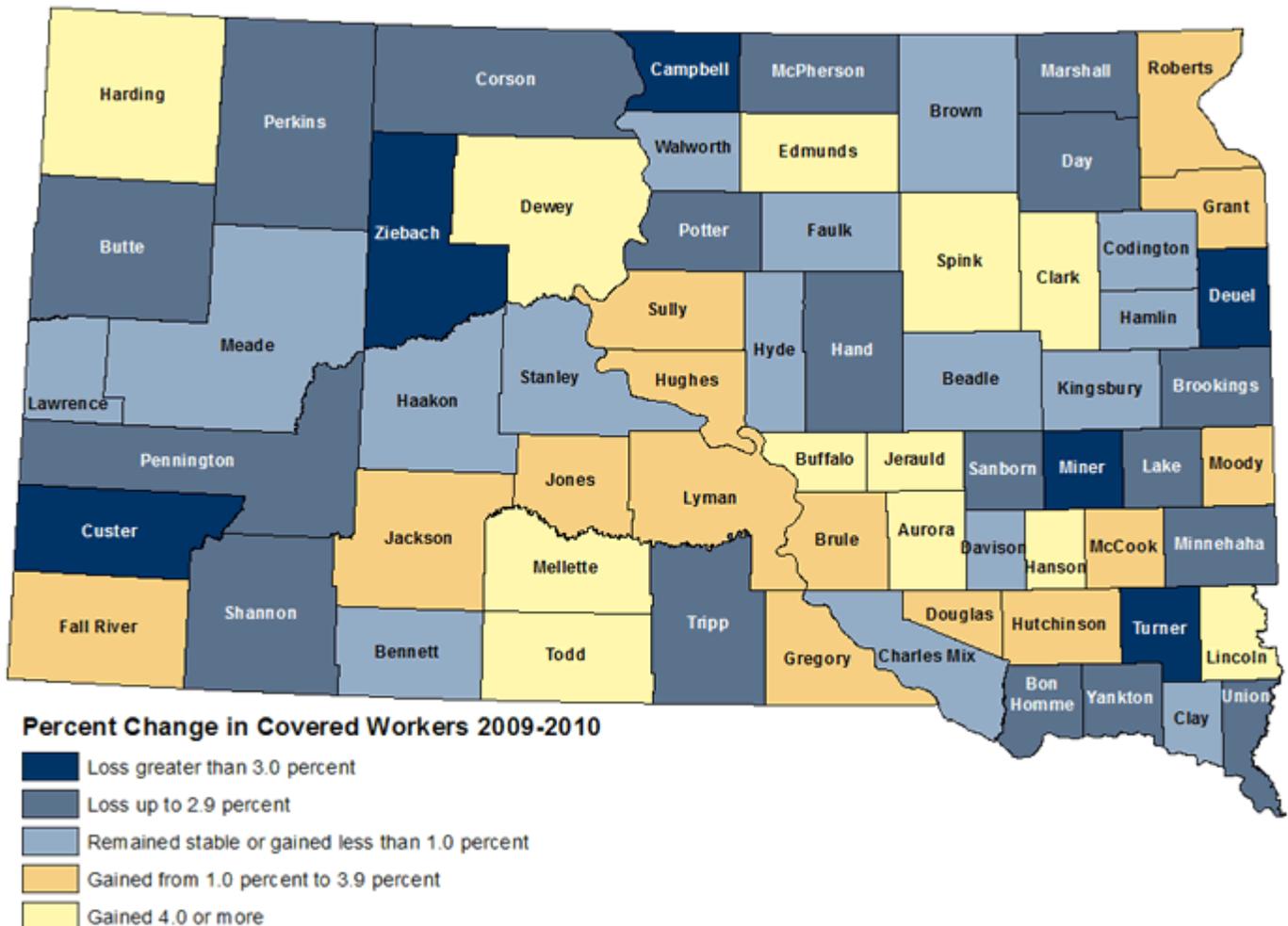
Three counties (Codington, Faulk and Meade) remained unchanged percentage-wise in the number of covered workers during 2010.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2010							
County	2009	2010	Percent Change	County	2009	2010	Percent Change
Aurora	874	921	5.4%	Hyde	545	549	0.7%
Beadle	8,121	8,177	0.7%	Jackson	727	735	1.1%
Bennett	875	878	0.3%	Jerauld	1,339	1,446	8.0%
Bon Homme	1,864	1,858	-0.3%	Jones	487	493	1.2%
Brookings	16,681	16,439	-1.5%	Kingsbury	1,668	1,678	0.6%
Brown	19,890	20,009	0.6%	Lake	4,526	4,461	-1.4%
Brule	1,957	2,004	2.4%	Lawrence	11,514	11,547	0.3%
Buffalo	368	462	25.5%	Lincoln	13,693	14,491	5.8%
Butte	2,703	2,686	-0.6%	Lyman	1,473	1,502	2.0%
Campbell	413	400	-3.1%	McCook	1,289	1,309	1.6%
Charles Mix	3,421	3,437	0.5%	McPherson	638	626	-1.9%
Clark	873	930	6.5%	Marshall	1,529	1,523	-0.4%
Clay	5,791	5,797	0.1%	Meade	6,903	6,905	0.0%
Codington	14,918	14,916	0.0%	Mellette	345	390	13.0%
Corson	870	860	-1.1%	Miner	844	797	-5.6%
Custer	2,624	2,524	-3.8%	Minnehaha	113,188	111,986	-1.1%
Davison	11,456	11,486	0.3%	Moody	2,295	2,357	2.7%
Day	1,997	1,946	-2.6%	Pennington	52,391	51,874	-1.0%
Deuel	1,624	1,534	-5.5%	Perkins	1,136	1,119	-1.5%
Dewey	2,027	2,135	5.3%	Potter	876	874	-0.2%
Douglas	1,075	1,116	3.8%	Roberts	3,437	3,518	2.4%
Edmunds	1,124	1,191	6.0%	Sanborn	690	670	-2.9%
Fall River	2,446	2,497	2.1%	Shannon	3,752	3,662	-2.4%

(Table continued on next page.)

Number of Covered Workers by County 2010, continued							
County	2009	2010	Percent Change	County	2009	2010	Percent Change
Faulk	574	574	0.0%	Spink	2,410	2,510	4.1%
Grant	3,706	3,777	1.9%	Stanley	1,267	1,277	0.8%
Gregory	1,408	1,436	2.0%	Sully	519	533	2.7%
Haakon	720	721	0.1%	Todd	2,945	3,091	5.0%
Hamlin	1,670	1,684	0.8%	Tripp	2,127	2,093	-1.6%
Hand	1,286	1,273	-1.0%	Turner	2,306	2,194	-4.9%
Hanson	481	521	8.3%	Union	8,749	8,607	-1.6%
Harding	398	419	5.3%	Walworth	2,198	2,218	0.9%
Hughes	10,307	10,532	2.2%	Yankton	11,807	11,773	-0.3%
Hutchinson	2,518	2,551	1.3%	Ziebach	300	279	-7.0%

*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

Table 18 shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2009 and 2010. The county with the highest annual pay for 2010 was Union County at \$43,328.

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

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County							
2010							
County	2009	2010	Percent Change	County	2009	2010	Percent Change
Aurora	\$25,645	\$26,183	2.1%	Hyde	\$28,330	\$29,974	5.8%
Beadle	\$30,997	\$31,935	3.0%	Jackson	\$23,974	\$24,552	2.4%
Bennett	\$24,181	\$25,926	7.2%	Jerauld	\$28,200	\$30,092	6.7%
Bon Homme	\$25,389	\$26,249	3.4%	Jones	\$21,958	\$22,112	0.7%
Brookings	\$33,784	\$34,622	2.5%	Kingsbury	\$28,955	\$28,861	-0.3%
Brown	\$32,991	\$34,164	3.6%	Lake	\$28,930	\$31,057	7.4%
Brule	\$24,326	\$25,098	3.2%	Lawrence	\$27,878	\$29,038	4.2%
Buffalo	\$35,913	\$33,980	-5.4%	Lincoln	\$36,718	\$38,264	4.2%
Butte	\$26,107	\$27,545	5.5%	Lyman	\$23,920	\$24,715	3.3%
Campbell	\$23,414	\$24,316	3.9%	McCook	\$24,605	\$26,132	6.2%
Charles Mix	\$25,927	\$27,098	4.5%	McPherson	\$24,092	\$24,247	0.6%
Clark	\$25,848	\$25,983	0.5%	Marshall	\$27,362	\$28,528	4.3%
Clay	\$30,269	\$30,752	1.6%	Meade	\$32,256	\$33,427	3.6%
Codington	\$31,354	\$32,194	2.7%	Mellette	\$22,690	\$22,431	-1.1%
Corson	\$28,188	\$29,999	6.4%	Miner	\$26,452	\$28,233	6.7%
Custer	\$27,292	\$28,621	4.9%	Minnehaha	\$37,801	\$38,793	2.6%
Davison	\$30,281	\$31,318	3.4%	Moody	\$32,024	\$32,498	1.5%
Day	\$23,564	\$25,256	7.2%	Pennington	\$32,893	\$33,779	2.7%
Deuel	\$33,473	\$33,748	0.8%	Perkins	\$23,861	\$25,002	4.8%
Dewey	\$29,711	\$31,419	5.7%	Potter	\$27,393	\$27,881	1.8%
Douglas	\$26,467	\$26,861	1.5%	Roberts	\$26,343	\$27,381	3.9%
Edmunds	\$28,793	\$29,639	2.9%	Sanborn	\$26,468	\$26,022	-1.7%
Fall River	\$29,652	\$30,934	4.3%	Shannon	\$33,269	\$35,439	6.5%
Faulk	\$26,425	\$27,328	3.4%	Spink	\$28,220	\$29,020	2.8%
Grant	\$31,261	\$32,924	5.3%	Stanley	\$25,720	\$27,135	5.5%

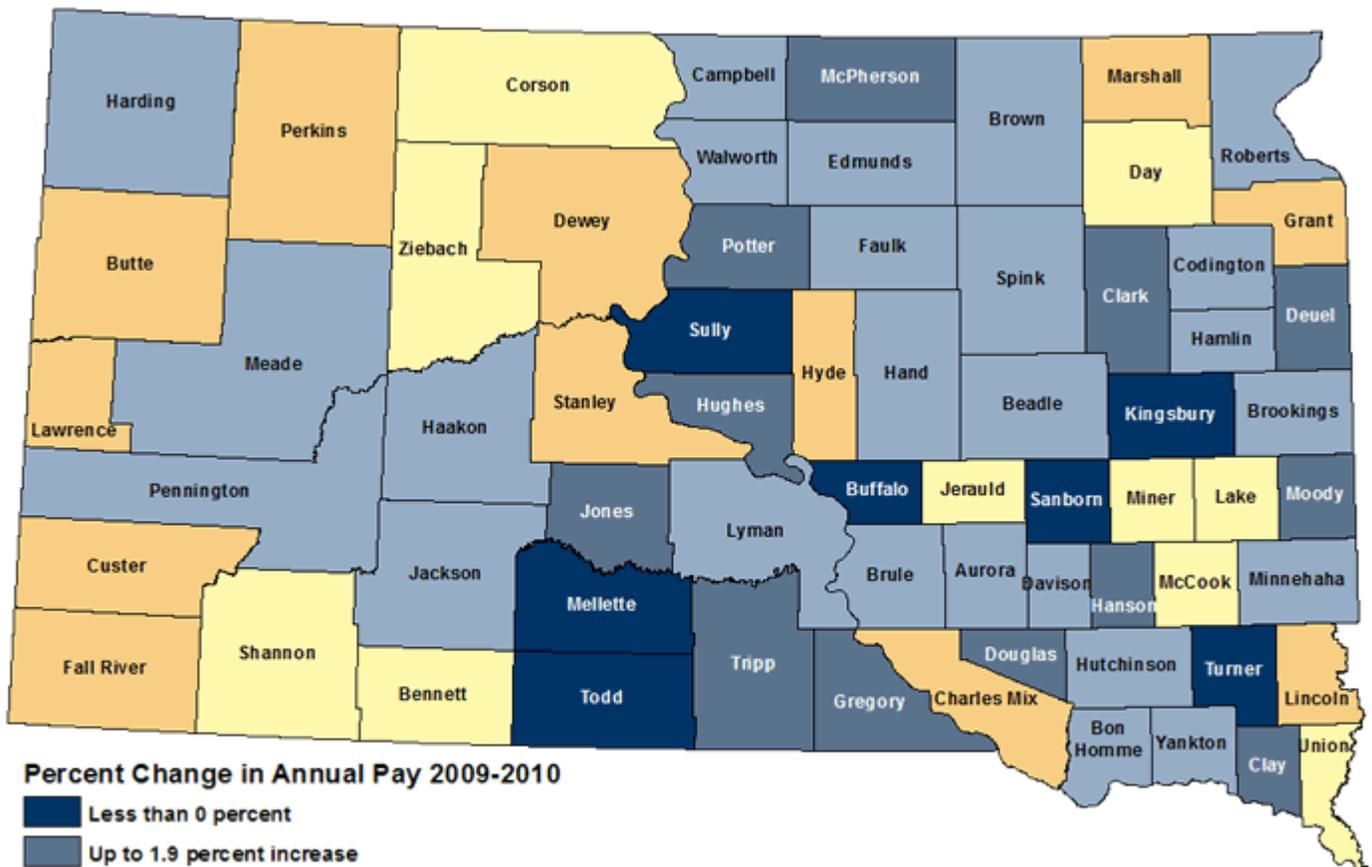
(Table continued on next page.)

**Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County  
2010, continued**

County	2009	2010	Percent Change	County	2009	2010	Percent Change
Gregory	\$23,752	\$24,028	1.2%	Sully	\$27,049	\$26,847	-0.7%
Haakon	\$26,124	\$27,056	3.6%	Todd	\$30,076	\$30,000	-0.3%
Hamlin	\$27,537	\$28,118	2.1%	Tripp	\$26,181	\$26,664	1.8%
Hand	\$25,988	\$26,648	2.5%	Turner	\$37,307	\$29,325	-21.4%
Hanson	\$27,782	\$28,251	1.7%	Union	\$39,011	\$43,328	11.1%
Harding	\$29,963	\$30,730	2.6%	Walworth	\$25,418	\$26,158	2.9%
Hughes	\$34,814	\$35,011	0.6%	Yankton	\$32,077	\$33,301	3.8%
Hutchinson	\$25,960	\$26,801	3.2%	Ziebach	\$29,330	\$32,373	10.4%

*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 below 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 2010							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	81	10	1	3	1	0	0
Beadle	457	87	60	11	6	1	1
Bennett	60	12	3	1	0	0	0
Bon Homme	170	18	7	3	1	0	0
Brookings	709	133	73	23	7	2	3
Brown	1,071	166	110	28	19	5	2
Brule	193	31	8	4	1	0	0
Buffalo	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	283	48	14	3	1	0	0
Campbell	43	3	5	0	0	0	0
Charles Mix	241	39	16	3	1	0	0
Clark	119	16	4	0	0	0	0
Clay	288	53	17	7	6	1	0
Codington	894	143	84	26	10	6	0
Corson	36	5	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	259	24	16	2	1	0	0
Davison	574	108	67	22	16	2	1
Day	145	27	17	3	0	0	0
Deuel	137	14	6	3	2	0	0
Dewey	90	13	6	0	0	0	0
Douglas	98	14	4	4	0	0	0
Edmunds	125	17	7	0	0	0	0
Fall River	205	24	14	0	1	0	0
Faulk	59	7	1	2	0	0	0
Grant	235	38	25	9	4	0	0
Gregory	166	19	7	1	1	0	0
Haakon	70	8	3	1	1	0	0

(Table continued on next page.)

**Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County**  
**Private Ownership Only**  
**2010, continued**

<b>County</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20-49</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>100-249</b>	<b>250-499</b>	<b>500+</b>
Hamlin	157	15	6	2	1	0	0
Hand	101	19	11	2	0	0	0
Hanson	59	9	2	0	0	0	0
Harding	37	4	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	609	101	53	11	4	2	0
Hutchinson	181	31	16	4	2	0	0
Hyde	33	9	5	0	0	0	0
Jackson	50	9	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	73	10	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	42	5	4	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	150	24	10	5	0	0	0
Lake	313	34	36	8	4	0	0
Lawrence	936	112	68	20	18	4	0
Lincoln	1,169	159	116	31	7	3	1
Lyman	71	14	4	1	1	0	0
McCook	167	20	4	2	0	0	0
McPherson	57	8	4	1	0	0	0
Marshall	142	16	9	3	1	0	0
Meade	636	66	38	2	2	0	0
Mellette	24	3	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	68	9	5	2	0	0	0
Minnehaha	4,918	850	582	206	104	25	15
Moody	137	19	10	6	1	0	0
Pennington	3,112	543	335	97	45	6	2
Perkins	109	15	5	2	0	0	0
Potter	92	6	8	1	0	0	0
Roberts	201	30	18	3	3	0	0
Sanborn	61	6	1	1	1	0	0
Shannon	77	14	6	1	0	0	0
Spink	178	31	8	3	0	0	0
Stanley	96	16	8	2	1	0	0

(Table continued on next page.)

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County Private Ownership Only 2010, continued							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Sully	62	7	5	0	0	0	0
Todd	51	10	12	0	0	0	0
Tripp	179	32	14	3	1	0	0
Turner	211	32	8	3	2	0	0
Union	484	76	46	11	6	4	1
Walworth	190	28	13	4	2	0	0
Yankton	611	104	53	13	12	5	1
Ziebach	26	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 2010			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>\$32,637</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	37	153	\$27,834
Mining	10	38	\$51,118
<b>Construction</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>\$37,656</b>
Construction	675	4,243	\$37,656
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>\$38,412</b>
Manufacturing	171	2,498	\$38,412

(Table continued on next page.)

**Rapid City MSA**  
**Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry**  
**2010, continued**

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>12,341</b>	<b>\$29,331</b>
Wholesale Trade	277	2,038	\$44,507
Retail Trade	676	8,734	\$23,729
Transportation & Warehousing	190	1,256	\$33,370
Utilities	20	313	\$70,631
<b>Information</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>\$39,838</b>
Information	76	978	\$39,838
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>\$38,864</b>
Finance & Insurance	276	2,971	\$42,222
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	192	715	\$24,912
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>\$40,179</b>
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	512	2,198	\$44,099
Management of Companies & Enterprises	39	660	\$71,013
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	305	1,890	\$24,853
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>9,210</b>	<b>\$42,903</b>
Educational Services	53	508	\$40,788
Health Care & Social Assistance	416	8,702	\$43,027
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>\$14,089</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	130	950	\$16,953
Accommodation & Food Services	452	7,631	\$13,733
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>\$25,529</b>
Other Services, except Public Administration	377	2,088	\$25,529
<b>Government</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>\$40,808</b>
Federal Government	93	2,980	\$54,100
State Government	58	1,148	\$44,573
Local Government	36	6,087	\$33,590

*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 Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2010			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>\$32,202</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	59	305	\$30,299
Mining	3	102	\$37,595
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>\$41,366</b>
Construction	1,077	6,489	\$41,366
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>11,190</b>	<b>\$41,486</b>
Manufacturing	299	11,190	\$41,486
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>27,943</b>	<b>\$34,107</b>
Wholesale Trade	854	6,716	\$51,764
Retail Trade	1,058	16,553	\$25,042
Transportation & Warehousing	424	4,355	\$38,345
Utilities	23	319	\$74,850
<b>Information</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>\$44,951</b>
Information	148	2,930	\$44,951
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>15,262</b>	<b>\$46,675</b>
Finance & Insurance	736	13,883	\$48,129
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	306	1,380	\$32,013
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>11,209</b>	<b>\$46,403</b>
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	894	4,460	\$54,171
Management of Companies & Enterprises	61	1,555	\$92,345
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	541	5,194	\$25,978
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>\$44,741</b>
Educational Services	93	1,697	\$27,505
Health Care & Social Assistance	670	23,143	\$46,005
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>\$13,814</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	194	2,435	\$14,831
Accommodation & Food Services	541	10,297	\$13,573

(Table continued on next page.)

<b>Sioux Falls MSA</b>			
<b>Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry</b>			
<b>2010, continued</b>			
<b>Industry Group and Industry</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>	<b>Number of Workers</b>	<b>Annual Pay</b>
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>\$25,994</b>
Other Services, except Public Administration	654	3,494	\$25,994
<b>Government</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>12,683</b>	<b>\$41,245</b>
Federal Government	92	2,636	\$62,958
State Government	69	1,317	\$39,228
Local Government	113	8,730	\$34,994
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. 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

<b>Rapid City MSA</b>							
<b>Number of Establishments, Workers &amp; Pay by Establishment Size &amp; Industry Group</b>							
<b>2010</b>							
<b>Industry Group</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20-49</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>100-249</b>	<b>250-499</b>	<b>500+</b>
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>							
Establishments	43	2	2	0	0	0	0
Workers	109	26	55	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$35,134	\$27,213	\$30,253	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Construction</b>							
Establishments	566	65	36	4	4	0	0
Workers	1,400	828	1,069	259	686	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,223	\$36,317	\$43,585	\$46,580	\$41,891	\$0	\$0
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Establishments	116	24	18	5	8	0	0
Workers	360	324	547	312	955	0	0
Annual Pay	\$26,110	\$29,899	\$34,069	\$40,104	\$47,872	\$0	\$0
<b>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</b>							
Establishments	869	163	89	25	16	*	*
Workers	2,820	2,213	2,567	1,823	2,207	*	*
Annual Pay	\$27,677	\$29,719	\$33,982	\$30,208	\$26,983	*	*

(Table continued on next page.)

**Rapid City MSA**  
**Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size & Industry Group**  
**2010, continued**

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
<b>Information</b>							
Establishments	55	7	10	*	*	0	0
Workers	147	94	318	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$46,238	\$53,178	\$35,359	*	*	\$0	\$0
<b>Financial Activities</b>							
Establishments	390	54	16	3	3	2	0
Workers	975	735	534	230	477	735	0
Annual Pay	\$36,208	\$39,372	\$48,280	\$53,905	\$36,771	\$31,691	\$0
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>							
Establishments	737	71	38	8	0	2	0
Workers	1,552	946	1,146	569	0	535	0
Annual Pay	\$38,546	\$41,436	\$34,496	\$37,309	\$0	\$57,921	\$0
<b>Education and Health Services</b>							
Establishments	330	64	42	20	10	*	*
Workers	966	863	1,213	1,281	1,505	*	*
Annual Pay	\$36,333	\$42,085	\$37,500	\$33,795	\$41,997	*	*
<b>Leisure and Hospitality Services</b>							
Establishments	317	123	110	28	4	0	0
Workers	1,139	1,735	3,221	2,008	478	0	0
Annual Pay	\$12,215	\$14,023	\$14,043	\$14,752	\$16,329	\$0	\$0
<b>Other Services</b>							
Establishments	325	36	12	3	*	0	0
Workers	887	489	305	183	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$24,897	\$26,477	\$31,599	\$30,932	*	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>							
Establishments	3,748	609	373	99	47	6	2
Workers	10,356	8,253	10,977	6,894	6,722	1,843	3,520
Annual Pay	\$29,607	\$30,651	\$30,157	\$29,372	\$34,336	\$43,222	\$46,214

*\*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							
2010							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	52	6	*	*	0	0	0
Workers	164	75	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,728	\$27,452	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	913	91	50	21	2	0	0
Workers	2,138	1,200	1,449	1,475	227	0	0
Annual Pay	\$31,786	\$39,799	\$49,544	\$46,921	\$51,579	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	168	44	40	23	16	6	2
Workers	565	579	1,176	1,550	2,480	2,050	3,589
Annual Pay	\$38,400	\$45,066	\$43,456	\$43,762	\$45,694	\$40,211	\$37,597
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1702	343	211	69	23	8	3
Workers	4,858	4,550	6,137	4,848	3,414	2,508	1,628
Annual Pay	\$37,316	\$32,560	\$37,913	\$37,933	\$30,046	\$22,290	\$29,828
Information							
Establishments	106	15	13	8	3	*	*
Workers	218	202	334	568	437	*	*
Annual Pay	\$44,930	\$47,556	\$44,957	\$39,100	\$46,620	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	886	77	45	12	12	3	7
Workers	2,286	1,042	1,355	835	1,892	1,316	6,536
Annual Pay	\$43,801	\$46,962	\$59,092	\$53,662	\$53,137	\$42,942	\$43,048
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,261	108	88	24	12	*	0
Workers	2,590	1,402	2,601	1,761	1,688	*	0
Annual Pay	\$52,890	\$47,540	\$48,074	\$46,652	\$34,942	*	\$0

(Table continued on next page.)

**Sioux Falls MSA**  
**Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group**  
**2010, continued**

<b>Industry Group</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20-49</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>100-249</b>	<b>250-499</b>	<b>500+</b>
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>							
Establishments	466	129	93	35	31	7	2
Workers	1,415	1,803	2,818	2,330	4,568	2,619	9,287
Annual Pay	\$37,930	\$38,467	\$44,594	\$34,871	\$58,353	\$31,322	\$46,607
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>							
Establishments	339	191	150	43	12	0	0
Workers	1,348	2,638	4,495	2,765	1,486	0	0
Annual Pay	\$14,725	\$12,971	\$13,073	\$15,178	\$14,186	\$0	\$0
<b>Other Services</b>							
Establishments	572	57	17	6	2	0	0
Workers	1,540	784	534	353	284	0	0
Annual Pay	\$28,129	\$26,355	\$32,556	\$21,018	\$7,178	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Private Ownership</b>							
Establishments	6,465	1,061	710	242	113	28	16
Workers	17,121	14,275	20,995	16,558	16,476	9,735	22,136
Annual Pay	\$37,365	\$33,169	\$37,184	\$36,453	\$42,314	\$33,560	\$43,047

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