

Covered Workers & Annual Pay - 2011 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; those employees would 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.

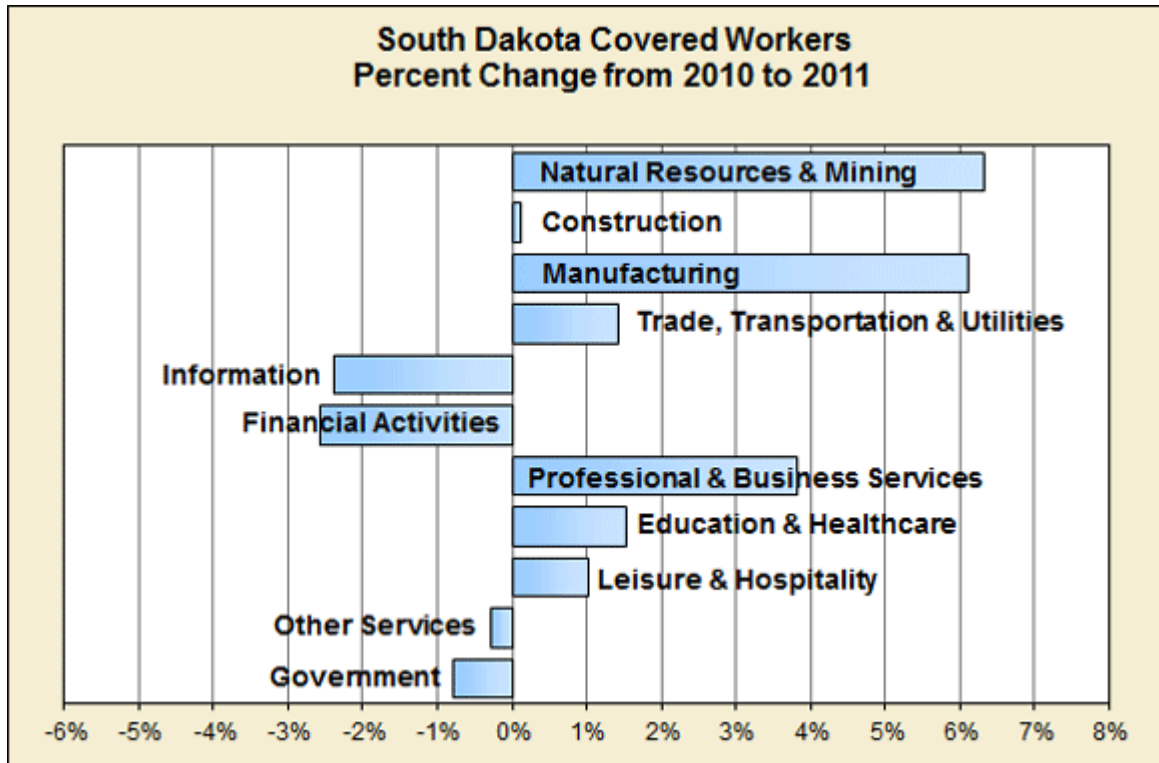
The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial 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 assigned an industry and county code. Data for 2011 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 2011		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	5,266	\$35,936
Construction	20,129	\$38,999
Manufacturing	39,204	\$41,474
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	80,696	\$32,388
Information	6,383	\$41,937
Financial Activities	27,671	\$45,502
Professional & Business Services	28,582	\$43,000
Education & Health Services	60,273	\$41,053
Leisure & Hospitality Services	43,430	\$13,384
Other Services	10,252	\$26,159
Total Private Ownership	321,886	\$35,085
Government		
Federal Government	11,529	\$58,754
State Government	14,434	\$41,212
Local Government	45,901	\$30,023
Total Government	71,864	\$36,880
Statewide Total	393,750	\$35,413
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>		

Summary of South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay in 2011

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2011 was 393,750 workers. This represents an increase of 1.2 percent from 2010. This chart indicates that three industries showed worker losses while eight industries increased during 2011. In 2011, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.8 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.



Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership & Industry Group 2010 - 2011 Change			
	2010	2011	Percent Change
Natural Resources and Mining	4,953	5,266	6.3%
Construction	20,111	20,129	0.1%
Manufacturing	36,960	39,204	6.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	79,566	80,696	1.4%
Information	6,542	6,383	-2.4%
Financial Activities	28,401	27,671	-2.6%
Professional and Business Services	27,538	28,582	3.8%
Education and Health Services	59,378	60,273	1.5%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	43,000	43,430	1.0%
Other Services	10,283	10,252	-0.3%
Total Private Ownership	316,732	321,886	1.6%
Federal Government	11,936	11,529	-3.4%
State Government	14,439	14,434	0.0%
Local Government	46,091	45,901	-0.4%
Total Government	72,466	71,864	-0.8%
State Total	389,198	393,750	1.2%
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, 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 2011 was \$35,413. This represents an increase of 3.2 percent from 2010.

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 \$13,384 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$58,754.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Industry Group 2010 - 2011 Change			
	2010	2011	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$33,963	\$35,936	5.8%
Construction	\$38,109	\$38,999	2.3%
Manufacturing	\$39,899	\$41,474	3.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$31,217	\$32,388	3.8%
Information	\$39,983	\$41,937	4.9%
Financial Activities	\$43,378	\$45,502	4.9%
Professional and Business Services	\$42,273	\$43,000	1.7%
Education and Health Services	\$39,732	\$41,053	3.3%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$13,124	\$13,384	2.0%
Other Services	\$25,185	\$26,159	3.9%
Total Private Ownership	\$33,887	\$35,085	3.5%
Government			
Federal Government	\$55,562	\$58,754	5.7%
State Government	\$41,184	\$41,212	0.1%
Local Government	\$29,730	\$30,023	1.0%
Total Government	\$36,267	\$36,880	1.7%
Statewide Total	\$34,331	\$35,413	3.2%
<i>Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

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.)

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2011			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	775	5,266	\$35,936
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	705	4,433	\$32,186
Mining	70	833	\$55,893
Construction	3,885	20,129	\$38,999
Construction	3,885	20,129	\$38,999
Manufacturing	1,125	39,204	\$41,474
Manufacturing	1,125	39,204	\$41,474
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,126	80,696	\$32,388
Wholesale Trade	2,530	18,976	\$48,935
Retail Trade	4,065	50,188	\$23,713
Transportation and Warehousing	1,347	9,461	\$37,640
Utilities	184	2,071	\$67,034
Information	551	6,383	\$41,937
Information	551	6,383	\$41,937
Financial Activities	3,131	27,671	\$45,502
Finance and Insurance	2,135	24,257	\$47,949
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	996	3,414	\$28,121
Professional and Business Services	4,574	28,582	\$43,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,763	11,142	\$49,216
Management of Companies and Enterprises	188	3,768	\$88,051
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,623	13,672	\$25,519
Education and Health Services	2,713	60,273	\$41,053
Educational Services	268	3,476	\$29,657
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,445	56,797	\$41,751
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry, continued
2011**

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,222	43,430	\$13,384
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	708	6,325	\$15,967
Accommodation and Food Services	2,514	37,105	\$12,944
Other Services	2,205	10,252	\$26,159
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,205	10,252	\$26,159
Government	2,483	71,864	\$36,880
Federal Government	834	11,529	\$58,754
State Government	799	14,434	\$41,212
Local Government	850	45,901	\$30,023

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Natural Resources & Mining Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	775	5,266	\$35,936
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	705	4,433	\$32,186
Crop Production	225	1,001	\$31,608
Animal Production	332	2,770	\$30,787
Forestry and Logging	31	117	\$32,691
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	6	22	\$17,251
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	111	523	\$41,214
Mining	70	833	\$55,893
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	33	\$85,617
Mining, except Oil and Gas	49	766	\$53,192
Support Activities for Mining	17	34	\$87,892
<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 and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Industry

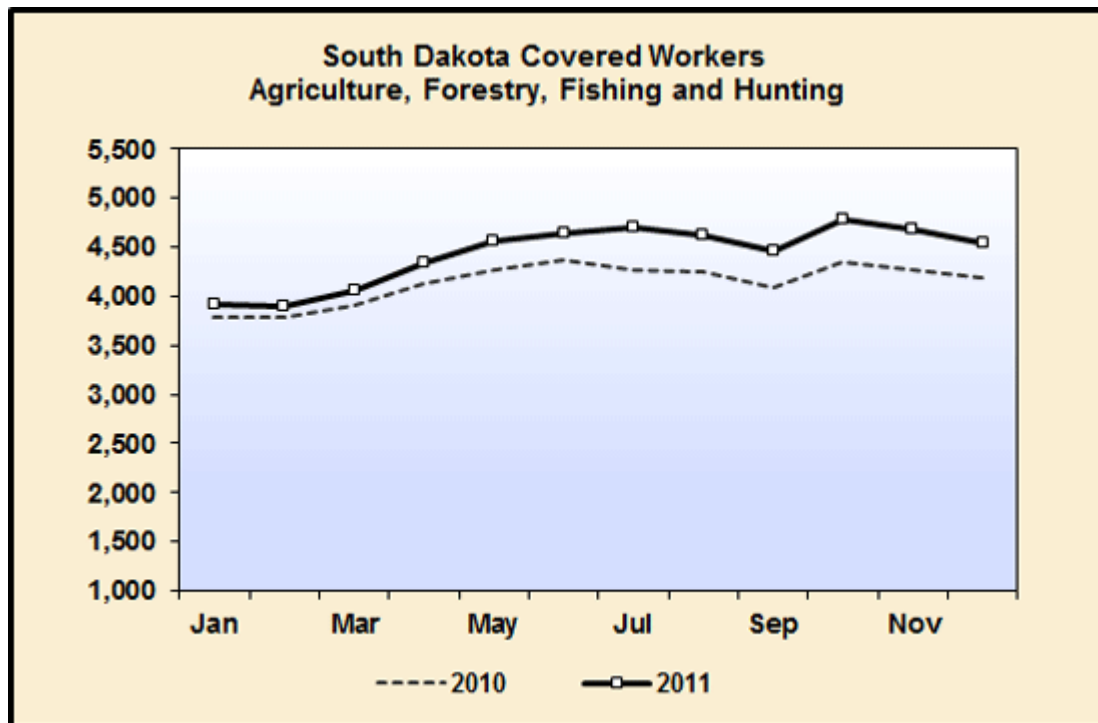
NAICS Sector 11

The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** industry experienced a worker gain from 2010 to 2011, adding 294 workers (7.1 percent) for an annual average employment level of 4,433. The annual pay of workers also increased, rising by \$1,315 (4.3 percent) to \$32,186. The industry added 94 more workers than the previous year. Percentage-wise, this industry showed the second largest worker increase of all major sector industries.

Four of the five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2010 and 2011. Establishments in the **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) made up 61 percent of the gain, followed by **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) contributing 21 percent of the gain, and **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) at 18 percent of the worker increase in this subsector. They added 179, 62, and 54 jobs, respectively, over the year and increased 6.9 percent, 13.4 and 5.7 percent, respectively. The only other subsector is **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113), which noted a small worker gain.

The only subsector to lose workers was **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114), which lost three workers (12 percent).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had an annual pay increase of \$1,315 from 2010 to 2011. The **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** subsector (NAICS 114) led the way with a (13.8 percent) increase worth \$2,093. All five subsectors in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had annual pay increases.



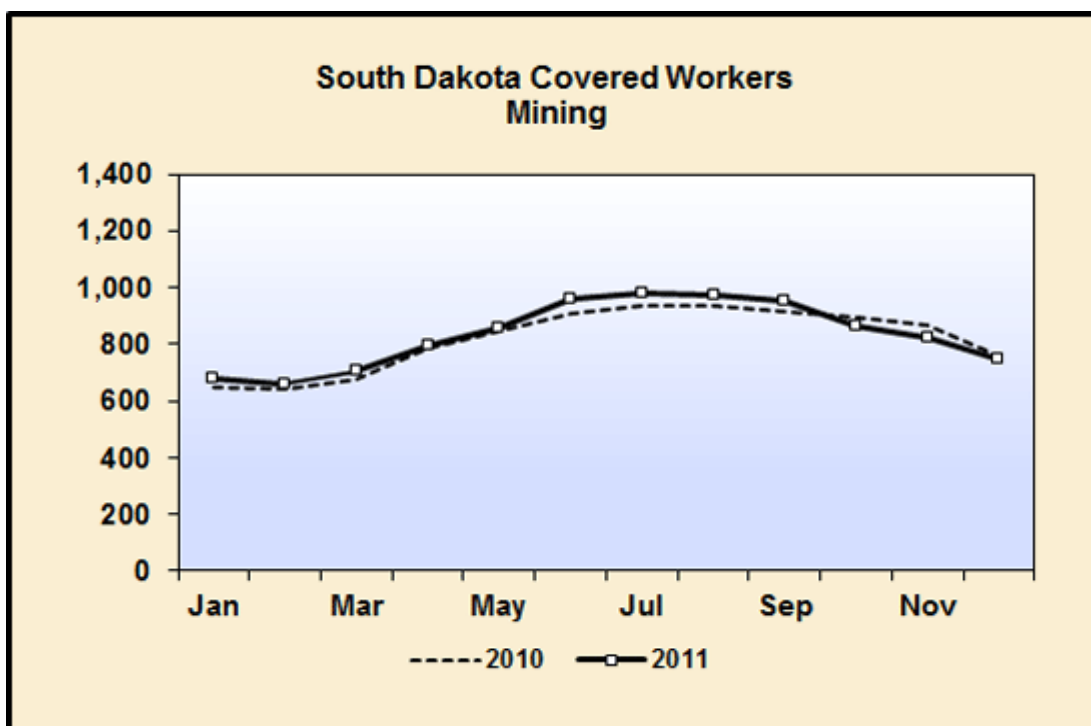
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction NAICS Sector 21

After two straight years of worker losses in the **Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction** industry (Sector 21) a gain of 10 workers (1.2 percent) was realized in 2011. This minimal increase brought the total worker level for the entire industry to 833. All three subsectors gained employees in 2011. **Support Activities** (NAICS 213) led the way with six employees, a 21.4 percent increase in workers over 2010. The seemingly large percentage increase can be attributed to the small size of the subsector. This increase can be the result of support activities preparing for the expectation of South Dakota becoming an oil producing state like its neighbor to the north (North Dakota). 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.

The **Mining (except Oil and Gas)** subsector (NAICS 212) gained three workers (0.4 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.

Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211), the smallest subsector in this industry, remained relatively stable and added one worker in 2011, bringing the total to 33 workers. Apparently the oil shortages worldwide and the high crude oil prices have not impacted growth in this extraction subsector in South Dakota, but expectations are high for future years based on the success of surrounding states. 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 average annual pay for this industry sector increased by \$6,363 (12.8 percent), bringing the average annual pay up to \$55,893 in 2011. This industry retained its fourth place ranking among the higher paying industries; it has remained among the highest-paying industries in the state for several years.



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 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	3,885	20,129	\$38,999
Construction	3,885	20,129	\$38,999
Construction of Buildings	1,260	5,127	\$36,208
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	405	3,418	\$48,762
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,220	11,584	\$37,353
Totals may not add due to rounding.			
Data subject to revision.			
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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.

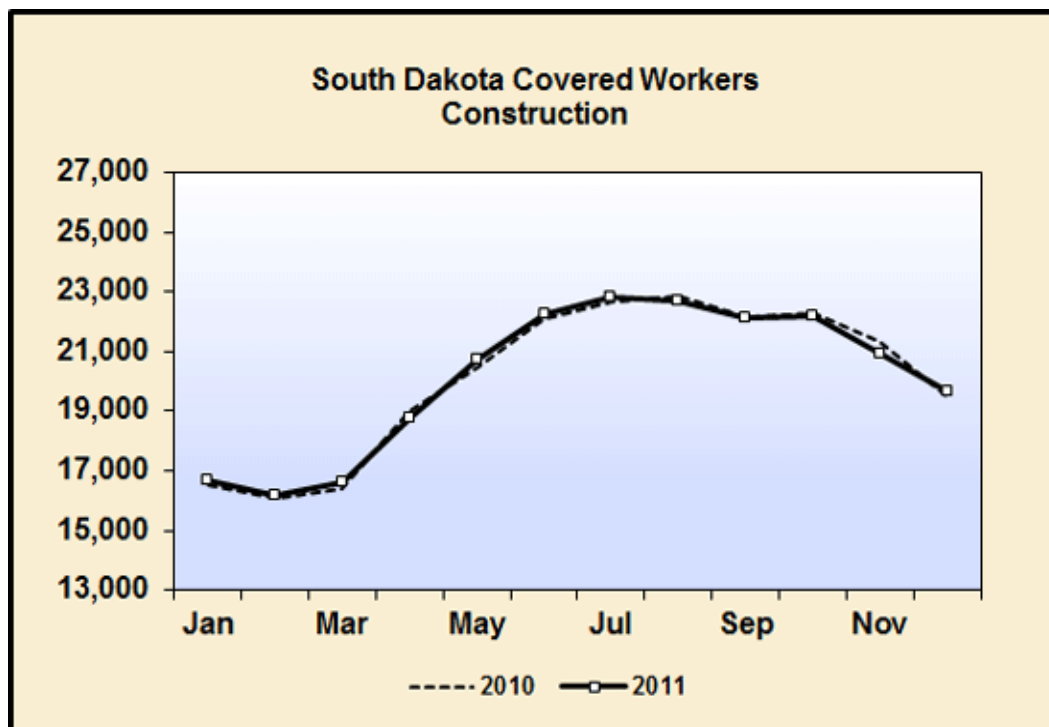
Recovery from the 2009 recession became more evident in 2011. Worker losses in 2009 totaled 1,413 and were less than half that in 2010 at 713. Only two workers were added in 2011, for a total of 20,129. Sixteen establishments were lost in the Construction sector in 2011. Establishments in **Construction of Buildings** and **Specialty Trades** lost 14 and 13 establishments, respectively, while **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** gained 11 establishments.

Annual pay for workers in the Construction industry increased by \$814 (2.1 percent) in 2011, bringing the annual average total to \$38,999. Annual pay increased in both **Building Construction** and **Specialty Construction** but declined in **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction**.

Two of the three subsectors showed decreased worker levels in 2011. **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) lost 107 (3.0 percent) workers from 2010 to 2011, for a total of 3,418 workers.

Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236) lost 33 (0.6 percent) workers during the year, for a total of 5,127 workers.

Specialty Trade Construction (NAICS 238) was the only subsector to achieve worker gains in 2011, gaining 142 workers (1.2 percent) in 2011 for a total of 11,584. Specialty trade construction is by far the largest subsector in the construction industry, with totals exceeding the other two subsectors combined.



Manufacturing Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Manufacturing Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,125	39,204	\$41,474
Manufacturing	1,125	39,204	\$41,474
Food Manufacturing	133	7,963	\$38,116
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	14	269	\$34,464
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	24	399	\$32,005
Apparel Manufacturing	7	190	\$28,472
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	60	1,975	\$39,385
Paper Manufacturing	12	723	\$46,177
Printing and Related Support Activities	104	1,342	\$37,432
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	5	12	\$40,832
Chemical Manufacturing	45	1,079	\$57,155
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	45	1,376	\$38,547
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	88	1,529	\$48,084
Primary Metal Manufacturing	7	550	\$43,054
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	168	3,710	\$40,520
Machinery Manufacturing	120	6,185	\$47,169
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	36	2,274	\$41,792
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	12	377	\$40,669
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	61	2,477	\$40,294
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	80	1,999	\$32,605
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	101	4,761	\$42,749
<i>*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Totals may not add due to rounding.</i> <i>Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Manufacturing Sector

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2011, the **Manufacturing** industry increased its employment level by 2,363 workers (6.4 percent) for an average of 39,204 workers. The number of establishments decreased by 12 for a total of 1,125 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, almost half of the industries had worker losses. In 2011, 17 of the 21 industries showed a gain in the number of workers, showing recovery from the recession. The following industries showed significant worker gains:

- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): 754 workers (13.9 percent)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 320 workers (9.4 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): 297 workers (13.6 percent)
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 286 workers (3.7 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): 138 workers (11.1 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 121 workers (5.6 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 109 workers (5.8 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 84 workers (4.4 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 70 workers (14.6 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 65 workers (1.4 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 39 workers (2.6 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): 37 workers (24.2 percent)

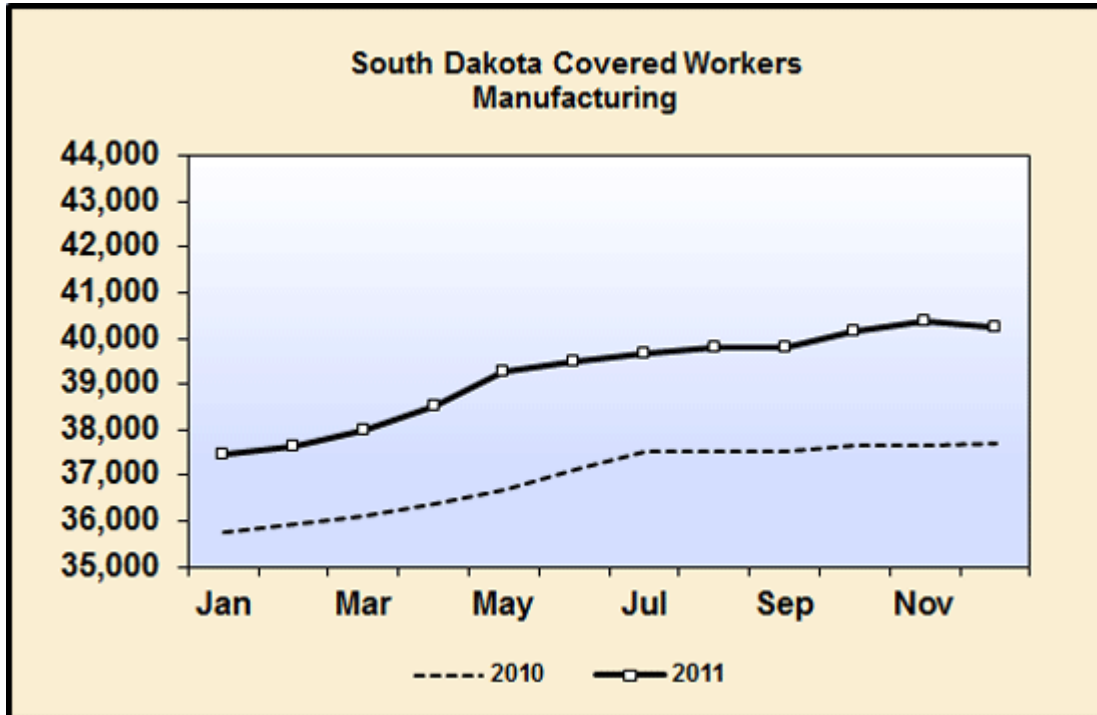
Despite overall gain in workers for this industry, three of the 21 Manufacturing industry sectors experienced decreased worker levels. Worker loss occurred mainly within the sectors of **Textile Product Mills** (NAICS 314) with 10 workers (2.4 percent) and **Printing and Related Support Activities** (NAICS 323) with seven workers (0.5 percent).

The 2011 annual pay for the Manufacturing sector was \$41,474, an increase of 4.1 percent compared to the 2010 level of \$39,838, with 17 of the 21 sectors increasing annual pay. The following industries had significant increases in their annual pay:

- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): \$5,812 (14.1 percent)
- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$4,751 (13.2)
- Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): \$3,352 (7.5 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): \$3,231 (6.0 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): \$2,875 (7.4 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): \$2,769 (10.8 percent)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): \$1,698 (5.2 percent)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): \$1,603 (4.1 percent)
- Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): \$912 (2.4 percent)
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): \$910 (2.4 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): \$759 (1.8 percent)

- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): \$444 (1.0 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$414 (1.1 percent)

Overall, the Manufacturing sector had a large increase in the number of workers from 2010 to 2011. The recession greatly impacted this industry, with a reduction in hours, temporary layoffs, permanent layoffs and an elimination of some seasonal workers all playing a part in large worker decreases during 2009. The 2010 data showed the manufacturing industry was starting to recover from the recession, and 2011 showed even stronger signs of recession recovery.



Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,126	80,696	\$32,388
Wholesale Trade	2,530	18,976	\$48,935
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	914	8,279	\$52,203
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	923	9,197	\$42,404
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	693	1,500	\$70,938
Table continued on next page.			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Group, continued
2011

Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Retail Trade	4,065	50,188	\$23,713
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	584	6,725	\$40,513
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	188	1,358	\$27,591
Electronics and Appliance Stores	217	1,702	\$32,355
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	413	4,891	\$28,306
Food and Beverage Stores	356	8,856	\$16,831
Health and Personal Care Stores	272	2,199	\$28,713
Gasoline Stations	630	5,779	\$17,019
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	338	2,486	\$14,845
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	206	2,053	\$18,773
General Merchandise Stores	183	9,983	\$19,671
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	502	2,848	\$19,932
Nonstore Retailers	176	1,308	\$36,331
Transportation and Warehousing	1,347	9,461	\$37,640
Air Transportation	30	216	\$29,889
Truck Transportation	941	5,073	\$42,003
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	97	1,241	\$16,803
Pipeline Transportation	8	67	\$94,689
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	11	82	\$15,675
Support Activities for Transportation	131	819	\$40,631
Postal Service	15	34	\$16,615
Couriers and Messengers	76	1,258	\$38,951
Warehousing and Storage	37	673	\$37,516
Utilities	184	2,071	\$67,034
Utilities	184	2,071	\$67,034

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

Wholesale Trade

NAICS Sector 42

The **Wholesale Trade** sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Three subsectors form the **Wholesale Trade** sector:

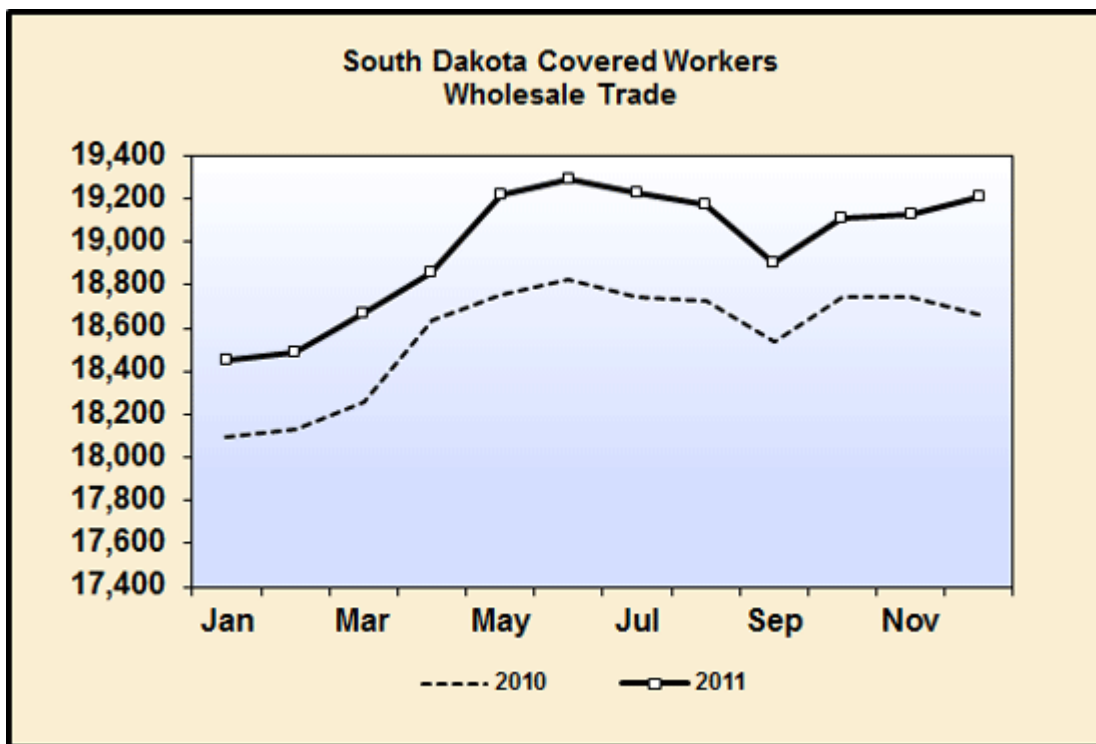
- Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
- Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
- Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers (NAICS 425)

Overall, the **Wholesale Trade** industry experienced a three-pronged uptick in workers, establishments and average annual pay in 2011. By the end of 2010, the industry had regained more than two-thirds of the workers lost in 2009. In 2011, the industry recaptured the remaining third and then some. With an increase of 325 workers, employment expanded by 1.7 percent in 2011. Annual pay for the industry rose by 4.7 percent (\$2,181). The number of establishments rose by 40, despite the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector's ongoing decline in establishments.

The **Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods** subsector grew in establishments, workers and annual pay. Fifty-seven establishments were added. Annual pay rose by 5.2 percent (\$2,580). A gain of 246 workers equaled a 3.1 percent increase. 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. They include motor vehicles, furniture, sporting goods, jewelry, equipment, toys and construction materials.

After a slight decline in the number of establishments in 2010, the **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** subsector bounced back in 2011 with an addition of 26 establishments. Workers decreased by five (0.1 percent), and annual pay increased by \$1,898 (4.7 percent). Establishments in this industry sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods generally have a normal life expectancy of less than three years. They include paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, food, apparel and newspapers.

Employment numbers rose in the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector during 2011, but the number of establishments continued to fall. This subsector gained 83 workers (a 5.9 percent increase) but lost 43 establishments. Annual pay decreased by \$93 (0.1 percent). Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. They arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis; therefore, annual pay can be unpredictable.



Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

For the first time since 2008, the **Retail Trade** sector's overall numbers for establishments, workers and annual pay all improved in 2011. The number of retail establishments increased by 14, bringing the total to 4,065. The industry also gained 732 employees (1.5 percent increase). Annual pay once again increased in all retail subsectors, up 3.2 percent to \$23,713.

Ranging from 0.1 to 4.8 percent growth, worker levels increased in nine of the 12 retail subsectors in 2011. Of the three whose numbers declined, only one, the **Miscellaneous Store Retailers** (NAICS 453) subsector, fell more than 1 percent. While the subsector's establishment numbers increased by one and average annual pay rose by \$323 (1.6 percent), worker numbers fell by 35 (1.2 percent). Retailers in this subsector run businesses such as floral shops, used merchandise stores, pet and pet supply stores, office supply stores and retail art dealers.

The **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** (NAICS 441) subsector continued its post-recession turnaround with the addition of 307 workers. The 4.8 percent climb is the greatest worker percentage increase among the 12 retail subsectors in 2011. Average annual pay increased by \$1,176 (3 percent). The number of establishments, however, declined by three. This subsector includes dealerships for new and used cars, boats, motorcycles and recreational vehicles, as well as automotive parts and tire stores.

A pair of subsectors grew in establishments, employees and average annual pay in 2011:

The **Health and Personal Care Stores** (NAICS 446) subsector continued on the growth path it has been on for several years. The subsector added 11 establishments, the most establishments added by a retail subsector. It also added 92 workers (a 4.4 percent increase). Annual pay increased by \$972 (3.5 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.

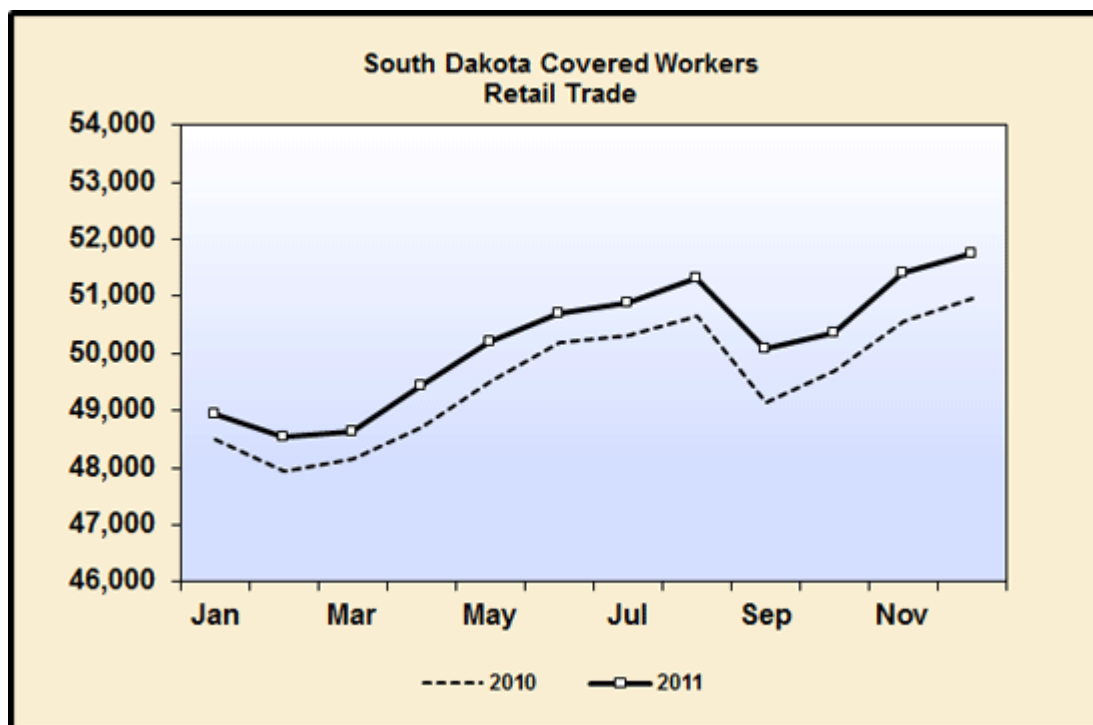
The **Electronics and Appliance Stores** (NAICS 443) subsector's average annual pay rose \$1,616 (5.3 percent), which is the greatest increase for the retail subsectors. This sector, which sells new electronics and appliance merchandise from point-of-sale locations, added six establishments and 11 workers (0.7 percent).

A trio of subsectors held steady in establishments, but grew in employment and annual pay:

After being one of the hardest hit retail sectors in 2009, **Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores** (NAICS 442) showed glimmers of a possible recovery. The subsector added 42 workers (3.2 percent), the third highest percentage increase among the retail subsectors. Annual pay increased by \$362 (1.3 percent). Many establishments in this sector have showrooms and large presentation areas. Retailers include furniture, office furniture, floor covering, window treatment and kitchenware stores.

Building Materials and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers (NAICS 444) increased employment by six and annual pay by \$1,203 (4.4 percent), with the second highest percentage increase among the subsectors. Stores in this subsector retail new building material and garden equipment from fixed point-of-sale locations. They include home centers, hardware stores, paint stores, nurseries and garden centers.

General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452) increased employment by 58 (0.6 percent) and pay by \$321 (1.7 percent). These stores sell a large variety of goods from a single location. Businesses include department stores, warehouse clubs, supercenters and dollar stores.



Transportation and Warehousing

NAICS Sectors 48-49

On the whole, **Transportation and Warehousing** took positive strides in establishments, workers and pay in 2011. Establishments increased by 29. The number of employees increased by 75 (0.8 percent). Average annual pay rose 4 percent (\$1,453).

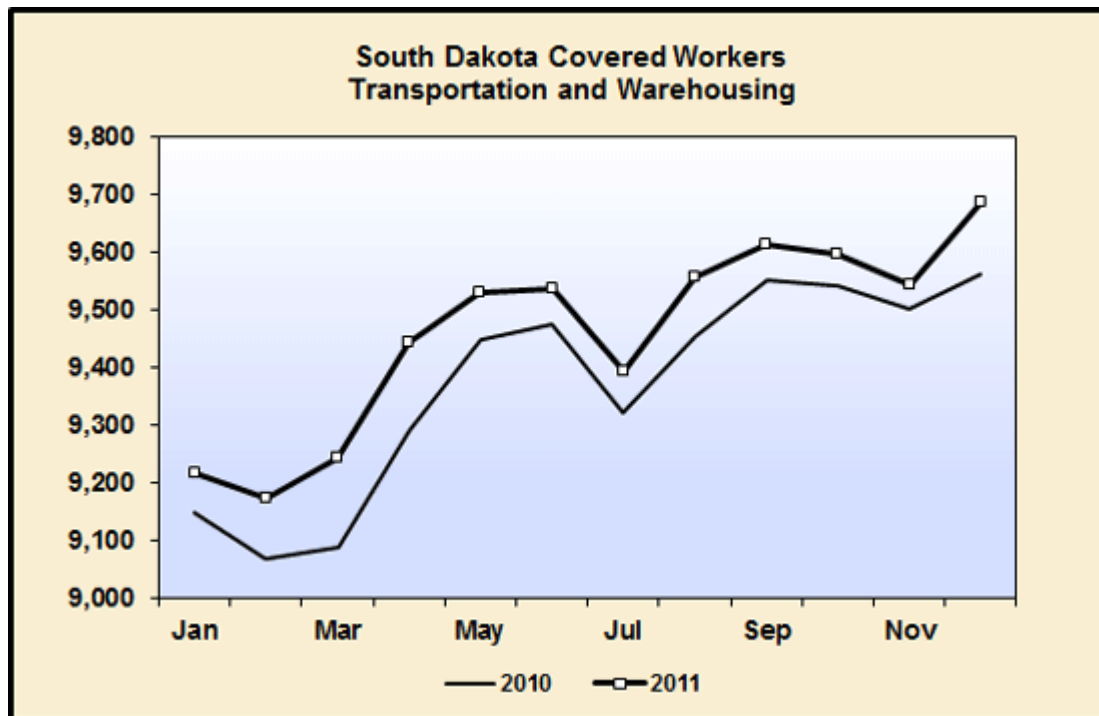
The Transportation and Warehousing sector splits into several subsectors:

- Each mode of transportation (i.e. air, rail, water, etc.)
- Warehousing and storage
- Support activities for transportation
- Passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes
- Postal services and courier services

After suffering the bulk of worker losses for the sector in 2010, the **Truck Transportation** subsector (NAICS 484) began a U-turn in 2011. This industry gained 45 workers (0.9 percent) and 11 establishments. Average annual pay increased by 4.7 percent (\$1,896). Truck transportation, which provides over-the-road cargo transportation, includes both general and specialized freight transport. Each of these categories can also be split into local (which typically is a same-day return trip) and long distance.

The **Support Activities for Transportation** subsector (NAICS 488) also improved in all three categories. With an increase of 31 workers, the subsector led the way with the highest percentage worker growth among the subsectors (3.9 percent). Establishments increased by 16. Average annual pay rose by 3.9 percent (\$1,538). Establishments provide services including air traffic control, motor vehicle towing and freight transportation arrangement.

On somewhat of a reverse course from the subsectors above, **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** (NAICS 485) declined in workers and annual pay during 2011. Establishment numbers rose by one. Worker levels fell by 22 (1.7 percent). Annual pay declined by 0.8 percent (\$132), making it the only Transportation and Warehousing subsector to incur a loss in annual pay. Activities in this subsector include a variety of passenger transportation options, such as urban transit systems, chartered buses, school buses, shuttle services and taxis.



Utilities

NAICS Sector 22

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

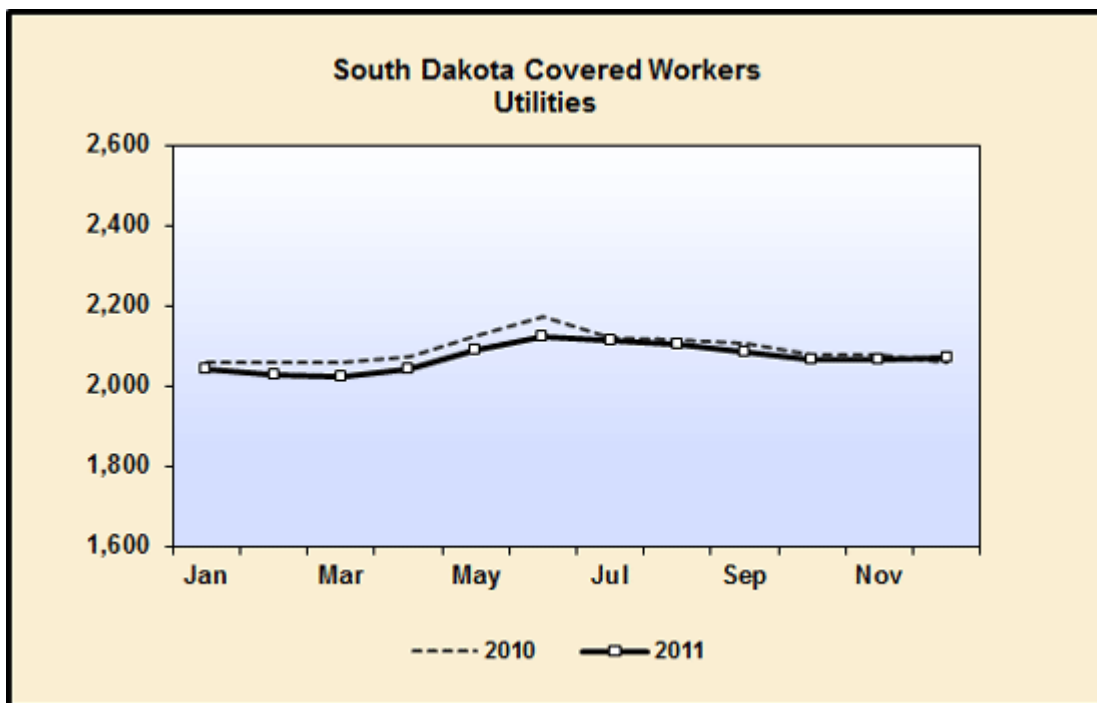
Over the year the Utilities sector added three establishments for a total of 184 but lost 21 workers overall. The Utilities subsector has one subsector, also called utilities, but has three industry groups within the subsector. Approximately 52 percent of the losses occurred in the same industry group that showed the largest losses in workers in 2010: **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 (2,071 workers in 2011, a loss of 21 workers from 2010). The majority of the workers in this sector (approximately 67 percent) are employed in the **Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution** subsector (NAICS 2211) which actually gained one establishment but lost 11 workers. The other two subsectors are **Natural Gas Distribution** (NAICS 2212), which remained constant in establishments but lost four employees, and **Water, Sewage and Other Systems** (NAICS 2213), which gained two establishments and lost six employees.

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 21 employee decrease for 2011 is back to normal numbers after the large decrease in 2010 of 270 caused by the completion of short term projects, such as replacing poles damaged by winter storms in 2009.

The Utilities industry ranks seventh ranking in largest annual pay increases in 2011 but still enjoyed one of the highest annual pay statistics in 2011. Annual pay increased by \$2,165 (3.3 percent) to \$67,034 for 2011. Utilities ranks second from the top for annual pay among all industries in 2011, beat out only by Management of Companies and Enterprises (Sector 55) at \$88,051.



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 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	551	6,383	\$41,937
Information	551	6,383	\$41,937
Publishing Industries, except Internet	150	1,649	\$32,132
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industry	84	556	\$12,062
Broadcasting, except Internet	67	1,136	\$34,879
Telecommunications	187	2,930	\$54,926
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	38	90	\$63,567
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing)	25	23	\$74,684
<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 and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Information Sector

NAICS Sector 51

The **Information** industry sector lost 126 workers (1.9 percent) during 2011. This loss resulted in a worker level of 6,383 compared to a level of 6,509 in 2010. The average annual pay did increase, at a rate of 4.8 percent or \$1,906. The 2011 annual pay for this sector was \$41,937, which remained higher than the statewide average of \$35,085.

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

The **Publishing** subsector (NAICS 511) had an increase of nine establishments and a decrease of 58 workers during 2011. There continues to be controversy 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. Internet is also more cost efficient, which has contributed to this subsector having a decline in workers. 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 5.2 percent for a 2011 average of \$32,132.

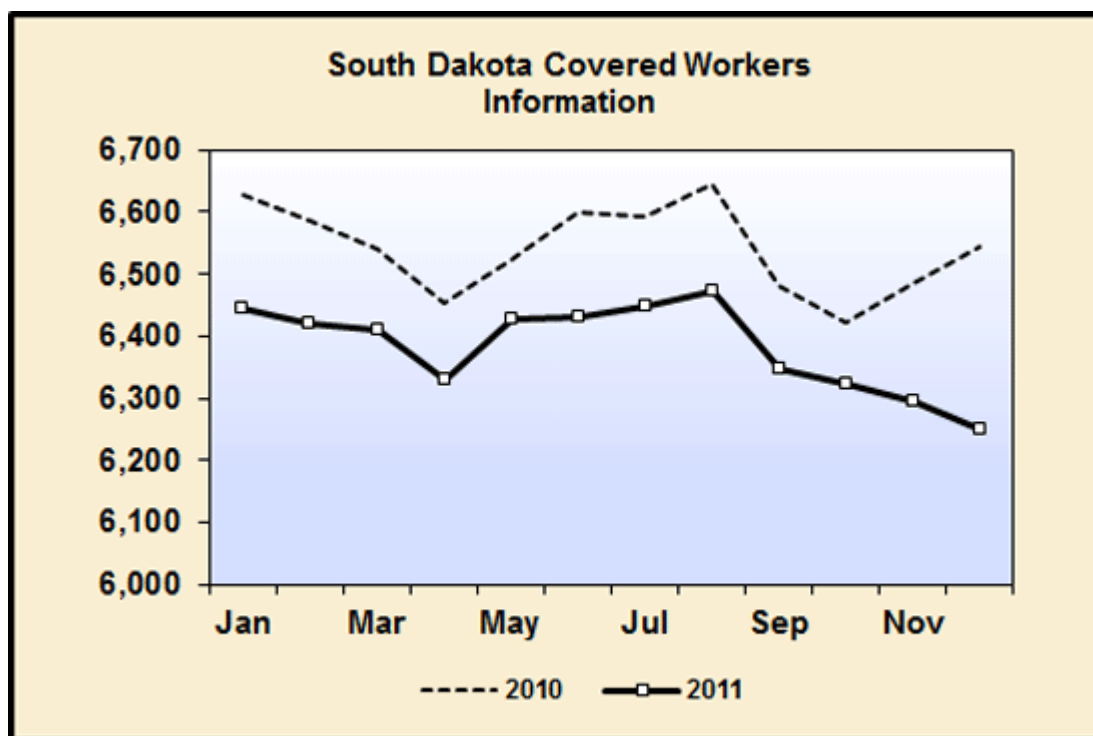
The **Motion Picture and Sound Recording** subsector (NAICS 512) had a decrease of 20 workers for 2011. The annual pay for this industry had a slight increase of 2.3 percent for a 2011 average of \$12,062, compared to a 2010 average of \$11,786. This low pay is indicative of a large number of part-time workers.

Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515) had a gain of six workers (0.5 percent) for a total of 1,136 workers for 2011. The number of establishments remained unchanged at 67. There was a 0.6 percent increase in annual pay for a 2011 average of \$34,879 compared to \$34,682 for 2010. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

The **Telecommunications** (NAICS 517) subsector had a decrease of 61 workers (2.0 percent) but had an increase in annual pay. The 2011 average pay was \$54,926, which increased 5.2 percent over the 2010 pay of \$52,219. Total average employment in this subsector was 2,930 for the year 2011. There was a decrease of 11 establishments from 2010.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector had an increase, showing an additional nine workers (11.1 percent), for a total annual average employment of 90 workers in 2011. The average annual pay for this subsector increased 12.7 percent for a 2011 average of \$63,567 compared to an average of \$56,392 in 2010. Industries in this subsector provide the infrastructure for hosting and/or data processing services.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) subsector had a decrease of two workers, or 8.0 percent. Annual pay increased in this subsector by \$6,727 (9.9 percent) for a 2011 average of \$74,684 compared to the 2010 average of \$67,957. The main components of this subsector are 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.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Financial Activities Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,131	27,671	\$45,502
Finance and Insurance	2,135	24,257	\$47,949
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	829	16,709	\$46,334
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	291	776	\$88,601
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	986	6,729	\$47,156
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	29	42	\$67,466
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	996	3,414	\$28,121
Real Estate	817	2,558	\$27,480
Rental and Leasing Services	173	830	\$29,468
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	6	26	\$48,097
<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 and Regulation, 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 883 workers (3.5 percent) for an annual average employment level of 24,257 in 2011. However, the annual pay for this industry increased at a rate of 5.3 percent (\$2,402) for a 2011 annual average pay of \$47,949.

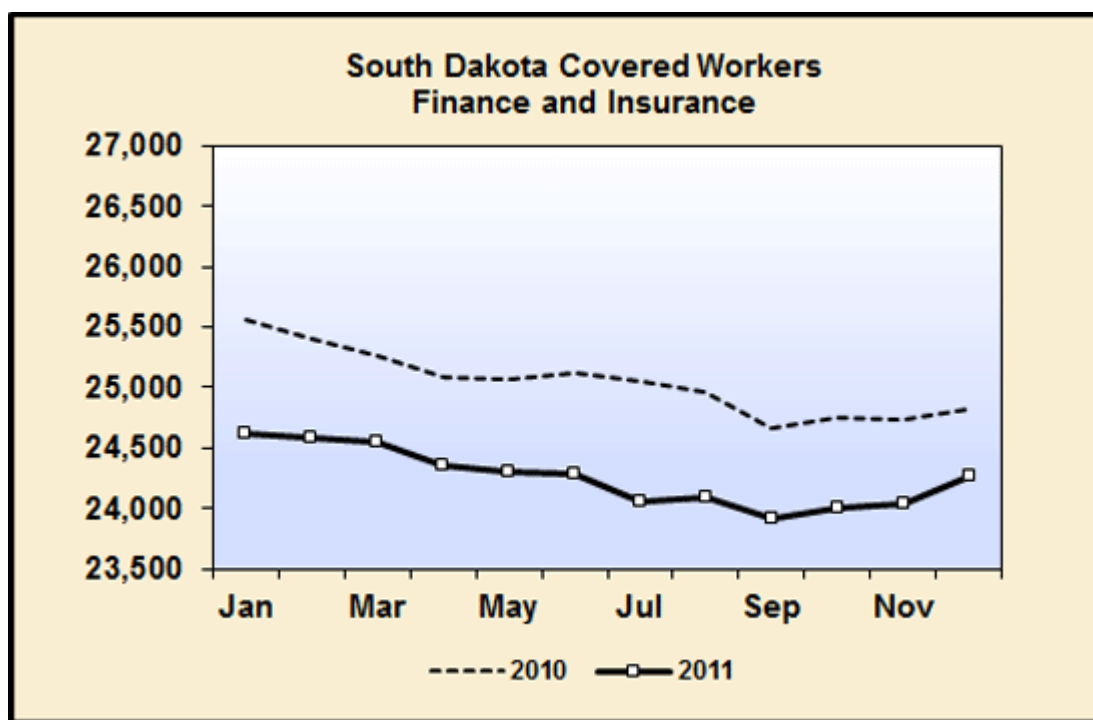
The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments that are primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or facilitating financial transactions by three principal types of activities. The first activity is to raise funds by taking deposits or issuing securities and incurring liabilities. The second activity is a pool risk by underwriting insurance and annuities, and the third is to provide specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance and employee benefit programs.

The **Credit Intermediation and Related Activities** (NAICS 522) industry subsector experienced worker losses from 2010 to 2011, with a drop of 894 workers. The average annual worker total was 16,709 workers in 2011, compared to 17,603 workers in 2010. The annual pay experienced a \$2,223 increase (5.0 percent) from 2010 to 2011. 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 decrease in workers during 2011, losing 14 workers to bring the total to 776. However, the annual pay had an increase of \$8,628 or 10.8 percent. Annual pay in 2010 was \$79,973 and rose to \$88,601 in 2011. 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 increased by 19 workers (or 0.3 percent) which brings the total number of workers to 6,729 for 2011. There was an increase in annual pay of \$2,007 or 4.4 percent. Annual pay for 2010 was \$45,149 and increased to \$47,156 in 2011. 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 slight increase of 6 workers in 2011 to a level of 42. This subsector experienced a slight decrease in annual pay of \$172 or 0.3 percent. Total annual pay in 2010 was \$67,638 and decreased to \$67,466 for 2011. This sector includes insurance and employee benefit funds and other investment pools and funds.



Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector

NAICS Sector 53

The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** industry experienced a worker loss from 2010 to 2011, decreasing by 10 workers (0.3 percent) for a total of 3,414 workers. However, the industry did show positive pay growth for the same time period, increasing by \$951 (3.5 percent) for an annual average pay of \$28,121.

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 75 percent, work in the real estate subsector.

The **Real Estate** subsector had a positive worker change from 2010 to 2011, with a net gain of 41 workers (1.6 percent). Establishments classified in this subsector are primarily involved in the following activities:

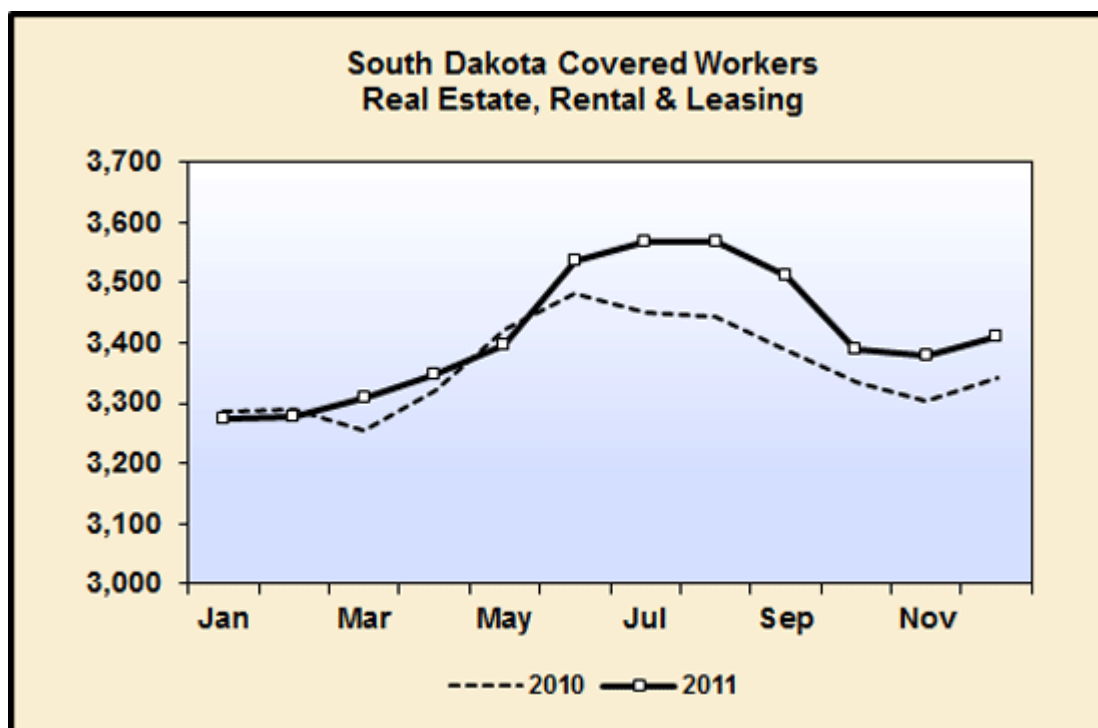
- Renting or leasing real estate to others
- Managing real estate for others
- Selling or buying real estate for others
- Providing other services, such as appraisal, fiduciary or escrow services

Lessors of Real Estate were responsible for the majority of worker gains 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. Real Estate agents and brokers who operate their own offices had minimal increases. The housing market remains steady for South Dakota compared to the national market.

The majority of worker losses in this industry sector occurred in the **Rental and Leasing Services** industry subsector, with a decrease of 47 workers (5.4 percent) in 2011. Annual pay, however, continues showing growth, with an increase of \$1,344 (4.8 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. These types of stores suffer losses due to consumers having access to other means of purchasing movies and games especially through the internet, vending machines and cable networks. On a brighter note, automotive equipment rental and leasing establishments increased its workforce. These establishments are primarily engaged in renting or leasing all types of vehicles.

Worker levels in the **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** subsector decreased during 2011, with a loss of four workers. This subsector has small representation in terms of total workers. Businesses in this subsector own patents, trademarks and franchise agreements which they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee; they may or may not have created those assets. Establishments which provide brand name licensing, industrial design licensing, patent buying and licensing, and trademark licensing belong in this industry. Oil royalty companies also belong in this subsector.



Professional and Business Services Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Professional and Business Services Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	4,574	28,582	\$43,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,763	11,142	\$49,216
Professional and Technical Services	2,763	11,142	\$49,216
Management of Companies and Enterprises	188	3,768	\$88,051
Management of Companies and Enterprises	188	3,768	\$88,051
Administration & Support, & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,623	13,672	\$25,519
Administrative and Support Services	1,486	12,876	\$25,030
Waste Management and Remediation Services	137	796	\$33,428
<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 and Regulation, 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 lost 36 workers (0.3 percent) from 2010 to 2011 for a total annual average employment level of 11,142. This industry experienced an increase in annual pay of \$2,509 (5.4 percent) for a new average of \$49,216.

This industry sector embraces a variety of establishments specializing in performing professional, scientific, and technical 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. The individual industries of this sector are defined on the basis of the particular expertise and training of the services provider. This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics. These establishments are classified in a different sector.

The distinguishing feature of the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subsector is the fact that most of the industries grouped in it have production processes that are almost wholly dependent on worker

skills. In most of these industries, equipment and materials are not of major importance. Thus, the establishments classified in this subsector sell expertise. Much of the expertise requires postsecondary education, though not in every case.

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 customers.

Several establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry subsector (NAICS 541) experienced worker increases during 2011. The following industry groups all had increased worker levels from 2010 to 2011:

- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)
- Architectural, Engineering and Related Services (NAICS 5413)
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services (5415)
- Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (NAICS 5416)
- Scientific Research and Development Services (5417)

An increase in the number of workers within **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 were recognized within surveying and mapping services where establishments conduct mapping activities of the surface of the earth. Testing laboratories also contributed to these worker increases.

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

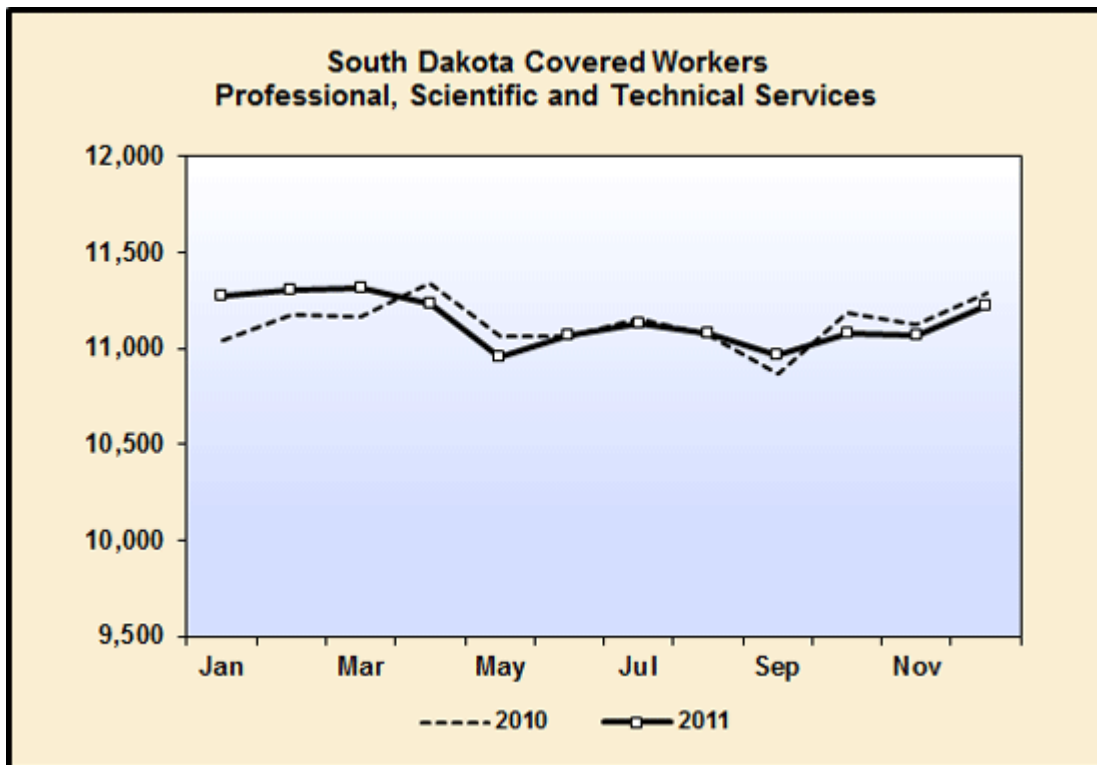
Legal Services experienced employment gains during 2011. Legal practitioner's offices comprise this industry and activities encompass legal advice and representation within the practice of law. Establishments in this industry offer knowledge in a range or in specific areas of law, such as criminal or corporate law.

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

- Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412)
- Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)

Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, such as marketing research and public opinion research services suffered worker losses during 2011. 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 commercial photography services showed downward growth in employment numbers.

Although these industry groups suffered worker losses, and the sector as a whole declined in worker levels, there is still a correlation to the continued consumer demand for the specialized services which it offers.

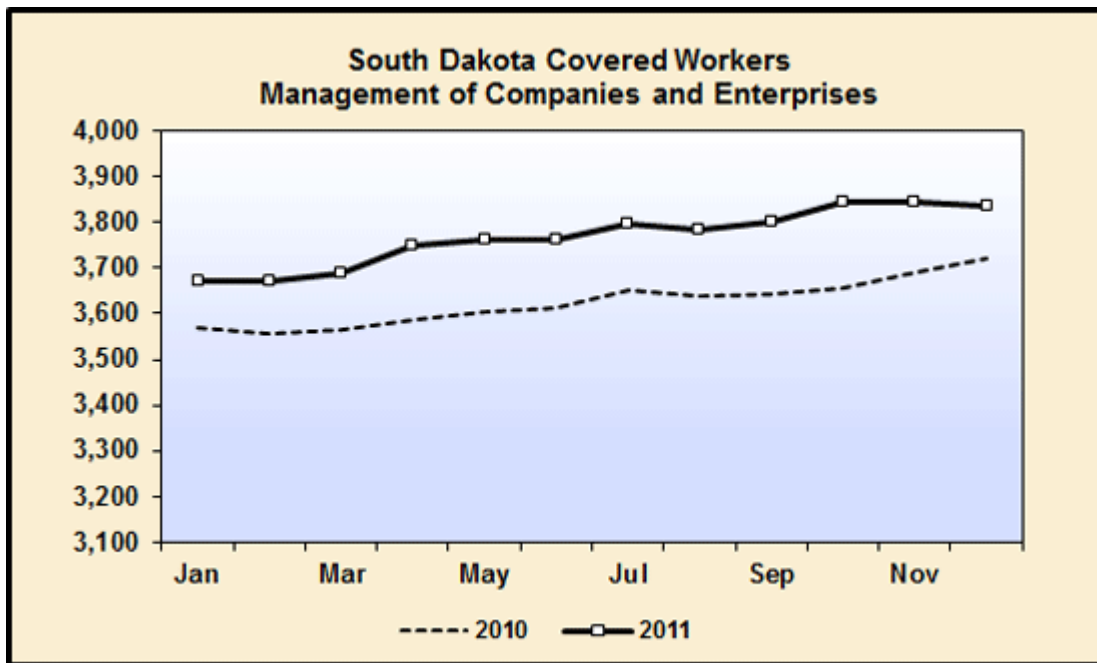


Management of Companies and Enterprises

NAICS Sector 55

After a rebound across the board in 2010, the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector continued its upward trend in establishments and workers in 2011. Establishments in this sector hold the securities of other companies for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions. This sector also includes places that normally handle the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role on behalf of another company.

In 2011, this sector added four establishments and 155 workers. This equaled a 4.3 percent increase in employees. Average annual pay over the year declined by 1 percent, but the sector easily continued its reign as South Dakota's highest-paying industry at \$88,051. Annual pay for this sector tends to be markedly more than other sectors, thanks to its highly skilled occupations. The majority of workers are in high-level management positions.



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

The average number of workers in the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** industry increased 7.3 percent from 2010 to 2011. Employment gains of 936 helped the industry escalate to a new level, with an annual average of 13,672 in 2011. The annual pay for this sector increased \$254 (1.0 percent) for an average of \$25,519 in 2011.

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 933 equated to a 7.8 percent increase in 2011. Most of these workers were employed by businesses providing employment services which include 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 once again in demand. These establishments include those workers involved in placing clients with employers seeking help on both a temporary and permanent basis. These services continue to be an important and practical labor supply strategy for employers all across South Dakota who benefit from the specialized day-to-day services provided by them.

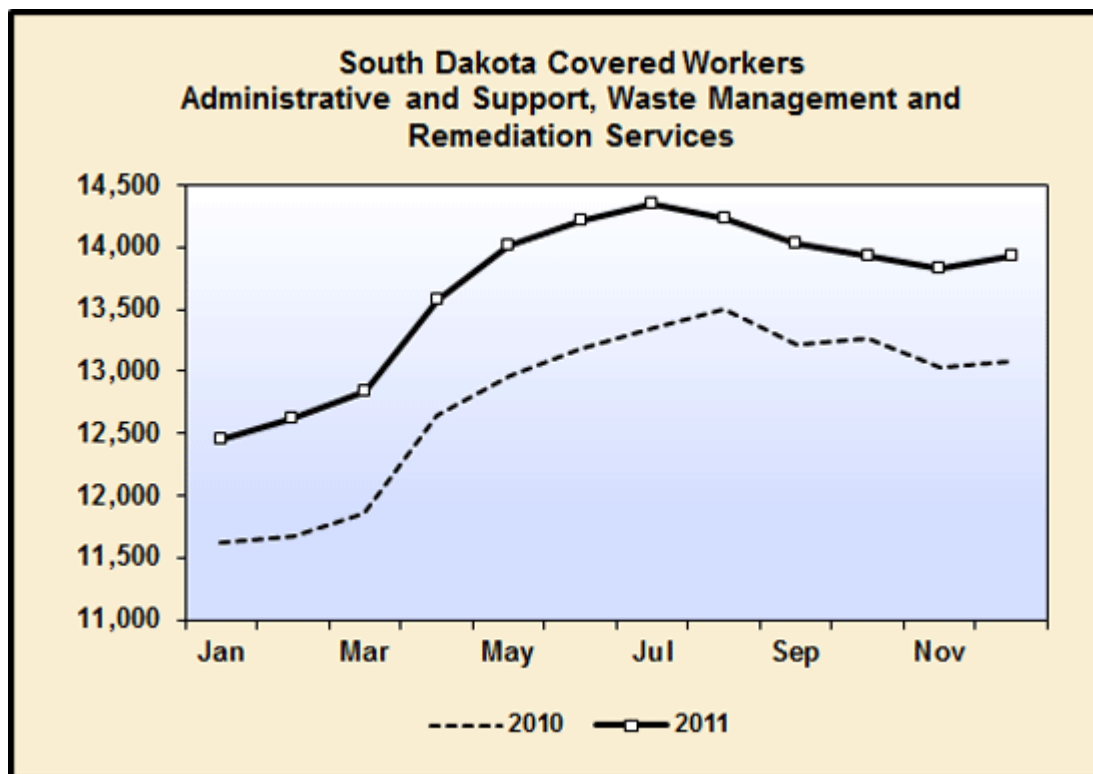
A jump in establishments involved in business support services accounted for some of the worker increase during 2011. This industry group includes establishments engaged in performing ongoing and routine business support functions for businesses and organizations, which businesses had traditionally done internally. For example, telemarketing bureaus and other contact centers are included in the business support services subsector. Establishments primarily engaged in providing photocopying, duplicating, blueprinting or word processing services are branded in business support services.

Job growth occurred within this same subsector in those establishments involved in investigation and security services. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in detective services and security guard and patrol services. Steady growth in worker numbers occurred throughout 2011.

Services to Buildings and Dwellings realized a positive change in worker levels for 2011. Establishments classified in janitorial and housekeeping services along with landscaping services, such as lawn care and maintenance, all impacted the overall increase of workers.

The number of workers in the **Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 562) subsector improved slightly (3 workers or 0.4 percent) for a 2011 average worker level of 796. The annual pay showed a gain of \$944 (2.9 percent) for an annual average of \$33,428. Establishments included in this subsector which

showed worker gains collect, treat and dispose hazardous or nonhazardous waste materials. Offsetting those gains were job decreases among businesses providing remediation and other waste management services. These establishments provide cleanup of contaminated buildings and mine sites.



Education and 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 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,713	60,273	\$41,053
Educational Services	268	3,476	\$29,657
Educational Services	268	3,476	\$29,657
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,445	56,797	\$41,751
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,379	14,774	\$62,436
Hospitals	56	21,563	\$46,178
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	383	12,973	\$23,152
Social Assistance	627	7,487	\$20,406
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision.			
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Educational Services Industry

NAICS Sector 61

The number of workers within the **Educational Services** industry increased throughout 2011, expanding by 157 workers (4.7 percent). Some categories of this subsector had employment growth, which was offset by declines in others. The 2011 average number of workers within Educational Services settled at 3,476. While worker numbers steadily increased, average annual pay decreased \$691 (2.3 percent) for a 2011 annual average of \$29,657.

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide assortment of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as 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.

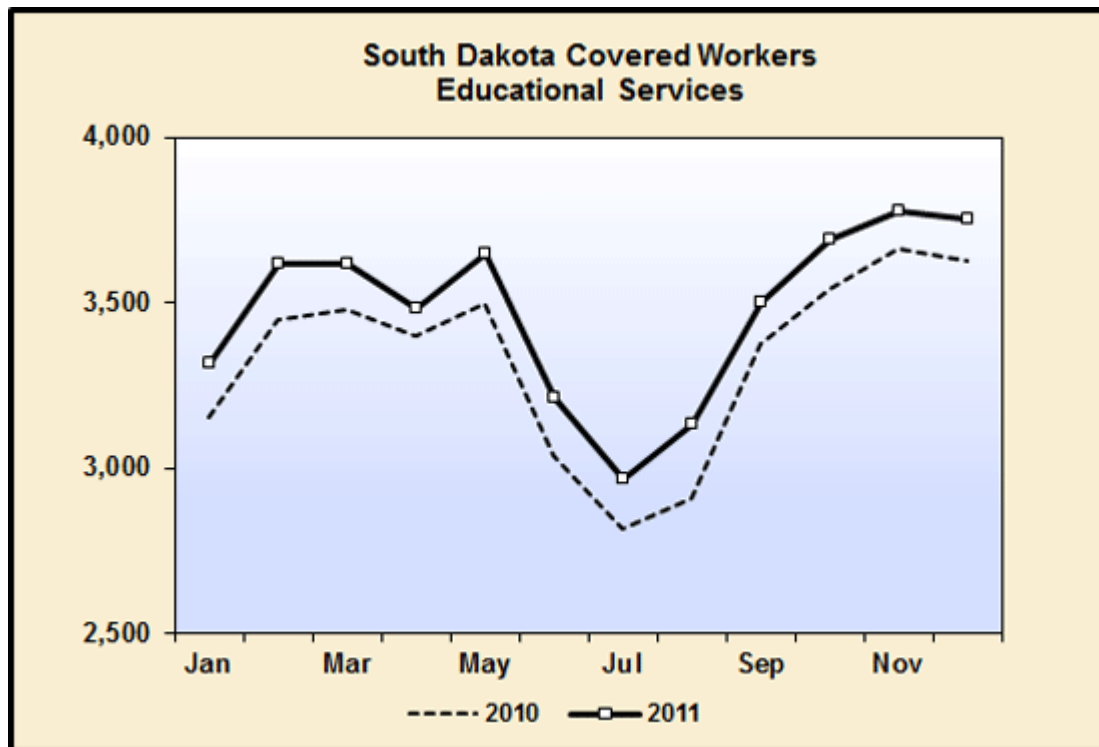
Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors who explain, demonstrate, supervise and direct learning. Instruction is communicated in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home through correspondence, television, the Internet or other electronic 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.

The Educational Services industry has one subsector, which is also entitled **Educational Services** (NAICS 611). 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, universities and professional schools. These institutions correspond to a recognized series of formal levels of education designated by diplomas, associate degrees and bachelors and higher degrees. Less formal venues include seminars, sport camps or a specific computer software package. 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.

Worker growth in this industry resulted from the continuing emphasis on improving and increasing the education of our population in general, as well as those currently employed but in need of improving their skills. Colleges, universities and professional schools were responsible for some of the growth in worker levels. Other schools and instruction providers, such as sports and recreation instruction and standardization examination services, experienced growth in the number of workers. Elementary and secondary schools experienced worker growth throughout 2011, expanding due to population growth in some areas.

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

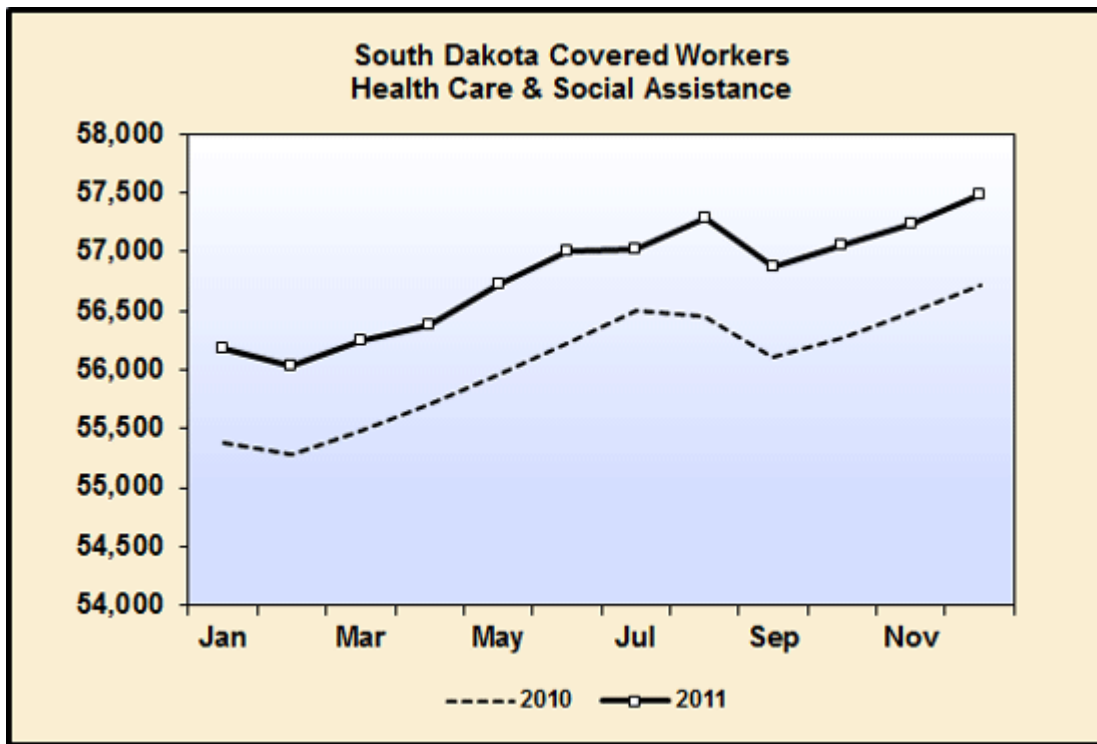
Employment in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector continued to climb. This is not unexpected with the greying of America, including the large baby boomer generation. This industry is comprised of Ambulatory Health Care Services, Hospitals, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities, and Social Assistance programs.

From 2010 to 2011 there were 60 establishments added for a total of 2,445. This industry added 743 workers in 2011 (1.3 percent). The annual pay went from \$40,288 in 2010 to \$41,751 in 2011 (3.6 percent). During 2011 the largest growth in establishments was in **Ambulatory Health Care Services** (NAICS 621), which saw an increase of 31 establishments. Nursing and Residential Care Facilities and Social Assistance added 17 and 12 establishments, respectively. The Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621) subsector employment level in 2010 was 14,585, rising by 189 workers in 2011 to 14,774. The workers in this industry did achieve the second largest increase (\$1,889) in annual wages, from \$60,547 in 2010 to \$62,436 in 2011 (3.1 percent).

The **Hospitals** (NAICS 622) subsector worker level increased from 20,935 in 2010 to 21,563 in 2011, an increase of 628 workers (3.0 percent). This is the largest worker increase in this industry but really reflects a transfer of workers from the **Ambulatory Health Care Service** subsector (NAICS 621) due to an industry reclassification.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** subsector (NAICS 623) continued the trend we saw in 2010 of adding new establishments, going from 366 establishments in 2010 to 383 in 2011; however, the worker level decreased. In 2010 workers in this subsector earned \$22,572 annually, and in 2011 annual wages were \$23,152 (a 2.6 percent increase).

The **Social Assistance** (NAICS 624) subsector added 12 establishments in 2011 compared to 15 added in 2010. The increase of 27 workers over the year seems to show that either the new establishments were small or that larger establishments trimmed employment levels.



Leisure and Hospitality Industry Group

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Leisure and Hospitality Services Industry Group 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,222	43,430	\$13,384
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	708	6,325	\$15,967
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	126	1,024	\$14,354
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	41	500	\$22,892
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	541	4,801	\$15,590
Accommodation and Food Services	2,514	37,105	\$12,944
Accommodation	589	8,235	\$15,415
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,925	28,870	\$12,238
Totals may not add due to rounding.			
Data subject to revision.			
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

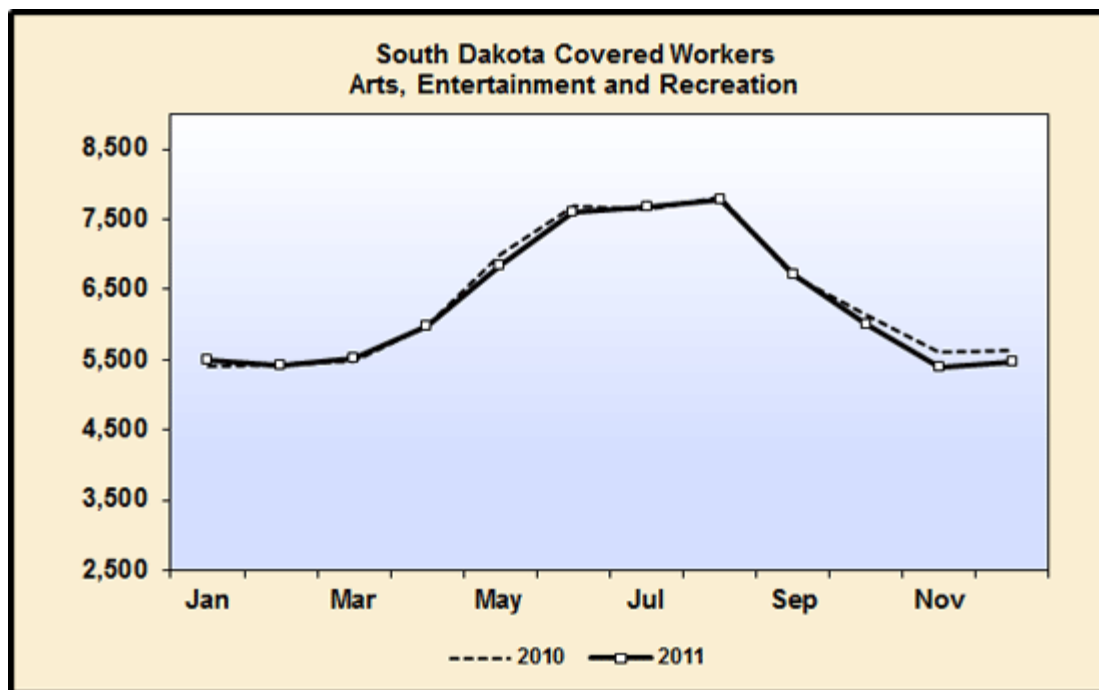
NAICS Sector 71

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 had an employment decline of 1.3 percent workers over the year compared to a loss of 1.2 percent in 2010. The largest employment drop occurred in the amusement, gambling and recreation subsector.

The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** (NAICS 711) subsector grew in all areas. In 2010 there were 118 establishments and 126 in 2011, a growth of eight establishments. The addition of 48 workers in this subsector translates to an increase of 4.9 percent. Annual wages rose from \$13,857 in 2010 to \$14,354 (3.6 percent).

The subsector of **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** (NAICS 712) went from 44 establishments in 2010 to 41 but gained eight workers. The good news in this small subsector is an increase in annual wages, up from \$20,453 in 2010 to \$22,892 in 2011 for a gain of \$2,439 (11.9 percent).

The subsector with the most workers, **Amusements, Gambling and Recreation** (NAICS 713), covers a large range of establishments, from amusement parks, water parks and arcades to casinos and bingo parlors. As in the previous two years, this subsector continued to note small losses. The average number of workers in 2010 was 4,939; in 2011 there were 4,801. This equates to a loss of 138 workers (2.8 percent). The average annual pay level dipped by less than one percent from \$15,626 in 2010 to \$15,590 in 2011.



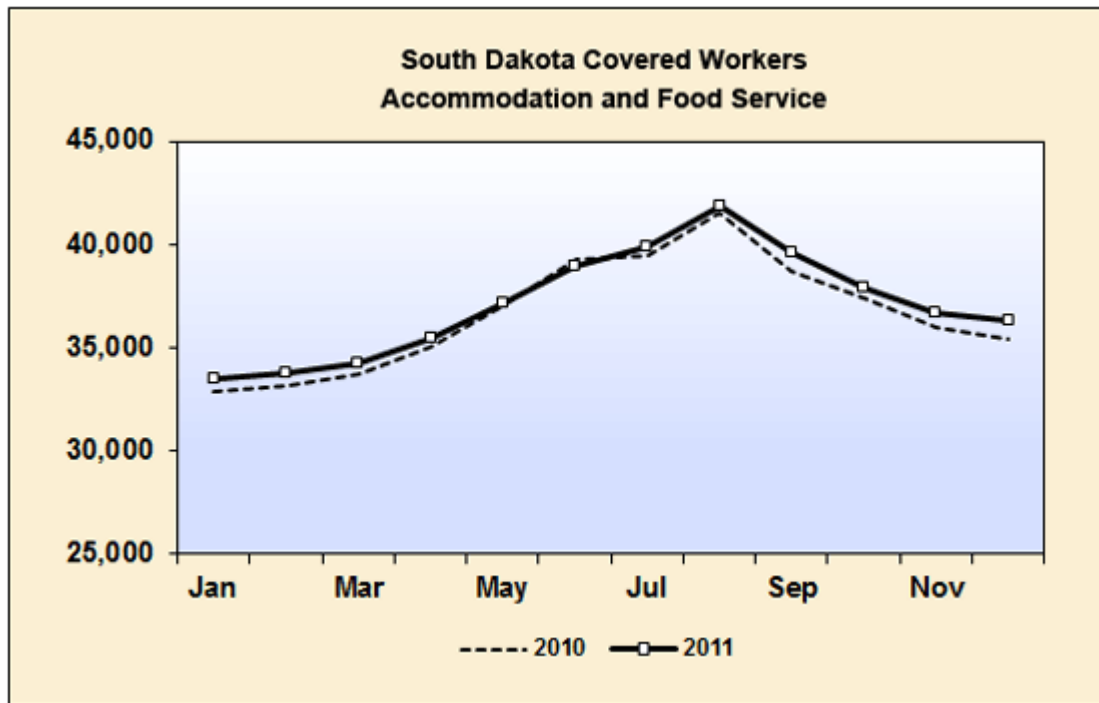
Accommodation and Food Service

NAICS Sector 72

Accommodation and Food Service is a large industry sector which held steady with small percentage increases in both employment and average annual wages. In 2010 the average employment was 36,642; in 2011 it was 37,105, an increase of 463 workers (1.3 percent). Annual pay went from \$12,644 in 2010 to \$12,944 in 2011, an increase of \$280 (2.2 percent). This industry added 15 establishments in 2011.

The **Accommodations** subsector (NAICS 721) added eight establishments between 2010 and 2011 for a total of 589. Annual pay rose by \$523 to \$15,415 in 2011 (3.5 percent).

The **Food Service** subsector's (NAICS 722) employment level went from 28,432 in 2010 to 28,870 in 2011. Those 438 workers represent a modest increase of 1.5 percent. The annual average wage went up from \$12,021 in 2010 to \$12,238 in 2011 (1.8 percent).



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 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,205	10,252	\$26,159
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,205	10,252	\$26,159
Repair and Maintenance	985	4,013	\$32,090
Personal and Laundry Services	492	2,658	\$20,272
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	516	3,327	\$24,462
Private Households	212	254	\$16,297
<i>Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Other Services (except Public Administration)

NAICS Sector 81

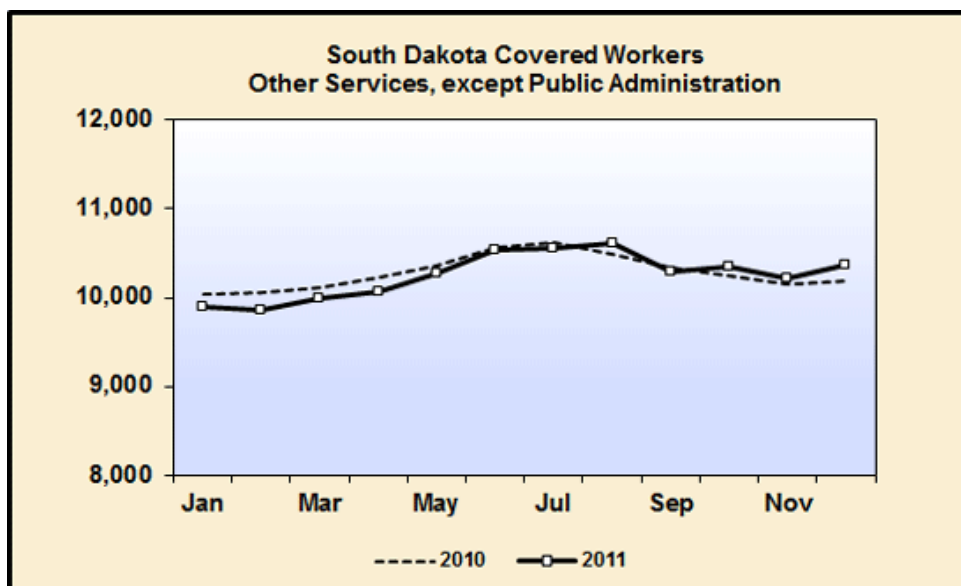
The sector titled **Other Services** includes a wide variety of establishments which offer an array of services, such as repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and private household services like house cleaning and nanny services. From 2010 to 2011, the number of establishments dipped slightly while the worker level inched up from 10,200 in 2010 to 10,252 in 2011. There was a healthy rise in annual wages earned by workers in this industry. In 2010 an average worker in this sector earned \$25,193, which rose to \$26,159 in 2011, a 3.8 percent increase.

Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811) surged back with gains in the number of establishments, increases in annual wages and the number of workers. Industries in the Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. This includes automotive repair, electronic equipment, commercial and machinery and household items. This subsector added five establishments in 2011 and went from 3,861 workers in 2010 to 4,013 in 2011 (3.9 percent). The average annual wages increased by \$1,182, from \$30,908 in 2010 to \$32,090 in 2011 (3.8 percent).

Establishments in the **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector (NAICS 812) provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households and businesses. This subsector experienced a loss of 52 workers over the year. These losses were predominately in the area of personal care services, dry cleaning and laundry services, and other personal services. A sampling of businesses that fall in these areas are beauty shops and barbers, nail shops and other personal care establishments, dry cleaners and coin operated laundries, and photo finishing businesses. Factors that could be affecting these losses are the continued advancement in digital technology and the increased demand for clothing made of wash and wear fabrics. The average annual wage for a worker in this subsector in 2010 was \$19,294. In 2011 this jumped by \$978 to \$20,272 (5.1 percent).

The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** subsector (NAICS 813) has a large and varied make up, ranging from organized religious groups, grant making entities, to groups that support various social, political causes, and groups that promote or defend the interests of its members. The employment losses in this subsector slowed to 0.5 percent in 2011. The 2011 annual wage of \$24,462 was an increase of 0.8 percent over annual wages of \$24,276 in 2010.

Establishments in the **Private Households** subsector (NAICS 814) saw employment levels decrease in 2011. Worker levels declined by 30, ending the year at 254. Individuals working in this subsector enjoyed a greater increase in annual wages than any other subsector in the Other Services industry. In 2010 the annual average wage for household workers was \$14,585. In 2011 they were averaging \$16,297 for an increase of \$1,712 (11.7 percent). Job titles included in this subsector are gardeners, cooks, nannies and caretakers.



Government Industry Group

The **Government** industry group contains information on **Federal, State and Local Governments**. Tribal governments are included in local government. A 2001 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 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Government	2,483	71,864	\$36,880
Federal Government	834	11,529	\$58,754
Federal Government	834	11,529	\$58,754
State Government	799	14,434	\$41,212
State Government Education	22	5,511	\$46,191
State Government, excluding Education	777	8,923	\$38,138
Local Government*	850	45,901	\$30,023
Local Government Education	218	24,447	\$30,803
Local Government, excluding Education and Local Tribal Government	549	13,438	\$29,160
Local Tribal Government excluding education	51	5,972	\$28,000
Local Tribal Government Education	32	2,044	\$32,290
*Tribal government included in local government. Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Federal Government

The number of **Federal Government** workers decreased by 407 (3.4 percent) during 2011. The Federal Government workforce dropped to an employment level of 11,529. The average annual pay for federal government employees had an increase of \$3,192 (5.7 percent), which brings the average pay to \$58,754 for 2011 compared to \$55,562 in 2010.

The industry sector which showed the greatest loss within the federal government was **Public Administration** (NAICS 92). This sector lost 460 workers (9.2 percent) from 2010 to 2011. The annual pay increased to \$63,049 (9.7 percent) in 2011, compared to \$57,453 in 2010.

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) experienced a decrease of 58 workers (2.7 percent). The annual pay for this subsector under the Federal Government industry increased from \$46,499 in 2010 to \$48,211 (3.7 percent) in 2011.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71) had a decrease of 14 workers (4.1 percent). The annual pay had an increase of \$1,525 (4.0 percent). Annual pay for 2011 was \$39,577, an increase from the average of \$38,052 in 2010.

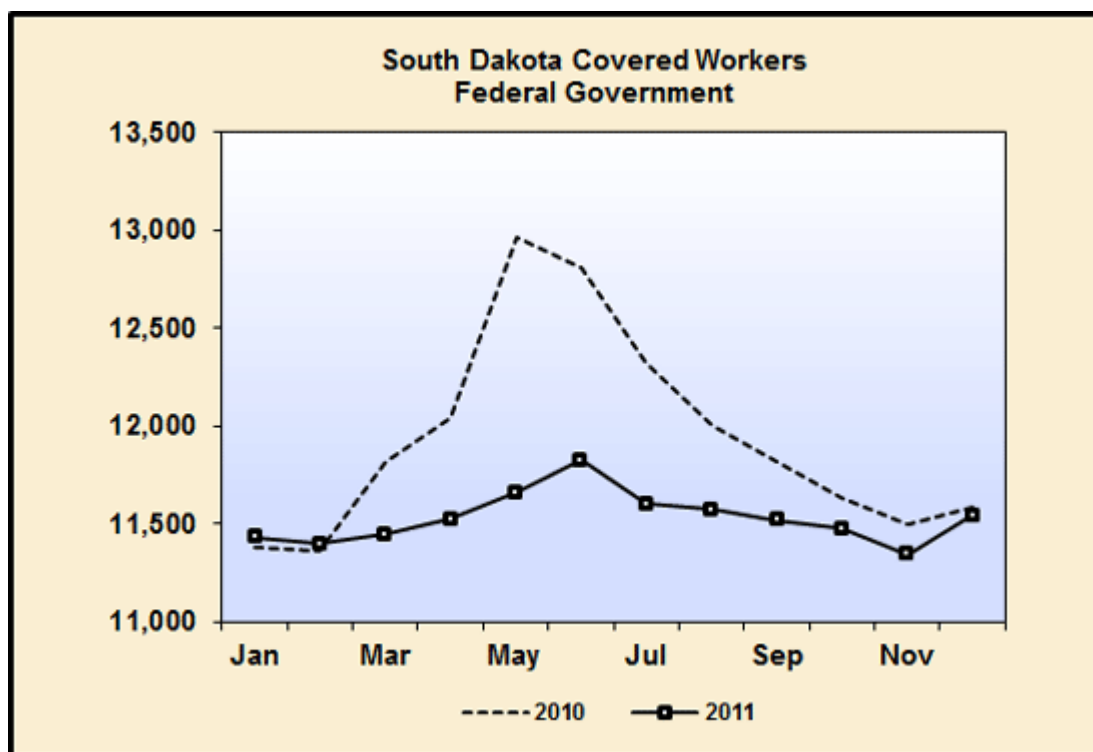
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) experienced a decrease in workers in 2011. This subsector decreased by 5 workers (3.6 percent). The annual pay increased from \$21,507 in 2010 to \$22,677 (5.4 percent) in 2011.

Other Services (except Public Administration) (NAICS 81) showed the largest increase in annual pay in the Federal Government industry. This subsector experienced an annual pay increase of \$8,725 (26.3 percent) in 2011. Despite the large annual pay increase, they experienced an increase of one worker (5.3 percent) in 2011.

Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) experienced an annual pay increase to a level of \$63,021 in 2011 compared to \$61,321 in 2010 (a 2.8 percent increase). The Health Care and Social Assistance subsector showed an increase of 89 workers (2.7 percent).

Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) had an annual pay decrease for 2011 in the amount of \$676 (1.1 percent). Annual pay was \$60,502 in 2010 compared to \$59,826 in 2011. The employee levels have shown an increase of 28 workers (13.6 percent).

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 remained relatively stable in 2011, with a drop of five employees (0.0 percent) over the year. Annual pay had a small increase in 2011 of 0.1 percent, bringing average annual pay up from \$41,184 in 2010 to \$41,212.

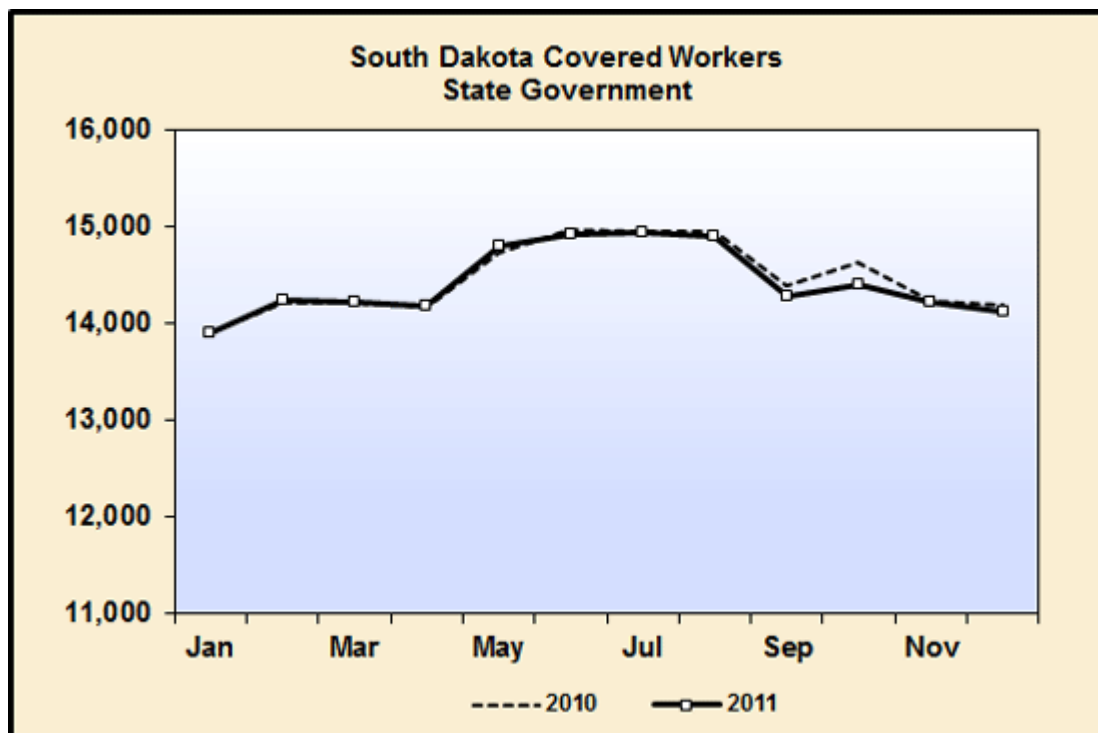
Although State Government showed an overall worker decrease in 2011, there were only three sectors which had notable losses over the year. These sectors include Information (NAICS 51), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) and Public Administration (NAICS 92).

The **Information** sector (NAICS 51) had a loss of 14 workers (8.3 percent) but had an increase of \$1,016 (2.5 percent) in annual pay. The 2011 annual pay was \$41,003 compared to \$39,987 in 2010.

The **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** sector (NAICS 54) decreased by 17 workers (3.3 percent) from 2010 to 2011 and had an increase in annual pay. The annual pay increased by \$347 (0.7 percent) for an average salary of \$48,561 in 2011.

The **Public Administration** sector (NAICS 92) decreased by 32 workers (0.6 percent) and had an annual pay increase of \$49 (0.1 percent). The 2011 average annual pay was \$39,284 compared to \$39,235 in 2010.

The **Educational Services** sector (NAICS 61) was the only sector to have a notable increase in worker growth, up by 97 workers (1.8 percent) from 2010 to 2011. Annual pay (at \$46,476 in 2010) decreased by 0.6 percent, bringing the 2011 pay to \$46,191. The continuing increases in this sector can be attributed to the growth of South Dakota's university curriculum and research activities.



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 2011, Local Government establishments decreased by 189 workers (0.4 percent), and annual pay rose by \$292 (1.0 percent).

Within Local Government, most of the worker loss during 2011 can be attributed to the **Education Services** (NAICS 61) sector. **Construction** (NAICS 23) had an increase in annual pay of \$849 (9.3 percent) and a decrease of 4 workers.

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) had a decrease of five workers (6.3 percent) but had an increase in annual pay of \$1,008 (5.6 percent). **Information** (NAICS 51) had a 6.1 percent increase in employment and a decrease of 9.0 percent or \$3,149 in annual pay.

Worker levels in **Finance and Insurance** (NAICS 52) remained stable, yet annual pay increased by \$1,182 (4.1 percent). Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53) had a decrease of 14 workers (2.8 percent), with annual pay also decreasing by \$318 (1.0 percent). Annual pay for 2011 was \$30,283 compared to \$30,601 in 2010.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) remained stable in employment levels but had a large increase in annual pay of \$3,459 (9.4 percent). The average annual pay for 2011 was \$40,241 compared to \$36,782 in 2010.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56) employment levels remained relatively stable, with a decrease in annual pay of \$3,732 (16.3 percent).

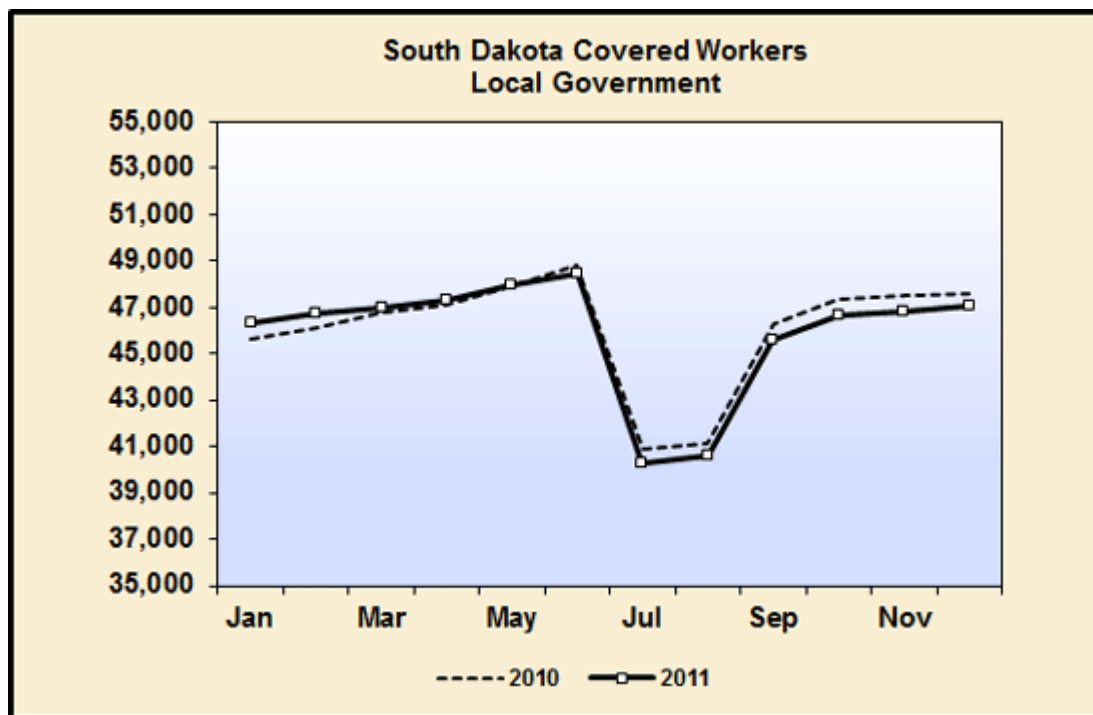
Education Services (NAICS 61) saw a decrease of 193 workers (0.8 percent). Annual pay increased by 0.4 percent for a 2011 level of \$30,803. The majority of establishments within local government are owned by public school districts.

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector (NAICS 62) had a small increase in employment, adding 15 workers (0.9 percent) in 2011. The annual pay for this sector continued to rise in 2011, showing a small increase of \$82 (0.3 percent). Annual pay for 2011 was \$28,287 compared to \$28,205 in 2010.

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector (NAICS 71) had a small decrease of six workers (0.5 percent). However, annual pay increased by \$403 (1.7 percent), up from \$23,181 in 2010 to \$23,584 in 2011.

Other Services (except Public Administration) (NAICS 81) had a decrease of eight workers (47.1 percent) and had a large \$11,422 decrease (37.1 percent) in annual pay to \$19,344. The majority of this decrease in pay occurred in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations subsector.

Public Administration (NAICS 92) lost 13 workers (0.1 percent) for a 2011 average of 17,085 workers. Annual pay increased by 2.0 percent to \$29,683. There were 508 establishments in this sector in 2011, increasing by just one from 2010.

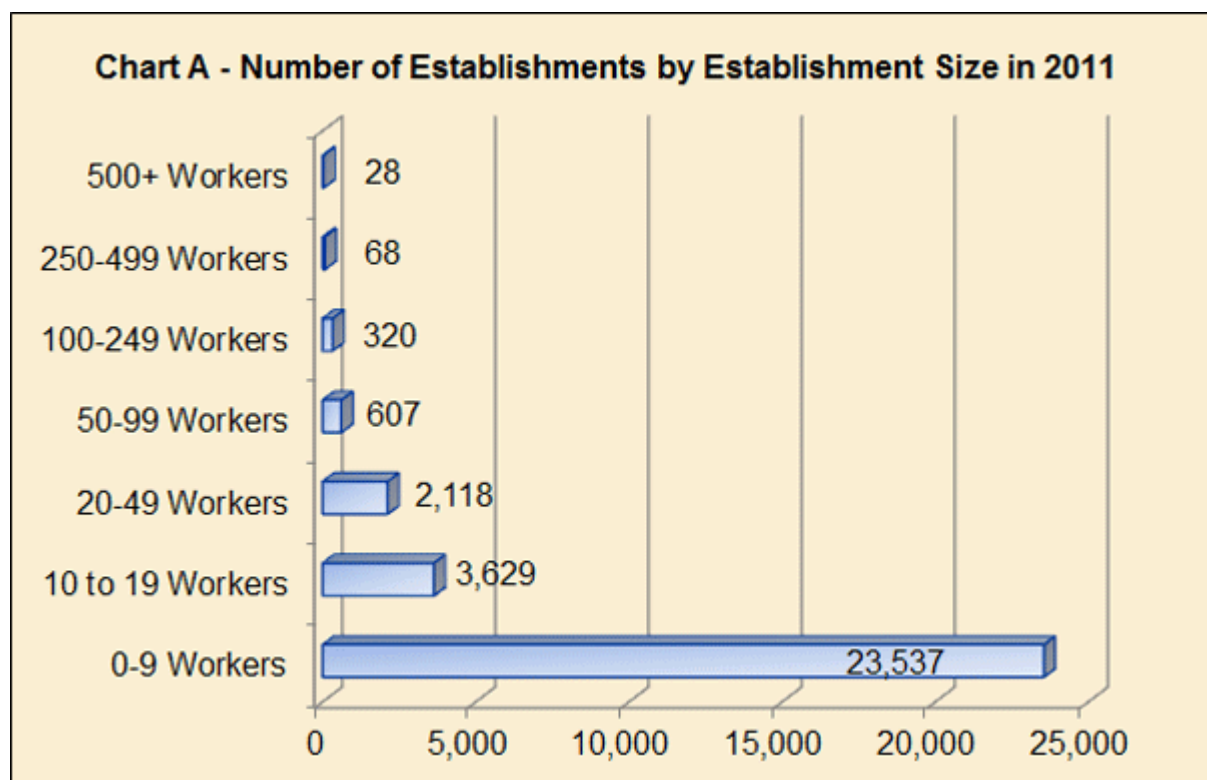


South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay Local Tribal Government 2011			
Industry Group, Industry and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Local Tribal Government	83	8,016	\$29,094
Local Tribal Government Education	32	2,044	\$32,290
Local Tribal Government excluding education	51	5,972	\$28,000
<i>Data subject to revision.</i> <i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor</i> <i>in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Covered Workers & Pay by Establishment Size

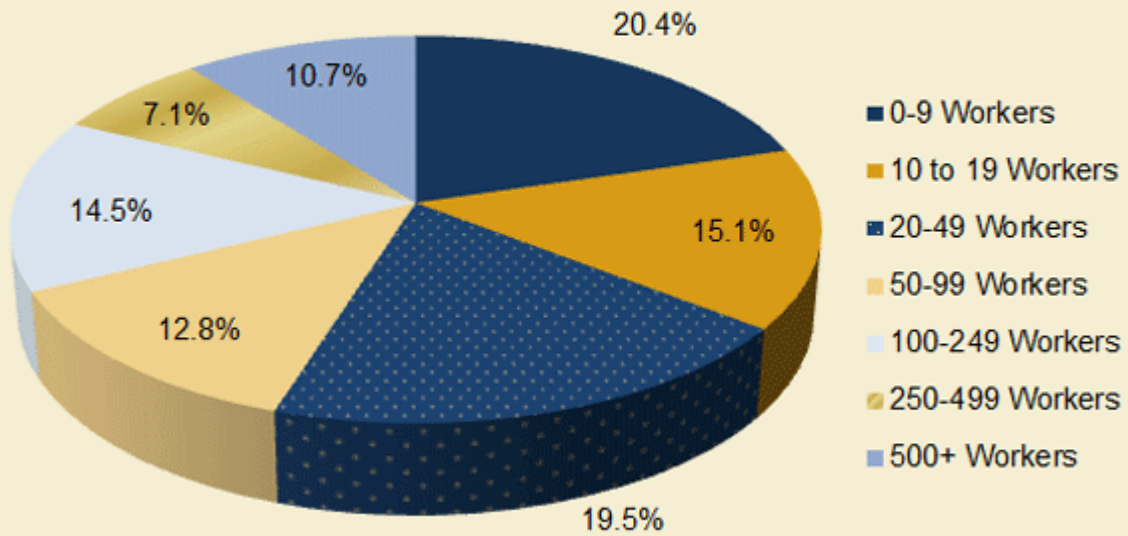
Establishment size data provides a comparison of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by size, which shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2011, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.7 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 20.4 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2011. 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
2011**

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	644	80	41	7	3	0	0
Workers	2,227	1,064	1,116	491	369	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,910	\$34,670	\$34,526	\$37,045	\$60,539	\$0	\$
Construction							
Establishments	3,405	290	143	37	10	0	0
Workers	8,053	3,813	4,308	2,430	1,525	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,810	\$38,120	\$45,869	\$50,515	\$46,675	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	652	171	134	78	64	17	9
Workers	2,086	2,302	4,083	5,568	10,083	5,814	9,267
Annual Pay	\$29,082	\$38,348	\$39,895	\$39,630	\$42,804	\$47,132	\$41,852
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,079	1,188	623	146	67	19	4
Workers	18,906	15,742	18,366	9,874	9,459	5,988	2,361
Annual Pay	\$32,705	\$31,843	\$36,326	\$34,993	\$29,841	\$22,504	\$27,243

(Table continued on next page.)

**Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Industry Group, continued
2011**

Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Information							
Establishments	412	72	38	19	8	*	*
Workers	1,028	993	1,136	1,248	1,144	*	*
Annual Pay	\$40,264	\$37,985	\$38,866	\$38,183	\$45,995	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,703	247	118	28	19	9	7
Workers	6,972	3,227	3,417	1,832	2,786	3,184	6,254
Annual Pay	\$39,426	\$46,169	\$52,563	\$51,847	\$52,571	\$41,353	\$45,173
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	4,002	308	182	45	28	7	*
Workers	8,381	4,032	5,283	3,276	3,902	2,307	*
Annual Pay	\$44,206	\$42,967	\$41,722	\$41,326	\$37,599	\$59,052	*
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,800	424	261	121	87	14	6
Workers	5,845	5,710	7,943	8,084	12,836	4,854	15,001
Annual Pay	\$34,420	\$37,420	\$37,885	\$33,230	\$43,915	\$38,816	\$49,188
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,870	677	529	116	30	0	0
Workers	6,739	9,394	15,682	7,758	3,857	0	0
Annual Pay	\$11,967	\$12,241	\$12,907	\$15,097	\$17,135	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	1,970	172	49	10	4	0	0
Workers	5,334	2,215	1,442	638	623	0	0
Annual Pay	\$26,462	\$26,273	\$31,807	\$26,719	\$9,512	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	23,537	3,629	2,118	607	320	68	28
Workers	65,572	48,491	62,776	41,199	46,582	22,980	34,285
Annual Pay	\$32,180	\$31,317	\$32,808	\$33,689	\$38,403	\$39,567	\$44,309

Covered Workers by County

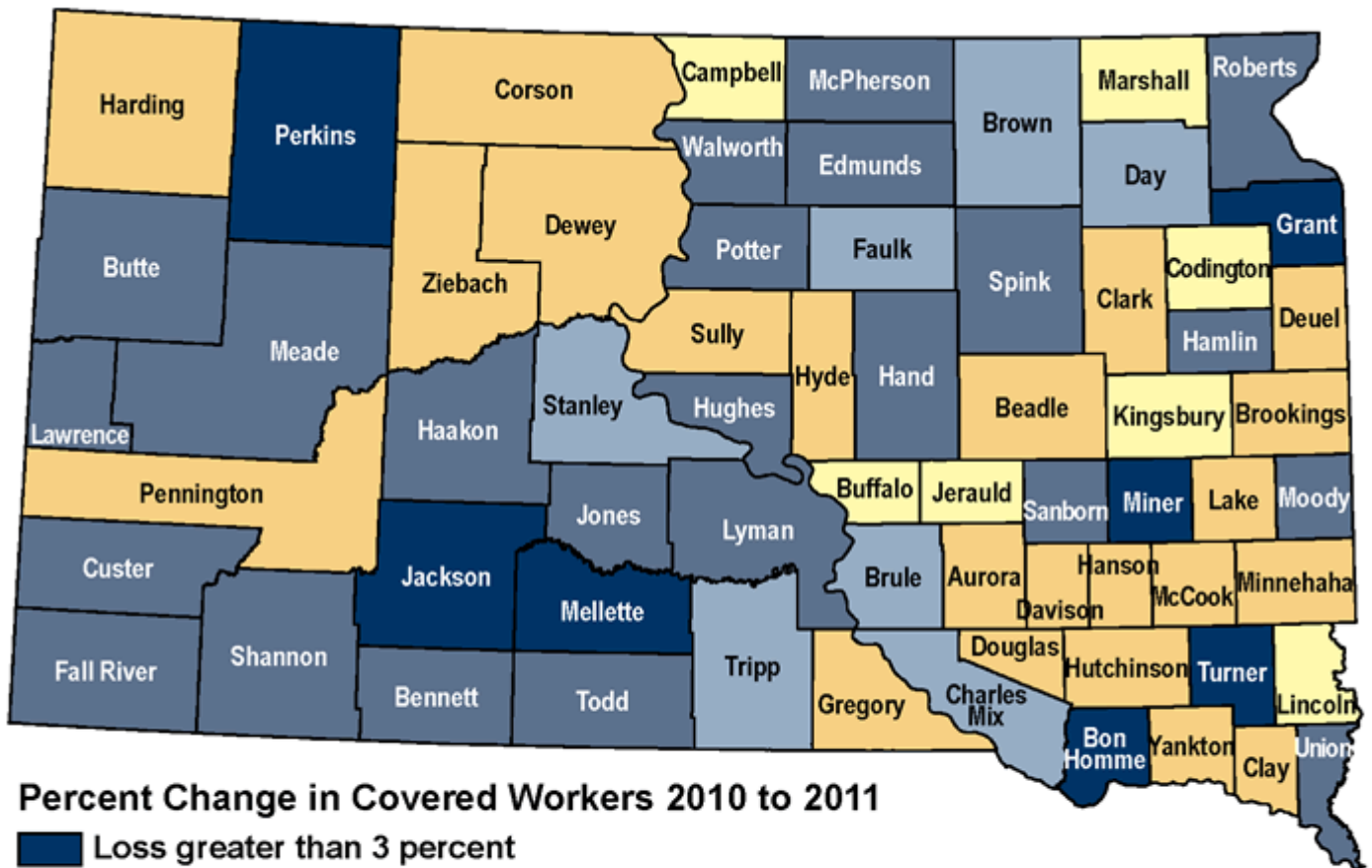
As the table below shows, 53 percent (35) of the counties had worker growth during 2011. The highest percentage gains occurred in Campbell, Buffalo and Jerauld counties. The largest numerical gains occurred in Minnehaha, Pennington and Lincoln.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 46 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases occurred in Miner, Perkins and Mellette counties, and the largest numerical losses occurred in Lawrence, Grant and Turner counties.

One county remained unchanged in the number of covered workers during 2011.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2011							
County	2010	2011	Percent Change	County	2010	2011	Percent Change
Aurora	921	936	1.6%	Hyde	549	563	2.6%
Beadle	8,177	8,374	2.4%	Jackson	735	711	-3.3%
Bennett	878	872	-0.7%	Jerauld	1,446	1,535	6.2%
Bon Homme	1,858	1,783	-4.0%	Jones	493	487	-1.2%
Brookings	16,439	16,732	1.8%	Kingsbury	1,678	1,747	4.1%
Brown	20,009	20,084	0.4%	Lake	4,461	4,549	2.0%
Brule	2,004	2,003	0.0%	Lawrence	11,547	11,223	-2.8%
Buffalo	462	508	10.0%	Lincoln	14,491	15,280	5.4%
Butte	2,686	2,670	-0.6%	Lyman	1,502	1,460	-2.8%
Campbell	400	464	16.0%	McCook	1,309	1,328	1.5%
Charles Mix	3,437	3,468	0.9%	McPherson	626	611	-2.4%
Clark	930	965	3.8%	Marshall	1,523	1,600	5.1%
Clay	5,797	5,970	3.0%	Meade	6,905	6,887	-0.3%
Codington	14,916	15,522	4.1%	Mellette	390	373	-4.4%
Corson	860	871	1.3%	Miner	797	748	-6.1%
Custer	2,524	2,499	-1.0%	Minnehaha	111,986	113,447	1.3%
Davison	11,486	11,864	3.3%	Moody	2,357	2,328	-1.2%
Day	1,946	1,948	0.1%	Pennington	51,874	52,760	1.7%
Deuel	1,534	1,592	3.8%	Perkins	1,119	1,069	-4.5%
Dewey	2,135	2,173	1.8%	Potter	874	849	-2.9%
Douglas	1,116	1,132	1.4%	Roberts	3,518	3,481	-1.1%
Edmunds	1,191	1,182	-0.8%	Sanborn	670	656	-2.1%
Fall River	2,497	2,474	-0.9%	Shannon	3,662	3,643	-0.5%
Faulk	574	577	0.5%	Spink	2,510	2,439	-2.8%
(Table continued on next page.)							

Number of Covered Workers by County, continued 2011							
County	2010	2011	Percent Change	County	2010	2011	Percent Change
Grant	3,777	3,661	-3.1%	Stanley	1,277	1,287	0.8%
Gregory	1,436	1,452	1.1%	Sully	533	552	3.6%
Haakon	721	718	-0.4%	Todd	3,091	3,064	-0.9%
Hamlin	1,684	1,678	-0.4%	Tripp	2,093	2,095	0.1%
Hand	1,273	1,243	-2.4%	Turner	2,194	2,107	-4.0%
Hanson	521	535	2.7%	Union	8,607	8,595	-0.1%
Harding	419	432	3.1%	Walworth	2,218	2,193	-1.1%
Hughes	10,532	10,462	-0.7%	Yankton	11,773	11,936	1.4%
Hutchinson	2,551	2,609	2.3%	Ziebach	279	283	1.4%
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.							



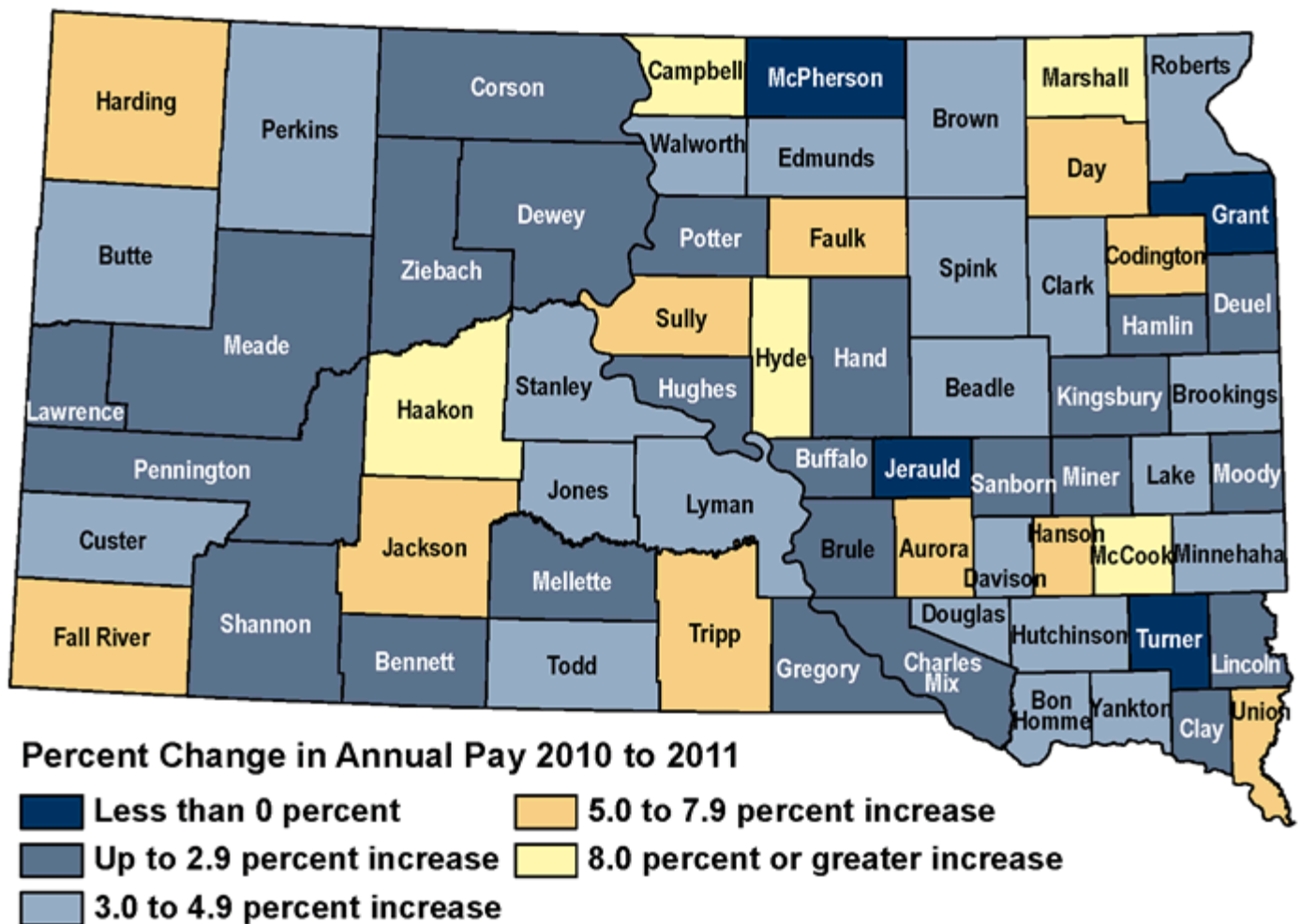
Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2010 and 2011. The county with the highest annual pay for 2011 was Union County at \$45,575.

The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Haakon, Campbell and Marshall counties. The largest numerical gains also occurred in Haakon, Campbell and Marshall counties.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2011							
County	2010	2011	Percent Change	County	2010	2011	Percent Change
Aurora	\$26,183	\$27,715	5.9%	Hyde	\$29,974	\$32,702	9.1%
Beadle	\$31,935	\$32,917	3.1%	Jackson	\$24,552	\$26,243	6.9%
Bennett	\$25,926	\$26,622	2.7%	Jerauld	\$30,092	\$29,698	-1.3%
Bon Homme	\$26,249	\$27,440	4.5%	Jones	\$22,112	\$23,014	4.1%
Brookings	\$34,622	\$35,916	3.7%	Kingsbury	\$28,861	\$29,148	1.0%
Brown	\$34,164	\$35,175	3.0%	Lake	\$31,057	\$32,327	4.1%
Brule	\$25,098	\$25,828	2.9%	Lawrence	\$29,038	\$29,637	2.1%
Buffalo	\$33,980	\$34,875	2.6%	Lincoln	\$38,264	\$38,365	0.3%
Butte	\$27,545	\$28,467	3.3%	Lyman	\$24,715	\$25,690	3.9%
Campbell	\$24,316	\$27,410	12.7%	McCook	\$26,132	\$28,233	8.0%
Charles Mix	\$27,098	\$27,534	1.6%	McPherson	\$24,247	\$24,215	-0.1%
Clark	\$25,983	\$27,190	4.6%	Marshall	\$28,528	\$31,373	10.0%
Clay	\$30,752	\$31,326	1.9%	Meade	\$33,427	\$33,955	1.6%
Codington	\$32,194	\$34,441	7.0%	Mellette	\$22,431	\$22,915	2.2%
Corson	\$29,999	\$30,845	2.8%	Miner	\$28,233	\$28,832	2.1%
Custer	\$28,621	\$29,523	3.2%	Minnehaha	\$38,793	\$40,011	3.1%
Davison	\$31,318	\$32,393	3.4%	Moody	\$32,498	\$32,626	0.4%
Day	\$25,256	\$26,832	6.2%	Pennington	\$33,779	\$34,649	2.6%
Deuel	\$33,748	\$34,278	1.6%	Perkins	\$25,002	\$26,109	4.4%
Dewey	\$31,419	\$31,606	0.6%	Potter	\$27,881	\$28,336	1.6%
Douglas	\$26,861	\$27,988	4.2%	Roberts	\$27,381	\$28,375	3.6%
Edmunds	\$29,639	\$30,603	3.3%	Sanborn	\$26,022	\$26,576	2.1%
Fall River	\$30,934	\$32,927	6.4%	Shannon	\$35,439	\$36,441	2.8%
Faulk	\$27,328	\$28,933	5.9%	Spink	\$29,020	\$30,281	4.3%
Grant	\$32,924	\$32,625	-0.9%	Stanley	\$27,135	\$28,416	4.7%
Gregory	\$24,028	\$24,730	2.9%	Sully	\$26,847	\$28,603	6.5%
(Table continued on next page.)							

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2011								
County	2010	2011	Percent Change		County	2010	2011	Percent Change
Haakon	\$27,056	\$30,684	13.4%		Todd	\$30,000	\$30,988	3.3%
Hamlin	\$28,118	\$28,673	2.0%		Tripp	\$26,664	\$28,035	5.1%
Hand	\$26,648	\$27,345	2.6%		Turner	\$29,325	\$28,411	-3.1%
Hanson	\$28,251	\$29,944	6.0%		Union	\$43,328	\$45,575	5.2%
Harding	\$30,730	\$32,841	6.9%		Walworth	\$26,158	\$27,192	4.0%
Hughes	\$35,011	\$35,791	2.2%		Yankton	\$33,301	\$34,331	3.1%
Hutchinson	\$26,801	\$27,864	4.0%		Ziebach	\$32,373	\$32,795	1.3%
Data subject to revision.								
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.								



Establishments, Private Ownership Only, by County and Size

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

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County Private Ownership Only 2011							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	81	11	2	2	1	0	0
Beadle	444	94	56	10	7	1	1
Bennett	63	12	2	1	0	0	0
Bon Homme	163	20	5	3	1	0	0
Brookings	720	138	71	24	8	3	3
Brown	1,064	179	112	27	21	5	2
Brule	205	28	11	3	1	0	0
Buffalo	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	271	50	12	3	1	0	0
Campbell	48	4	5	0	0	0	0
Charles Mix	245	44	13	3	1	0	0
Clark	121	16	5	0	0	0	0
Clay	296	48	18	8	5	2	0
Codington	886	143	90	24	12	7	0
Corson	42	3	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	261	24	15	2	1	0	0
Davison	586	101	66	22	17	2	1
Day	153	23	18	3	0	0	0
Deuel	139	10	7	4	2	0	0
Dewey	99	13	5	1	0	0	0
Douglas	93	17	4	5	0	0	0
Edmunds	124	16	8	0	0	0	0
Fall River	203	29	13	1	1	0	0
Faulk	57	9	0	2	0	0	0
Grant	240	42	25	7	4	0	0
Gregory	168	20	7	1	1	0	0
Haakon	72	8	3	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	170	11	8	2	1	0	0
Hand	97	24	8	2	0	0	0
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>							

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County
Private Ownership Only, continued
2011

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Hanson	65	6	3	0	0	0	0
Harding	38	6	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	600	102	52	12	4	2	0
Hutchinson	177	29	21	4	2	0	0
Hyde	35	9	3	1	0	0	0
Jackson	45	9	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	77	9	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	44	5	3	1	0	0	0
Kingsbury	163	18	12	5	0	0	0
Lake	314	39	30	9	3	1	0
Lawrence	902	110	61	18	16	1	0
Lincoln	1,228	164	113	30	9	3	2
Lyman	71	14	5	1	1	0	0
McCook	167	15	4	4	0	0	0
McPherson	65	6	5	1	0	0	0
Marshall	142	17	7	2	2	0	0
Meade	637	71	34	4	2	0	0
Mellette	27	2	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	67	10	4	2	0	0	0
Minnehaha	4,965	860	591	200	117	25	14
Moody	138	16	11	5	1	0	0
Pennington	3,162	543	346	92	47	7	2
Perkins	105	13	6	1	0	0	0
Potter	96	6	7	1	0	0	0
Roberts	199	32	14	3	3	0	0
Sanborn	61	5	1	1	1	0	0
Shannon	76	13	5	1	0	0	0
Spink	186	28	10	3	0	0	0
Stanley	105	13	7	2	1	0	0
Sully	59	8	5	0	0	0	0
Todd	53	12	10	1	0	0	0
Tripp	188	32	13	3	1	0	0
Turner	215	29	8	2	2	0	0

(Table continued on next page.)

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County Private Ownership Only, continued 2011							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Union	501	76	44	12	8	3	1
Walworth	183	28	14	4	1	0	0
Yankton	623	100	51	14	12	6	1
Ziebach	27	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Data subject to revision.</i> <i>Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>							

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2011			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	40	179	\$33,476
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	30	143	\$28,418
Mining	10	36	\$53,570
Construction	672	4,420	\$38,872
Construction	672	4,420	\$38,872
Manufacturing	171	2,516	\$39,611
Manufacturing	171	2,516	\$39,611
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,199	12,541	\$30,187
Wholesale Trade	297	2,042	\$46,554
Retail Trade	685	8,940	\$24,265
Transportation & Warehousing	195	1,273	\$35,967
Utilities	22	285	\$72,995
Information	75	926	\$39,380
Information	75	926	\$39,380
Financial Activities	469	3,704	\$39,425
Finance & Insurance	275	2,984	\$42,721
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	194	720	\$25,762
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>			

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry, continued 2011			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional & Business Services	882	4,842	\$42,382
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	542	2,216	\$45,168
Management of Companies & Enterprises	41	679	\$81,809
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	299	1,947	\$25,460
Education & Health Services	474	9,505	\$43,383
Educational Services	55	571	\$35,539
Health Care & Social Assistance	419	8,933	\$43,889
Leisure & Hospitality Services	588	8,662	\$14,416
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	128	935	\$17,017
Accommodation & Food Services	460	7,727	\$14,102
Other Services	377	2,146	\$26,574
Other Services, except Public Administration	377	2,146	\$26,574
Government	188	10,208	\$41,527
Federal Government	91	2,954	\$56,230
State Government	59	1,171	\$44,615
Local Government	38	6,083	\$33,792
<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 and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry 2011			
Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	65	399	\$33,247
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	62	320	\$31,314
Mining	3	79	\$41,081
Construction	1,058	6,466	\$42,080
Construction	1,058	6,466	\$42,080
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay by Industry Group and Industry, continued
2011

Industry Group and Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	290	12,499	\$42,650
Manufacturing	290	12,499	\$42,650
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,402	28,753	\$35,379
Wholesale Trade	888	7,009	\$54,394
Retail Trade	1,064	17,016	\$25,558
Transportation & Warehousing	426	4,409	\$40,066
Utilities	24	319	\$76,692
Information	153	2,876	\$47,293
Information	153	2,876	\$47,293
Financial Activities	1,049	14,873	\$49,217
Finance & Insurance	751	13,439	\$50,822
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	298	1,434	\$34,172
Professional & Business Services	1,561	11,975	\$45,613
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	935	4,594	\$55,410
Management of Companies & Enterprises	58	1,681	\$85,658
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	568	5,699	\$25,912
Education & Health Services	785	25,343	\$46,133
Educational Services	93	1,722	\$27,877
Health Care & Social Assistance	692	23,621	\$47,463
Leisure & Hospitality Services	752	13,011	\$14,074
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	196	2,430	\$14,868
Accommodation & Food Services	556	10,581	\$13,891
Other Services	652	3,440	\$27,219
Other Services, except Public Administration	652	3,440	\$27,219
Government	273	12,526	\$42,063
Federal Government	91	2,555	\$66,538
State Government	70	1,323	\$38,960
Local Government	112	8,648	\$35,307

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

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

Rapid City MSA by Establishment Size & Industry Group

Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size & Industry Group 2011							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	36	2	2	0	0	0	0
Workers	94	25	59	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,951	\$28,226	\$29,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	565	67	32	4	4	0	0
Workers	1,409	886	1,056	264	805	0	0
Annual Pay	\$31,045	\$37,071	\$46,625	\$46,363	\$41,926	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	113	27	17	7	7	0	0
Workers	345	352	483	454	882	0	0
Annual Pay	\$29,053	\$29,878	\$37,860	\$36,510	\$50,181	\$0	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	901	161	95	24	17	*	*
Workers	2,876	2,172	2,755	1,671	2,356	*	*
Annual Pay	\$28,840	\$31,429	\$33,452	\$33,751	\$26,550	*	*
Information							
Establishments	53	11	6	*	*	0	0
Workers	120	159	189	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$45,710	\$38,989	\$31,806	*	*	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	392	50	18	4	2	3	0
Workers	987	652	574	277	235	979	0
Annual Pay	\$35,200	\$43,394	\$48,041	\$51,605	\$39,870	\$32,435	\$0
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	763	68	43	4	2	2	0
Workers	1,590	911	1,271	283	237	550	0
Annual Pay	\$41,055	\$38,817	\$39,668	\$30,417	\$43,589	\$64,029	\$0
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>							

Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size & Industry Group, continued 2011							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	331	69	42	18	11	*	*
Workers	937	927	1,253	1,151	1,634	*	*
Annual Pay	\$35,278	\$44,509	\$38,164	\$29,775	\$46,455	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	322	122	112	28	4	0	0
Workers	1,182	1,702	3,348	1,952	478	0	0
Annual Pay	\$12,626	\$14,524	\$14,177	\$15,208	\$16,901	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	323	37	13	*	*	0	0
Workers	903	493	330	*	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$25,239	\$29,618	\$30,731	*	*	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	3,799	614	380	96	49	7	2
Workers	10,445	8,279	11,320	6,530	7,025	2,160	3,681
Annual Pay	\$30,307	\$31,739	\$30,992	\$29,453	\$35,909	\$42,792	\$46,412
<i>*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.</i> <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 and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA by Establishment Size & Industry Group

Sioux Falls MSA Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group 2011							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	57	4	*	*	0	0	0
Workers	195	47	*	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,561	\$25,189	*	*	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group, continued 2011							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Construction							
Establishments	896	86	56	16	4	0	0
Workers	2,123	1,134	1,695	1,103	410	0	0
Annual Pay	\$33,185	\$40,473	\$47,159	\$49,461	\$51,834	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	159	49	34	22	18	5	3
Workers	541	664	1,008	1,597	2,788	1,642	4,260
Annual Pay	\$33,372	\$49,960	\$43,451	\$45,050	\$46,770	\$40,931	\$39,557
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,742	340	213	66	30	8	3
Workers	5,063	4,469	6,141	4,568	4,330	2,530	1,652
Annual Pay	\$37,565	\$35,338	\$40,434	\$39,002	\$31,559	\$22,914	\$29,092
Information							
Establishments	110	16	12	8	5	*	*
Workers	221	215	317	547	743	*	*
Annual Pay	\$48,643	\$50,399	\$52,067	\$37,344	\$44,877	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	890	81	44	12	11	4	7
Workers	2,297	1,072	1,316	814	1,645	1,475	6,254
Annual Pay	\$45,364	\$49,706	\$59,610	\$61,518	\$54,302	\$50,274	\$45,173
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,316	114	86	24	*	*	0
Workers	2,598	1,490	2,494	1,690	*	*	0
Annual Pay	\$50,772	\$48,751	\$45,705	\$48,683	*	*	\$0
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	482	130	97	37	30	7	2
Workers	1,497	1,801	2,864	2,465	4,373	2,550	9,792
Annual Pay	\$37,588	\$37,903	\$47,588	\$45,044	\$54,882	\$32,719	\$48,391
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	356	189	152	45	10	0	0

Workers	1,447	2,648	4,671	2,966	1,279	0	0
Annual Pay	\$14,307	\$13,310	\$13,510	\$15,245	\$14,734	\$0	\$0
<i>(Table continued on next page.)</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group, continued 2011							
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Other Services							
Establishments	567	59	19	5	2	0	0
Workers	1,485	783	587	316	268	0	0
Annual Pay	\$28,081	\$28,819	\$33,661	\$24,267	\$7,241	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	6,575	1,068	716	236	128	28	16
Workers	17,467	14,323	21,185	16,131	18,284	9,738	22,505
Annual Pay	\$37,246	\$34,979	\$37,909	\$38,691	\$41,548	\$36,464	\$44,536
<i>*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.</i> <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 and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>							