

2016 Annual Summary of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Introduction

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

However, not all employees are covered workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers not covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance law include railroad employees, government elected officials, election workers, work-study students and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees; therefore, would be 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 annual online summary is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial number, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments. Those establishments could be conducting business at one or more worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code. Data for 2016 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.

**Average Number of Covered Workers and Wages
by Ownership and Supersector
2016**

	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	6,426	\$40,821
Construction	22,797	\$47,680
Manufacturing	42,157	\$45,987
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	87,393	\$37,535
Information	5,765	\$46,739
Financial Activities	28,810	\$55,399
Professional & Business Services	31,257	\$52,668
Education & Health Services	65,247	\$48,011
Leisure & Hospitality Services	46,732	\$16,053
Other Services	10,919	\$30,250
Total Private Ownership	347,503	\$41,131
Public Administration		
Federal Government	11,316	\$62,364
State Government	14,873	\$48,598
Local Government	46,774	\$33,954
Total Government	72,963	\$41,346
Statewide Total	420,466	\$41,168

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

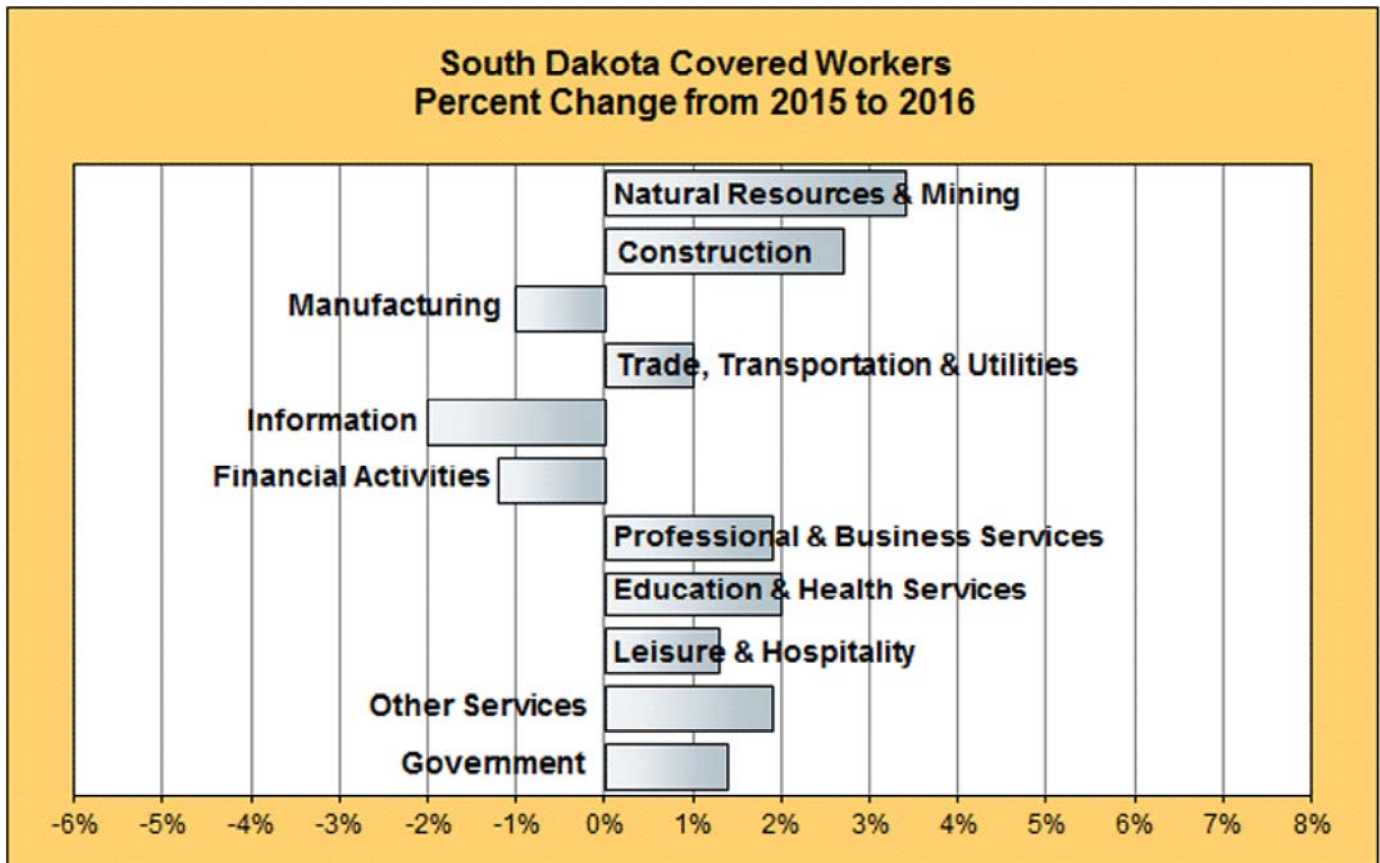
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Summary of 2016 Trends

Number of Covered Workers

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2016 was 420,466 workers. This represents an increase of 1.1 percent from 2015. This chart indicates that eight industries showed worker gains while three industries decreased during 2016. In 2016, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 95.9 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried workers. Covered workers are counted at their place of work. A person who works for more than one covered employer is counted at each job.



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Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2015	2016	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	6,215	6,426	3.4%
Construction	22,201	22,797	2.7%
Manufacturing	42,592	42,157	-1.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	86,554	87,393	1.0%
Information	5,884	5,765	-2.0%
Financial Activities	29,160	28,810	-1.2%
Professional and Business Services	30,672	31,257	1.9%
Education and Health Services	63,950	65,247	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	46,137	46,732	1.3%
Other Services	10,712	10,919	1.9%
Total Private Ownership	344,077	347,503	1.0%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	11,108	11,316	1.9%
State Government	14,789	14,873	0.6%
Local Government	46,043	46,774	1.6%
Total Government	71,939	72,963	1.4%
Statewide Total	416,017	420,466	1.1%
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 of Covered Workers

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 2016 was \$41,168. This represents an increase of 2.5 percent from 2015.

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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 \$16,053 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$62,364.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2015	2016	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$40,451	\$40,821	0.9%
Construction	\$44,996	\$47,680	6.0%
Manufacturing	\$45,434	\$45,987	1.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$37,043	\$37,535	1.3%
Information	\$45,850	\$46,739	1.9%
Financial Activities	\$53,505	\$55,399	3.5%
Professional and Business Services	\$51,000	\$52,668	3.3%
Education and Health Services	\$46,835	\$48,011	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$15,565	\$16,053	3.1%
Other Services	\$29,691	\$30,250	1.9%
Total Private Ownership	\$40,157	\$41,131	2.4%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	\$61,943	\$62,364	0.7%
State Government	\$47,030	\$48,598	3.3%
Local Government	\$32,911	\$33,954	3.2%
Total Government	\$40,297	\$41,346	2.6%
Statewide Total	\$40,181	\$41,168	2.5%
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.			

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The table below shows the number of establishments, average number of workers and annual pay by supersector and sector. The sector 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 Supersector and Sector 2016			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,049	6,426	\$40,827
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	976	5,577	\$38,174
Mining	73	849	\$58,209
Construction	4,060	22,797	\$47,680
Construction	4,060	22,797	\$47,680
Manufacturing	1,129	42,157	\$45,987
Manufacturing	1,129	42,157	\$45,987
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,373	87,393	\$37,531
Wholesale Trade	2,711	21,174	\$57,052
Retail Trade	4,050	53,771	\$27,337
Transportation and Warehousing	1,440	10,429	\$42,593
Utilities	172	2,019	\$78,338
Information	613	5,765	\$46,739
Information	613	5,765	\$46,739
Financial Activities	3,389	28,810	\$55,399
Finance and Insurance	2,307	25,024	\$58,652
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,082	3,786	\$33,987
Professional and Business Services	5,277	31,257	\$52,668
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,220	12,901	\$57,542
Management of Companies and Enterprises	215	5,074	\$96,709
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,842	13,281	\$31,112
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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector, continued
2016**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,850	65,247	\$48,011
Educational Services	348	3,777	\$30,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,502	61,470	\$49,099
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,294	46,732	\$16,053
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	698	6,504	\$17,372
Accommodation and Food Services	2,596	40,228	\$15,840
Other Services	2,316	10,919	\$30,250
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,316	10,919	\$30,250
Public Administration	2,433	72,963	\$41,346
Federal Government	722	11,316	\$62,364
State Government	863	14,873	\$48,598
Local Government	848	46,774	\$33,954

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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Narrative Analysis with Tables & Graphs, by Supersector

Natural Resources & Mining Supersector

The **Natural Resources and Mining** supersector is made up of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector and the mining sector. Businesses in this supersector 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 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,049	6,426	\$40,821
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	976	5,577	\$38,174
Crop Production	413	1,672	\$37,757
Animal Production	390	3,325	\$37,505
Forestry and Logging	34	124	\$37,514
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	3	15	\$22,457
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	136	441	\$45,511
Mining	73	849	\$58,209
Oil and Gas Extraction	7	32	\$92,919
Mining, except Oil and Gas	51	799	\$56,740
Support Activities for Mining	15	18	\$61,717
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.			

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

NAICS Sector 11

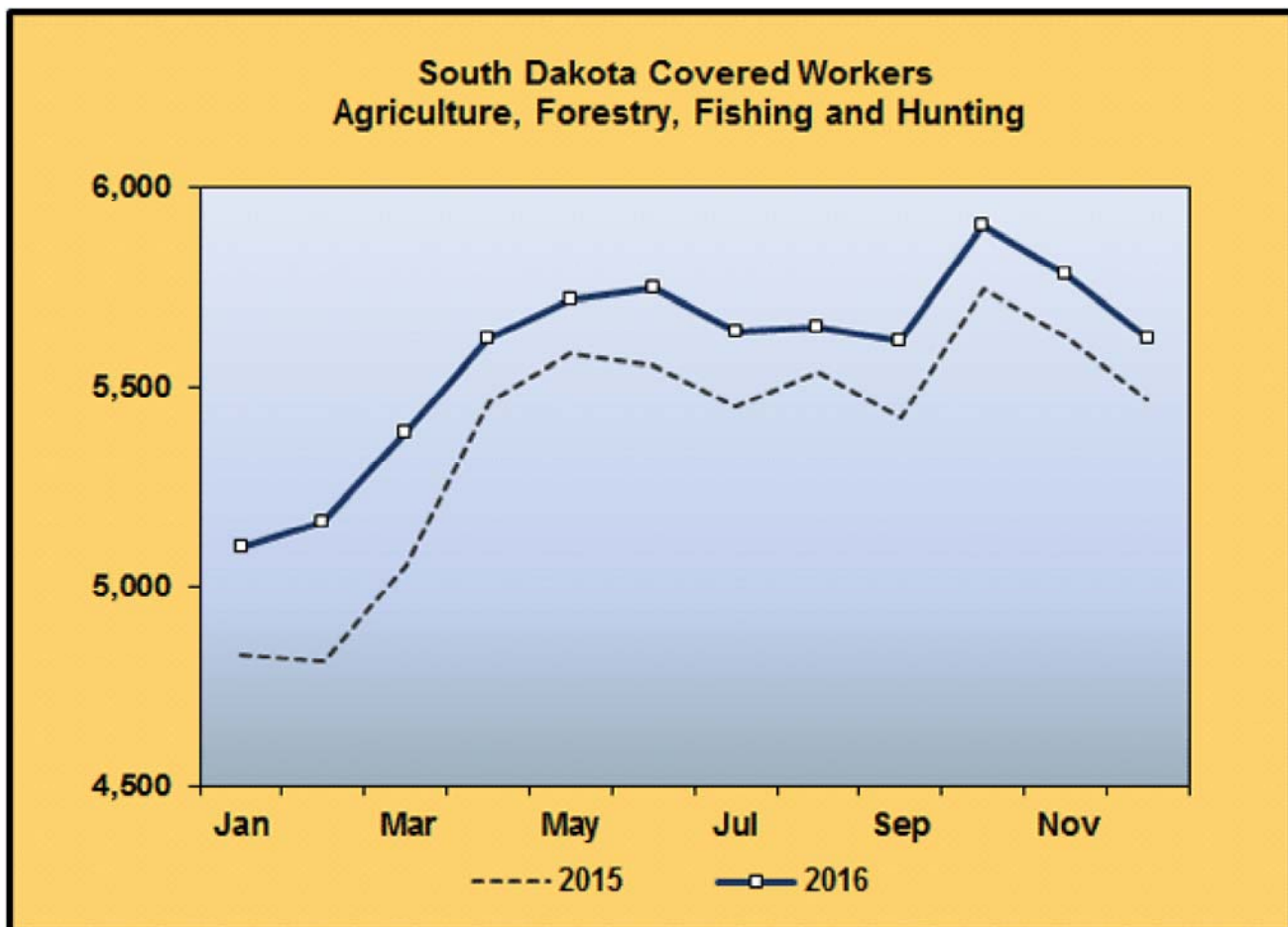
The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** sector added 199 workers (3.7 percent) from 2015 to 2016, for an annual average employment level of 5,577. The annual pay for 2016 was \$38,174 an \$887 (2.4 percent) increase compared to 2015. Percentage-wise out of the private sectors, NAICS 11 showed the largest worker increase of all major sectors and had the 8th highest percentage ranking in annual pay increases in 2016. Agriculture ranked 12th in average annual pay at \$38,174.

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector includes establishments mainly engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization.

All five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2015 and 2016. Establishments in **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) had a 7.1 percent gain, followed by **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) gaining 4.0 percent, **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) tallying 3.9 percent, **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) and **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) with gains of 3.3 and 1.1 percent, respectively.

Actual worker numbers in order of highest to the lowest are: **Animal Production** (3,325), **Crop Production** (1,672), **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (441), **Forestry and Logging** (124) and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (15).

Four of the five subsectors showed an annual wage increase in 2016, with **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** (NAICS 11) ranking 9th with an annual wage increase of \$887. Within the industry, **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) led the way with a \$1,074 increase (2.9 percent). **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) is the lone industry to have a decline (4.9 percent) in annual pay.



Actual worker numbers in order of highest to the lowest are: Animal Production (3,198), Crop Production (1,610), Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (436), Forestry and Logging (120) and Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (14).

All 22 NAICS sectors showed annual wage increases in 2015. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector ranked 11th with an annual pay increase of \$1,141. Within the sector, Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (NAICS 114) led the way with a \$3,319 increase (16.4 percent). All five subsectors in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had annual pay increases in 2015.

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

NAICS Sector 21

The **Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction** sector gained 12 workers (1.4 percent) between 2015 and 2016. This gain brought the total for the entire industry to 849 workers. Two of the three subsectors in this industry lost workers, while one gained workers. The average annual pay for this sector decreased by \$2,577 (4.2 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$58,209 in 2016. This sector ranked fourth among the higher paying industries; annual pay has remained stable for the past several years.

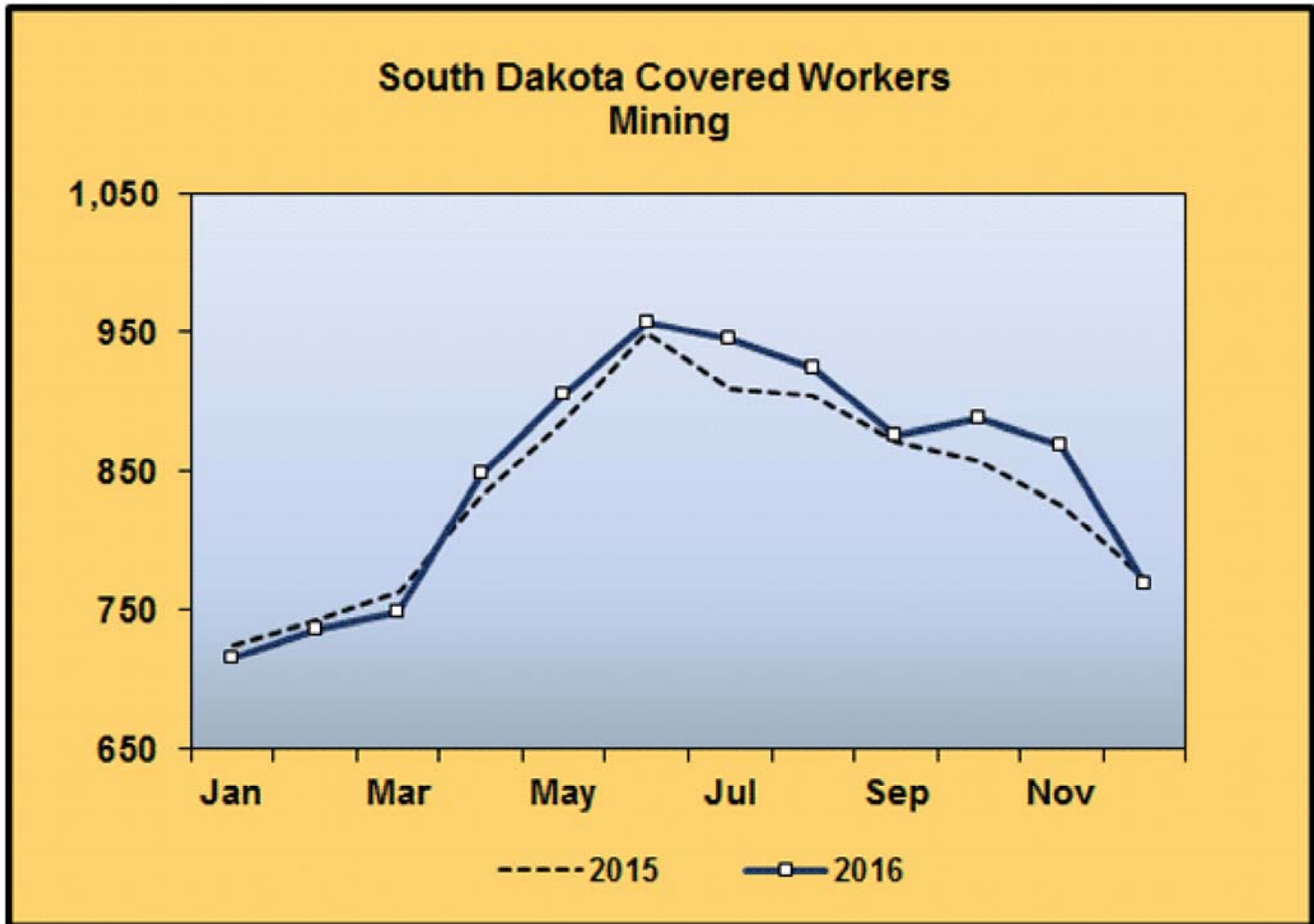
The sector as a whole includes firms that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores, liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum and gases such as natural gas. Mining includes quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (crushing, screening, and washing) and other preparation activities performed at the mine site. There are two distinguishing activities: mine operation and mining support.

The **Mining (Except Oil & Gas)** subsector (NAICS 212) added 21 employees (2.7 percent). This subsector includes activities such as engaging in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The increase is likely related to the mining activities in the western part of South Dakota. As the demand and production for metals such as iron, gold, silver and copper ore increases, so will the need for establishments to fill positions. Over the past year this subsector gained two establishments.

The **Oil and Gas Extraction** (NAICS 211) subsector lost two workers (5.9 percent) between 2015 and 2016. The slight decrease brought the total employment level to 32 workers. 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 subsector **Support Activities for Mining** (NAICS 213) showed a worker loss of 7 (28.0 percent). The decline brought the total worker level in this subsector to 18 workers in 2016. The decline is likely related to the support activities which assist in overflow activities generated by our neighbor to the north (North Dakota). With production slowing and leveling off in North Dakota, the demand for workers to assist is also slowing. This subsector provides 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.

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Construction Supersector

The **Construction** supersector is made up of one sector, construction. Businesses within this supersector erect buildings and other structures, perform alterations, installation, maintenance and repairs.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	4,060	22,797	\$47,680
Construction	4,060	22,797	\$47,680
Construction of Buildings	1,322	5,839	\$44,741
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	407	3,936	\$64,860
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,331	13,022	\$43,805
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** sector is divided into three subsectors:

The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector contains establishments that primarily construct new buildings and additions and make alterations to buildings. Work may also include maintenance and repairs. Part or all of the production work may be subcontracted to other construction establishments, such as those dedicated to specialty trades.

The **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) subsector includes establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects (e.g. highways). Work may include new construction, additions, alterations or maintenance and repairs. This subsector also includes specialty trade contractors whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects.

The **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector is defined as establishments whose primary activity is performing specialized activities involved in building construction such as pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting and electrical work.

The Construction sector built on to its recent annual gains in worker level with an increase of 596 workers in 2016. This 2.7 percent increase placed it fourth among the sectors overall in employment percentage growth (privately owned establishments).

The addition of 50 establishments brought Construction's total to 4,060, enough to surpass Retail Trade for the top spot in privately owned establishments for 2016. The average annual pay for this sector increased to \$47,680, which ranked eighth in annual pay among the sectors for 2016. The additional \$2,684 equaled a 6.0 percent rise, the greatest percentage increase in pay among the sectors (privately owned establishments).

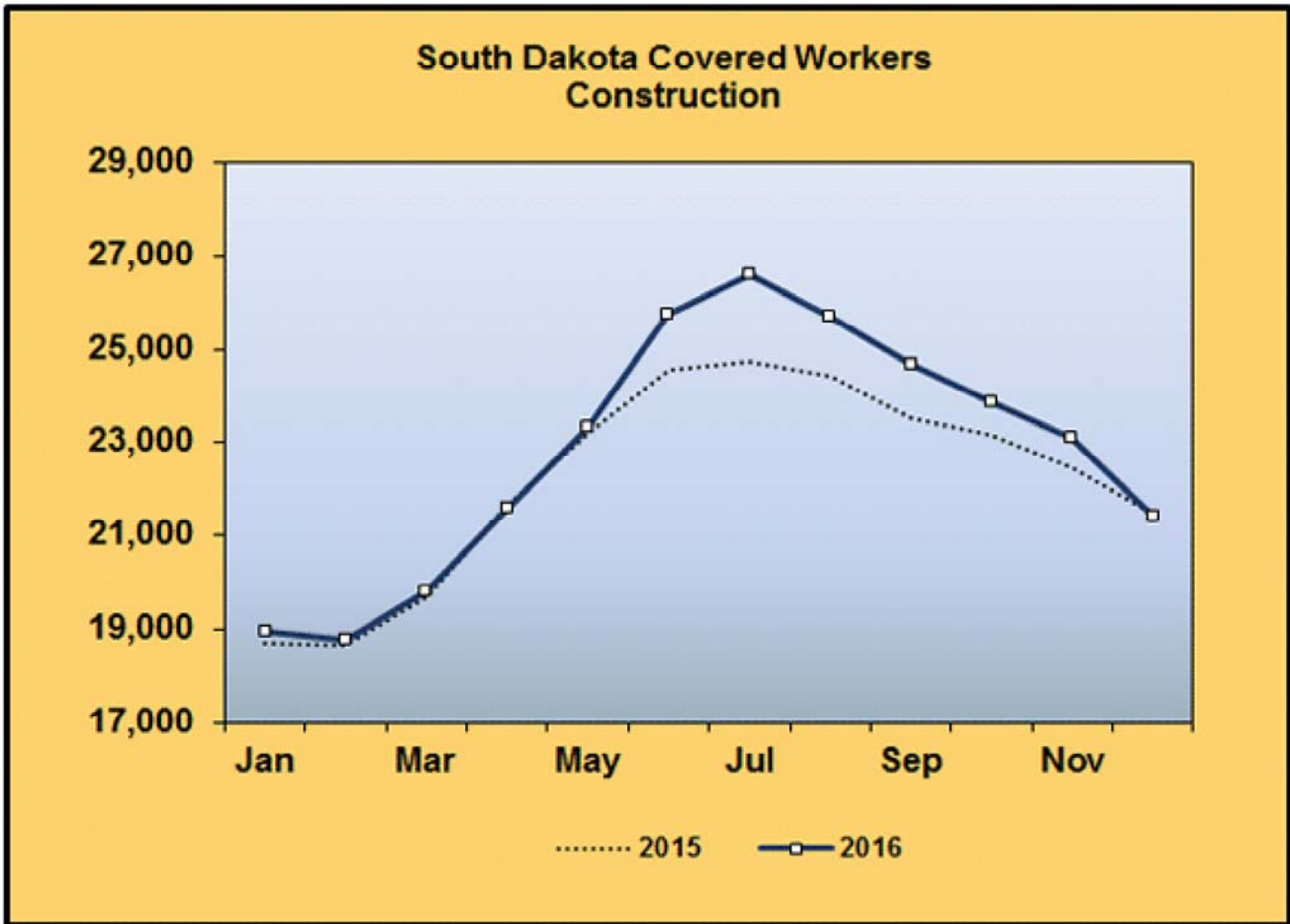
Annual pay increased in all three subsectors:

- Construction of Buildings increased by \$1,787 (4.2 percent)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering increased by \$7,576 (13.2 percent)
- Specialty Trade increased by \$1,167 (2.7 percent)

The Specialty Trade subsector accounted for the bulk of the establishment increase with its 48 additions. Heavy and Civil Engineering added eight establishments while the Construction of Buildings subsector declined by six.

While Specialty Trade Contractors led the way in establishment increases, employment levels fell by 0.2 percent (27 workers). The majority of the worker increase occurred in the Heavy and Civil Engineering subsector, which added 485 workers (14.1 percent). Four consecutive years of worker growth has stabilized this subsector. The Construction of Buildings subsector added 138 workers (2.4 percent) in 2016.

The overall picture of construction in South Dakota portrays steady worker growth to support infrastructure repair and upgrades as well as the undertaking of new projects.



Manufacturing Supersector

The **Manufacturing** supersector contains one sector, manufacturing. Businesses within this supersector transform materials, substances or components into new products.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,129	42,157	\$45,987
Manufacturing	1,129	42,157	\$45,987
Food Manufacturing	136	9,340	\$44,669
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	22	214	\$26,439
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	24	487	\$35,099
Apparel Manufacturing	5	36	\$28,059
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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2016**

Manufacturing Supersector, Sector and Subsector, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	10	\$16,783
Wood Product Manufacturing	65	2,137	\$43,411
Paper Manufacturing	11	708	\$49,476
Printing and Related Support Activities	99	1,304	\$42,325
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	42	1,085	\$58,064
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	51	1,425	\$44,222
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	80	1,605	\$55,230
Primary Metal Manufacturing	10	746	\$48,830
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	184	3,824	\$44,587
Machinery Manufacturing	119	6,653	\$47,488
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	39	1,816	\$40,903
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	15	458	\$40,923
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	48	2,932	\$46,767
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	73	2,513	\$37,434
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	4,858	\$51,935

*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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Manufacturing

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2016, the **manufacturing** industry decreased its employment level by 436 workers (1.0 percent) for an average of 42,157 workers. The number of establishments increased, with 14 establishments gained for a total of 1,129 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.

In 2016, 6 of the 21 industries showed a gain in the number of workers, showing a recovery from the recession. The following industries showed worker gains:

- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 591 workers (6.8 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): 81 workers (20.0 percent)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): 28 workers (15.1 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 21 workers (0.4 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 14 workers (0.6 percent)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): six workers (1.3 percent)

Despite overall gain in workers for this industry, 12 of the 21 manufacturing industry sectors experienced decreased worker levels. Worker loss occurred within the sectors of Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333) with 342 workers (4.9 percent), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336) with 256 workers (8.0 percent), Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332) with 215 workers (5.3 percent), Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334) with 107 workers (5.6 percent), Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326) with 72 workers (4.8 percent), Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322) with 59 workers (7.7 percent), Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 38 workers (4.8 percent), Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323) with 25 workers (1.9 percent), Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 21 workers (1.3 percent), Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 21 workers (1.0 percent), Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): 15 workers (1.4 percent), and Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315) with 5 workers (12.2 percent). Textile Mills (NAICS 313) remained unchanged from 2015 with five workers, and Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316) with 10 workers.

The 2016 annual pay for the manufacturing sector was \$45,987, an increase of 1.2 percent compared to the 2015 level of \$45,433. The manufacturing sector saw an increase in annual pay with 13 of the 21 sectors increasing their annual pay. The following industries had increases in their annual pay:

- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$24,954 (25.9 percent)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): \$1,549 (3.8 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): \$1,300 (3.3 percent)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): \$1,175 (2.7 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): \$1,155 (2.7 percent)
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): \$891 (2.0 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): \$814 (1.6 percent)

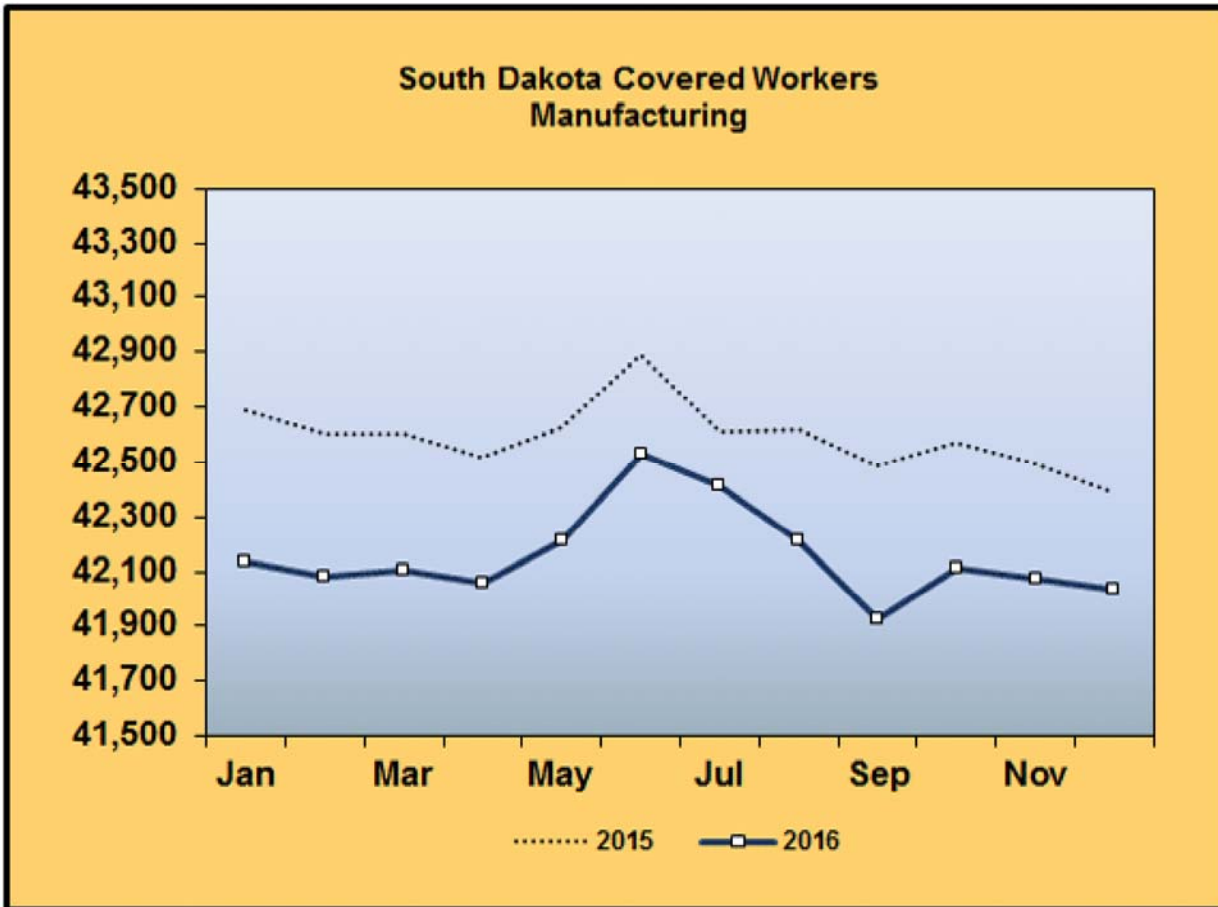
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): \$673 (1.8 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$624 (1.3 percent)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335) \$535 (1.3 percent)
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): 494 (1.1 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$147 (0.3 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): \$146 (0.3 percent)

The majority of the manufacturing sector had an increase in annual salary. The following eight industries had decreases in their annual pay:

- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): \$3,502 (11.1 percent)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): \$3,436 (12.1 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): \$1,770 (4.8 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): \$1,307 (8.4 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): \$390 (0.8 percent)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): \$769 (2.8 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): \$444 (0.8 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): \$312 (0.6 percent)

Overall, the manufacturing sector had an increase in the number of workers from 2015 to 2016. The manufacturing sector continues to have an increase in annual pay. The recession has greatly impacted the manufacturing industry in 2009. Data from 2015 and 2016 data shows a continuing recovery in the manufacturing industry.

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Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersector

The **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** supersector is comprised of the wholesale trade sector, the retail trade sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, and the utilities sector. Businesses within this supersector 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 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,373	87,393	\$37,535
Wholesale Trade	2,711	21,174	\$57,052
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	1014	9,433	\$59,109
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	1053	10,274	\$51,355
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	644	1,466	\$83,779
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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2016**

Trade, Transportation and Utilities, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Retail Trade	4,050	53,771	\$27,337
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	571	7,774	\$46,221
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	181	1,441	\$32,811
Electronics and Appliance Stores	185	1,605	\$41,965
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	411	5,604	\$31,733
Food and Beverage Stores	347	9,584	\$19,236
Health and Personal Care Stores	256	1,895	\$32,338
Gasoline Stations	631	6,749	\$19,924
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	375	2,707	\$16,896
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	207	2,386	\$20,774
General Merchandise Stores	196	9,994	\$22,260
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	489	2,740	\$22,889
Nonstore Retailers	201	1,292	\$44,546
Transportation and Warehousing	1,440	10,429	\$42,593
Air Transportation	29	260	\$40,771
Truck Transportation	1021	5,428	\$47,512
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	101	1,288	\$20,340
Pipeline Transportation	11	83	\$93,517
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	14	93	\$22,262
Support Activities for Transportation	146	984	\$47,803
Postal Service	13	32	\$19,681
Couriers and Messengers	71	1,529	\$41,200
Warehousing and Storage	34	732	\$39,629
Utilities	172	2,019	\$78,338
Utilities	172	2,019	\$78,338

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 consists of establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise and rendering services incidental to merchandise sales. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in product distribution. Wholesalers sell or arrange the sale of goods for resale, capital or durable non-consumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

For the sixth straight year, overall worker levels, establishments and average annual pay in the sector rose. In 2016, the sector added 14 establishments, employment expanded by 0.3 percent (55 additional workers) and annual pay grew by 1.4 percent (\$778).

Three subsectors form Wholesale Trade sector:

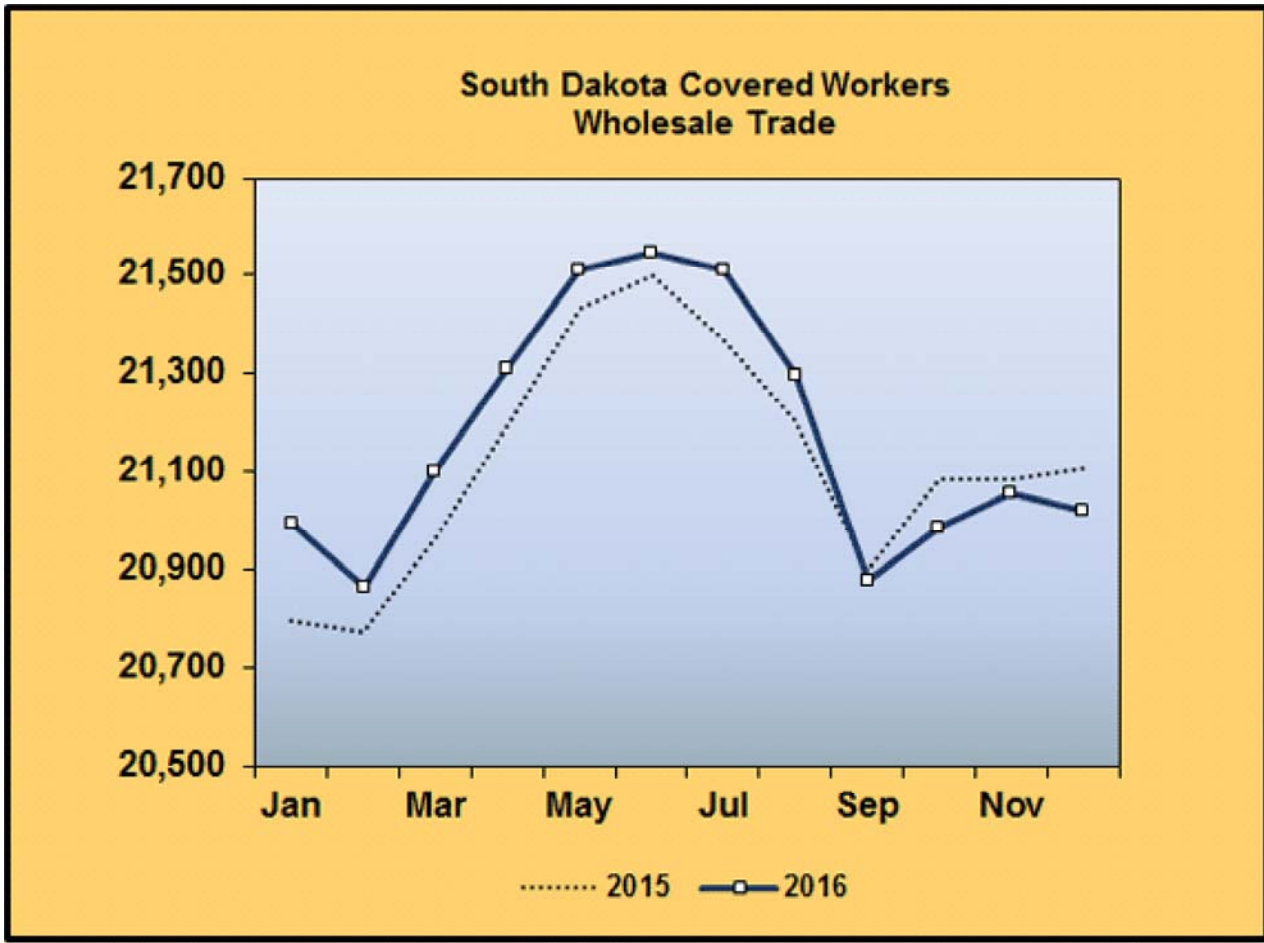
- Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
- Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
- Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers (NAICS 425)

The **Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods** subsector rang up its tenth consecutive year of growth in all three categories with the addition of nine establishments, 145 workers (up 1.6 percent) and an increase in annual pay of 0.8 percent (\$484). Businesses wholesale new or used items that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Items include motor vehicles, furniture, sporting goods, jewelry, equipment, toys and construction materials.

The **Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods** subsector added 28 establishments and 35 workers (a 0.3 percent increase) in 2016. Annual pay rose 2.4 percent (up \$1,193). Businesses wholesale nondurable goods, which generally have a life expectancy of less than three years. Items include paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, food, apparel and newspapers.

The **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector's establishment numbers fell for the fourth straight year. With the exception of an upturn in 2012, this subsector's establishment numbers have been declining since 2007. The most recent loss of 23 establishments in 2016 leaves the sector with 644 establishments, its lowest level in more than 10 years. The subsector also lost 126 workers (a 7.9 percent decrease). Despite the slides in establishment and worker levels, annual pay increased by 2.3 percent (\$1,918). Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. Workers arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis, which may make annual pay unpredictable.

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Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

In 2016, the **Retail Trade** sector rang up an additional 864 workers, but had 27 fewer establishments. Average annual pay rose by 1.2 percent to \$27,337. Among the sectors, Retail Trade ranked second in the number of privately owned establishments (4,050) and second in employment levels (53,771 workers).

Establishment numbers, worker levels and nnuual pay rose for four subsectors:

- Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441)
- Building Material and Garden Supply Stores (NAICS 444)
- Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)
- Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument and Book Stores (NAICS 451)

Motor and Vehicle Parts Dealers added four establishments, 88 workers (a 1.1 percent increase) and pay increased by \$345 (0.8 percent). Industries in this subsector include dealerships for new and used cars, boats, motorcycles and recreational vehicles as well as automotive parts and tire stores.

Building Material and Garden Supply Stores grew by five establishments, added 71 employees (1.3 percent), and received a \$27 bump in annual average pay (a 0.1 percent increase). Establishments include hardware stores, home centers, garden and farm supply stores, nurseries and paint stores.

A gain of 181 employees, the most for any subsectors with increases in all three categories, helped fuel **Gasoline Stations'** growth. It surpassed all other Retail Trade subsectors in establishment gains with the addition of 10 establishments. Annual pay rose by \$609 (a 3.2 percent increase). Industries in this subsector sell automotive fuels and automotive oils. They may sell these products along with convenience store items.

Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument and Book Stores added two establishments, 10 employees (0.4 percent) and \$756 increase in pay (3.8 percent). Establishments include sporting goods, toy, sewing, hobby and bookstores, as well as newsstands.

The remaining Retail Trade subsectors were mixed bags of gains and losses in establishment levels, worker levels and annual pay. None of the subsectors experienced losses in all three areas.

In addition to the subsectors listed above, three others had gains in worker levels and two had gains in establishment levels. Annual pay rose in all but one subsector.

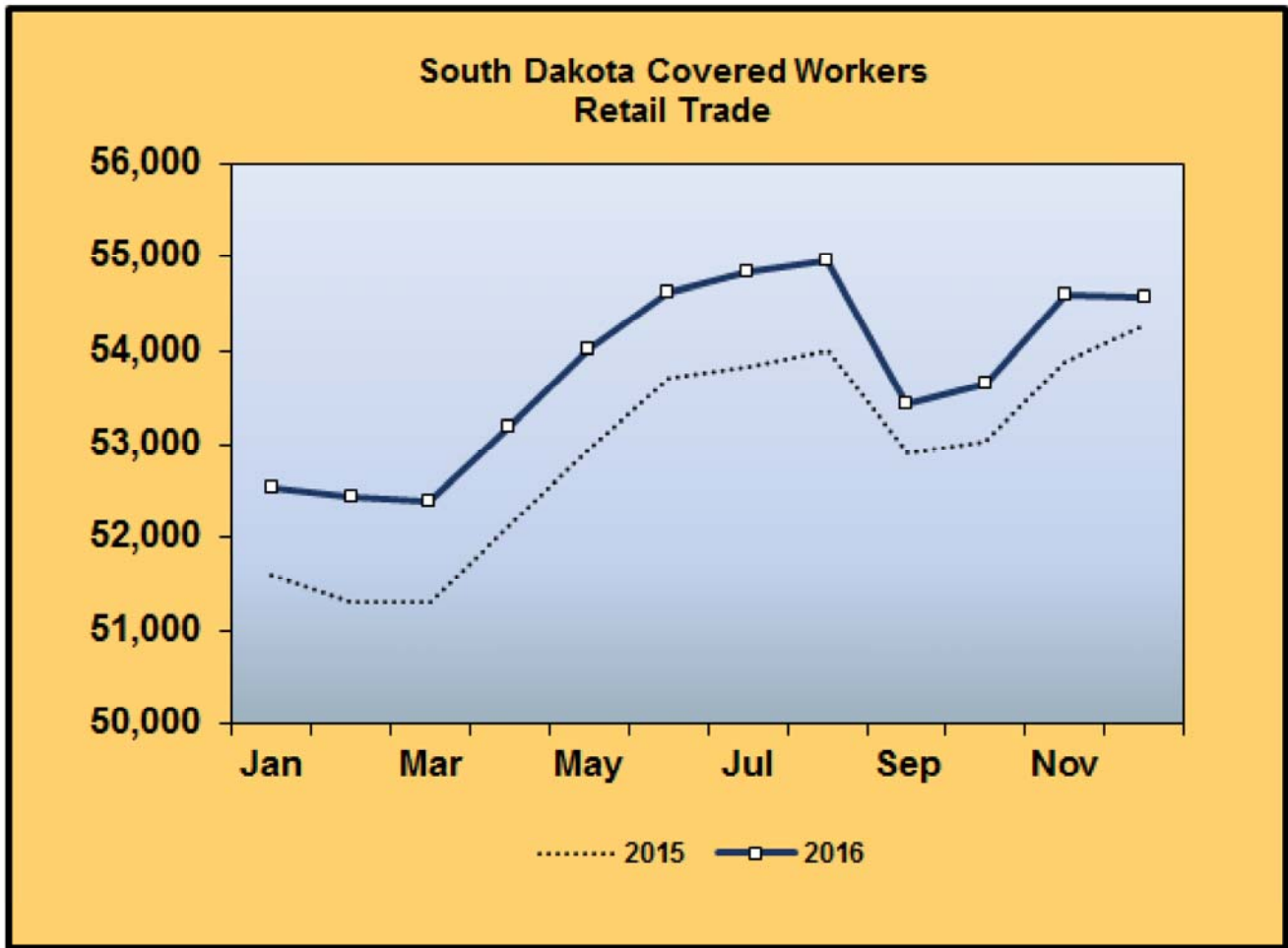
General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452) and **Food and Beverage Stores** (NAICS 445), claimed the top two spots in worker growth, each gaining more than 300 employees (3.2 percent and 3.3 percent increases, respectively). Establishment levels fell by 12 for General Merchandise Stores and by four for Food and Beverage Stores. Annual pay increased by about one percent for each of the subsectors. Both of these subsectors usually sell items from a fixed-point-of-sale location. General Merchandise Stores include department stores, warehouse clubs and supercenters, dollar stores and discount department stores. Food and Beverage Stores include grocery stores, specialty food stores and beer, wine and liquor stores.

Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448) added 69 employees (a 2.6 percent gain). Establishment levels also rose by four, but annual pay dropped by 0.4 percent (\$61 decline). Clothing, shoe, jewelry, luggage and leather goods stores fall within this subsector.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453) rounded out the subsectors with establishment increases with the addition of three establishments over the year. Worker levels fell by 62 (a 2.2 percent decline), while annual pay inched up \$68. Retailers in this subsector include stores with unique characteristics, like florists, used merchandise stores, pet and pet supply stores, art dealers and office supply stores.

Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454) lost 58 workers (a 4.3 percent decline) and establishments remained unchanged at 201. Annual pay increased by \$1,733, the second biggest numerical increase among subsectors. It once again kept its spot as the second-highest paying Retail Trade subsector, behind only Motor and Vehicle Parts Dealers. Nonstore Retailers sell merchandise through infomercials, direct-response advertising, catalogs, door-to-door sales and in-home demonstrations. Establishments include vending machine operations, home delivery sales, party plan sales, street vending (excluding food) and mail order houses.

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Transportation and Warehousing

NAICS Sectors 48-49

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector includes industries that provide passenger and cargo transportation, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities for transportation. It is common for a business in this sector to operate a network of facilities, workers and equipment over a widespread area.

Several subsectors make up the Transportation and Warehousing sector:

- Each mode of passenger and cargo transportation (i.e. air, rail, water, road and pipeline)
- Warehousing and storage
- Establishments providing support activities for transportation
- Establishments providing passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes
- Postal services and courier services

After five years of growth, employment levels in Transportation and Warehousing sector reversed course and dropped by 1.0 percent, down 102 workers from 2015 to 2016. Establishments increased for the second year in a row with the addition of 70 establishments, the second-highest

establishment percentage growth among the sectors (a 5.1 percent rise). Average annual pay rose by 2.9 percent (up \$1,189 to \$42,593).

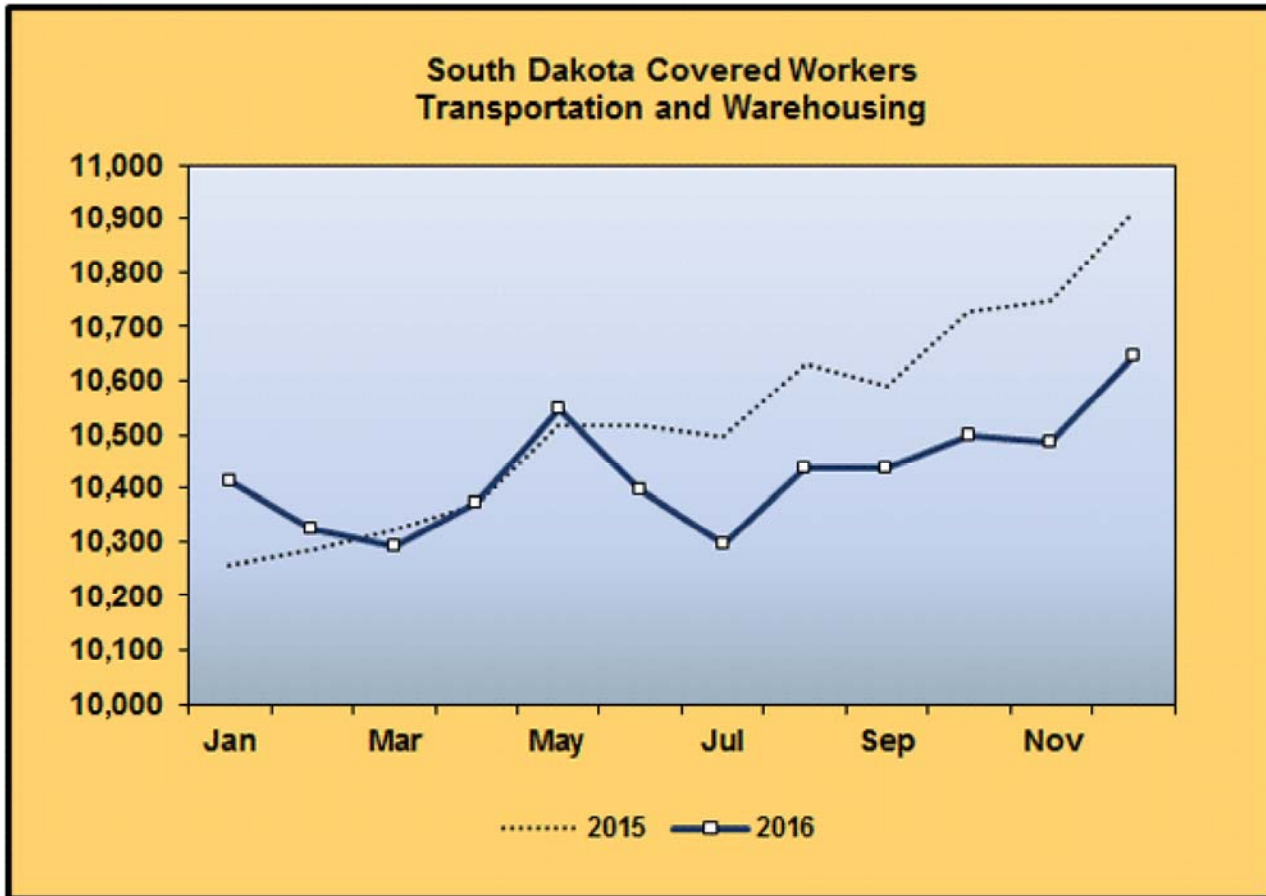
A majority of the establishment increases occurred in the sector's largest subsector, **Truck Transportation** (NAICS 484), which contained more than two-thirds of all the establishments in the sector. This subsector had a big numerical haul with the addition of 52 establishments. The subsector still employed more than half the workers in the sector despite the loss of 206 workers over the year (a 3.7 percent decline). Annual pay increased by \$2,163 (4.8 percent). The subsector provides over-the-road cargo transportation, including general and specialized freight transport.

Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488), the only other subsector to fluctuate by more than three establishments, added 10 establishments and 92 workers (10.3 percent employment growth). Annual pay increased by 2.2 percent (up \$1,042). Establishments provide services including air traffic control, motor vehicle towing and freight transportation arrangement.

The **Couriers and Messengers** subsector (NAICS 492) delivered an additional 74 workers (a 5.1 percent increase) and three establishments in 2016. Annual pay decreased by 3.0 percent (a cut of \$1,280). Couriers and Messengers provide intercity and/or local delivery of parcels and documents without operating under a universal service obligation. This includes express delivery services. The restriction to small parcels partly distinguishes these establishments from those in the transportation industries. Messengers, who usually deliver within a metropolitan or single urban area, may use bicycle, foot, small truck or van.

The **Warehousing and Storage** subsector (NAICS 493), had 55 fewer workers in its supply in 2016 (a 7.0 percent decline). Establishments decreased by one and annual pay dropped by \$115 (a 0.3 decline). Industries in the Warehousing and Storage subsector operate warehouses and storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods and other warehouse products. These establishments take responsibility for storing the goods and keeping them secure, but they do not sell the goods. They may also provide logistics services related to the goods distribution.

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Utilities

NAICS Sector 22

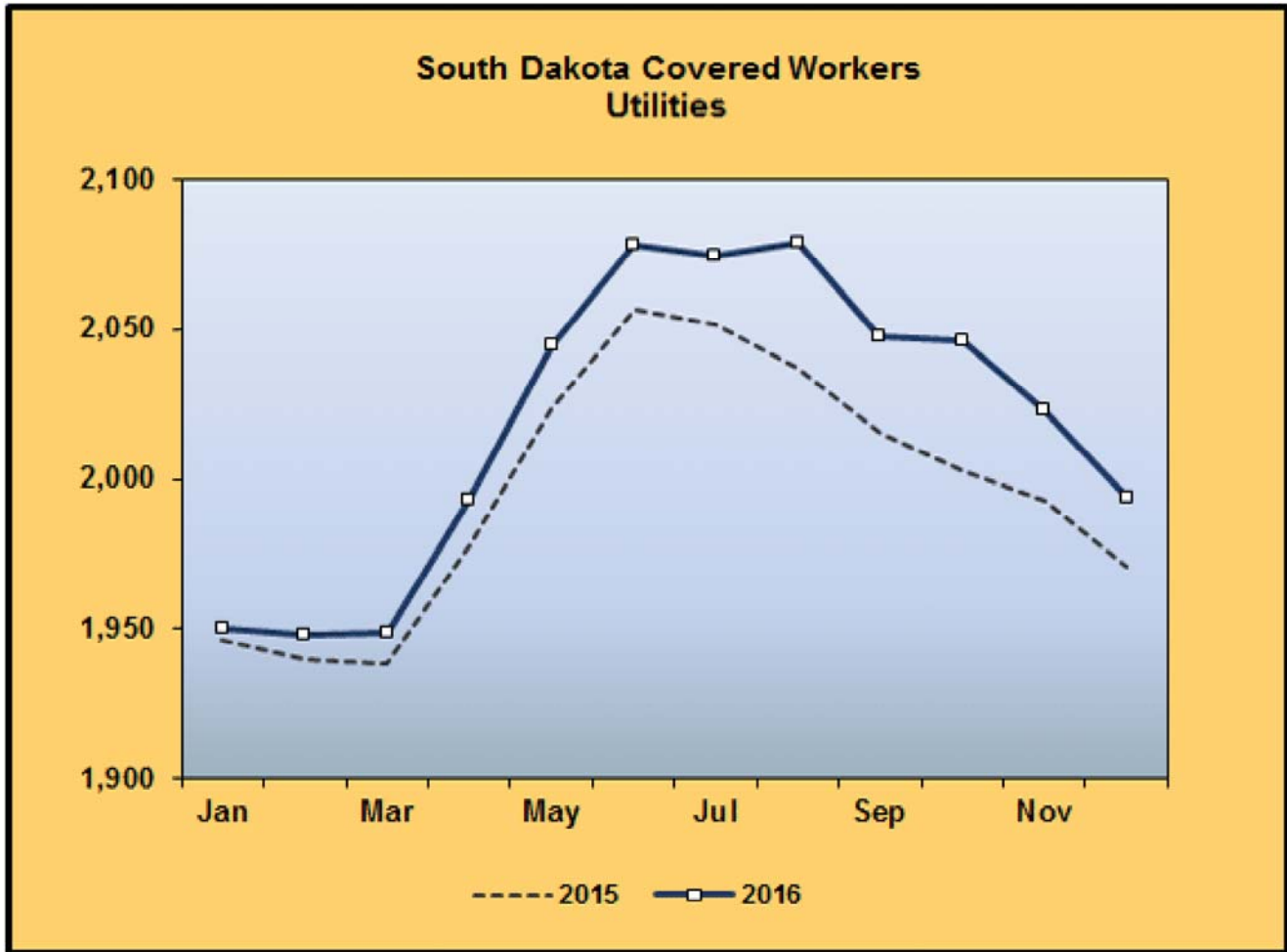
The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) consists of establishments engaged in the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal. The Utilities sector lost three establishments, but added 23 workers (1.2 percent) from 2015 to 2016. The annual pay for 2016 was \$78,338, an increase of \$2,080 (2.7 percent) compared to 2015.

Although this sector has the second smallest employment level, it is one of the highest-paying sectors in South Dakota, ranking second in annual pay among the all the sectors. The Utilities industry has remained fairly stable in the employment levels over the years. Higher than average annual salaries and low turnover in the utilities industry contributed to that stability.

Businesses within this sector provide specific activities and vary by type of utility. Electric power includes generation, transmission and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Electric Power Distribution systems were responsible for worker levels increasing throughout 2016. This may involve the operation of electric power distribution systems consisting of lines, poles, meters and wiring or operating as electric power brokers or agents arranging for the sale of electricity via power distribution systems operated by others. There were some establishments predominantly operating water supply systems or water treatment plants that added workers.

The water supply system could comprise pumping stations and aqueducts and the water can be used for drinking, irrigation or other uses.



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Information Supersector

The **Information** supersector contains one sector, information. Businesses within this supersector distribute information and cultural products or process data.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	613	5,765	\$46,739
Information	613	5,765	\$46,739
Publishing Industries, except Internet	159	1,391	\$35,377
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	103	563	\$15,768
Broadcasting, except Internet	60	1,061	\$40,257
Telecommunications	154	2,558	\$60,727
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	89	135	\$65,273
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing & Broadcasting)	48	58	\$77,844

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.

Information

NAICS Sector 51

The **Information** industry sector lost 119 workers (2.0 percent) during 2016. This loss resulted with a 2016 average number of workers of 5,765 compared to 5,884 workers in 2015. The average annual pay did increase at a rate of 1.9 percent or \$889. The 2016 annual pay for this sector was \$46,739, which remained higher than the statewide average of \$41,131.

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 7 establishments and a decrease of 18 workers during 2016. There continues to be controversy regarding print media versus electronic media, with the Internet proving to be highly used news source in addition to, and for some, in lieu of traditional print media. 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 did increase by 0.2 percent for a 2016 average of \$35,377.

The **Motion Picture and Sound Recording** subsector (NAICS 512) had a decrease of 43 workers for 2016. The annual pay for this industry had an increase of 6.8 percent; for a 2016 average of \$15,768 compared to a 2015 average of \$14,764. This low pay is indicative of a large number of part-time workers.

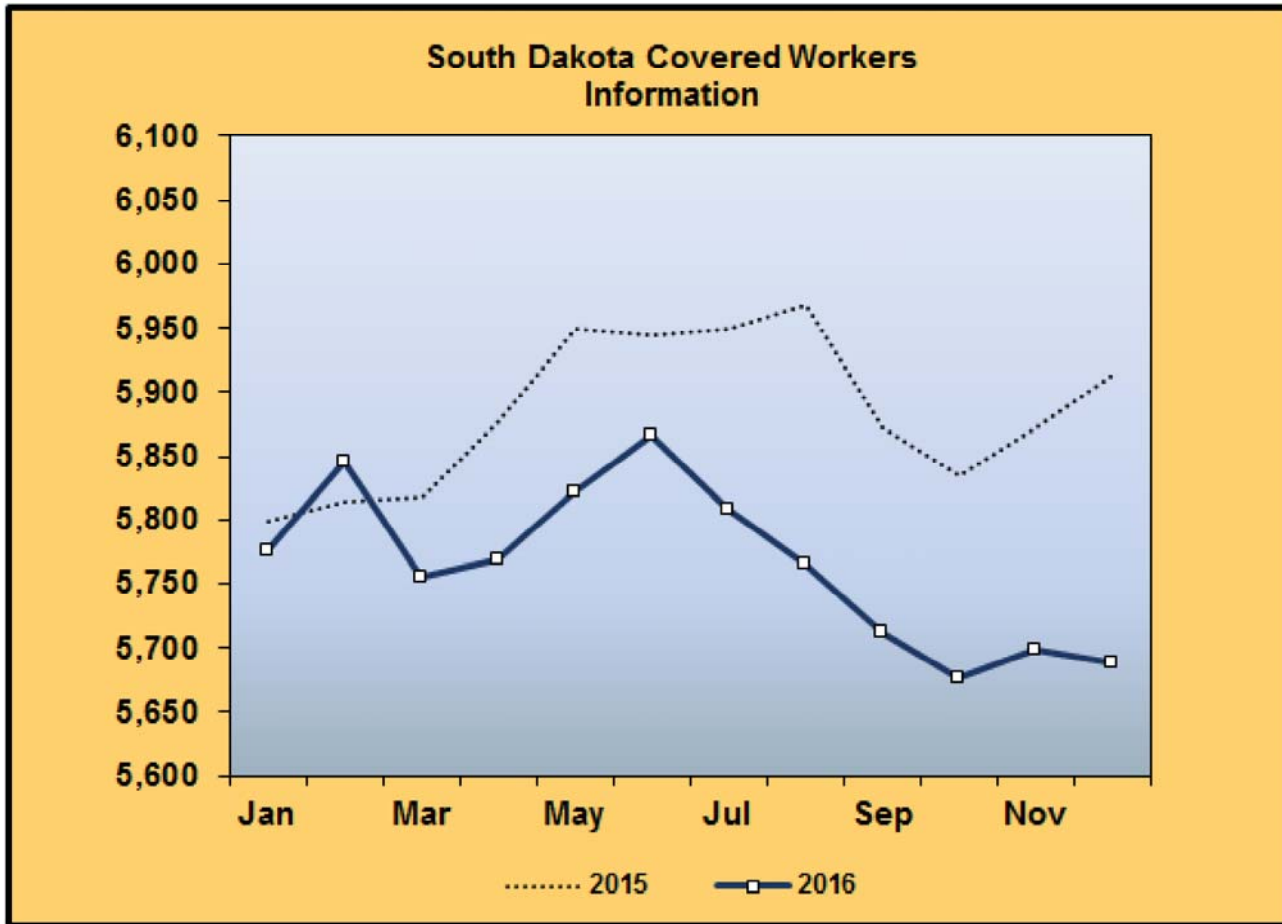
Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515) had a gain of 5 workers (0.5 percent) for a total of 1,061 workers for 2016. The establishments had a gain of 3. There was a decrease in annual pay by 1.2 percent for a 2016 average of \$40,257 compared to \$40,738 for 2015. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

The **Telecommunications** (NAICS 517) subsector had a decrease of 83 workers (3.1 percent) but had an increase in annual pay. The 2016 average pay was \$60,721, which increased 2.8 percent compared to the 2015 pay of \$59,062. Total average employment in this subsector was 2,558 for the year 2016. There was a decrease of 6 establishments from 2015.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector had an increase, showing a gain of 12 workers (9.8 percent), for a total annual average employment of 135 workers in 2016. The average annual pay for this subsector decreased 1.5 percent for a 2016 average of \$65,273 compared to an average of \$66,294 in 2015. Industries in this subsector provide the infrastructure for hosting and/or data processing services.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) subsector had an increase of 9 workers, or 18.4 percent. Annual pay increased in this subsector by \$2,112 (2.8 percent) for a 2016 average of \$77,844 compared to the 2015 average of \$75,732. The main components of this subsector are news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive Internet publishing and/or broadcasting, and Web Search Portals.

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Financial Activities Supersector

The **Financial Activities** supersector is comprised of the finance and insurance sector and the real estate and rental and leasing sector. Businesses within this supersector are involved in financial transactions or renting or leasing tangible or intangible assets.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,389	28,810	\$55,399
Finance and Insurance	2,307	25,024	\$58,652
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	863	16,600	\$56,682
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	352	996	\$107,656
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,061	7,414	\$56,510
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	31	13	\$46,960

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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2016**

Financial Activities, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,082	3,786	\$33,897
Real Estate	912	2,840	\$33,148
Rental and Leasing Services	163	902	\$35,242
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	44	\$54,610

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.

Finance and Insurance

NAICS 52

The **Finance and Insurance** industry had a net loss of 401 workers (1.6 percent) for an annual average employment level of 25,024 in 2016. The annual pay for this industry increased, at a rate of 4.3 percent (\$2,400) for a 2016 annual average pay of \$58,652.

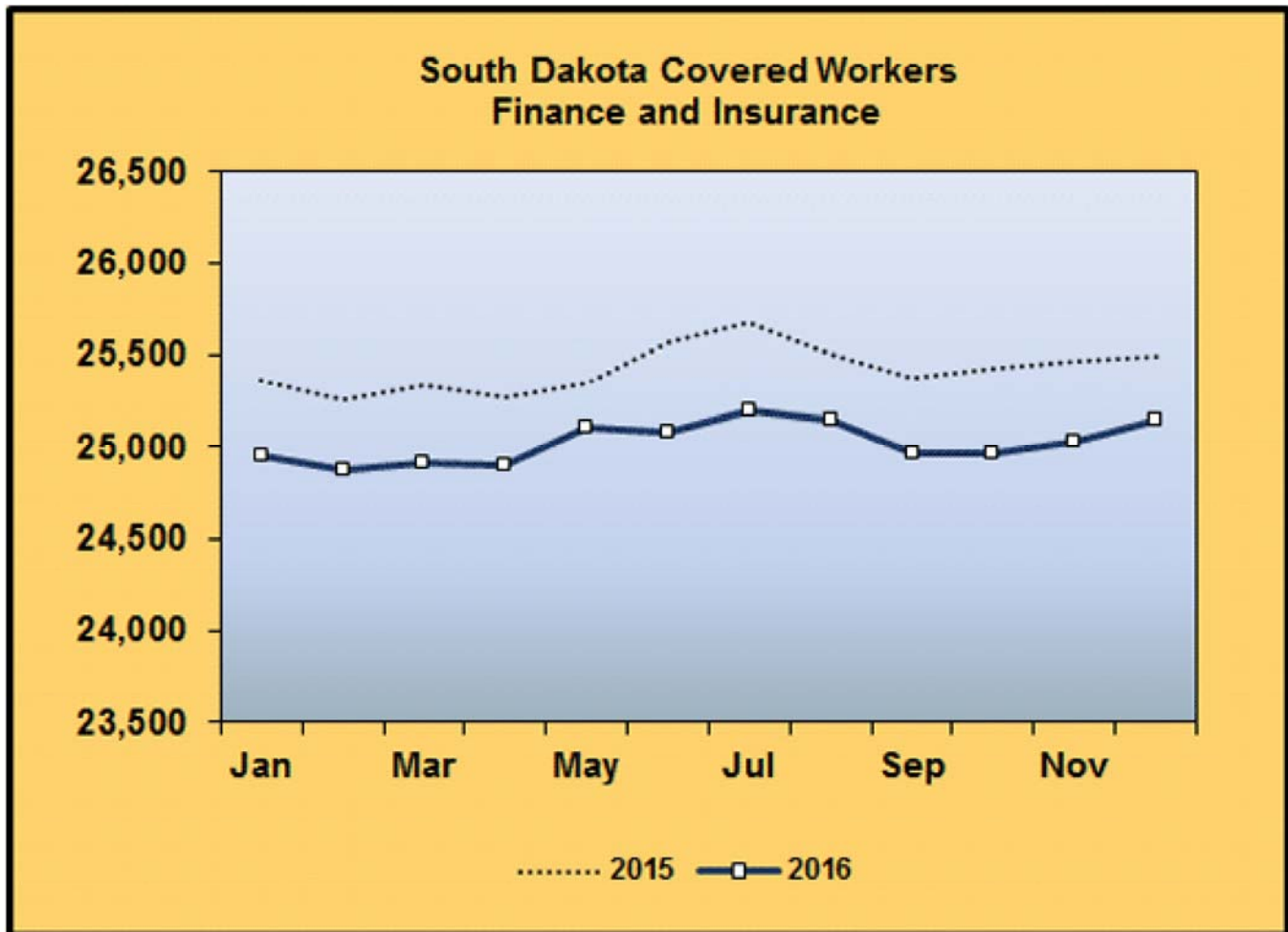
The **Finance and Insurance** sector comprises establishments that are primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or facilitating financial transactions by three principal types of activities. The first activity is to raise funds by taking deposits or issuing securities and incurring liabilities. The second activity is to 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 2015 to 2016, a decrease of 369 workers. The average annual worker total was 16,600 workers in 2016, compared to 16,969 workers in 2015. The annual pay experienced a 5.2 percent increase or \$2,783 from 2015 to 2016. This subsector includes establishments primarily engaged in accepting deposits (or share deposits) and in lending funds from these deposits.

The **Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) subsector noted a small increase in workers from 2015 to 2016, gaining 9 workers to bring the total to 996. However, the annual pay had a decrease of \$1,474 or 1.4 percent. Annual pay in 2015 was \$109,130 and dropped to \$107,656 in 2016. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments which act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Investment advice and portfolio management activities are also included in this subsector.

The number of workers in the **Insurance Carriers and Related Activities** (NAICS 524) subsector decreased by 45 workers (or 0.6 percent) which brings the total number of workers to 7,414 for 2016. There was an increase in annual pay of \$1,929 or 3.5 percent. Annual pay for 2015 was \$54,581 and increased to \$56,510 in 2016. This subsector includes establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, and providing employee benefits such as claims adjusting and third party administration.

The **Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles** (NAICS 525) subsector experienced an increase of 4 workers in 2016 to a level of 13. This subsector experienced a significant decrease in annual pay of \$39,137 or 45.5 percent. Total annual pay in 2015 was \$86,097 and decreased to \$46,960 for 2016. This sector includes insurance and employee benefit funds and other investment pools and funds.



Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

NAICS Sector 53

The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** industry experienced a worker gain from 2015 to 2016, increasing by 51 workers (1.4 percent) for a total of 3,786 workers. This industry showed negative pay growth for the same time period, decreasing by \$904 (-2.6 percent) for an annual average pay of \$33,897.

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, are employed in the real estate subsector.

The **Real Estate** subsector had a positive worker change from 2015 to 2016. The net gain of jobs totaled 61 workers, an increase of 2.2 percent. Annual average pay weakened (-3.8 percent) to arrive at a new annual average of \$33,148. Industries in the Real Estate subsector group are primarily engaged in the following activities:

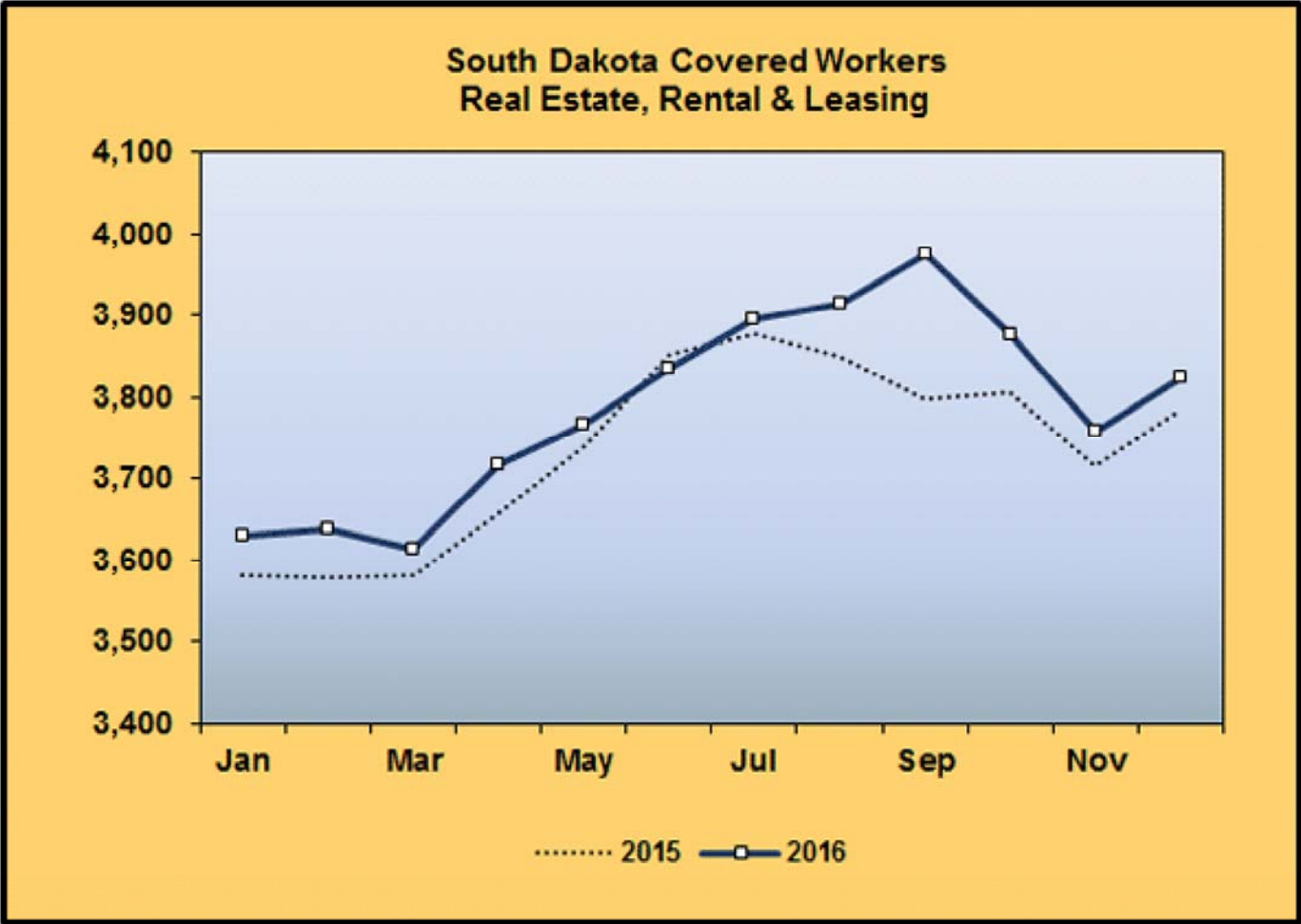
- Renting or leasing real estate to others
- Managing real estate for others
- Selling, buying or renting real estate for others
- Providing other services, such as listing services, appraisal, consulting or escrow services

Activities Related to Real Estate were responsible for the majority of worker gains within the real estate subsector. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing real estate services except lessors of real estate and offices of real estate agents and brokers. This industry group has establishments involved in activities such as managing real estate for others and appraising real estate. Residential property management such as apartments and condominiums are within this grouping. Small increases in the work force for nonresidential property managers were noted.

Worker loss occurred in the industry subsector **Rental and Leasing Services**. A decrease of 14 workers (-1.5 percent) was realized in 2016. Annual pay rose, with an increase of \$243 (0.7 percent). Consumer goods rental such as electronics equipment and appliances are included in this industry. Some worker loss was offset by gains in automotive equipment rental. These establishments generally operate from a retail-like facility. Some establishments offer only short-term rental, others only longer term leases and some provide both types of services. There were some small gains of workers within general rental centers and commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental area.

Worker levels in the **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** subsector increased during 2016, with a gain 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, franchise agreements, industrial design licensing, patent buying and licensing, and trademark licensing belong in this industry. Oil royalty leasing also is grouped in this subsector.

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Professional and Business Services Supersector

The **Professional and Business Services** supersector is comprised of the professional, scientific and technical services sector; the management of companies sector; and the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector. Businesses within this supersector perform professional services, hold securities of companies or perform routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses.

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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	5,277	31,257	\$52,668
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,220	12,901	\$57,542
Professional and Technical Services	3,220	12,901	\$57,542
Management of Companies and Enterprises	215	5,074	\$96,709
Management of Companies and Enterprises	215	5,074	\$96,709
Administration & Support, & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	1,842	13,281	\$31,112
Administrative and Support Services	1,706	12,398	\$30,516
Waste Management and Remediation Services	136	883	\$39,485

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.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

NAICS Sector 54

Establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry improved by 390 workers (3.1 percent) from 2015 to 2016 for a total annual average employment level of 12,901. This industry calculated an increase in annual pay of \$1,059 (1.9 percent) for a new average of \$57,542.

The **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical functions for others. These activities require a high degree of proficiency and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services. 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.

The unique 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 solely reliant 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 degrees, 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 their customers.

Several establishments within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** industry subsector (NAICS 541) experienced worker increases during 2016. The following industry groups all had increased worker levels from 2015 to 2016:

- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)
- Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412)
- Architectural, Engineering and Related Services (NAICS 5413)
- Specialized Design Services (NAICS 5414)
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 5415)
- Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services (5416)
- Scientific Research and Development Services (NAICS 5417)
- Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)

Some of the gains in worker levels for **Computer Systems Design and Related Services** can be attributed to establishments engaged in planning and designing systems that integrate computer hardware, software and communication technologies. These establishments often install the system, and train and support users of the system. Computer hardware and software consulting businesses belong in this category.

Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services experienced employment gains throughout 2016. These establishments perform auditing on accounting records of public and private organizations, design accounting systems, develop budgets, and prepare tax returns and process payrolls. Offices of certified public accountants (CPAs) may provide these accounting services.

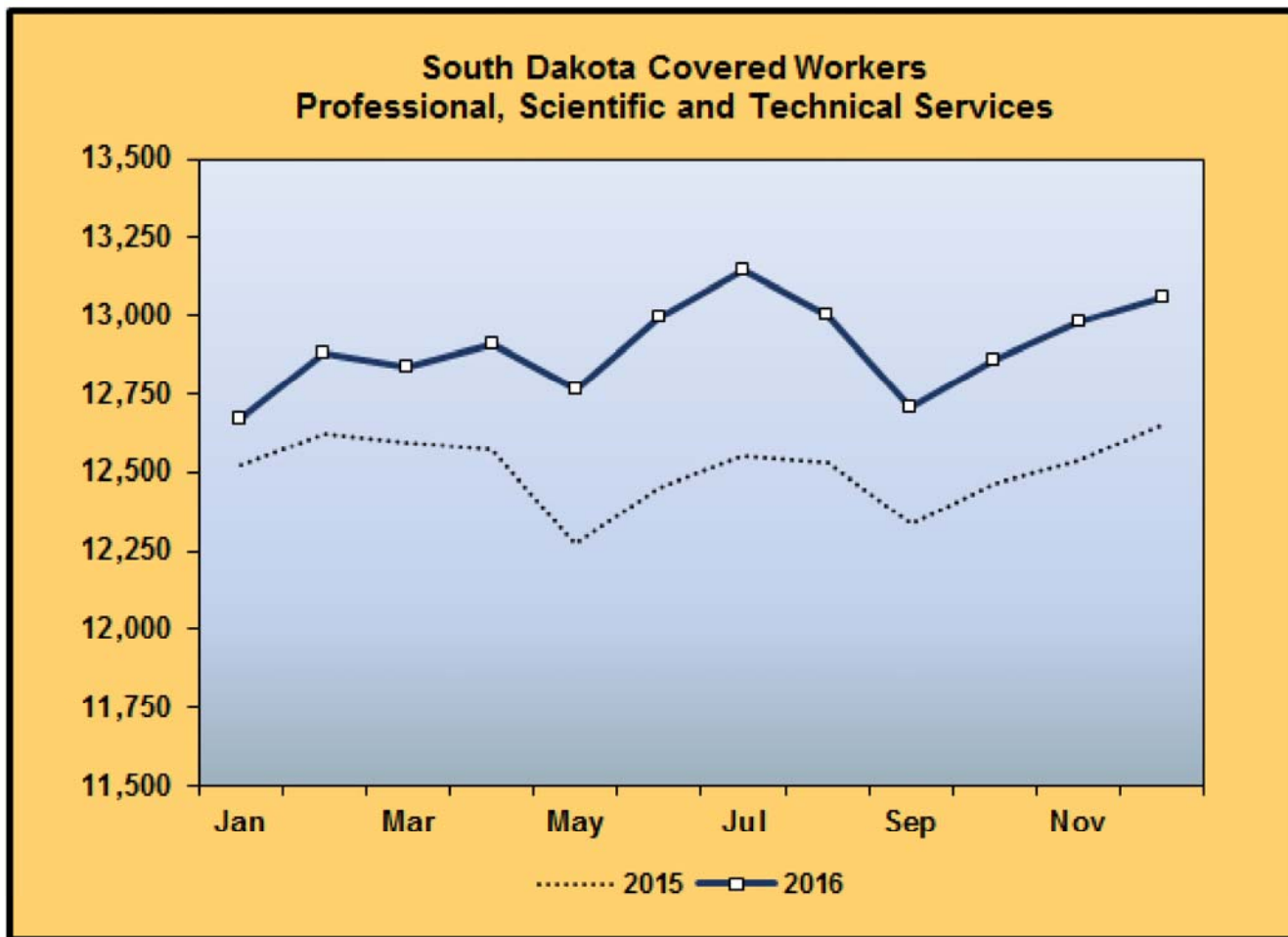
As has been the trend, increases in the number of workers within the **Architectural, Engineering and Related Services** was mainly focused within engineering services. These establishments are primarily engaged in applying physical laws and principles of engineering in the design, development and utilization of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes and systems. Additional worker levels were acknowledged within testing laboratories where establishments conduct analytical testing services in laboratories or on-site. Surveying and mapping services gained workers as they examine surfaces of the earth, including the sea floor.

Scientific Research and Development Services realized worker gains in 2016. Biotechnology companies conducting research and experimental development expanded due to the demand for their services.

Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services experienced employment gains during 2016. Veterinary offices and hospitals licensed to practice medicine, dentistry and surgeries for animals had positive worker levels. Livestock inspecting and testing services and pet hospitals are included in this category.

There was one area experiencing some worker loss during 2016. The expertise provided within this sector includes a range of diverse industries, including Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services (NAICS 5418). Reclassification of workers caused a shift in worker levels for Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services. These workers are now part of credit intermediation services. Based on new information and business activity they were re-classified.

Although these industry groups suffered worker losses or shifts in the way they are grouped, the sector as a whole increased in worker levels. There is still a correlation to the continued consumer demand for the specialized services which it offers.



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Management of Companies and Enterprises

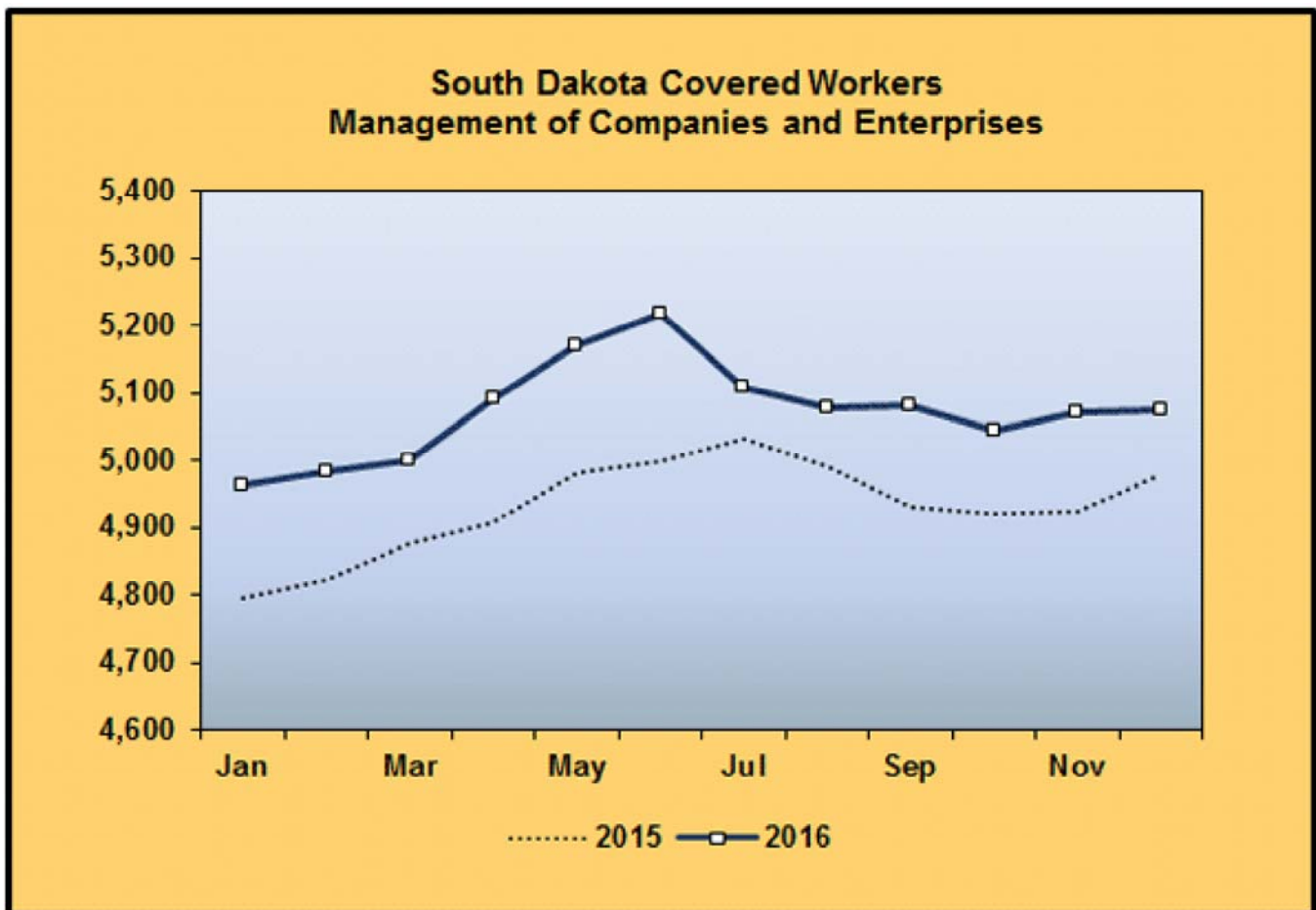
NAICS Sector 55

Establishments in this sector hold companies' securities. They own a controlling interest and can influence management decisions. This sector also includes companies that normally handle the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making on behalf of other companies. The majority of the workers are in high-level management positions.

Establishment levels, worker numbers and annual pay in the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector rose again in 2016. This marks the seventh consecutive year for gains in establishment and worker levels in the sector. After a slight dip in 2011, annual pay joined the ongoing upward trend in 2012 and has been rising since.

In 2016, this sector added six establishments and 143 workers. This equaled a 2.9 percent employment gain over the year. Average annual pay jumped by \$3,153, an increase of 3.4 percent. With an average annual pay of \$96,709, the sector easily retained its spot as the highest paying sector in 2016. Annual pay for this sector tends to be markedly more than other sectors due to its highly skilled occupations.

This sector is composed of establishments that function to implement vital activities that are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. Consolidating these activities at one establishment results in achieving economies of scale.



Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

NAICS Sector 56

The average number of workers in the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** industry increased 0.4 percent from 2015 to 2016. Employment gains of 50 raised the industry to a new level, with an annual average of 13,281 in 2016. The annual pay for this sector increased \$1,160 (3.9 percent) for an average of \$31,112 in 2016.

The **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector had the greatest percentage of workers in this sector and was responsible for small worker increases. Most of these workers were employed by businesses engaged in performing activities to buildings and dwellings. Landscaping establishments providing care and maintenance for trees, lawns and gardens along with designing of walkways, decks and fences contributed to the employment expansion.

Job growth occurred within this same subsector in those establishments involved in office administration services. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day to day office functions such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping. These establishments do not provide operating staff to carry out the complete operations of a business.

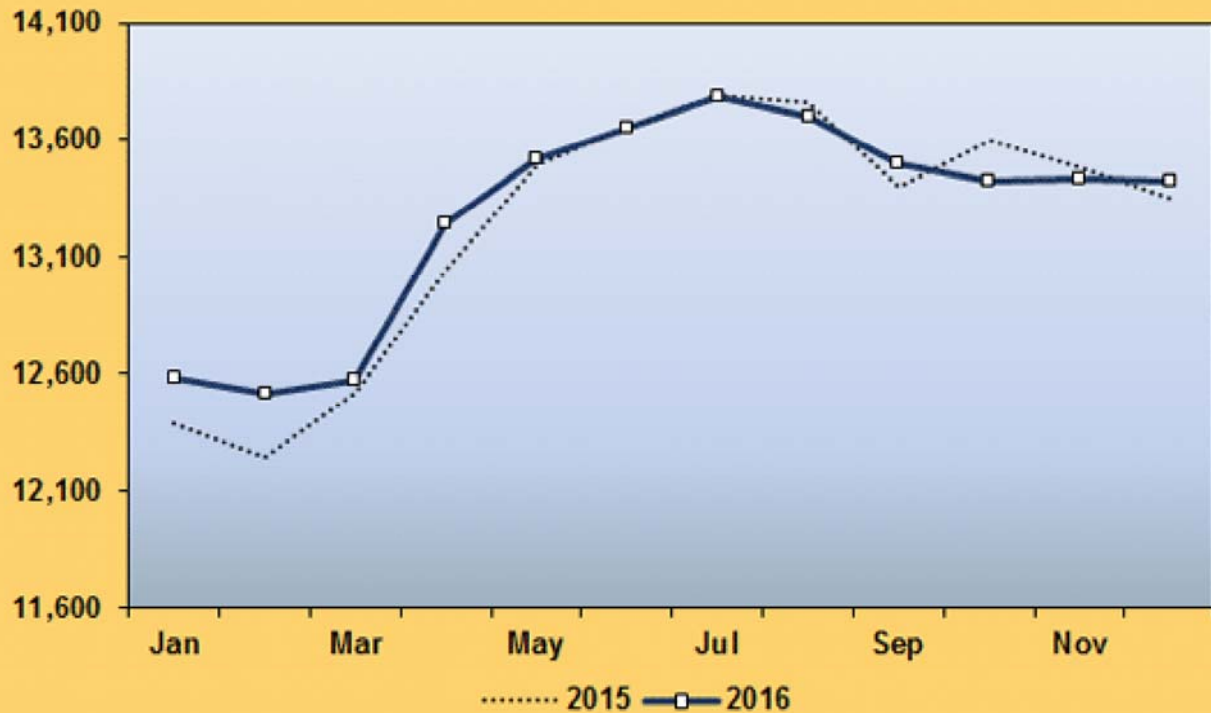
Travel arrangement and reservation services suffered worker loss during 2016. Airline, car rental, hotel, and restaurant reservation services are all categorized in this subsector and are seeing a decline for their assistance. Consumers with Internet and smartphone technology options available are becoming their own agent by crafting their own travel arrangements.

Job losses were felt for establishments engaged in providing employment services which include manpower pools and executive search services. Although temporary help agencies and labor pools, which normally provide businesses with supplemental staffing showed some loss of workers, demand still exists for employment placement services. These establishments are involved in listing employment vacancies and in referring or placing applicants for employment. Nurse and teacher registries are examples belonging in this category. 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. Executive search, recruitment and placement services for clients with specific executive and senior management position requirements had an expansion of workers.

The number of workers in the **Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 562) subsector improved (48 workers or 5.7 percent) for a 2016 average worker level of 883. The annual pay showed a gain of \$1,088 (2.8 percent) for an annual average of \$39,485. Establishments included in this subsector which showed worker gains collect, treat and dispose hazardous or nonhazardous waste materials. Establishments comprising solid waste collection and hauling and collecting and hauling recyclable materials were contributors to worker additions. Businesses engaged in environmental remediation services and cleanup of contaminated buildings, mine sites, soil or ground water increased worker levels throughout 2016.

Continued on next page

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services



Education and Health Services Supersector

The **Education and Health Services** supersector is comprised of the education services sector and the health services and social assistance sector. Businesses within this supersector provide instruction and training or provide health care and social assistance to individuals.

Continued on next page

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,850	65,247	\$48,011
Educational Services	348	3,777	\$30,300
Educational Services	348	3,777	\$30,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,502	61,470	\$49,099
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,399	16,337	\$75,927
Hospitals	62	24,266	\$51,433
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	386	12,826	\$26,963
Social Assistance	655	8,041	\$22,858

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

NAICS Sector 61

The number of workers within the **Educational Services industry** decreased throughout 2016, diminishing by 60 workers (-1.6 percent). All categories except one in this subsector had employment losses. The 2016 average number of workers within **Educational Services** settled at 3,777. While worker numbers steadily decreased, average annual pay raised slightly, \$176 (0.6 percent) for a 2016 annual average of \$30,300.

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 conveyed in distinct 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 cohesion 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.

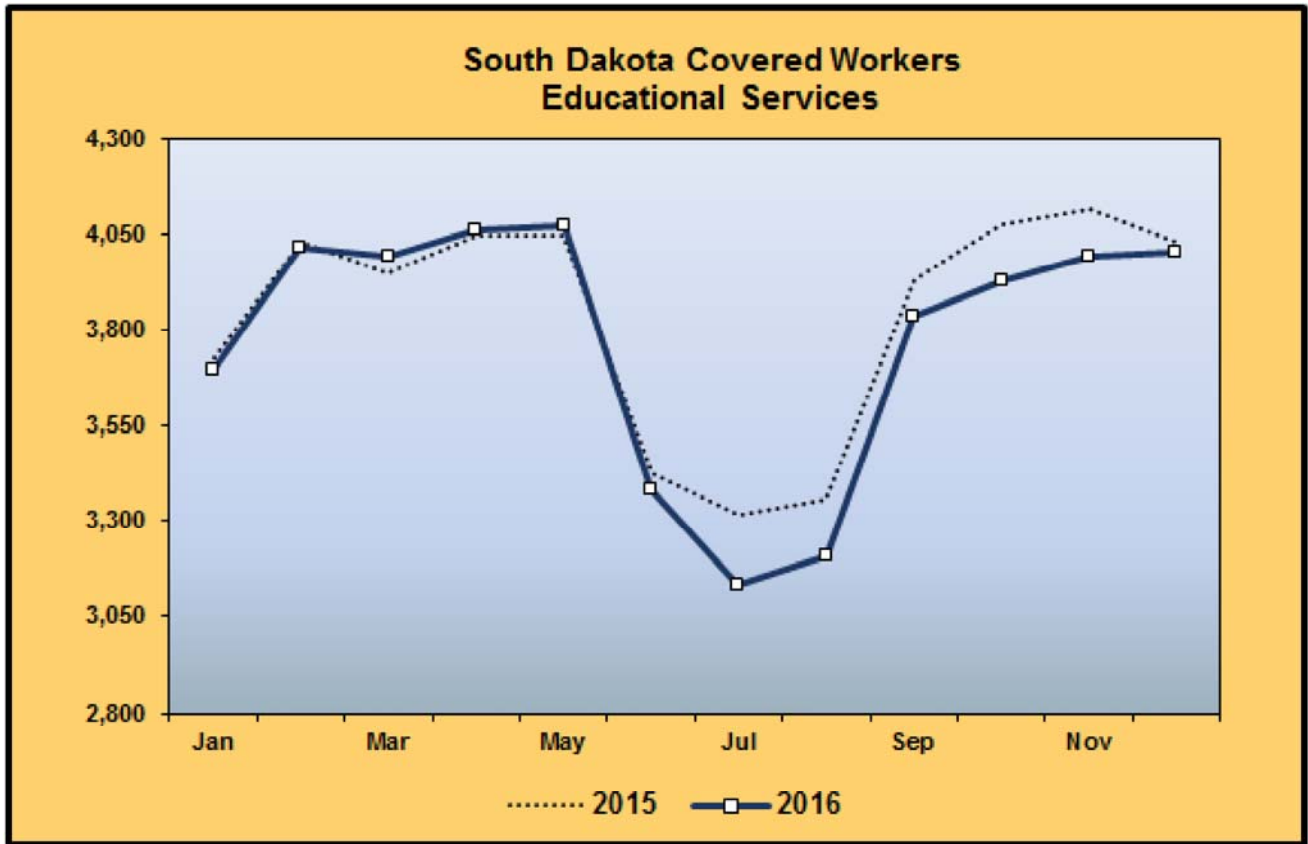
Worker levels dipped throughout the entire industry. Educational support services were responsible for about one third of the regression of workers during 2016. Guidance, test development, evaluation and college selection services were in less demand, thus employment decline. Basic preparatory education such as elementary and secondary schools had some worker loss. Kindergarten through 12th grade represents this category as well as school boards and school districts. Junior colleges along with community colleges experienced negative worker growth. These establishments primarily are engaged in furnishing academic, or academic and technical, courses and granting associate degrees, certificates, or diplomas below the baccalaureate level. The requirement for admission to an associate or equivalent degree program is at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training. Business and secretarial schools that offer courses in office procedures, secretarial and stenographic skills and word processing had worker numbers subside.

Worker growth was evident within technical and trade schools. These educational firms are primarily engaged in offering training in barbering, hair styling, or cosmetic arts, such as makeup or skin care. Job specific certification is provided by these schools.

Educational Services is widely considered a counter-cyclical industry. That is to say, typically, when the economy is doing poorly and unemployment is rising, more working adults, as their career prospects start to dim, decide to upgrade their education. This, in turn, leads to higher enrollment and increased profit at the schools. We note that traditional undergraduate education for young students is generally non-cyclical. Culinary arts schools, however, can be labeled as moderately cyclical. Also, certain types of educational institutions do perform largely in sync with the broader economy. For example, providers of information technology instruction benefit in good times, when companies are likely to boost related investment.

Although the educational services employment diminished some in 2016, education remains 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, as well as developing values, beliefs and habits, particularly in this age of rapid technological and economic changes. The educational services industry includes a variety of institutions that offer academic education, career and technical instruction, and other education and training to millions of students each year.

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Health Care and Social Assistance

NAICS Sector 62

Employment in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector continued to grow in 2016 as it has in previous years. This sector is made up of the following subsectors:

- Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)
- Hospitals (NAICS 622)
- Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)
- Social Assistance (NAICS 624)

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector added 1,356 workers, increasing from 60,114 in 2015 to 61,470 in 2016 (2.3 percent). The number of establishments decreased from 2015 to 2016, going from 2,509 in 2015 to 2,502 in 2016. The annual pay increased by \$1,198 (2.5 percent) compared to the previous year, increasing to \$49,099 in 2016.

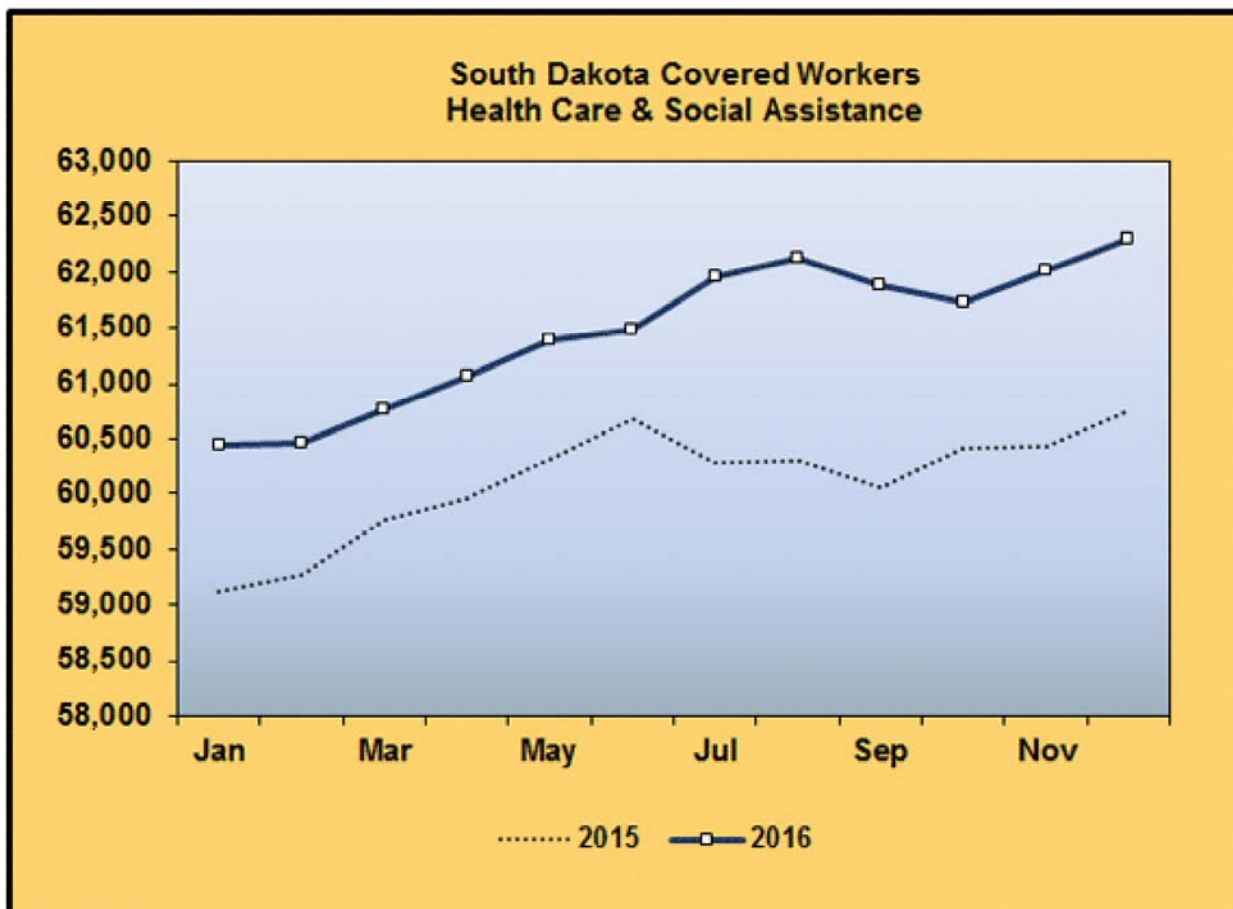
The **Ambulatory Health Care Services** subsector added 622 workers, increasing from 15,715 in 2015 to 16,337 in 2016. This would make it a 4 percent increase of workers from the previous year, which is the highest percentage increase of workers in this sector. The annual pay for workers in this subsector increased from \$74,353 in 2015 to \$75,927 in 2016, which is an increase of \$1,574. This subsector added 9 establishments from 2015 to 2016, making the total number of establishments 1,399 in 2016. This subsector consists of offices of physicians, offices of dentists, offices of other

health practitioners, outpatient care centers, medical and diagnostic laboratories, home health care services and other ambulatory health care services.

The **Hospitals** subsector worker level increased by 2.2 percent, which translates into 518 more workers than the previous year and a total of 24,266 workers in 2016. The establishments decreased by 9, making the total number of establishments 62 in 2016. In 2016, the annual pay for workers in this subsector increased by \$763 (1.5 percent) to \$51,433.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** number of establishments in this subsector increased by 9 from 2015 making the total number of establishments 386 in 2016. Employment continues to grow as new establishments open and existing ones add workers. This subsector had the largest percentage of increase in annual pay of the four subsectors in this area. The annual pay increased by 4 percent making 2016 annual wage \$26,963, which is an increase of \$1,045 from the previous year.

The **Social Assistance** subsector includes a variety of establishments providing individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services. The establishment in this subsector decreased going from 671 establishments in 2015 to 655 establishments in 2016. Despite decreasing 16 establishments from 2015 to 2016, this subsector gained 154 workers from previous year totaling 8,041 workers in 2016. Employees in this subsector had 1.9 percent increase the average annual pay receiving \$427 more from 2015 to 2016 with an average annual pay of \$22,858 in 2016. Establishments engaged in providing day care of infants and children gained some workers. Generally these firms care for preschool children, but may care for older children when not in school and may offer education programs at the pre-kindergarten level.



Leisure and Hospitality Services Supersector

The **Leisure and Hospitality Services** supersector is comprised of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, and the accommodation and food services sector. Businesses within this supersector provide cultural, recreational or entertainment services or provides customers with lodging and/or food for immediate consumption.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,294	46,732	\$16,053
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	698	6,504	\$17,372
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	136	1,269	\$17,154
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	45	582	\$25,339
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	517	4,653	\$16,435
Accommodation and Food Services	2,596	40,228	\$15,840
Accommodation	611	8,856	\$18,945
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,985	31,372	\$14,963
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 went from 692 establishments in 2015 to 698 in 2016. Despite a gain of 6 establishments, there was a decrease of 26 workers bringing the number of workers to 6,504 in 2016. The average annual wage for this sector was \$17,372 in 2016; which was a \$131 decrease from the previous year.

This sector includes a variety of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. Three subsectors form the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector:

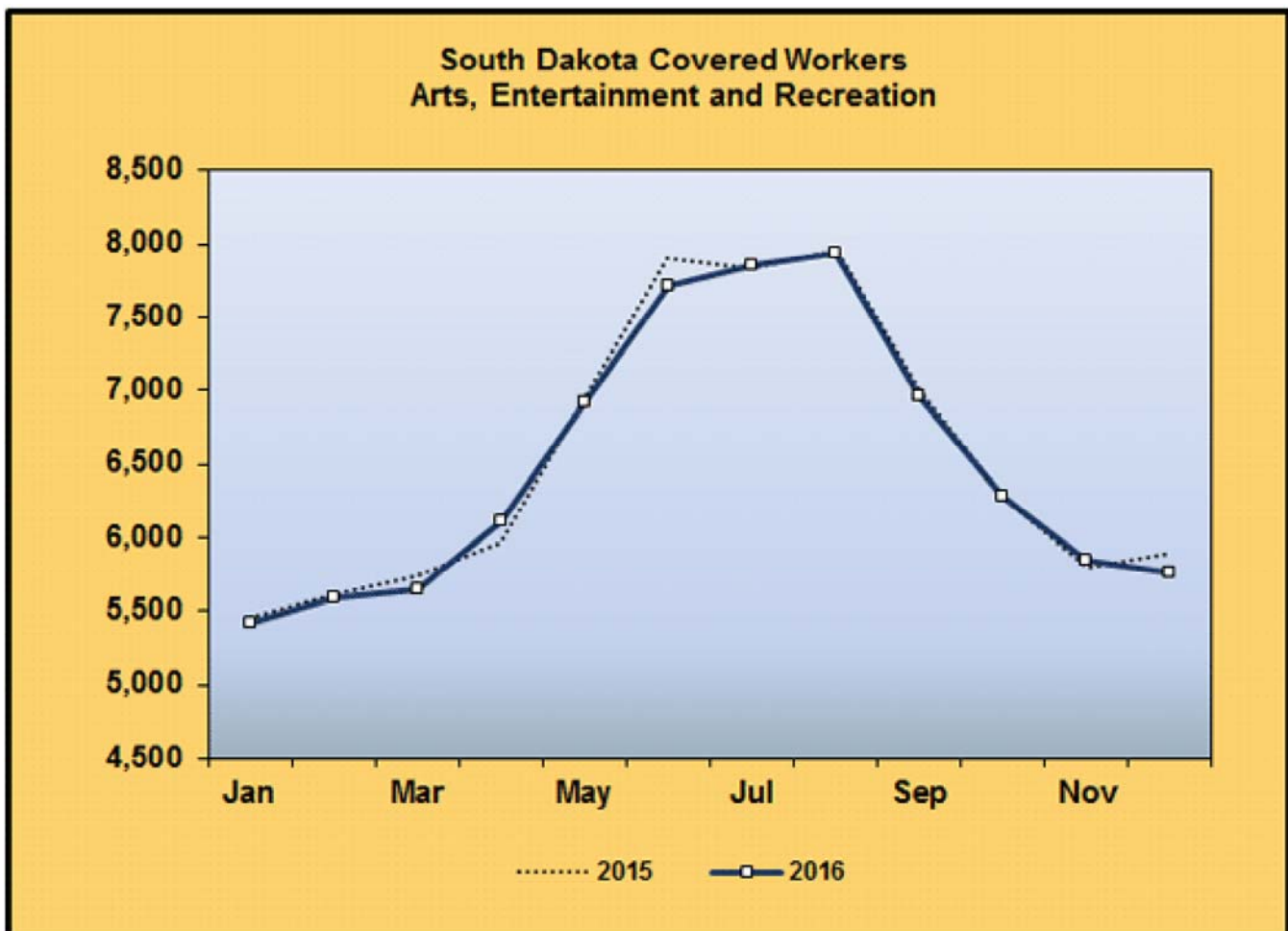
- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
- Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
- Amusements, Gambling and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)

The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** remained unchanged in the number of establishments from 2015 to 2016 staying at 136. This subsector includes establishments that produce or organize and promote live presentations involving the performances of actors and actresses, singers, dancers, musical groups and artists, athletes, and other entertainers.

The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** subsector had the greatest percentage increase in employment and average annual wage in this sector. This subsector gained 77 workers from 2015 to 2016 for a total of 1,269. The average annual wage went from \$16,240 in 2015 to \$17,154 in 2016 which is a gain of \$914 (5.6 percent). Semiprofessional sports teams or clubs are components in this industry. Establishments engaged in operating racetracks known as speedways or stock car realized some expansion of workers.

The **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** subsector had an average annual wage of \$25,160 in 2015 and \$25,339 in 2016, gaining \$179 (0.7 percent). This subsector gained one establishment from 2015 to 2016, totaling 45 establishments in 2016. The number of workers increased from 549 workers in 2015 to 582 in 2016 (6 percent).

The final subsector group in this industry is the **Amusements, Gambling and Recreation Industries** subsector. Despite a gain of five establishments from 2015 to 2016, this subsector decreased 135 workers totaling 4,653 workers in 2016. The average annual wage for this subsector decreased from the previous year going from \$16,943 in 2015 to \$16,435 in 2016. Casinos experienced some loss of workers; however, golf courses and country clubs added workers due to the popularity of the sport.



Accommodation and Food Services

NAICS Sector 72

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector went from 692 establishments in 2015 to 698 in 2016. Despite a gain of 6 establishments, there was a decrease of 26 workers bringing the number of workers to 6,504 in 2016. The average annual wage for this sector was \$17,372 in 2016; which was a \$131 decrease from the previous year.

This sector includes a variety of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. Three subsectors form the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector:

- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
- Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
- Amusements, Gambling and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)

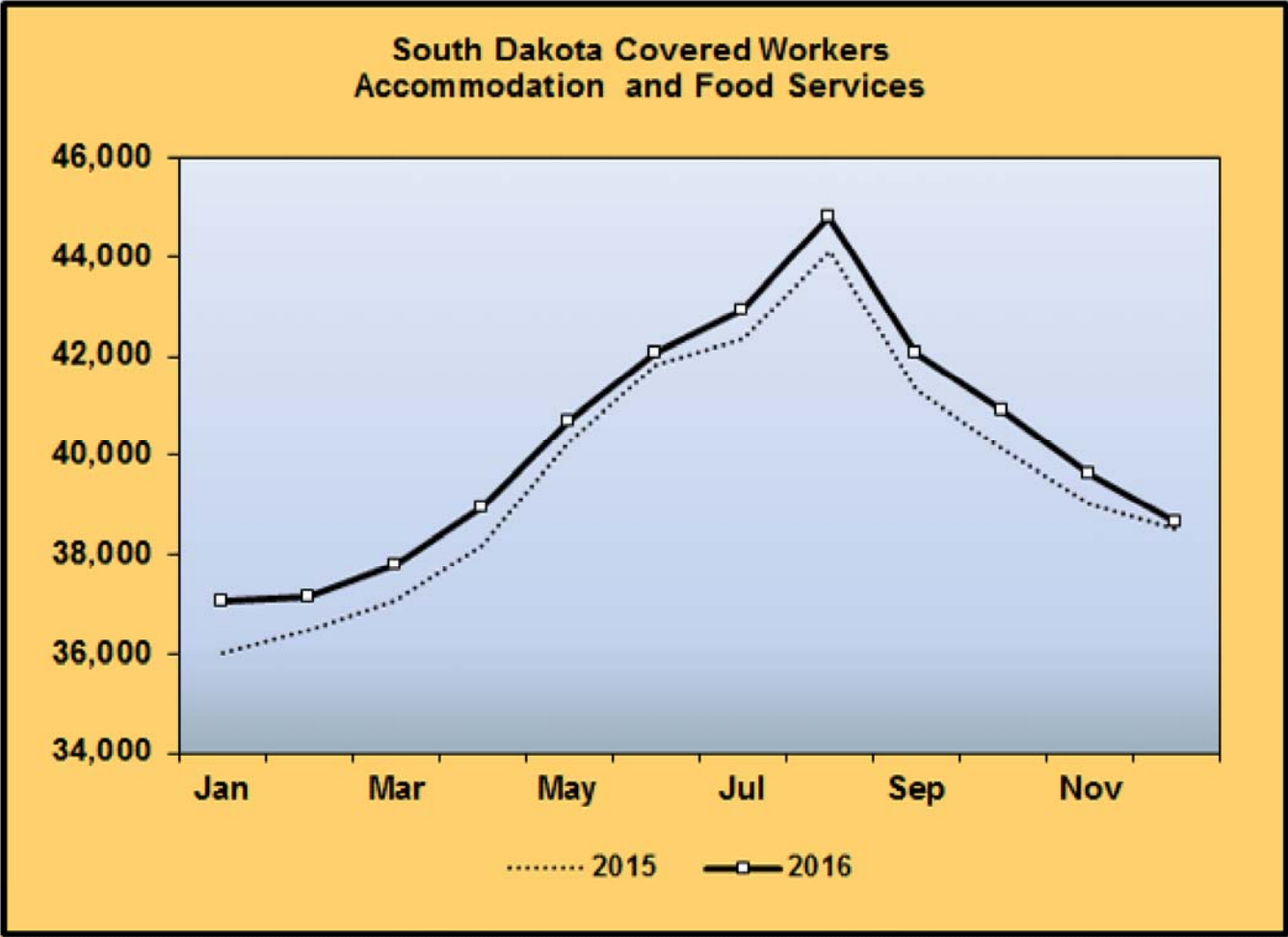
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Other Services Supersector

The **Other Services** supersector contains one sector, other services. Businesses within this supersector provide services not elsewhere specified, including repairs and personal care.

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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,316	10,919	\$30,250
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,316	10,919	\$30,250
Repair and Maintenance	1,049	4,256	\$37,403
Personal and Laundry Services	506	2,882	\$23,457
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	513	3,558	\$27,953
Private Households	248	223	\$18,151

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.

Other Services (except Public Administration)

NAICS Sector 81

The **Other Services (except Public Administration)** sector includes a wide variety of establishments which offer an array of services. Four subsectors form the **Other Services (except Public Administration)** sector:

- Repair and Maintenance (NAICS 811)
- Personal and Laundry Services (NAICS 812)
- Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations (NAICS 813)
- Private Households (NAICS 814)

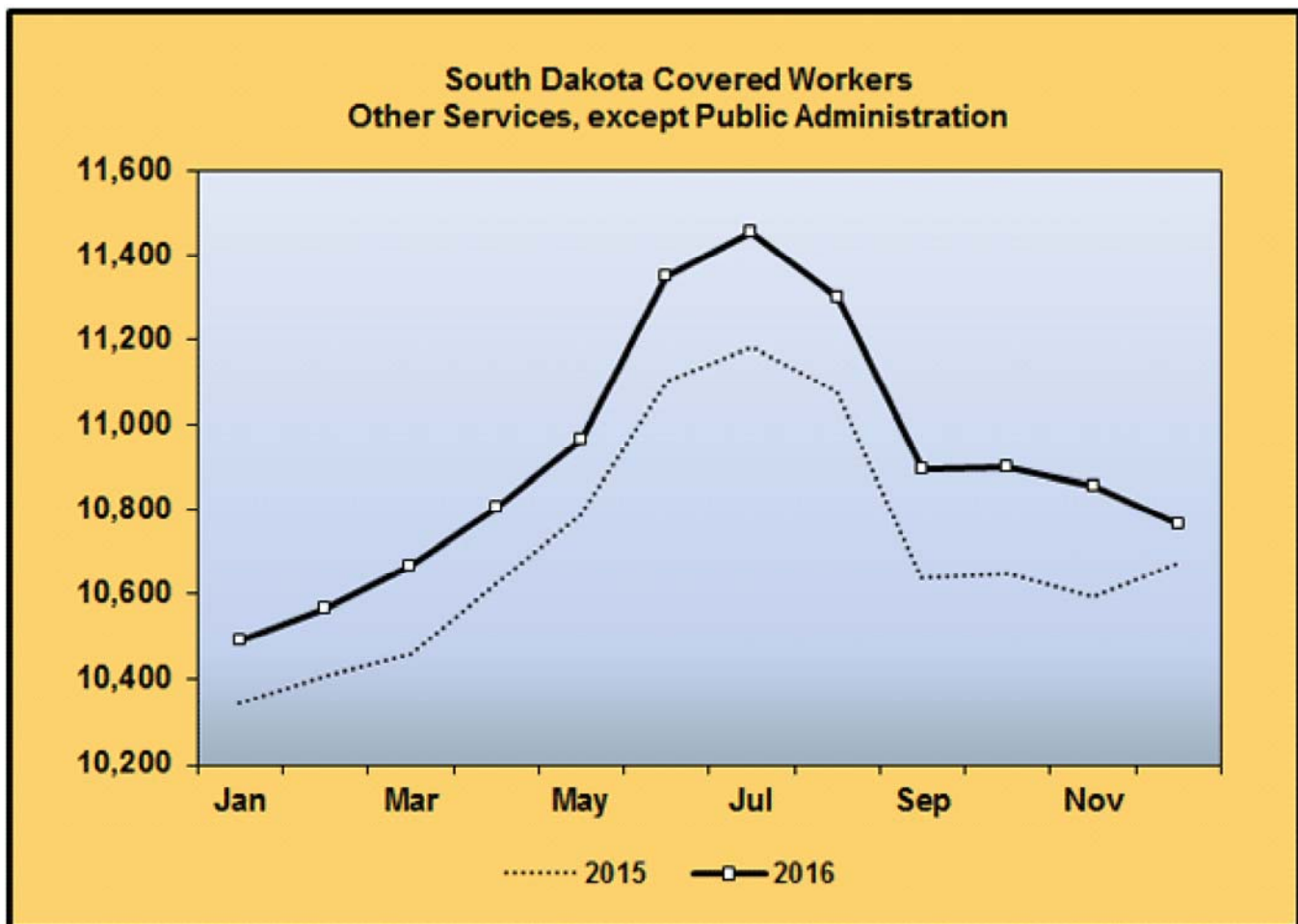
The number of establishments in this sector rose by 30 over the previous year going from 2,286 in 2015 to 2,316 in 2016. The establishments in this sector are made up of businesses which typically have small employment levels. This sector had an increase of 206 workers over the previous year (1.9 percent). Annual earnings for workers in this sector went from \$29,689 in 2015 to \$30,250 in 2016 which equals an increase of \$561 (1.9 percent).

Repair and Maintenance increased in the number of establishments; jumping from 1,029 in 2015 to 1,049 in 2016. Industries in the Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. The number of workers climbed (1.3 percent) from 4,200 in 2015 to 4,256 in 2016. The average annual wage increased \$386 in this subsector as the average annual wages went from \$37,017 in 2015 to \$37,403 in 2016.

The **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector increased from the previous year gaining 52 workers (1.8 percent) which brings the number of workers in 2016 to 2,882. Establishments in this subsector provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households, and businesses. There was an increase in the average annual wage, up from \$22,874 in 2015 to \$23,457 in 2016.

The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** has a wide variety of businesses, including organized religious groups, grantmaking entities, groups that support various social, and political causes, and groups that promote or defend the interests of its members. This subsector had the largest percentage increase of workers and average annual wage in this sector. The number of workers increased by 98 (2.8 percent) despite a loss of 9 establishments from the prior year. This subsector reported 3,460 workers in 2015 and 3,558 in 2016. The average annual wage rose by \$818 from \$27,135 in 2015 to \$27,953 in 2016. This translates to a 3 percent increase in the average annual wage.

The **Private Households** subsector increased in the number of establishments going from 229 in 2015 to 248 in 2016. Worker levels stayed very consistent and had no change from 2015 to 2016. In 2015, the annual average wage was \$17,781 compared to 2016 when the average annual wage was \$18,151. This calculates to a 2.1 percent increase which is a difference of \$370. Industries for this subsector include households employing workers on the premises who are concerned with the operations. This comprises maids, nannies, gardeners and other maintenance workers.



Public Administration Supersector

The **Public Administration** supersector contains information on federal, state and local governments. Tribal governments are now included in local government. A change in federal law requires Indian tribes to be classified similarly to state and local governments.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2016			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	2,433	72,963	\$41,346
Federal Government	722	11,316	\$62,364
Federal Government	722	11,316	\$62,364
State Government	863	14,873	\$48,598
State Government Education	24	5,911	\$51,553
State Government, excluding education	839	8,962	\$46,689
Local Government	848	46,774	\$33,954
Local Government Education	212	24,923	\$34,693
Local Government, excluding ed. tribal government*	557	14,135	\$33,198
Local Tribal Government excluding education	47	5,819	\$32,055
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,897	\$34,006
(See below for a separate table of the Local Tribal Government data, including sums.)			
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.			

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**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Local Tribal Government	79	7,716	\$32,950
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,897	\$34,006
Local Tribal Government excluding education	47	5,819	\$32,055

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.

Public Administration

Federal Government

The number of **Federal Government** workers had an increase in workers during 2016. This government sector increased by 208 workers (1.9 percent). Federal Government workforce rose to an employment level of 11,316. The average annual pay for federal government employees had an increase of \$421 (0.7 percent), which brings the average pay to \$62,364 for 2016 compared to \$61,943 in 2015.

Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) experienced a rise in 15 workers in 2016. The annual pay decreased from \$28,953 in 2015 to \$24,063 (16.9 percent) in 2016.

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) experienced an increase of 37 workers (1.9 percent). The annual pay for this subsector under the Federal Government industry decreased from \$52,170 in 2015 to \$49,549 (5.0 percent) in 2016.

The **Information (NAICS 51)** sector lost 1 worker over the year and decreased the annual pay by \$6,179 (20.3 percent). The annual pay in 2015 was \$30,512 and dropped to \$24,333 in 2016.

Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) had an annual pay decrease for 2016 in the amount of \$865 (1.3 percent). Annual pay was \$64,265 in 2015 compared to \$63,400 in 2016. The employee levels have shown an increase of 12 workers (6.1 percent).

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) had a gain of 9 workers (4.1 percent). The annual pay also increased by \$883 (1.1 percent).

The **Educational Services (NAICS 61)** subsector decreased by 1 worker (0.2 percent). The annual pay decreased from \$55,219 in 2015 to \$54,929 (\$290 or 0.5 percent) in 2016.

Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) experienced an annual pay increase to \$65,395 (1.6 percent) in 2016 compared to \$64,393 in 2015. The Health Care and Social Assistance subsector strengthen employment levels by 97 workers (2.7 percent).

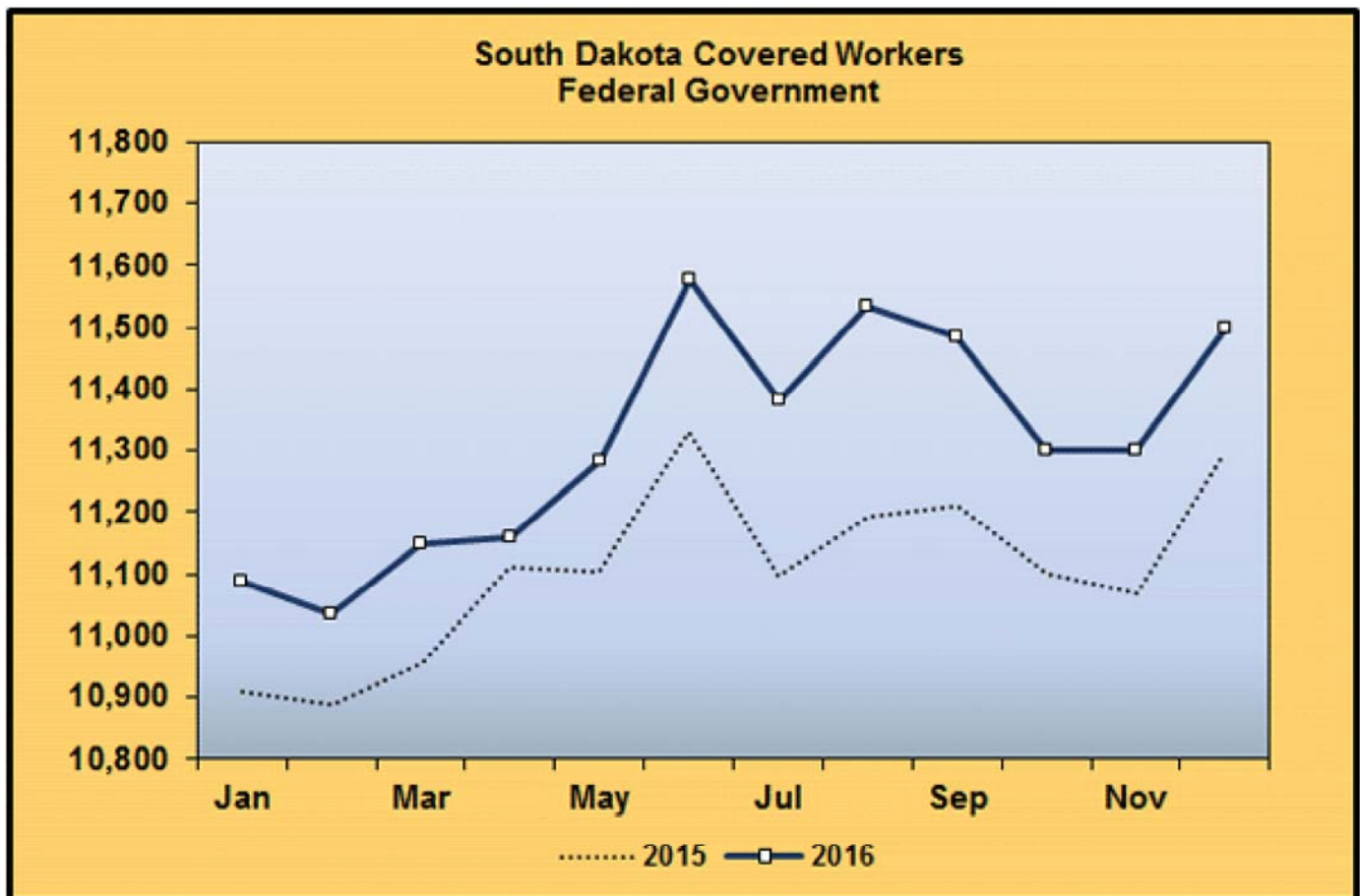
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71) had a decrease of 5 workers (1.7 percent). The annual pay had an increase of \$2,064 (4.6 percent). Annual pay for 2016 was \$46,767 increased from the average of \$44,703 in 2015.

The **Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72)** sector lost 6 workers (23.1 percent) and increased the annual pay by \$4,019 (34.0 percent). The annual pay in 2015 was \$11,834 and rose to \$15,853 in 2016.

The **Other Services (except Public Administration) (NAICS 81)** subsector experienced an annual pay increase of \$3,289 (7.4 percent) in 2016. The worker level dropped by 3 workers (15.8 percent).

Public Administration (NAICS 92). This sector increased by 52 workers (1.2 percent). The annual pay increased to \$67,687 (\$1,401 or 2.1 percent) in 2016, compared to \$66,286 in 2015.

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



State Government

State Government had an increase in workers in 2016, gaining 84 employees (0.6 percent) over the year. Annual pay also had an increase in 2016 by 3.3 percent, bringing average annual pay up from \$47,030 in 2015 to \$48,598 in 2016.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) sector was decreased over the year by 2 (15.4 percent) workers and an increase of \$1,792 (7.8 percent) in annual pay. The 2016 annual pay was \$24,683 compared to \$22,891 in 2015.

The Construction (NAICS 23) sector had an increase of 17 workers (2.3 percent). Annual pay rose by \$1,135 (2.6 percent). The 2016 annual pay was \$45,309 compared to \$44,174 in 2015.

The Information (NAICS 51) sector had a loss of 4 workers (2.6 percent) but had an increase of \$2,014 (4.1 percent) in annual pay. The 2016 annual pay was \$51,303 compared to \$49,289 in 2015.

The **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54)** sector was increased in employment with 10 workers (1.9 percent) from 2015 to 2016. The annual pay increased by \$1,832 (3.2 percent) for an average salary of \$59,164 in 2016.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56) had a loss of 1 worker (0.6 percent) and an increase in annual pay of \$1,592 (4.2 percent).

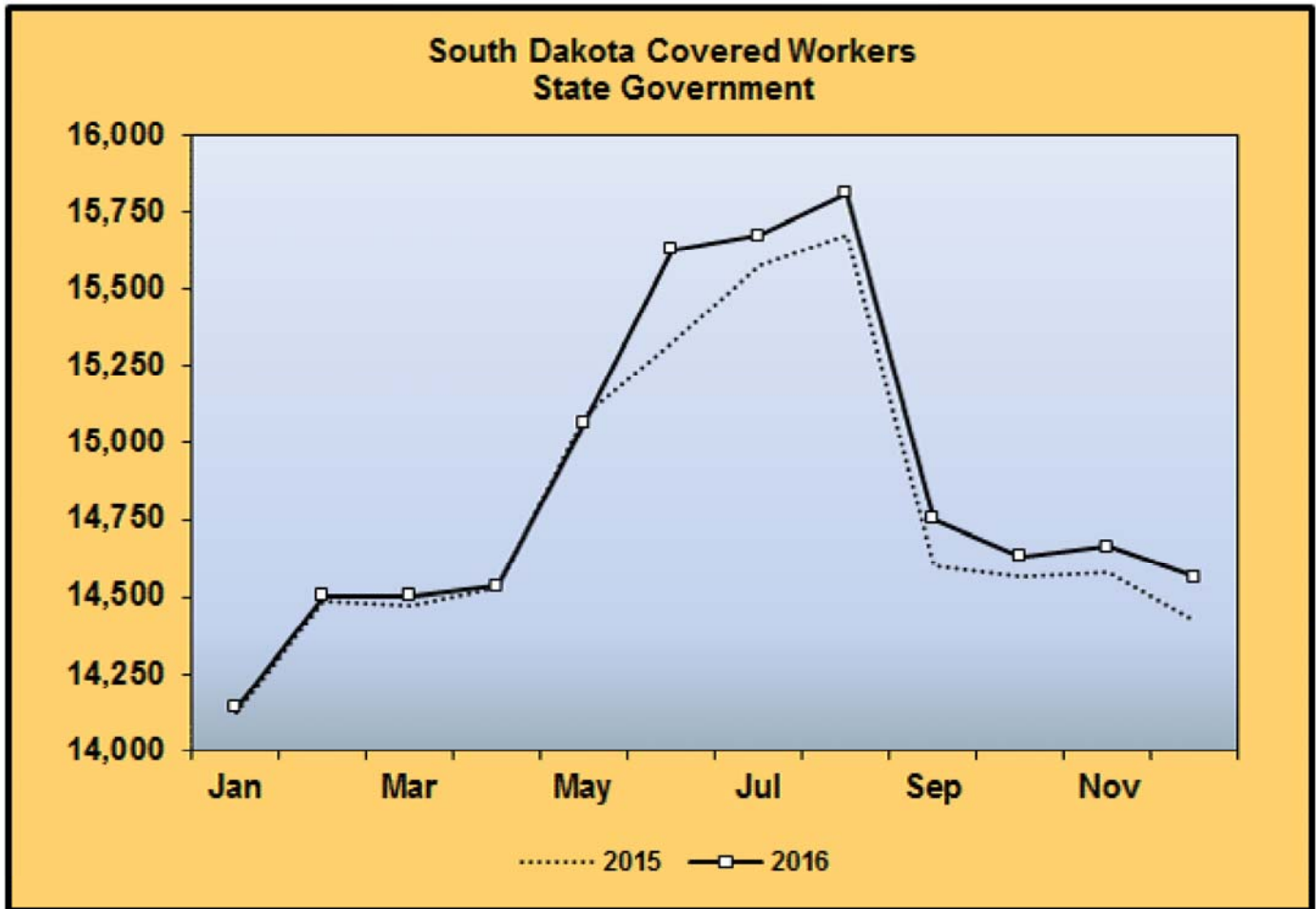
Educational Services (NAICS 61) sector had an increase of 114 workers (2.0 percent) and an increase of \$1,086 (2.2 percent) in annual pay. The 2016 annual pay was \$51,553 compared to \$50,467 in 2015. The continuing increases in this sector can be attributed to the growth of South Dakota's university curriculum and research activities.

The Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) sector had a gain of 7 workers (0.4 percent) and also an increase of \$1,724 (4.2 percent) in annual pay. The 2016 annual pay was \$42,738 compared to \$41,014 in 2015.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (NAICS 71) had a gain of 2 workers (0.5 percent) and an increase in annual pay of \$1,536 (5.4 percent). The 2016 annual pay was \$30,072.

The **Public Administration (NAICS 92)** sector lost 61 workers (1.2 percent) and had an annual pay increase of \$2,023 or 4.4 percent. The 2016 average annual pay was \$48,318 compared to \$46,295 in 2015.

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Local Government

Establishments within **Local Government** include tribal, city and county governments along with public and tribal school districts. Tribal motels and casinos are also included in Local Government. Overall in 2016, establishments decreased by 26, and annual pay rose by \$1,043 (3.2 percent). Employment expanded by 731 workers (1.6 percent).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) employment was decreased by 2 workers (33.3 percent) and annual pay dropped by \$7,677 (25.5 percent).

Utilities (NAICS 22) employment rose by 1 worker (0.4 percent) and annual pay decreased by \$897 (1.8 percent).

Construction (NAICS 23) had an increase in annual pay of \$619 (6.8 percent) and an increase of 2 workers (5.7 percent).

Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) employment rose by 1 worker (3.6 percent) and annual pay increased by \$819 (2.5 percent).

Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) had a rise of \$186 (0.8 percent) in annual pay and a small decrease of 1 worker (1.3 percent).

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) had an increase of 6 workers (7.7 percent) but had an increase in annual salary of \$626 (2.9 percent). Annual pay for 2016 was \$22,413 compared to \$21,787 in 2015.

Information (NAICS 51) had a 14.7 percent decrease in employment and an increase of 12.5 percent or \$4,405 in annual pay.

Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) was down 1 worker (33.3 percent) but had a decrease in annual pay of \$5,478 (11.8 percent).

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53) had a gain of 4 workers or 0.7 percent. Annual pay also increased by \$634 or 2.0 percent. Annual pay for 2016 was \$32,601 compared to \$31,967 in 2015.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54) employment rose by 3 workers (25.0 percent) but had a decrease in annual pay of \$553 or 1.9 percent. The average annual pay for 2016 was \$29,277 compared to \$29,830 in 2015.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56) was unchanged with 6 workers. There was a large increase in annual salary of \$12,768 (33.8 percent).

Education Services (NAICS 61) saw a significant rise of 423 workers or 1.7 percent. Annual pay increased by \$1,516 (4.6 percent) for a 2016 level of \$34,693. The majority of establishments within local government are comprised of public school districts.

The **Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62)** sector had a decrease in employment, losing 5 workers (0.3 percent) in 2016. The annual pay for this sector continued to rise in 2016 showing an increase of \$1,342 or 4.4 percent. Annual pay for 2016 was \$31,944 compared to \$30,602 in 2015.

The **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71)** sector had a drop in the number of workers losing 42 workers or 3.0 percent. However, they had an increase of \$881 or 3.3 percent in annual pay. Annual pay for 2016 was \$27,669 compared to \$26,788 in 2015.

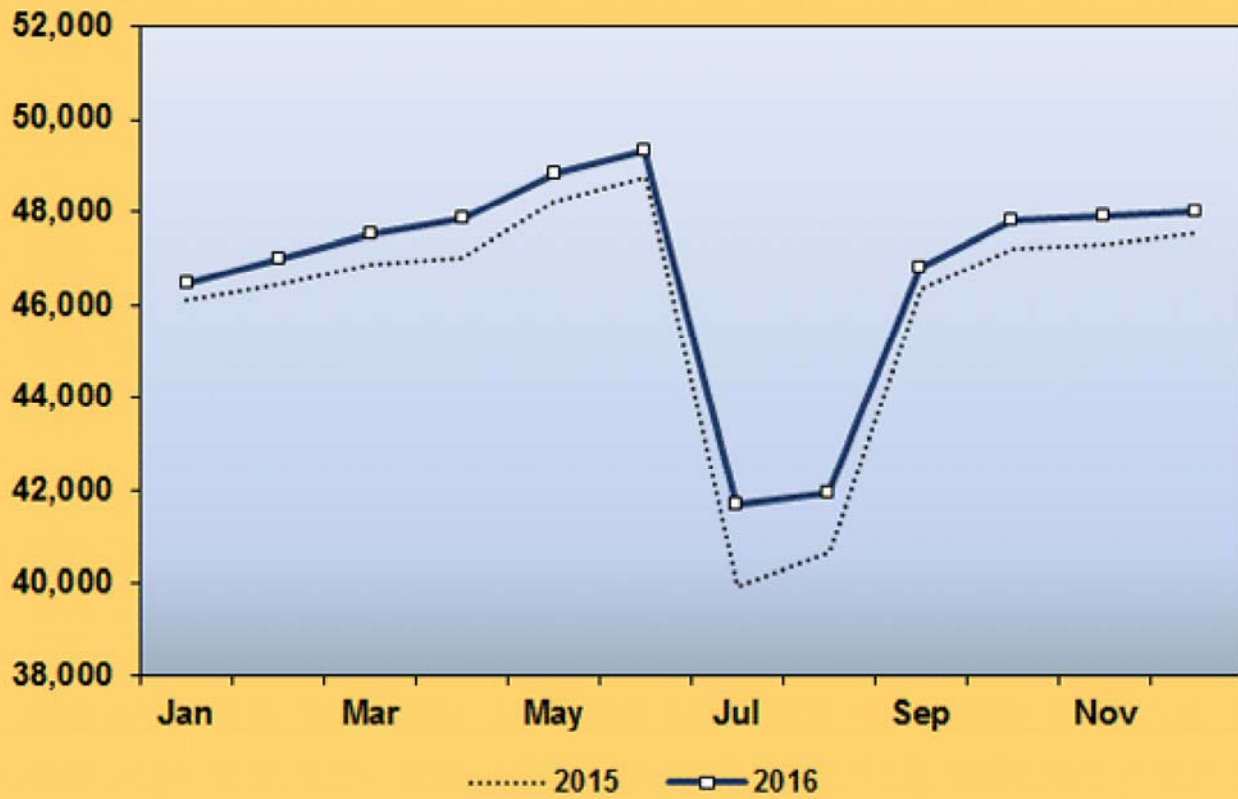
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72) had a decrease of 4 workers (1.2 percent) and an increase of \$507 (2.0 percent) in annual pay. The average annual pay for 2016 was \$26,172.

Other Services (Except Public Administration) (NAICS 81) had an increase of 1 worker (33.3 percent) and had a large decrease in annual pay of \$6,846 (16.4 percent). This results in the annual pay for 2016 being \$34,932.

Public Administration (NAICS 92) gained 347 workers for a 2016 average of 17,430 workers or 2.0 percent. Annual pay increased by 1.1 percent to an annual average of \$33,703. There are 508 establishments in this sector, decreased by 4 from 2015. The public administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state and local government agencies that administer, oversee and manage public programs and have authorities over other institutions within a given area.

Continued on next page

South Dakota Covered Workers Local Government



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Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

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

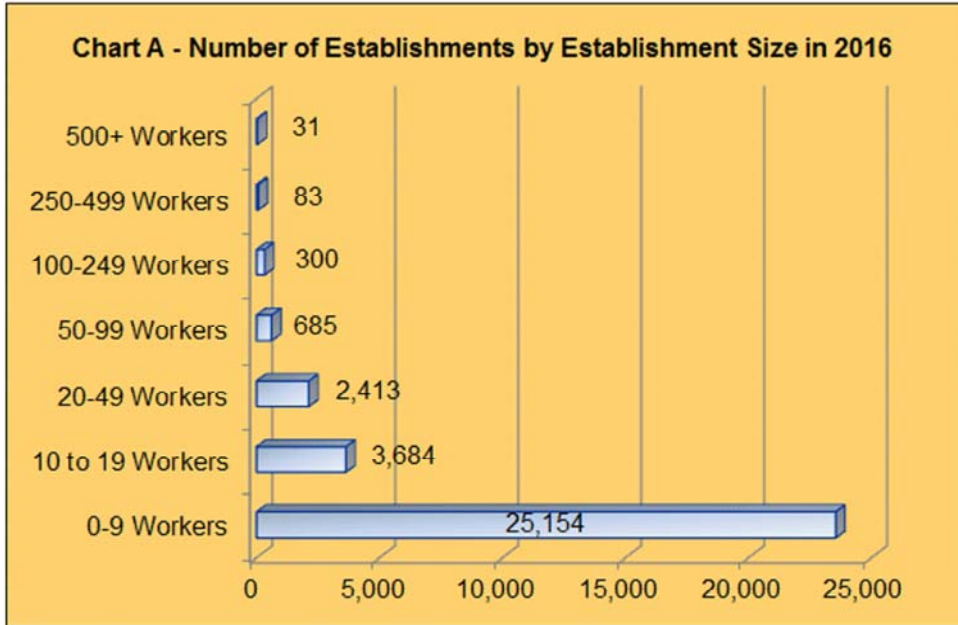


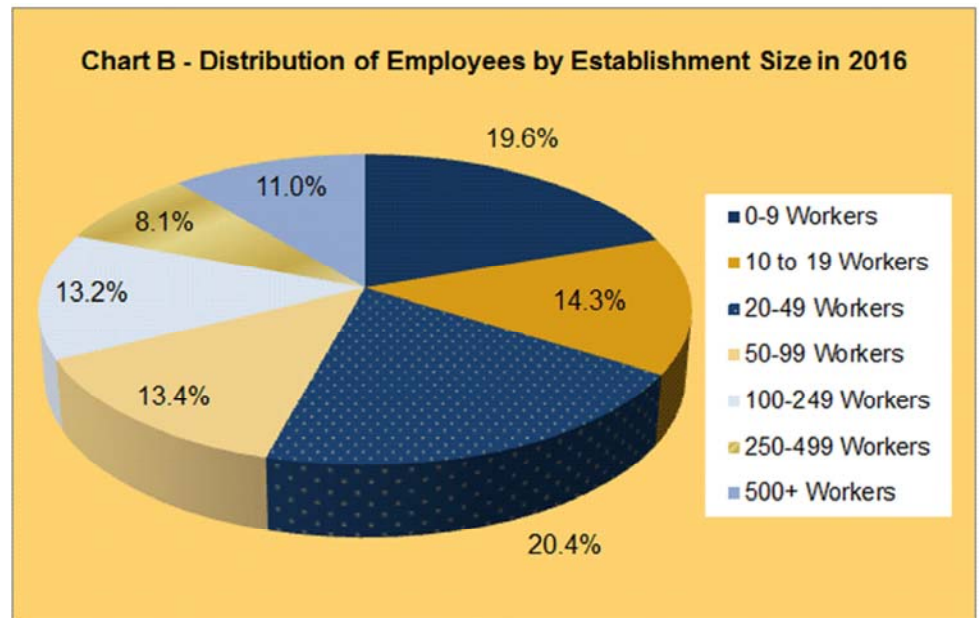
Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota.

During 2016, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.8 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 19.6 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2016. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.



Continued on next page

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	908	87	41	10	3	0	0
Workers	2,937	1,137	1,153	666	533	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,963	\$39,324	\$40,894	\$44,254	\$55,311	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,533	298	176	40	12	*	*
Workers	8,895	3,896	5,020	2,795	1,739	*	*
Annual Pay	\$36,668	\$45,790	\$51,859	\$58,180	\$58,397	*	*
Manufacturing							
Establishments	628	162	168	82	59	20	10
Workers	1,972	2,201	5,078	5,803	10,124	6,926	\$10,054
Annual Pay	\$33,735	\$40,336	\$45,527	\$45,286	\$46,956	\$47,289	\$48,386
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,185	1,225	693	176	67	25	2
Workers	18,847	16,429	20,434	11,822	9,997	8,781	1,084
Annual Pay	\$38,756	\$36,305	\$41,444	\$41,299	\$35,523	\$27,191	\$22,552
Information							
Establishments	483	61	44	21	2	*	*
Workers	1,006	843	1,312	1,429	332	*	*
Annual Pay	\$45,862	\$39,831	\$39,953	\$46,501	\$61,459	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,928	267	124	33	24	7	6
Workers	7,297	3,504	3,652	2,267	3,838	2,843	5,411
Annual Pay	\$47,570	\$54,766	\$65,183	\$71,050	\$60,827	\$46,191	\$54,171

Table continued on next page.

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay, continued
By Establishment Size and By Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	4,641	328	218	50	31	7	2
Workers	9,134	4,462	6,251	3,538	4,287	2,254	1,331
Annual Pay	\$53,066	\$48,771	\$45,562	\$53,645	\$45,033	\$77,370	\$76,539
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,916	405	301	134	66	18	10
Workers	5,848	5,448	9,185	9,040	10,226	5,532	19,968
Annual Pay	\$38,830	\$41,266	\$36,819	\$37,872	\$44,468	\$43,339	\$65,386
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,873	658	603	126	31	0	0
Workers	6,742	9,190	17,539	8,246	4,164	0	0
Annual Pay	\$14,248	\$14,447	\$15,634	\$17,837	\$20,031	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	2,059	193	45	13	5	0	0
Workers	5,433	2,514	1,254	824	643	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,626	\$31,358	\$29,154	\$35,180	\$24,189	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	25,154	3,684	2,413	685	300	83	31
Workers	68,111	49,622	70,878	46,428	45,882	28,159	38,394
Annual Pay	\$38,204	\$36,030	\$36,821	\$40,468	\$42,765	\$42,870	\$58,442

Covered Workers and Annual Pay by County

The table on the next page indicates 59 percent (39) of the counties showed worker growth from 2015 to 2016. One county remained unchanged. The highest percentage gains occurred in Lincoln, Hamlin Perkins and Hanson counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln and Pennington counties.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 41 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Mellette, Grant and Jerauld counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Grant, Codington and Davison counties.

**Number of Covered Workers by County
2016**

County	2015	2016	Percent Change		County	2015	2016	Percent Change
Aurora	902	872	-3.3%		Hyde	530	534	0.8%
Beadle	8,550	8,562	0.1%		Jackson	708	712	0.6%
Bennett	882	888	0.7%		Jerauld	1,453	1,365	-6.1%
Bon Homme	1,811	1,762	-2.7%		Jones	442	440	-0.5%
Brookings	18,028	18,498	2.6%		Kingsbury	1,728	1,735	0.4%
Brown	20,862	20,939	0.4%		Lake	4,910	4,850	-1.2%
Brule	1,898	1,862	-1.9%		Lawrence	11,545	11,775	2.0%
Buffalo	519	518	-0.2%		Lincoln	19,714	20,785	5.4%
Butte	2,890	2,837	-1.8%		Lyman	1,430	1,435	0.3%
Campbell	476	479	0.6%		McCook	1,396	1,354	-3.0%
Charles Mix	3,485	3,397	-2.5%		McPherson	615	606	-1.5%
Clark	1,043	1,015	-2.7%		Marshall	1,703	1,651	-3.1%
Clay	5,655	5,664	0.2%		Meade	6,941	6,878	-0.9%
Codington	15,975	15,872	-0.6%		Mellette	353	326	-7.6%
Corson	844	851	0.8%		Miner	736	725	-1.5%
Custer	2,414	2,331	-3.4%		Minnehaha	122,810	124,334	1.2%
Davison	12,523	12,432	-0.7%		Moody	2,289	2,367	3.4%
Day	1,934	1,934	0.0%		Oglala Lakota	3,647	3,717	1.9%
Deuel	1,415	1,367	-3.4%		Pennington	55,555	56,351	1.4%
Dewey	2,161	2,199	1.8%		Perkins	1,174	1,215	3.5%
Douglas	1,137	1,139	0.2%		Potter	876	868	-0.9%
Edmunds	1,214	1,217	0.2%		Roberts	3,546	3,579	0.9%
Fall River	2,404	2,450	1.9%		Sanborn	591	574	-2.9%
Faulk	596	600	0.7%		Spink	2,389	2,391	0.1%
Grant	3,997	3,752	-6.1%		Stanley	1,321	1,315	-0.5%
Gregory	1,463	1,504	2.8%		Sully	585	588	0.5%
Haakon	771	790	2.5%		Todd	2,798	2,844	1.6%

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**Number of Covered Workers by County, continued
2015**

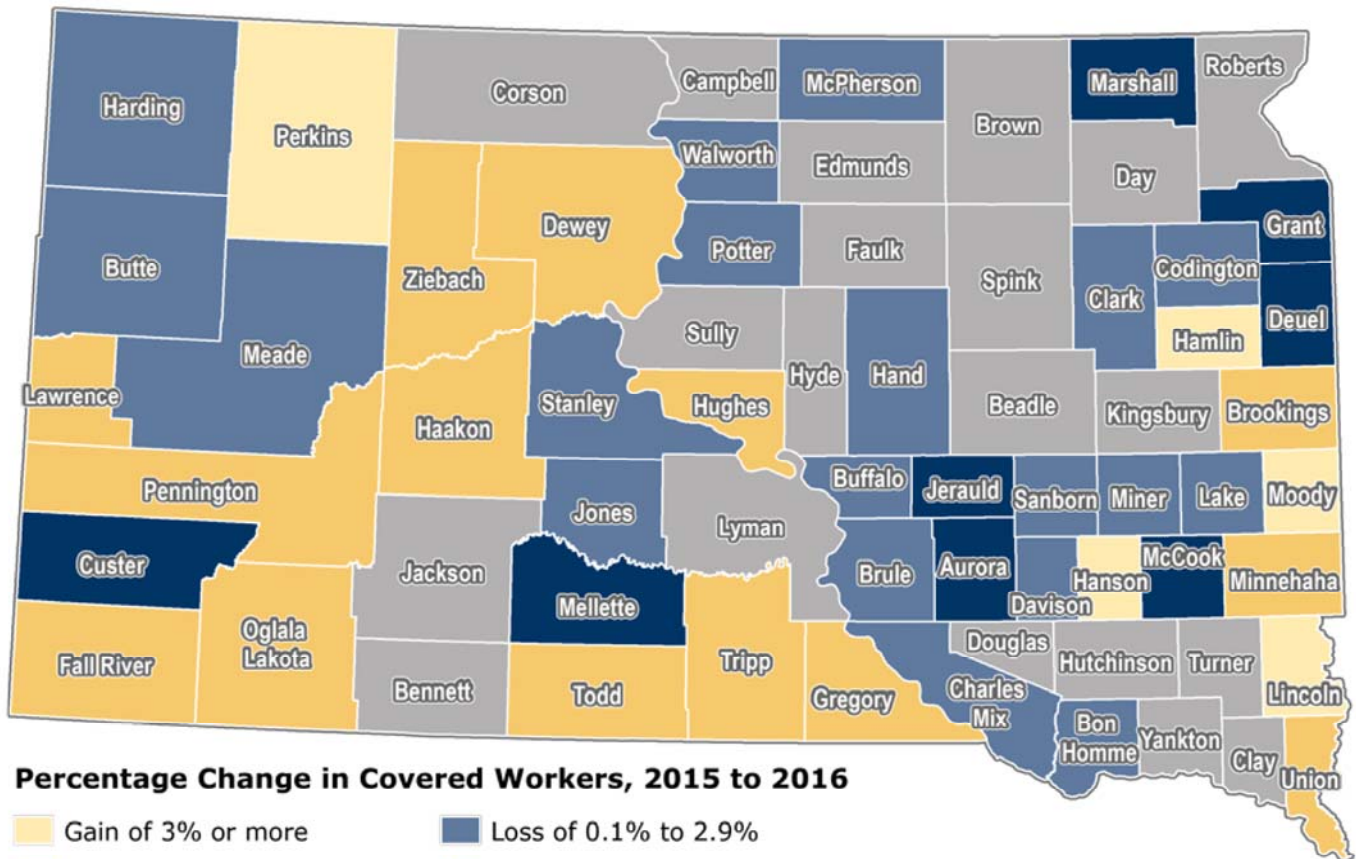
County	2015	2016	Percent Change	County	2015	2016	Percent Change
Hamlin	1,815	1,902	4.8%	Tripp	2,096	2,125	1.4%
Hand	1,384	1,379	-0.4%	Turner	2,057	2,062	0.2%
Hanson	607	628	3.5%	Union	9,334	9,547	2.3%
Harding	445	442	-0.7%	Walworth	2,211	2,177	-1.5%
Hughes	10,697	10,888	1.8%	Yankton	12,611	12,641	0.2%
Hutchinson	2,607	2,621	0.5%	Ziebach	295	303	2.7%

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.

The map below provides information on the percentage change in the average number of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2015 to 2016.



Percentage Change in Covered Workers, 2015 to 2016

- Gain of 3% or more
- Gain of 1.0% to 2.9%
- Unchanged to gain of 0.9%
- Loss of 0.1% to 2.9%
- Loss of more than 3.0%

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2015 and 2016. The county with the highest annual pay for 2016 was Union County at \$52,142. The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Mellette, McCook and Bennett counties.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2016								
County	2015	2016	Percent Change		County	2015	2016	Percent Change
Aurora	\$30,287	\$30,816	1.7%		Hyde	\$37,655	\$38,185	1.4%
Beadle	\$37,143	\$38,330	3.2%		Jackson	\$27,758	\$28,001	0.9%
Bennett	\$28,264	\$30,141	6.6%		Jerauld	\$32,899	\$34,848	5.9%
Bon Homme	\$31,720	\$32,659	3.0%		Jones	\$27,918	\$28,347	1.5%
Brookings	\$40,668	\$41,457	1.9%		Kingsbury	\$33,392	\$34,760	4.1%
Brown	\$39,214	\$39,819	1.5%		Lake	\$36,901	\$38,026	3.0%
Brule	\$30,144	\$30,776	2.1%		Lawrence	\$33,425	\$33,274	-0.5%
Buffalo	\$35,774	\$36,673	2.5%		Lincoln	\$45,312	\$47,049	3.8%
Butte	\$32,218	\$32,613	1.2%		Lyman	\$28,135	\$28,862	2.6%
Campbell	\$33,003	\$32,452	-1.7%		McCook	\$31,826	\$34,239	7.6%
Charles Mix	\$31,192	\$32,455	4.0%		McPherson	\$28,303	\$29,905	5.7%
Clark	\$31,656	\$32,075	1.3%		Marshall	\$36,183	\$35,997	-0.5%
Clay	\$35,095	\$35,944	2.4%		Meade	\$36,714	\$38,511	4.9%
Codington	\$37,124	\$37,192	0.2%		Mellette	\$23,784	\$26,013	9.4%
Corson	\$34,056	\$34,813	2.2%		Miner	\$32,345	\$31,986	-1.1%
Custer	\$32,737	\$33,552	2.5%		Minnehaha	\$45,173	\$46,207	2.3%
Davison	\$37,030	\$37,682	1.8%		Moody	\$35,980	\$36,839	2.4%
Day	\$29,418	\$30,020	2.0%		Oglala Lakota	\$37,306	\$37,938	1.7%
Deuel	\$38,283	\$39,661	3.6%		Pennington	\$39,240	\$39,972	1.9%
Dewey	\$36,192	\$37,189	2.8%		Perkins	\$29,735	\$30,627	3.0%
Douglas	\$32,870	\$33,409	1.6%		Potter	\$32,200	\$32,951	2.3%
Edmunds	\$36,889	\$36,989	0.3%		Roberts	\$31,843	\$33,133	4.1%
Fall River	\$33,970	\$34,987	3.0%		Sanborn	\$30,685	\$31,197	1.7%

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**Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued
2016**

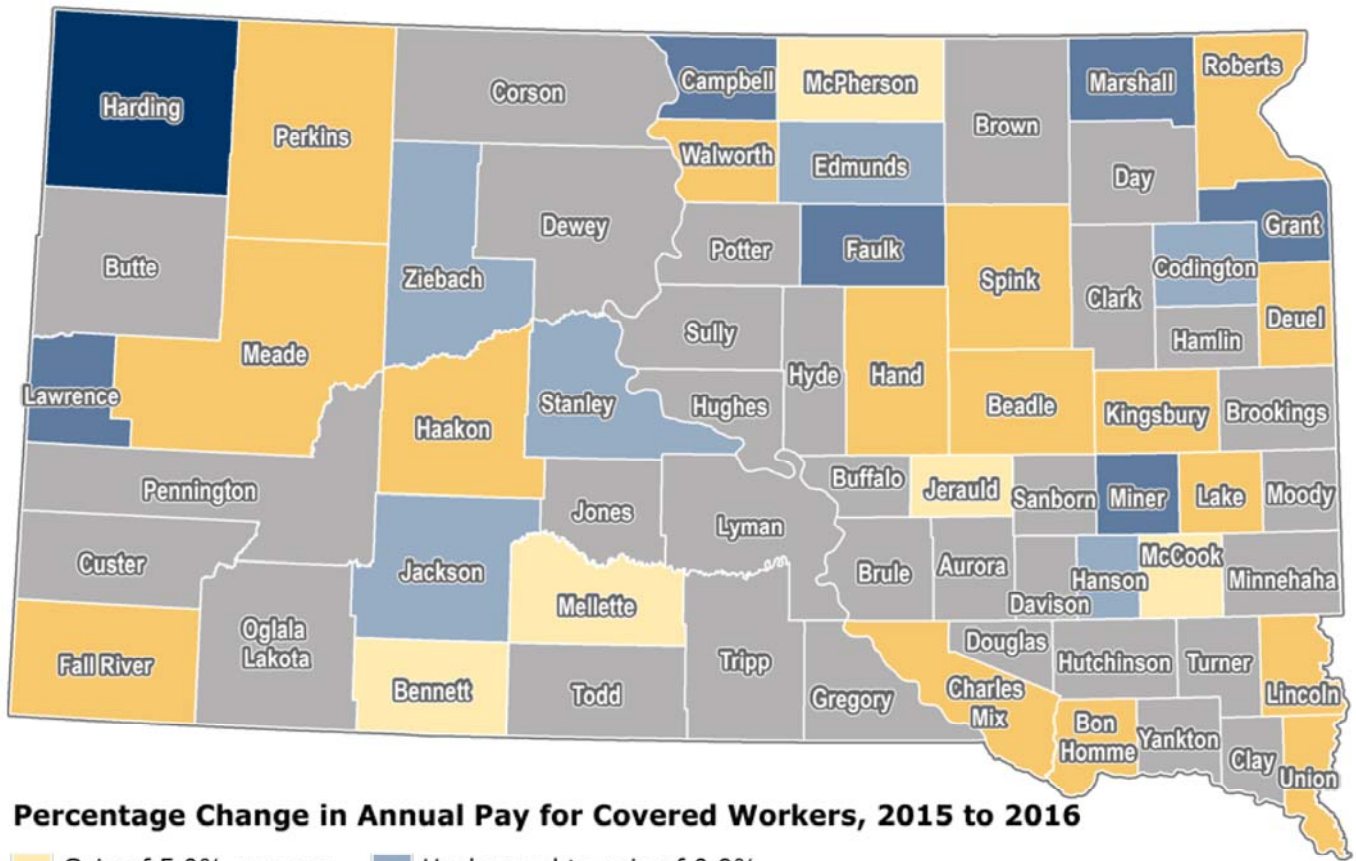
County	2015	2016	Percent Change		County	2015	2016	Percent Change
Faulk	\$32,842	\$32,297	-1.7%		Spink	\$34,449	\$35,474	3.0%
Grant	\$39,382	\$38,487	-2.3%		Stanley	\$34,124	\$34,303	0.5%
Gregory	\$29,409	\$29,715	1.0%		Sully	\$34,040	\$34,611	1.7%
Haakon	\$33,562	\$35,222	4.9%		Todd	\$35,005	\$35,578	1.6%
Hamlin	\$34,367	\$34,922	1.6%		Tripp	\$32,603	\$32,930	1.0%
Hand	\$31,215	\$32,399	3.8%		Turner	\$32,421	\$33,168	2.3%
Hanson	\$35,685	\$35,826	0.4%		Union	\$49,896	\$52,142	4.5%
Harding	\$42,476	\$39,036	-8.1%		Walworth	\$31,704	\$32,805	3.5%
Hughes	\$41,147	\$42,101	2.3%		Yankton	\$39,098	\$39,490	1.0%
Hutchinson	\$33,087	\$33,505	1.3%		Ziebach	\$33,009	\$33,098	0.3%

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.

The map on the following page shows the percentage change in each county from 2015 to 2016. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in McCook, Union and Mellette counties.

Continued on next page



Establishments, Private Ownership Only, by County and Size

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County Private Ownership Only 2016							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	73	8	4	1	1	0	0
Beadle	480	89	57	12	6	1	1
Bennett	55	11	5	1	0	0	0
Bon Homme	162	16	8	3	0	0	0
Brookings	792	139	91	22	12	4	3
Brown	1,093	184	126	29	22	3	3
Brule	204	32	9	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
Butte	304	50	18	3	0	0	0

Table continued on next page.

**Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued
Private Ownership Only
2015**

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Campbell	56	5	3	2	0	0	0
Charles Mix	237	46	17	2	1	0	0
Clark	121	16	7	0	0	0	0
Clay	287	44	21	3	7	0	0
Codington	952	141	99	29	9	6	1
Corson	38	3	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	275	26	12	2	1	0	0
Davison	584	105	87	25	15	4	0
Day	148	28	18	2	0	0	0
Deuel	140	11	8	4	1	0	0
Dewey	93	12	7	0	0	0	0
Douglas	89	15	5	5	0	0	0
Edmunds	130	12	9	1	0	0	0
Fall River	231	18	15	2	1	0	0
Faulk	68	8	2	2	0	0	0
Grant	258	38	25	10	3	1	0
Gregory	182	20	8	1	1	0	0
Haakon	78	12	2	2	1	0	0
Hamlin	186	19	11	2	1	0	0
Hand	110	13	13	2	1	0	0
Hanson	83	5	3	1	0	0	0
Harding	42	4	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	600	101	58	15	3	2	0
Hutchinson	202	19	22	5	2	0	0
Hyde	40	8	3	1	0	0	0
Jackson	58	7	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	91	5	2	2	1	0	1

Table continued on next page.

**Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued
Private Ownership Only
2015**

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Jones	43	7	4	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	159	23	14	4	0	0	0
Lake	360	43	31	10	4	0	0
Lawrence	971	122	63	14	15	3	0
Lincoln	1,520	196	151	36	16	4	3
Lyman	75	14	6	0	1	0	0
McCook	177	25	8	2	0	0	0
McPherson	62	8	4	1	0	0	0
Marshall	147	16	8	2	2	0	0
Meade	670	76	43	7	1	0	0
Mellette	27	2	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	73	11	4	2	0	0	0
Minnehaha	5,467	906	659	243	107	29	15
Moody	150	20	7	4	2	0	0
Oglala Lakota	64	15	7	1	0	0	0
Pennington	3,461	531	383	111	39	10	3
Perkins	118	9	7	2	1	0	0
Potter	95	7	7	1	0	0	0
Roberts	201	25	19	4	2	0	0
Sanborn	52	9	1	2	0	0	0
Spink	199	27	10	2	0	0	0
Stanley	102	17	11	2	1	0	0
Sully	74	9	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	59	11	7	0	0	0	0
Tripp	202	31	15	2	1	0	0
Turner	233	24	7	4	1	0	0
Union	524	67	56	16	9	5	0

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**Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued
Private Ownership Only
2015**

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Walworth	181	35	8	6	1	0	0
Yankton	634	93	63	10	9	10	1
Ziebach	19	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,670	3,656	2,391	682	301	82	31

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.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information

**Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	65	249	\$37,075
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	45	173	\$33,415
Mining	20	76	\$45,405
Construction	705	4,757	\$44,554
Construction	705	4,757	\$44,554
Manufacturing	179	2,830	\$43,861
Manufacturing	179	2,830	\$43,861
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,282	13,701	\$34,344
Wholesale Trade	313	2,363	\$52,433
Retail Trade	732	9,642	\$27,192
Transportation & Warehousing	217	1,390	\$42,697
Utilities	20	306	\$82,078
Information	98	864	\$44,583
Information	98	864	\$44,583

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**Rapid City MSA, continued
Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	585	3,936	\$48,090
Finance & Insurance	330	3,068	\$53,173
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	255	868	\$30,124
Professional & Business Services	1,095	5,068	\$51,143
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	677	2,275	\$54,073
Management of Companies & Enterprises	44	811	\$95,465
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	374	1,983	\$29,630
Education & Health Services	546	10,873	\$50,441
Educational Services	82	610	\$32,040
Health Care & Social Assistance	464	10,263	\$51,535
Leisure & Hospitality Services	687	10,048	\$17,773
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	146	1,165	\$19,930
Accommodation & Food Services	541	8,883	\$17,490
Other Services	409	2,334	\$29,923
Other Services, except Public Administration	409	2,334	\$29,923
Public Administration	224	10,900	\$45,489
Federal Government	93	3,070	\$62,056
State Government	86	1,508	\$49,838
Local Government	45	6,322	\$36,407

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.

Continued on next page

**Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	92	640	\$38,425
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	85	554	\$37,118
Mining	7	86	\$46,847
Construction	1,179	7,986	\$49,394
Construction	1,179	7,986	\$49,394
Manufacturing	320	13,502	\$46,948
Manufacturing	320	13,502	\$46,948
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,578	32,280	\$40,901
Wholesale Trade	1,001	7,912	\$62,682
Retail Trade	1,097	18,923	\$29,754
Transportation & Warehousing	457	5,080	\$44,864
Utilities	23	365	\$91,500
Information	188	2,575	\$54,522
Information	188	2,575	\$54,522
Financial Activities	1,166	15,480	\$60,826
Finance & Insurance	827	13,818	\$63,366
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	339	1,662	\$39,706
Professional & Business Services	1,911	14,312	\$54,868
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,162	5,883	\$64,737
Management of Companies & Enterprises	78	2,450	\$87,932
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	671	5,979	\$31,609
Education & Health Services	844	29,320	\$54,161
Educational Services	115	1,778	\$29,346
Health Care & Social Assistance	729	27,542	\$55,763

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**Sioux Falls MSA, continued
Covered Workers and Pay
2016**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Services	814	15,055	\$16,666
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	202	2,828	\$16,976
Accommodation & Food Services	612	12,227	\$16,595
Other Services	741	3,813	\$32,898
Other Services, except Public Administration	741	3,813	\$32,898
Public Administration	273	13,573	\$46,630
Federal Government	81	2,702	\$68,663
State Government	78	1,455	\$48,912
Local Government	114	9,416	\$39,954

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
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector
2016**

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	60	2	3	0	0	0	0
Workers	138	26	85	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$35,767	\$32,896	\$40,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	593	66	34	9	3	0	0
Workers	1,669	869	1,018	652	549	0	0
Annual Pay	\$35,699	\$44,101	\$48,202	\$54,671	\$53,412	\$0	\$0

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Rapid City MSA, continued
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Manufacturing							
Establishments	118	22	27	5	6	1	0
Workers	330	288	798	320	821	0	0
Annual Pay	\$31,409	\$37,803	\$40,795	\$41,976	\$57,810	\$0	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	952	181	103	31	12	2	*
Workers	3,067	2,434	3,105	2,203	1,697	615	*
Annual Pay	\$32,608	\$34,374	\$40,444	\$36,790	\$29,611	\$24,429	*
Information							
Establishments	75	11	7	5	0	0	0
Workers	140	157	236	331	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$52,341	\$34,124	\$36,742	\$51,852	\$0	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	505	50	23	4	*	*	*
Workers	1,173	663	700	294	*	*	*
Annual Pay	\$44,393	\$48,238	\$53,325	\$64,695	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	983	59	44	5	2	2	0
Workers	1,808	840	1,212	321	294	594	0
Annual Pay	\$47,813	\$46,980	\$43,290	\$48,152	\$57,848	\$81,401	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	389	65	59	18	11	3	*
Workers	1,016	872	1,775	1,239	1,788	919	*
Annual Pay	\$43,369	\$49,460	\$40,462	\$34,102	\$64,900	\$44,204	*

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Rapid City MSA, continued
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	379	137	125	40	6	0	0
Workers	1,298	1,902	3,592	2,575	681	0	0
Annual Pay	\$16,442	\$16,108	\$17,796	\$19,039	\$20,047	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	352	40	13	3	0	0	0
Workers	991	518	356	218	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$29,540	\$31,500	\$33,915	\$37,627	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	4,406	633	438	120	41	10	3
Workers	11,630	8,569	12,876	8,151	6,019	2,962	4,454
Annual Pay	\$35,719	\$35,082	\$35,487	\$34,505	\$47,115	\$43,467	\$52,351

*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

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Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	80	5	4	3	0	0	0
Workers	260	60	134	185	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,404	\$26,322	\$39,954	\$38,670	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	979	104	68	23	5	0	0
Workers	2,486	1,376	1,919	1,634	570	0	0
Annual Pay	\$38,257	\$47,212	\$52,032	\$61,406	\$59,999	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	176	49	42	25	21	4	3
Workers	532	682	1,230	1,748	3,406	1,322	4,582
Annual Pay	\$37,326	\$43,296	\$48,453	\$51,274	\$48,926	\$47,832	\$44,829
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,853	381	221	77	32	13	*
Workers	5,165	5,119	6,563	5,271	4,878	4,781	*
Annual Pay	\$45,807	\$38,988	\$46,582	\$46,418	\$36,735	\$30,341	*
Information							
Establishments	150	13	11	10	2	*	*
Workers	230	174	283	713	332	*	*
Annual Pay	\$61,057	\$65,401	\$47,320	\$43,072	\$61,459	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	967	105	53	17	15	4	5
Workers	2,285	1,374	1,599	1,218	2,521	1,682	4,802
Annual Pay	\$54,333	\$59,806	\$74,089	\$81,899	\$65,068	\$52,057	\$55,278

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Sioux Falls MSA, continued
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and Supersector
2016

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,624	136	103	27	17	2	2
Workers	3,049	1,863	3,058	1,954	2,523	533	1,331
Annual Pay	\$62,677	\$50,831	\$49,941	\$58,163	\$41,003	\$52,122	\$76,539
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	541	120	103	48	19	7	6
Workers	1,669	1,655	3,074	3,277	2,861	2,200	14,584
Annual Pay	\$39,788	\$47,163	\$42,417	\$41,008	\$36,892	\$38,083	\$67,844
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	380	174	200	48	10	*	0
Workers	1,556	2,478	5,914	3,214	1,307	*	0
Annual Pay	\$16,525	\$15,658	\$16,177	\$18,239	\$18,061	*	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	647	64	20	7	3	0	0
Workers	1,550	864	578	414	408	0	0
Annual Pay	\$34,312	\$33,673	\$25,798	\$37,471	\$31,221	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	7,397	1,151	825	285	124	33	18
Workers	18,782	15,645	24,352	19,629	18,805	11,402	26,349
Annual Pay	\$44,546	\$40,259	\$40,903	\$45,566	\$43,064	\$38,072	\$60,872

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