South Dakota



Labor Market Report

Labor Market Information Center South Dakota Department of Labor & Regulation 605.626.2314 dlr.sd.gov/lmic



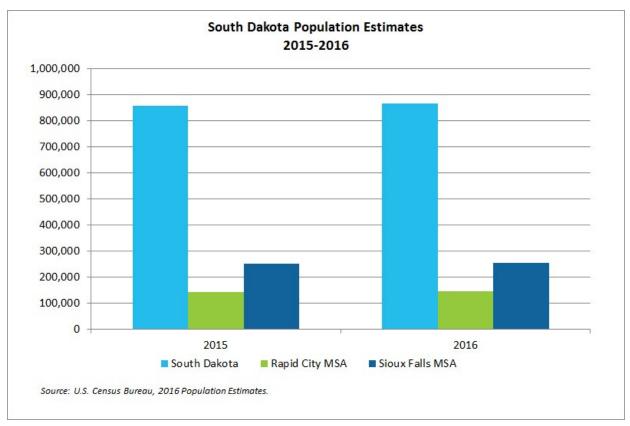
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Population

South Dakota's population has been increasing steadily for many years, a trend which continued in 2016. According to estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau, our population increased by 82,400 or 10 percent between 2006 and 2016. From 2015 to 2016, South Dakota's population gained 7,500, a growth of 0.9 percent. The largest growth has taken place in our two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Rapid City and Sioux Falls. Population in those two metro areas increased by 22 percent and 20 percent, respectively, over the last 10 years. From 2015 to 2016, the Rapid City MSA grew by 1.1 percent, while the Sioux Falls MSA grew by 1.5 percent. According to the most recent population estimates (2016), out of the 865,500 South Dakota residents, 401,400 (46 percent or almost one out of two people) live in either the Rapid City or Sioux Falls MSA.

South Dakota Population Estimates				
(as of July 1 each year)				
	2015	2016		
South Dakota	857,900	865,500		
Rapid City MSA	144,100	145,700		
Sioux Falls MSA	251,900	255,700		
Source: U.S. Census Bu	ıreau			



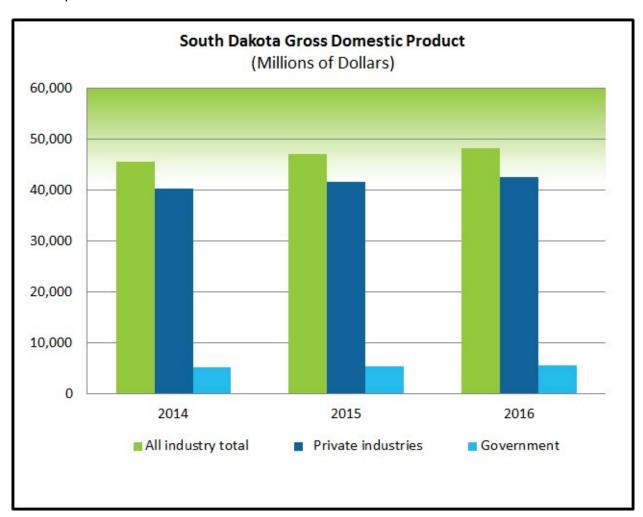
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Gross Domestic Product

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state is the market value of goods and services produced by the labor and property located in the state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's GDP, which is the Bureau of Economic Analysis' most comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity. Analysis of the change in South Dakota GDP data from 2015 to 2016 reflects growth all industries except Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining; and Manufacturing. The Construction industry had the greatest percentage growth in GDP from 2015 to 2016, at 9.8 percent.

The greatest percentage loss occurred in the Mining industry, with GDP dropping 25.3 percent from \$174 million in 2015 to \$130 million in 2016. GDP in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector continued to decline, with a drop of 13.0 percent during 2016, following an 11.5 percent decline from 2014 to 2015.

The over-the-year GDP decline in Manufacturing was minimal, at 1.1 percent, but a bit surprising after a 7.0 percent increase from 2014 to 2015.



South Dakota Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry Sector (Millions of Dollars)

	<u> </u>				
Industry	2014 GDP	2015 GDP	2016 GDP	Change from 2014-2015	Change from 2015-2016
All industry total	45,470	47,073	48,139	3.5%	2.3%
Private industries	40,220	41,688	42,563	3.6%	2.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4,200	3,719	3,236	-11.5%	-13.0%
Mining	177	174	130	-1.7%	-25.3%
Utilities	802	763	787	-4.9%	3.1%
Construction	1,821	1,984	2,178	9.0%	9.8%
Manufacturing	4,201	4,496	4,447	7.0%	-1.1%
Wholesale Trade	3,257	3,414	3,470	4.8%	1.6%
Retail Trade	3,397	3,528	3,633	3.9%	3.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,089	1,128	1,137	3.6%	0.8%
Information	1,099	1,192	1,220	8.5%	2.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	10,733	11,171	11,688	4.1%	4.6%
Professional and Business Services	2,639	2,893	3,052	9.6%	5.5%
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	4,197	4,461	4,709	6.3%	5.6%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	1,649	1,749	1,818	6.1%	3.9%
Other Services, except Government	958	1,014	1,057	5.8%	4.2%
Government	5,250	5,385	5,576	2.6%	3.5%

Note: NAICS Industry detail is based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Last updated May 11, 2017, reflecting Census Bureau midyear population estimates available as of December 2016.

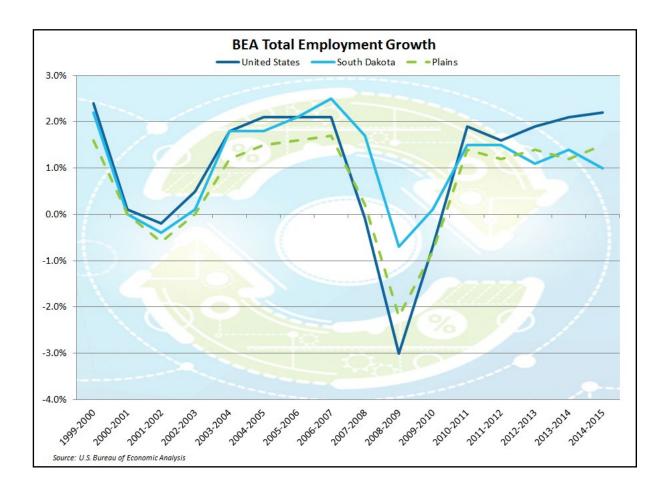
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Total Employment

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) also publishes employment data for state and local areas, which includes an estimate of the total number of jobs, including detail by full-time or part-time status (full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight) and by place of work. Employees, sole proprietors and active partners are all included, but unpaid family workers and volunteers are not. Proprietors are those workers who own and operate their own businesses and are reported as either farm or nonfarm workers.

The number of workers covered by unemployment insurance is a key component of the employment data published by the BEA and in information compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. More information regarding covered workers in South Dakota is available on the Labor Market Information Center website at http://dlr.sd.gov/lmic/menu_covered_workers.aspx.

The chart below shows, using the BEA data, annual employment change during the 2000-2015 period. Comparative data is included for the United States, South Dakota and the Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota).



For the 2008-2009 period, which reflected the worst impact of the recession, South Dakota had a total employment loss rate of 0.8 percent, compared to a loss rate of 2.2 percent for the Plains Region and 3.0 percent for the nation. South Dakota's total employment growth began an uphill trend after 2008-2009 which continued through 2014-2015.

The two employment sectors which comprise total employment include proprietor employment and wage and salary employment. Total employment for all three areas had positive growth between 2010-2015. The largest percent employment increases have come from proprietor employment; however, wage and salary employment has also had positive growth annually.

Growth by Employment Sector							
Total Employment	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015		
South Dakota	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%		
Plains Region	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%		
United States	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%		
Proprietor Employment	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015		
South Dakota	3.1%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	1.9%		
Plains Region	3.0%	-0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	2.3%		
United States	4.4%	0.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%		
Wage and Salary Employment	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015		
South Dakota	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%		
Plains Region	1.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%		
United States	1.2%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%		
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.							

In South Dakota employment growth has slowed slightly according to the most recently available statistics but continues its upward trend. South Dakota's proprietor employment grew at a rate of more than 2.5 times that of wage and salary employment between 2014 and 2015.

Self-Employment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) also publishes national estimates of the self-employed, for both the agriculture (and related industries) and the nonfarm industry sectors, from the Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The CPS data shows increases in self-employment in both 2015 and 2016. These two years of increases are the first since the recession ended.

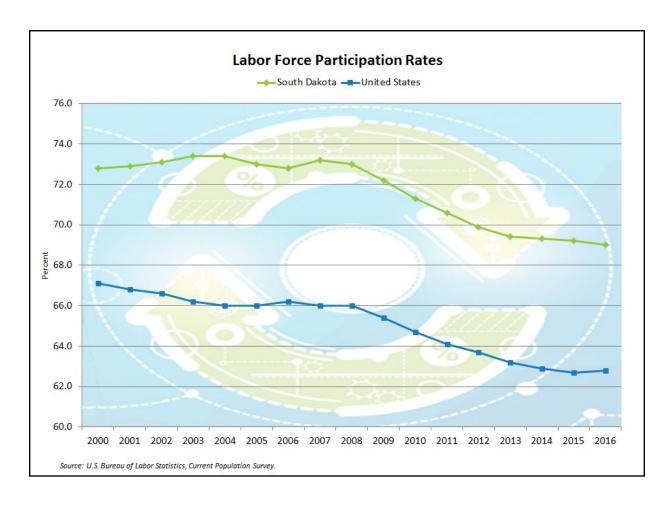
Total self-employed increased by 75,000 between 2012 and 2016 for a modest gain of 0.8 percent. Of the two components that make up total self-employed workers the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry had the largest increase of 73,000 workers (9.4 percent) compared to the small nonagricultural worker increase of 2,000 (0.0 percent).

CPS	CPS Self-Employed Workers						
Year	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and ear Total Hunting						
2012	9,529,000	780,000	8,749,000				
2013	9,408,000	789,000	8,619,000				
2014	9,358,000	756,000	8,602,000				
2015	9,509,000	844,000	8,665,000				
2016	9,604,000	853,000	8,751,000				
Net Change 2012-2016	75,000	73,000	2,000				
Percent Change	0.8%	9.4%	0.0%				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor S	tatistics, Current	Population Survey					

Labor Force

Labor Force Participation Rate

The residents of South Dakota participate in the labor force at a very high rate. The most recent annual Current Population Survey (CPS) figures show South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.0 percent in 2016. In other words, nearly 70 percent of all (non-institutionalized) residents age 16 years and older were in the labor force, either working or looking for work. This compares to a 2016 national average of 62.8 percent. Historically, South Dakota has consistently had higher rates of labor force participation compared to the nation.



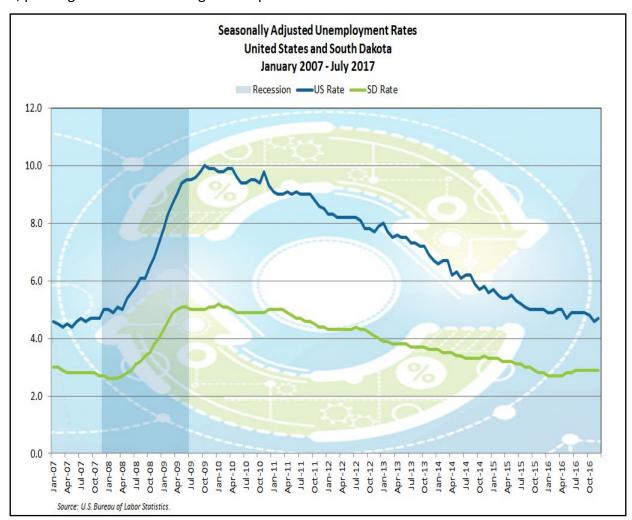
South Dakota's participation rate of 69.0 percent was the sixth-highest rate of all states and the District of Columbia. North Dakota had the highest rate at 71.9, followed by the District of Columbia at 70.1 percent, Iowa at 69.9 percent, Nebraska at 69.5 and Minnesota at 69.1 percent. Youth in South Dakota were also very active labor force participants. In 2016 48.9 percent of the state's youth (age 16-19 years) were in the labor force, compared to the national rate of 35.2 percent. At the other end of the age spectrum, South Dakota's labor force participation rate of 65 and over is 28.5 percent compared to the national average of 19.3 percent.

2016 Annual Average Labor Force Participation Rates								
	Total	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
United States	62.8	35.2	70.5	81.6	82.4	80.0	64.1	19.3
South Dakota	69.0	48.9	77.4	85.0	85.6	85.1	75.2	28.5
Source: Geographic Profile of Employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.								

A closer look at some of the demographic groups shows South Dakota's percentage of residents in the labor force ranks near the top nationally in both the male and female categories. With a female labor force participation rate of 63.6 percent South Dakota ranked eight, behind the top ranked state of North Dakota at 66.7 percent. The national labor force participation rate for women in 2016 was 56.8 percent. The state's male labor force participation rate ranked fourth at 74.4 percent behind Utah at 78.5 percent, North Dakota at 76.8 percent and Colorado at 74.7 percent. The national labor force participation rate for men was 69.2 percent in 2016.

Unemployment Rate

The 2016 annual unemployment rate was 2.8 percent in South Dakota, compared to the national rate of 4.9 percent. South Dakota's unemployment rate has steadily decreased since the end of the recession, peaking at an annual average of 5.0 percent in 2010.



South Dakota Worker Commuting

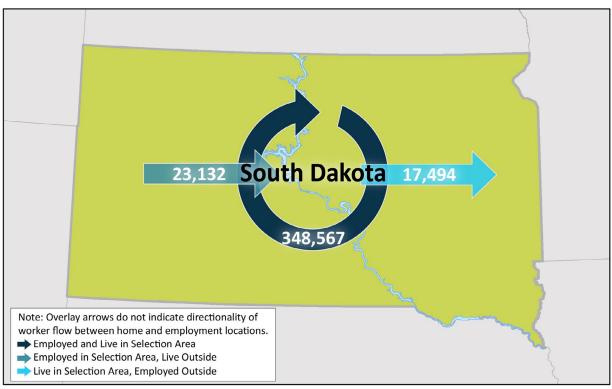
Inflow and Outflow of Workers (Primary Jobs)

At the beginning of the second quarter of 2014 (most current data available), 371,699 people were employed in South Dakota. Of this total, 348,567 (94 percent) lived and worked in the state while 23,132 (6 percent) worked in the state but lived outside its borders.

During the same period, 366,061 workers lived in the state, but not all of them worked there. Almost 5 percent, or 17,494 workers, lived in South Dakota, but worked outside the state.

These figures count only primary jobs. Primary jobs are public- and private-sector jobs, one job per worker. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker. Workers who have more than one job in the selected area are counted only once.

South Dakota Worker Commuting Flows – 2014



Primary Jobs: Public- and private-sector jobs, one job per worker. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, Second Quarter of 2002-2014); downloaded August 2017.

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, August 2017.

Home Destination Report Home Location of Workers Employed in South Dakota

Work Destination Report Work Location of Workers Living in South Dakota

Job Counts by State

Job Count	Job Counts by State			Job Counts by State		
States	Count	Share	States	Count	Share	
South Dakota	348,567	93.8%	South Dakota	348,567	95.2%	
Iowa	6,528	1.8%	Iowa	5,008	1.4%	
Minnesota	6,492	1.7%	North Dakota	4,153	1.1%	
Nebraska	4,028	1.1%	Minnesota	3,588	1.0%	
North Dakota	1,293	0.3%	Nebraska	2,638	0.7%	
Wyoming	1,206	0.3%	Colorado	373	0.1%	
Colorado	366	0.1%	California	159	0.0%	
California	328	0.1%	Kansas	136	0.0%	
Texas	288	0.1%	Texas	132	0.0%	
Illinois	251	0.1%	Montana	124	0.0%	
All Other Locations	2,352	0.6%	All Other Locations	1,183	0.3%	
Total Primary Jobs	371,699		Total Primary Jobs	366,061		
Numbers may not sum due t	o rounding					

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Primary Jobs: Public- and private-sector jobs, one job per worker. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker.

Wyoming work destination data for 2014 is not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application, Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, data downloaded August 2017.

Nonfarm Workers by Industry

Looking at the most current over-the-year trends for the nonfarm workers data, the South Dakota total nonfarm employment increased by 4,400 workers (or 1.0 percent) from 2015 to 2016. Most sectors showed positive gains over the year. Nationally, the nonfarm employment percentage gain over-the-year was 1.7 percent.

The total private industry had a gain of 3,400 workers (1.0 percent) over-the-year. Goods producing industries (which include mining, logging and construction plus manufacturing) in South Dakota had a gain of 100 workers (0.2 percent) during 2016. Service providing industries (which includes all other sectors except government) had a gain of 4,300 workers (1.2 percent).

South Dakota Statewide Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2015 Annual Average	2016 Annual Average	Net Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	428,300	432,700	4,400	1.0%
Total Private	350,500	353,900	3,400	1.0%
Goods Producing	65,700	65,800	100	0.2%
Service Providing	362,600	366,900	4,300	1.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	23,100	23,800	700	2.9%
Manufacturing	42,600	42,000	-600	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	21,200	21,200	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	52,900	53,800	900	1.7%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	13,400	13,400	0	0.0%
Information	5,900	5,800	-100	-1.7%
Financial Activities	29,700	29,300	-400	-1.4%
Professional and Business Services	30,600	31,300	700	2.2%
Educational and Health Services	69,100	70,400	1,300	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	46,200	46,800	600	1.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	15,900	16,100	200	1.2%
Government	77,800	78,700	900	1.1%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Manufacturing lost 600 workers (1.4 percent) from 42,600 workers in 2015 to 42,000 workers in 2016. During 2006-2016, the Manufacturing sector decreased during the recession but recovered and has remained fairly steady since 2012 due to South Dakota's stable economy.

The **Wholesale Trade** sector was unchanged over-the-year with 21,200 workers. The Wholesale Trade sector includes establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesale Trade reached a 10-year high of 21,500 in July 2016.

The **Mining, Logging and Construction** sector had a gain of 700 workers (2.9 percent). The Construction industry accounts for most of the workers within this sector. Data published by the U.S. Census Bureau shows new privately owned housing permits in South Dakota increased by 1,204 (21.2 percent) this past year, from 4,482 permits in 2015 to 5,686 in 2016.

The **Retail Trade** sector increased over-the-year from 52,900 in 2015 to 53,800 workers in 2016. The Retail Trade sector is a very seasonal sector, normally peaking in December. Retail Trade reflects more of a local consumers' confidence as there are many non-essential items sold in retail. The Retail Trade sector reached a low of 47,900 in February 2010 during the recession. Retail Trade has recovered from the recession and has significantly been trending upward since 2012 with a high of 54,900 in August 2016. This strong increase can be partly contributed to the large population increase in Sioux Falls.

Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities were unchanged over the year, with 13,400 workers. In the past 10 years, this sector has continued to trend upward, except for dropping during the recession. Transportation and warehousing employers accommodate the needs of wholesale trade and retail trade business as well as the agriculture industry.

The **Information** super sector lost 100 workers (1.7 percent) from 2015 to 2016. Information is made up of publishing including software, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting and telecommunications industries. In the past 10 years, the industry has remained fairly stable but is trending downwards due to the reduced consumer demand. In the past 10 years, this sector peaked in June 2007 at 7,500 and had a low of 5,700 in October 2016.

Worker levels in the **Financial Activities** industry decreased by 400 workers (1.4 percent). The worker level in 2015 was 29,700 and 29,300 in 2016. This sector reached a high of 31,500 in June 2008 and had a low of 27,900 in September 2011. The sharp decrease in this sector was a result of the bust of the housing bubble and a resulting banking crisis. The Financial Activities sector rose after the recession but not to the higher levels that were pre-recession.

Professional and Business Services had a gain of 700 workers (2.2 percent) from a level of 30,600 in 2015 to 31,300 in 2016. Professional and Business Services decreased slightly during the recession but fared well overall. During that time frame, recession-affected businesses hired fewer workers through temporary help agencies and from businesses that reduced output. Reduced output led to businesses no longer needing the prior level of services provided by the sector. Professional and Business Services reached a 10-year high of 32,000 in July 2016.

The **Education and Health Services** sector continued to show an increase and gained 1,300 workers (1.8 percent). The 2016 level was 70,400. State healthcare worker numbers have increased every

year since the data was first recorded in 1972. The continued worker demand in this industry is related to several factors, including continued population growth, an aging population and specialized procedures which require additional staff. As life expectancy increases related to medical advancements, people are living longer, with the older population typically using health care services more often. Education and Health Services reached a 10-year high of 71,700 workers in December 2016.

Leisure and Hospitality increased by 600 workers (1.3 percent). The 2016 annual average was 46,800. In the past 10 years, the sector has remained consistent, peaking in August with lows in January. Leisure and Hospitality was only slightly affected during the recession due to South Dakota being a good value for visitors.

The **Other Services** sector is comprised of establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided elsewhere in the classification system. Some examples are repair and maintenance, automotive maintenance and body repair, consumer repair laundry services, barber and hair salons, religious organizations and photofinishing services. This sector has been remained fairly stable and is slowly trending upwards. The sector had a small gain of 200 workers (1.2 percent) from a worker level of 15,900 in 2015 to 16,100 in 2016.

Government reflected a gain of 900 workers (1.1 percent). Federal Government rose by 300 workers (2.6 percent) over the year to 11,400 workers. State Government had a small loss of 100 workers (0.5 percent) and Local Government increased by 700 workers (1.4 percent).

Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (RCMSA) Nonfarm Workers

The Rapid City MSA's total nonfarm worker level increased 800 (1.2 percent) from 2015 to 2016. Most sectors had a gain or were unchanged. The highest gains were found in Education and Health Services (400 workers or 3.5 percent) and Government (200 workers or 1.8 percent).

The sectors that were unchanged were Wholesale Trade (2,400 workers), Retail Trade (9,700 workers), Information (900 workers), Financial Activities (4,000 workers) and Leisure and Hospitality (10,000 workers).

From 2006-2016, total nonfarm employment for Rapid City MSA has been fairly consistent with lows in January and February and highs in July and August which correlates with the tourist season for the area.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2015 Annual Average	2016 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	66,400	67,200	800	1.2%
Total Private	55,500	56,100	600	1.1%
Goods Producing	7,700	7,800	100	1.3%
Service Providing	58,700	59,500	800	1.3%
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,800	4,900	100	2.0%
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	-100	-3.6%
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,700	9,700	0	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%
Information	900	900	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	4,000	4,000	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	5,100	5,200	100	1.9%
Educational and Health Services	10,900	11,300	400	3.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	10,000	10,000	0	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,000	3,100	100	3.2%
Government	10,900	11,100	200	1.8%

Notes:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Rapid City MSA includes Meade, Custer, and Pennington counties.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (SFMSA) Nonfarm Workers

The Sioux Falls MSA total nonfarm worker level increased by 2,800 workers (1.8 percent) from 2015 to 2016. Most industry sectors added workers or had a slight decrease, with Financial Activities having the largest drop of 400 workers (2.5 percent).

Since 2012, the total nonfarm worker level has been steadily trending upward. This increase is correlated to the rise in population driving the need for additional products and services.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2015 Annual Average	2016 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	149,900	152,700	2,800	1.8%
Total Private	136,500	138,800	2,300	1.7%
Goods Producing	21,500	21,700	200	0.9%
Service Providing	128,500	131,000	2,500	1.9%
Mining, Logging and Construction	7,900	8,200	300	3.7%
Manufacturing	13,600	13,500	-100	-0.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,200	8,300	100	1.2%
Retail Trade	18,400	18,900	500	2.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5,600	5,500	-100	-1.8%
Information	2,700	2,600	-100	-3.8%
Financial Activities	16,200	15,800	-400	-2.5%
Professional and Business Services	14,200	14,700	500	3.4%
Educational and Health Services	30,400	31,100	700	2.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	14,600	15,100	500	3.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,900	5,100	200	3.9%
Government	13,500	13,800	300	2.2%

Notes:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Sioux Falls MSA includes Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, SD Department of Labor and Regulation

Balance of State Nonfarm Workers

The Balance of State is comprised of all counties not defined as part of an MSA. Therefore, Balance of State includes all counties except Pennington, Meade, Custer, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner. The remainder of state data allows one to see how industries are doing in the more rural areas of South Dakota.

Total nonfarm employment in this area had an increase of 800 workers (0.4 percent). Gains were found in Government (400 workers or 0.7 percent), Retail Trade (400 workers or 1.6 percent), Education and Health Services (200 workers or 0.7 percent), Professional and Business Services (100 workers or 0.9 percent) and Leisure and Hospitality (100 workers or 0.5 percent) sectors.

Losses were found in Manufacturing (loss of 400 workers or 1.6 percent), Wholesale Trade (loss of 100 workers or 1.0 percent), and Other Services (loss of 100 workers or 1.3 percent) sectors.

Sectors that were unchanged included Financial Activities (9,500 workers) and Information (2,300 workers).

Balance of State Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Workers by Industry

Industry	2015 Annual Average	2016 Annual Average	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	212,000	212,800	800	0.4%
Total Private	158,500	159,000	500	0.3%
Goods Producing	36,500	36,300	-200	-0.6%
Service Providing	175,400	176,400	1,000	0.6%
Mining, Logging and Construction	10,400	10,700	300	2.8%
Manufacturing	26,100	25,700	-400	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	10,600	10,500	-100	-1.0%
Retail Trade	24,800	25,200	400	1.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	6,000	6,100	100	1.6%
Information	2,300	2,300	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	9,500	9,500	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	11,300	11,400	100	0.9%
Educational and Health Services	27,800	28,000	200	0.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	21,600	21,700	100	0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,000	7,900	-100	-1.3%
Government	53,400	53,800	400	0.7%

Notes:

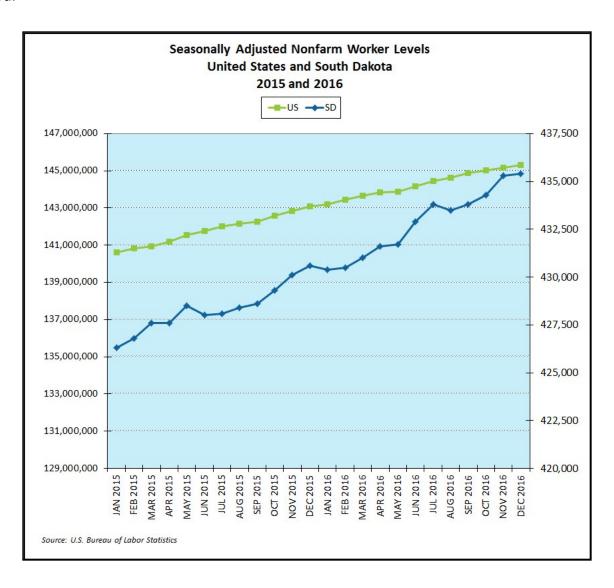
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Balance of State includes all counties of South Dakota except those included in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Pennington, Meade, Custer, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook and Turner counties)

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Worker Data

Seasonally adjusted estimates for the years 2015 and 2016 show the nonfarm employment level trending upward for South Dakota. The national nonfarm worker level showed a steady trend upward.



Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Workers by Industry

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2016 was 420,466 workers. This represents an increase of 1.1 percent from 2015. The table below indicates 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.

Covered Workers by Ownership and Industry Group 2015 - 2016 Change					
Industry	2015	2016	Percent Change		
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%		
Federal Government	11,108	11,316	1.9%		
State Government	14,789	14,873	0.6%		
Local Government	46,043	46,774	1.6%		

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

71,939

416,017

72,963

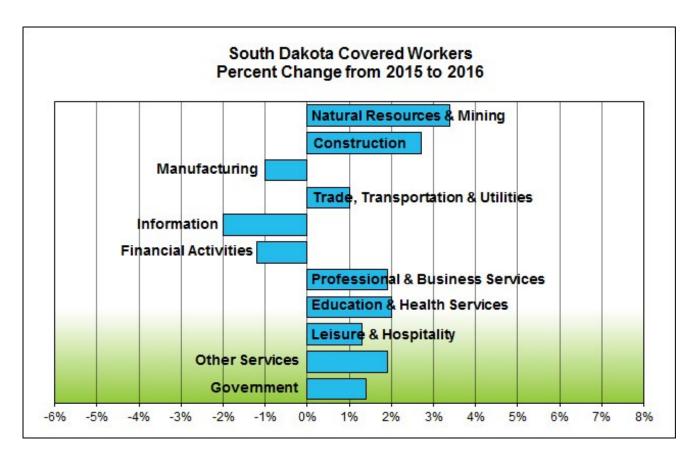
420,466

1.4%

1.1%

Government Total

State Total



Annual Pay of 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.

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 Industry Group 2015 - 2016 Change

Industry	2015	2016	Percent Change
Private Ownership	2013	2010	Change
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%
Government			
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%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

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.

The table on the following pages 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. As the pie chart following the table shows, smaller businesses (less than 10 workers) employed only 19.6 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2016.

Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group 2016

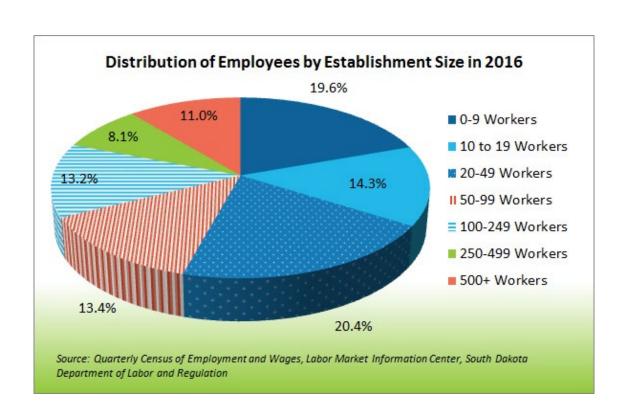
	Number of Workers						
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & N	/lining		•				
Establishments	908	87	41	10	3	0	0
Workers	2,937	1,137	1,153	666	533	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,963	\$39,324	\$40,894	\$44,254	\$55,311	\$0	\$0
Construction			•				
Establishments	3,533	298	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
Professional & Busine	ss 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 Se	ervices						
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

Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Industry Group 2016, continued

		Number of Workers					
Industry Group	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Leisure and Hospitalit	y 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 Ownersh	ip						
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

^{*}Data not available due to confidentiality concerns.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation

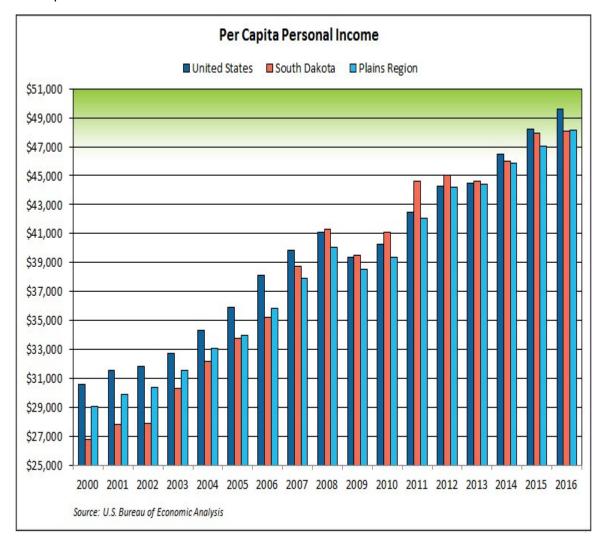


Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases personal income data. The personal income of an area is the income received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in a specific geographic area. The total payroll of workers covered by unemployment insurance is a component of wage and salary disbursements included in this statistic.

In South Dakota, the level of personal income grew steadily for several years prior to the recession. In fact, South Dakota's growth in personal income for the 2000-2009 period surpassed the rate for the Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota) and the nation. South Dakota's personal income grew by 57.4 percent, compared to a rate of 40.5 percent for the Plains Region and 39.9 percent for the nation.

Since the recession and during the economic recovery phase, South Dakota's personal income has continued to grow along with the Plains Region and the nation. From 2010 to 2016, the nation's personal income increased 28.6 percent, followed by the Plains Region at 26.1 percent and South Dakota at 24.1 percent.



Dividing the personal income of an area by the residents of that given area produces a widely used economic indicator called per capita personal income. Since 2000, South Dakota's per capita personal income has increased by 79.2 percent, compared to 65.8 percent for the Plains Region and 62.0 percent for the nation. South Dakota ranked 23rd out of the 50 states with a per capita personal income of \$48,049 in 2016.

Poverty

The American Community Survey is an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect data on socioeconomic, housing and demographic characteristics, including poverty status, of individuals and families by state.

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called thresholds that vary by family size, number of children and the age of the householder. If a family's before-tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined the comparing the individual's income to his or her threshold. The poverty thresholds are updated annually to allow for changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

The American Community Survey is a continuous survey, and people respond throughout the year. Since income is reported for the previous 12 months, the appropriate poverty threshold for each family is determined by multiplying the base-year poverty threshold (1982) by the average of monthly CPI values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

South Dakota and U.S. Comparative Poverty Estimates Percentage of Families and People Whose Income in the Past 12 Months Is Below the Poverty Level						3	
All Families	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	11.3%	11.7%	11.8%	11.6%	11.3%	10.6%	10.0%
South Dakota	9.2%	9.6%	8.6%	9.2%	9.4%	8.3%	8.2%
All People	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%
South Dakota	14.4%	13.9%	13.4%	14.2%	14.2%	13.7%	13.3%
Source: U.S Census Bu	reau, America	n Community	Survey				

Projections

Population Projections

Population projections for the 2010-2035 time period released by the South Dakota State Data Center show South Dakota's total population will reach 889,447 by the year 2020. This reflects an increase in the core workforce (age 16-64) of approximately 14,000 (2.7 percent).

Although most of the counties in South Dakota are expected to show population declines, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of Rapid City (Custer, Meade and Pennington counties) and Sioux Falls (Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha and Turner counties) will be the fastest growing areas in the state.

South Dakota Population Projections

Medium Series

Age	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
0-4	59,621	57,567	60,089	60,941	61,413	62,656
5-9	55,531	60,094	58,068	60,533	61,386	61,846
10-14	53,960	56,098	60,651	58,650	61,067	61,925
15-19	57,628	54,556	56,625	61,169	59,196	61,570
16-19	46,102	43,645	45,300	48,935	47,357	49,256
20-24	57,596	58,030	54,948	56,947	61,468	59,533
25-29	55,570	57,993	58,423	55,332	57,268	61,771
30-34	49,859	55,883	58,336	58,765	55,672	57,548
35-39	45,766	50,101	56,111	58,593	59,024	55,935
40-44	47,346	45,997	50,260	56,250	58,759	59,194
45-49	57,519	47,587	46,109	50,294	56,253	58,785
50-54	59,399	57,326	47,491	45,904	49,988	55,879
55-59	54,231	58,790	56,783	47,102	45,429	49,393
60-64	43,573	52,854	57,344	55,432	46,037	44,314
65-69	31,944	41,677	50,577	54,920	53,134	44,182
70-74	25,683	29,666	38,624	46,897	50,971	49,357
75-79	21,724	22,873	26,368	34,250	41,616	45,283
80-84	18,004	18,084	18,985	21,837	28,282	34,401
85+	19,226	27,449	33,655	38,932	44,922	54,002
Total	814,180	852,624	889,447	922,748	951,885	977,574

Source: South Dakota State Data Center, South Dakota State University.

Industry Employment Projections

Employment projections for 2014-2024 by industry and class of workers were developed by the Labor Market Information Center. Historical time-series data and state and national economic trends were incorporated in various statistical models to project employment levels. (A general assumption is made that no major catastrophic events or natural disasters will occur during the projection period that would significantly affect economic activities of these industries.)

A look at which types of industries are growing, and which are not, provides a synopsis of the economy as a whole. From 2014 to 2024, the total number of workers in South Dakota is projected to increase by 32,114 (or 6.7 percent) to a total of 510,501 workers. On the national level, the total employment level is expected to increase from 150.5 million to 160.3 million (6.5 percent, or 0.6 percent annually). South Dakota's growth rate is trending a little higher than the national growth rate. The South Dakota projections include three categories of workers:

- ✓ Nonfarm self-employed and unpaid family workers
- ✓ Agriculture and related workers (farm employment)
- ✓ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages workers

The nonfarm wage and salaried workers category includes only those wage and salaried workers who are covered under the South Dakota unemployment insurance program and those who work for non-profit organizations, such as private colleges and religious organizations. Making up 88 percent of the workforce, this category is the major component in South Dakota. The nonfarm wage and salaried workers category is also projected to grow 7.3 percent by 2024 - the most for any category.

Employment in the agriculture and related workers (farm employment) category in South Dakota is expected to grow slightly from 33,809 to 34,512 (2.1 percent) by 2024. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector in South Dakota has been relatively unchanged in employment numbers in recent years and is projected to have an annual growth rate of 0.2 percent through 2024.

Nationally, employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is expected to decrease by 110,500 workers (or 5.2 percent) through 2024. Nationally and in South Dakota, the Agricultural sector has been decreasing since the 1980s. Advancements in technology have allowed for greater efficiencies in farming production while requiring a smaller number of workers. In South Dakota, the farms have been trending toward bigger operations and the consolidation of smaller farms for greater production.

Employment in the non-agricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers category makes up the smallest portion of the workforce in South Dakota. According to the BLS (Current Population Survey and American Time Use Survey), self-employed persons are individuals who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade or farm. Non-agricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers are expected to increase 2.6 percent over the next 10 years in South Dakota.

South Dakota Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry Division 2014-2024

Industry Title	2014 Workers	2024 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Total of All Industries	478,387	510,501	32,114	6.7%
Non-agricultural Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	23,776	24,386	610	2.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (Farm Employment)	33,809	34,512	703	2.1%
Nonfarm Total Wage and Salaried Workers (excludes Selfemployed and Unpaid Family Workers)	420,802	451,603	30,801	7.3%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for industries with 2014 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

Industry titles are based largely on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

Growth Industries

The South Dakota industries projected to grow the most over the next 10 years are trending fairly consistently with the rest of the nation. In South Dakota, the service-providing industries are anticipated to generate 25,832 workers (a 7.2 percent increase in employment), while the goods-producing industries are expected to grow by 5,672 workers (5.8 percent). On the national level the BLS is expecting an increase of 9.26 million workers (7.7 percent) in the services-providing industry sector. Nationally, the Healthcare sector and the Construction sector are projected to have the highest annual employment growth between 2014 and 2024. In South Dakota, it is projected four sectors will have double-digit employment growth: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (13.2 percent), Wholesale Trade (12.7 percent), Health Care and Social Assistance (10.6 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services (10 percent).

The fastest growing sectors in South Dakota also contain five of the 10 fastest growing industries at the three-digit subsector level using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS system classifies industries using a six-digit, hierarchical system, with each greater digit level providing more specific categorization of the industries. For example, within the Construction sector (NAICS 23) are three, three-digit subsectors: Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236), Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237) and Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238). Specifically under the Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236), at the four-digit NAICS level, are categories such as Residential Building Construction (NAICS 2361) and Nonresidential Building Construction (NAICS 2362).

South Dakota Industry Employment Projections 2014 - 2024 Ten Fastest Growing Industries

Industry Title	2014 Workers	2024 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Warehousing and Storage	792	972	180	22.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	9,211	10,686	1,475	16.0%
Social Assistance	9,114	10,368	1,254	13.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,384	14,023	1,639	13.2%
Machinery Manufacturing	6,851	7,703	852	12.4%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	2,288	2,563	275	12.0%
Waste Management and Remediation Service	807	900	93	11.5%
Support Activities for Transportation	857	954	97	11.3%
Hospitals	25,013	27,811	2,798	11.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	15,359	17,065	1,706	11.1%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for industries with 2014 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

Industry titles are based largely on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

As mentioned above, the analysis below of the industries projected to have the most employment growth through 2024 is at the three-digit NAICS level.

Warehousing and Storage

In South Dakota, the number of workers employed in the Warehousing and Storage subsector is projected to increase by 180 workers (or 22.7 percent) over the next 10 years. Establishments in this industry group operate warehousing and storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods and other warehouse products. Establishments in Warehousing and Storage may also provide a range of services, often referred to as logistics, related to the distribution of goods. Establishments are pushing to gain efficiencies through logistics and less cycle time to get their product to a customer. The need for logistics is driving the demand for workers within this subsector.

Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

The Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods industry in South Dakota is projected to increase by 1,475 workers (or 16 percent) by 2024. Industries in the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Durable goods are new or used items generally with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. This subsector is part of the Wholesale sector, which is expected to be the second-fastest growing sector overall in South Dakota though 2024. The growth in the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods subsector can be attributed to the success of the categories at the four-digit level within the subsector. At the four-digit NAICS level, just over half are expected to have double-digit growth through 2024. The growth in the subsector can be attributed

largely to consumer demand for wholesale products. As consumer demand increases for wholesale items such as machinery, lumber and construction supplies, hardware, electric goods, etc., so do the staffing needs of establishments who provide those goods.

Social Assistance

The Social Assistance subsector (in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector) is projected to increase by 1,254 workers (or 13.8 percent) by 2024 in South Dakota. Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. This includes individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational rehabilitation and child day care. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is expected to increase by 6,597 workers (10.6 percent) over the next 10 years. Employment in the Social Assistance subsector will be driven largely by the shift in demand for services from higher cost inpatient facilities to lower cost individual and family service providers. Another large factor driving the demand is the increased need for childcare workers in preschool centers, daycare services and nursery schools.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services subsector is projected to add 1,639 workers in South Dakota (a 13.2 percent increase) over the next decade. This subsector is comprised of establishments that make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis, where an individual or team is responsible for the delivery of services to the client. The individual industries of this subsector are defined on the basis of the particular expertise and training of the services provider. At the four-digit NAICS level five of the nine categories are expected to have double digit growth. Some of these categories include consulting services such as legal, accounting, engineering, management, computer design and scientific research. A major force contributing to the growth of this subsector has been the continued advancements in science and technology. Establishments are constantly trying to gain efficiencies and lower costs through technology and automation. Specifically, experts in the information technology consulting field help establishments design or modify software and automated systems to better serve their needs and improve their bottom line.

Machinery Manufacturing

In South Dakota, the number of workers employed in the Machinery Manufacturing subsector is projected to increase by 852 workers (or 12.4 percent) over the next 10 years. This subsector includes establishments that create end products that apply mechanical force to perform work. Some important processes for the manufacturing of machinery are forging, stamping, bending, forming and machining used to shape individual pieces of metal. The driving force behind the expected increase is business and consumer demand. The Machinery Manufacturing subsector supplies and fulfills the needs of several other industries, such as Construction, Agriculture, Mining, etc.

Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores

The Sporting Goods, Hobby Book and Music Stores subsector is expected to increase by 275 workers (or 12 percent) by 2024. Establishments and individuals in this subsector are engaged in retailing and providing expertise on the use of sporting equipment or other specific leisure activities. Book stores

are also included in this subsector. At the four-digit NAICS level book, periodical and music stores are showing a decline and are a small portion of the three-digit subsector. However, sporting goods and musical instrument stores are expected to show double-digit growth and are a large part of this subsector. Increased consumer demand for sporting goods, games and toys plays a large role in the projected increased employment level.

Waste Management and Remediation Service

The Waste Management and Remediation Services industry in South Dakota is projected to increase by 93 workers (or 11.5 percent) by 2024. This subsector is engaged in the collection, treatment and disposal of waste materials. Growth in this industry is driven by an increasing population and privatization of waste collection services. With population growth there is more waste generated, which increases the demand for the Waste Management and Remediation Service subsector. Environmental and recycling regulations also drive the need for an increased workforce in this industry.

Support Activities for Transportation

In South Dakota, the number of workers employed in the Support Activities for Transportation subsector is projected to increase by 97 workers (or 11.3 percent) over the next 10 years. The Support Activities for Transportation industry group is comprised of entities that provide services which support transportation. Services such as air traffic control and motor vehicle towing are examples of the type of support provided. This subsector is contained within the Transportation and Warehousing sector. The demand for support services is parallel with the demand of the Transportation and Warehousing sector. At the four-digit NAICS level four of the five categories are expected to show substantial gains, thus increasing this three-digit subsector. The expected gains can be traced to the demand for services including airport operation, routine railroad repair/servicing, emergency roadside repair, truck weighing operations, etc.

Hospitals

The Hospitals subsector is expected to increase by 2,798 workers (or 11.2 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Industries in the Hospitals subsector provide medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. A driving force in the Hospitals subsector is an increasing population in South Dakota, especially the elderly. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, from 2000 to 2010, South Dakota's population age 65 and over increased by 8,450 (7.8 percent). The total population increased from 754,844 to 814,180 (7.9 percent) during that decade.

Ambulatory Health Care Services

In South Dakota, the number of workers employed in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector is projected to increase by 1,706 workers (or 11.1 percent) over the next 10 years. This subsector is comprised of entities that provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. The aging population and advancements in medical technologies will help ensure continued worker growth within the health care services industry. With the advancements in medical technology, elective procedures like plastic surgery and corrective eye

surgery are more attainable and available. The continuing shift from inpatient care to outpatient treatment will boost worker growth in both health practitioner offices as well as outpatient care centers across South Dakota. At the four-digit industry level high growth is expected in the Home Health Care Services industry (NAICS 6216). Specifically, individuals are more comfortable remaining in their own homes and hiring a skilled nursing or personal care service to come there to provide needed assistance like physical therapy, medical social services and medication distribution.

Declining Industries

Declining industries are a result of several factors. Some South Dakota industries are in decline due to advances in technology, changes in business practices and other factors. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), there are several macroeconomic factors affecting the growth in total employment, such as labor force trends, gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, and labor productivity.

Nationally, a few sectors such as Manufacturing, Utilities, Information and Agriculture are projected to experience a slight decline in employment in the next 10 years. The slight decline in employment is due to productivity gains, international trade and consolidation of firms. In South Dakota, the slowest growing sectors are Information, Utilities and Agriculture. Contained within the slowest growing

South Dakota Industry Employme	ent Projecti	ons 2014 -	2024
Declining and Slowest G	rowing Ind	ustries	

Industry Title	2014 Workers	2024 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,457	1,332	-125	-8.6%
Air Transportation	246	241	-5	-2.0%
Textile Product Mills	395	388	-7	-1.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,790	2,760	-30	-1.1%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	1,069	1,061	-8	-0.7%
Paper Manufacturing	757	760	3	0.4%
Total Federal Government Employment	11,109	11,179	70	0.6%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	8,824	8,920	96	1.1%
Utilities	1,967	1,994	27	1.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	33,809	34,512	703	2.1%
Telecommunications	2800	2790	-10	-0.4%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for industries with 2014 employment less than 200 not included. Data presented for industries will not sum to totals due to rounding and non-publishable data for additional industries being included in totals.

Industry titles are based largely on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

sectors are four of the top 10 most rapidly declining or slowest growing subsectors at the three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level. The industry declines in South Dakota are projected to be minimal at the subsector level. But since many South Dakota industries are considered small, even a small loss in employment levels in the projected 2024 value can notably impact a subsector.

Publishing Industries (except Internet)

Worker levels in the Publishing Industries (except Internet) subsector are projected to decrease by 125 workers (or 8.6 percent) through 2024 in South Dakota. This subsector contains establishments engaged in the publishing of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books, as well directory and mailing lists and software publishing. The Publishing Industries subsector is under the Information sector, which is projected to be the slowest growing sector in South Dakota over the next 10 years. The contributing factor for the expected decline is due to advancements in technology. The demand for physical newspapers, magazines and books will continue to decline due to the availability of the same content on the internet.

Air Transportation

Worker levels in the Air Transportation subsector are projected to decrease by five workers (or 2 percent) through 2024 in South Dakota. Industries in the Air Transportation subsector provide air transportation of passengers and cargo using aircraft such as airplanes or helicopters. This subsector is contained in the Transportation and Warehousing sector. Nationally, the Air Transportation subsector is projected to increase slightly by 200 workers (or 0 percent) over the next 10 years. The slow growth and projected decline on the national and state levels can be attributed to consumer demand and technological innovation. In South Dakota, there were only 246 workers within this subsector for 2014, so the slight expected decrease notably impacts this particular subsector. Specifically, as airlines try to keep costs down while maintaining or gaining efficiencies, automated machines and software are replacing a portion of the workforce.

Textile Product Mills

Worker levels in the Textile Product Mills subsector are projected to decrease slightly by seven workers (or 1.8 percent) in the next decade. The Textile Product Mills industry is made up of establishments that make textile products, excluding apparel. On a national level, this subsector is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries as well, due to technological advances. Innovative machines are increasingly being utilized to replace the labor it once took to manufacture most textile goods.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers

The Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector is projected to decrease by 30 workers (or 1.1 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. This retail trade subsector is a catch-all subsector for retailers who sell specific products not otherwise categorized in a specified retail code. Establishments in this subsector include stores with unique characteristics, such as florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores. In South Dakota, we are experiencing a decline in this subsector due to

coding changes and the ability to be more accurate when a particular business reports to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. (The QCEW program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers, covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs, with the resulting data available at the county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, state and national levels by industry.) A company once coded in the Miscellaneous Store Retailers subsector may now be coded in a more specific retailing NAICS code. Another driving factor for the decrease is due to large retailers increasingly retailing floral products, office products and other varieties. Specialty stores are in more competition as the large retailers are continuing to expand the wide range of products being offered.

Broadcasting (except Internet)

Worker levels in the Broadcasting (except Internet) subsector are projected to decrease by eight workers (or 0.7 percent) by 2024. This subsector includes establishments that create content or acquire the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcast the content. Nationally, the trend for this subsector is also on the decline. Much of this trend is attributed to the decrease in broadcasted information caused by the rise of available information on the internet, use of social media, etc.

That's it for projected industry employment declines in South Dakota through 2024, certainly a positive sign. Now we'll look at a few industries for which employment growth is projected to be minimal.

Paper Manufacturing

Worker levels in the Paper Manufacturing subsector are projected to increase slightly by three workers (or 0.4 percent). This subsector includes establishments that make pulp, paper or converted paper products. The manufacturing of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques. The availability of information on the internet and improved efficiencies in manufacturing processes have contributed to the projected declines in paper manufacturing. The decline is also driven by personal and business "green" efforts to use less paper and reduce environmental impact.

Federal Government

The Federal Government subsector is projected to increase by 70 workers (or 0.6 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Establishments under this subsector are engaged in a variety of industry activities, and are classified under a federal government ownership by the QCEW program. The slight growth in this subsector is largely determined by the demand for the services provided and budgetary restrictions.

Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations

Worker levels in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations subsector are projected to increase by 96 workers (or 1.1 percent). Establishments included in this subsector organize and promote religious activities; support various causes through grant-making; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members. This

subsector belongs to the Other Services (except Government) sector, which is projected to slowly grow 2.7 percent overall through 2024 in South Dakota.

Utilities

The Utilities subsector is projected to slowly increase by 27 workers (or 1.4 percent) over the next 10 years in South Dakota. Establishments in the Utilities subsector provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes. The Utilities subsector is the only industry under the Utilities sector; therefore, it has the same number of establishments and individuals at the three-digit and two-digit NAICS levels. The demand for workers in this subsector is created by the need to maintain and run an aging infrastructure; however, the demand is also limited due to efficiencies gained in technology.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Worker levels in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector are projected to increase by 703 workers (or 2.1 percent) by 2024. In South Dakota, we produce Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting data at the two-digit NAICS sector level (NAICS 11) and roll up the subsector industry groups. This means subsectors dealing in crop, animal, forestry, fishing and support activities are combined, with employment levels creating an overall picture of the agriculture industry. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch or natural habitats. This industry has been on a fairly steady decline the past couple of decades. Technology has been a key factor in lowering the demand for workers while maintaining or increasing output. Another reason for the conservative growth is due to the consolidation of farms.

The 2014-2024 employment projections for all industries are available in the virtual labor market data system using the menu on our website (<u>dlr.sd.gov/lmic</u>). Choose "Employment Projections" from the left-hand menu.

Occupational Employment Projections

The Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) also completed 2014 to 2024 South Dakota employment projections by occupation. Occupational employment projections indicate which occupations will exhibit above average growth and be in high demand to 2024. Occupational employment projections also supply those who seek or provide career guidance with information on how the labor market is changing.

Overall, South Dakota employment is projected to increase by 6.7 percent during the 2014-2024 projections decade, which would add just over 32,000 new jobs to the state's economy. U.S. employment is projected to increase 6.5 percent during the 2014-2024 decade, from 150.5 million jobs in 2014 to 160.3 million jobs in 2024. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employment Projections program released projections for 819 detailed occupations. Employment in 602 occupations is projected to increase, while employment in 217 occupations is projected to decline.

The LMIC released projections for 561 occupations. Employment in 477 occupations is projected to increase or remain the same, while 84 detailed occupations are projected to decline.

What Causes Occupational Expansion or Contraction?

There are two factors that affect employment change in an occupation:

- 1. Changes in industry employment.
- 2. Changes in the mix of occupations (staffing pattern) in an industry.

The first factor, changes in industry employment, inherently makes sense. If an industry's employment grows or contracts it stands to reason the occupations within that industry will follow suit.

The second factor, changes in the mix of occupations (also referred to as staffing patterns) in an industry, is a little more involved and requires more research and analysis. Research includes examining historical staffing pattern data and conducting research on factors that may affect occupations within the given industry in question.

Below is a list of some of the factors that influence the growth or decline of staffing patterns:

Technology. Changes in technology, such as new machines or software, can affect the growth or decline of an occupation. Technology can increase productivity which will lead to the need for fewer workers, or in some cases eliminate the need for workers all together. On the reverse side, technology can bring with it the advent of new or emerging occupations, which creates new jobs. Very often, technology can cause both a decrease in one occupation while creating a demand for a different occupation within the same staffing pattern. An industry may expand or contract, or it may remain at the same employment level, but because of technological changes in the industry, the occupational mix within an industry will experience significant growth or decline.

- Replacement of one product or service for another. Changes in the needs or preferences for a product or service by consumers can also affect occupational staffing patterns.
- Outsourcing. Companies will sometimes contract support functions to other companies instead of hiring their own workers. The practice of outsourcing tends to drive down occupational growth in the outsourced industry, while increasing occupational growth in another industry. However, occupational growth can only occur in South Dakota, if the company providing the outsourcing is also located in the state.
- Organizational/work restructuring. A change in job duties that results in the same output but increases/decreases the utilization of some occupations relative to others within the same industry also impacts staffing patterns. These changes cause occupations to grow at different rates. Much of the time it is a consolidation of job duties.

Occupations Projected to Grow the Fastest

The table on the following page features the 10 fastest growing occupations in South Dakota and the following narrative explores the reason for this predicted growth. Occupations with less than 200 workers were not included in the table or corresponding analysis.

Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic

The computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic occupation is projected to be the fastest growing occupation (36 percent) in South Dakota from 2014 through 2024. Both manufacturing subsectors that hire the majority of these workers (fabricated metal product manufacturing and plastics and rubber products manufacturing) are expected to have double digit percentage growth. This subsector industry growth will account for some of the employment increases in this occupation. However, the demand for these workers will also be spurred by technological advancements as manufacturers' utilize computer numerically controlled (CNC) machine tools and robots to improve quality and lower production costs.

Industrial Machinery Mechanics

Industrial machinery mechanics in South Dakota are projected to grow by 28 percent. This growth is nearly double the projected growth for this occupation at the national level. In addition, this growth is nearly four times faster than the statewide average for all occupations. Much of the job growth in this occupation will be spurred by technological advancements in the equipment utilized by the manufacturing industry. Advancements in technology go hand-in-hand with the need for daily servicing and repair of equipment which require the specialized skill of industrial machinery mechanics. Another driver in the growth of this occupation is the fact that more companies will keep production lines rolling 24-7 to remain competitive in the global market, which in turn creates the need for more mechanics to cover all of the shifts.

South Dakota Occupational Employment Projections 2014-2024
Ten Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupational Title	2014 Workers	2024 Workers	Actual Change	Percent Growth
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	352	480	128	36.4%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,044	1,338	294	28.2%
Nurse Practitioners	423	526	103	24.4%
Web Developers	309	383	74	24.0%
Machinists	905	1,114	209	23.1%
Physical Therapist Assistants	233	284	51	21.9%
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	361	436	75	20.8%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,864	2,240	376	20.2%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	576	692	116	20.1%
Farm Equipment Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,119	1,339	220	19.7%

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for occupations with fewer than 200 workers in 2014 not included.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.

Nurse Practitioners

Coming in at number three on the top 10 list of fastest growing occupations in South Dakota is the nurse practitioners occupation, with a growth rate of 24 percent. It is important to point out that South Dakota's Health Care and Social Assistance industry has experienced substantial growth for the last several years. In the past, much of the growth in this industry has been attributed to South Dakota's growing population, as well as the aging of the state's population. And, while that analogy is a good base reason for the growth of the health care industry in South Dakota, a closer look needs to be taken to understand where the growth of nurse practitioners fits in.

The foundation of much of the growth within this occupation was largely born out of necessity. For years, perhaps decades in some parts of South Dakota, the rural areas of state have faced doctor shortages. Towns that used to have hospitals gave way to having a doctor's office; then as time progressed and the cost of providing local healthcare continued to rise, the "doctor's office" became a satellite office. Doctors from surrounding larger towns and cities would travel to the satellite office once a week, or perhaps a couple times a month, to see and treat patients. Before long, communities that housed the doctors who travelled to the small towns lost their doctors too. Sometimes the doctors would retire and the community was unable to find a replacement, or sometimes the doctors took other more lucrative offers in larger communities. Other times (especially in communities

where the hospital, nursing home or doctor's office was part of the city government) the cost of doing business became prohibitive and it was no longer feasible. Regardless of the reasoning, the doctor who was traveling to the more rural areas in the state was no longer there.

Many of the more rural South Dakota areas started turning to nurse practitioners to fill this void, and this occupation soon became more commonplace in South Dakota. However, there were, are and will continue to be limitations to what nurse practitioners can do. Therefore, most nurse practitioners are now affiliated with a regional care facility where there is access to doctors and specialists. Recent technological changes (satellite conferencing, the ability to visit with patients via internet chat and web portals) have made clinics a popular part of the health care industry in South Dakota. Because nurse practitioners often staff these clinics, this occupation is projected to grow.

Secondly, as the regional facilities serving the satellite clinics and care facilities continue to expand their services, additional nurse practitioners will be hired to care for the patients at these facilities as well.

And finally, employment for nurse practitioners is projected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations in the state due to federal legislation requiring all Americans to have health insurance. As more people utilize services because they now have insurance, there will be continued demand for the nurse practitioner occupation.

Web Developers

Web developers are projected to grow at 24 percent in South Dakota, closely following national growth for this occupation (27 percent). This occupation is projected to grow at a much faster rate than the average for all occupations in South Dakota for the same reasons it is trending up nationally. South Dakota's e-commerce business is flourishing as both small and large businesses find themselves reaching customers from all across the United States and the world. A good website which provides online offerings is imperative in today's business world and can mean the difference between success and failure. Therefore, larger businesses which may have contracted this service in the past will hire a web developer to produce and maintain their site, including the technical aspects (such as e-commerce security) of it. In addition, some of these same employers will hire additional web developers who will be required to build and maintain mobile sites which will work on many different devices and screen sizes. Small businesses specializing in designing and maintaining websites for clients who don't have a web developer on their payroll, but need and want their own interactive and secure web page and mobile site, will continue to grow.

Machinists

The machinist occupation in South Dakota is projected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations, at 23 percent. Despite employment growth in technologies such as computer numerically controlled (CNC) machine tools, autoloaders, high-speed machining, etc., machinists will continue to be needed to set up, monitor and maintain a variety of production machines. The key component to the machinists who will be in demand is versatility. As manufacturers invest in new equipment, modify production techniques and implement product design changes at a rapid pace,

they will continue to add machinists to their payrolls. However, these machinists will need to possess a strong skill base, which will include the capability to use modern equipment and production techniques.

Physical Therapist Assistants

Physical therapist assistants are projected to continue faster than average growth in South Dakota (nearly 22 percent), continuing the employment growth they have experienced for the last few decades. Nationally, physical therapist assistants are projected to grow faster (41 percent) than in South Dakota. Regardless, South Dakota employers are hiring for the same reason as employers across the nation. As the baby boom generation continues to age, the demand for therapeutic services for chronic and debilitating conditions will continue to grow. Also, as medical and technological developments continue to increase, the mortality rate of trauma victims and newborns with birth defects decreases and the need for care and therapeutic services to improve life for these individuals increases. In addition, employers within the health care industry will continue to cut costs while increasing convenience for patients. One way they will accomplish this is to continue to provide at-home physical therapy services to patients who would have problems going to a clinic for treatment. Physical therapy assistants will be the workers providing those services once a physical therapist has evaluated the patient and designed a care plan. In fact, as employers try to lower the cost of doing business, the role physical therapists play in an individual's health plan will continue to change regardless of where treatment is received. Instead of spending much of their time performing therapy, physical therapists will evaluate the patient and design a care plan, then the assistant will provide treatment under the direction of the therapist.

Brickmasons and Blockmasons

Brick and blockmasons are projected to see much faster (almost 21 percent) than average growth in South Dakota for all occupations. This occupation is mirroring the national growth rate of 19 percent. Like the nation, the construction industry in South Dakota is showing fast growth. Much of this is due to the building or refurbishing of infrastructures taking place in many South Dakota cities and towns. Because consumers in South Dakota tend to choose the durability of brick and block, this occupation is projected to grow.

Cooks, Restaurant

Eating out and trying new or different cuisine is one of this country's favorite past-time activities, and South Dakota is no exception to this rule. In recent years, South Dakota's cities and towns have experienced the opening of new upscale, chain and mom and pop restaurants. This trend is expected to continue. Another trend expected to continue is niche restaurants popping up in rural South Dakota towns, drawing patrons from the surrounding area and visitors to the area and even state to their town. These small town restaurants often provide rural communities with an economic boost as patrons flock to their town, to try the local cuisine and hopefully spend additional time shopping the stores and businesses. Restaurant cooks in South Dakota are projected to grow at a much faster pace than the average for all South Dakota occupations at 20 percent.

Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists

Market research analysts and marketing specialists in South Dakota are expected to grow at a much faster rate than the average for all occupations, increasing by 20 percent. The projected increase for this occupation is mirroring the nation (which is projected to increase by 19 percent). This occupation is diversified and employed in or hired by nearly every industry. Some of these analysts and specialists work for private businesses, some are hired by marketing firms that contract with businesses, some are self-employed and contract their services, and others work for government. The diversification of industry employment will create some of the projected employment growth. As South Dakota businesses and governments continue to compete in national and global markets, the skills these workers possess are and will continue to be vitally important, creating more occupational growth. Analysts and specialists conduct vital surveys and use other methods to develop detailed profiles of competitors and consumers. These workers also do intel work and gather data vitally important for making business and economic decisions, such as whether or not a business should move into or expand in one area versus another, types of products to carry and/or drop in a given market area and what kind of promotion is most effective.

Farm Equipment Mechanics and Service Technicians

Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians round off the list of 10 fastest growing occupations in South Dakota, projected to increase just over 19 percent from 2014-2024. The reason for the swift growth in this occupation is a restructuring of staffing patterns within the agriculture industry. The agriculture industry is projected to increase slightly from 2014-2024 in South Dakota, with much of the growth due to technological advancements. Today's farming operations are significantly larger than those of a generation before. In order to remain competitive and produce more products while lowering overhead costs, the operators of these farming operations purchase larger and more sophisticated machinery. Maintenance of this technologically advanced machinery and equipment requires the latest knowledge and skills of trained service technicians. In some instances these service technicians provide training on the operation of high tech equipment used by farm operators. This equipment calculates a variety of variables such as how deep to plant the seeds, the amount of moisture in the ground, how many bushels per acre they are harvesting and the quality of the yield they are producing. In addition, these farm equipment mechanics and service technicians occasionally perform major overhauls to equipment. But, the reason for most of the growth in this occupation will be the demand for the service they provide to customers in the field. Rather than shutting down production and running to town for the part, a quick call is made and an equipment mechanic or service technician is dispatched to make the repairs.

Occupational Demand

Projections of job growth or decline indicate how occupational employment is expected to change, but average annual openings indicate the demand for workers based on both growth and replacement needs. New jobs account for only a portion of this projection. The other portion will be due to workers retiring, leaving the labor force or transferring from one occupation to another.

Hot Careers

To help individual career planners and job seekers identify occupations with the most favorable job outlook from a labor market perspective, the Labor Market Information Center identifies high demand-high wage occupations, or "Hot Careers." The Hot Careers also help education and training program planners make better-informed decisions about the feasibility of programs offered.

To be on the Hot Careers list, an occupation must have projected demand for workers (2014-2024) that is greater than the average across all occupations. That average annual projected demand across all occupations is 18; so any occupation for which the average annual demand is projected to be 19 or greater is considered to be "high demand." Additionally, to make the "Hot Careers" list, an occupation has to have an average wage that is greater than the average wage across all occupations, using the most current wage estimates available. The average annual wage across all occupations using 2015 data (the most current occupational wage estimates available) is \$38,503, so only those occupations with average annual demand of 19 or greater and an annual average wage of \$38,504 or greater are included on the Hot Careers list.

South Dakota Hot Careers 2014-2024						
SOC* Code	Occupational Title	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Average Annual Demand for Workers	Average Annual Wage	
11-3031	Financial Managers	614	670	20	\$129,659	
11–9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	609	639	21	\$79,232	
11–9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	693	739	23	\$99,974	
11–1021	General and Operations Managers	4,116	4,498	142	\$118,766	
13–1041	Compliance Officers	1,151	1,226	24	\$53,315	
13–1051	Cost Estimators	518	568	20	\$50,397	
13–1071	Human Resources Specialists	1,038	1,098	31	\$51,802	
13–1111	Management Analysts	2,662	2,893	60	\$76,190	
13–1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	576	692	19	\$57,179	
13–2011	Accountants and Auditors	4,559	5,085	175	\$61,987	
13-2041	Credit Analysts	434	476	23	\$61,118	
13-2072	Loan Officers	1,475	1,667	43	\$63,425	
15–1121	Computer Systems Analysts	580	694	19	\$70,328	
15–1132	Software Developers, Applications	852	994	26	\$78,711	
15-1142	Network & Computer Systems Administrators	1,645	1,802	37	\$61,315	
17–2051	Civil Engineers	1,111	1,258	48	\$72,046	
17–2112	Industrial Engineers	465	519	19	\$77,222	

South Dakota Hot Careers 2014 - 2024, continued						
SOC* Code	Occupational Title	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Average Annual Demand for Workers	Average Annual Wage	
17–2141	Mechanical Engineers	488	550	22	\$70,860	
19–1013	Soil and Plant Scientists	536	615	27	\$56,708	
21–1012	Educational, Guidance, School and Vocational Counselors	720	785	21	\$41,561	
21–1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	1,607	1,703	49	\$39,580	
21–2011	Clergy	1,767	1,833	45	\$43,845	
23–1011	Lawyers	984	1,075	23	\$96,577	
25–2012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	593	623	20	\$40,589	
25–2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,083	4,289	111	\$42,514	
25–2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	2,087	2,195	57	\$43,558	
25–2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	3,414	3,588	98	\$43,526	
29–1051	Pharmacists	1,173	1,215	31	\$109,453	
29–1071	Physician Assistants	510	594	20	\$96,487	
29–1123	Physical Therapists	607	706	26	\$71,476	
29–1141	Registered Nurses	11,673	13,089	417	\$55,101	
29–1171	Nurse Practitioners	423	526	20	\$94,676	
29–2011	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	741	813	25	\$53,342	
29–2021	Dental Hygienists	594	691	20	\$57,354	
29–2034	Radiologic Technologists	986	1,022	23	\$48,382	
33–2011	Firefighters	627	675	23	\$41,919	
41–4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	1,625	1,858	56	\$85,255	
49–9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,143	1,303	33	\$46,267	
51–1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,385	1,506	34	\$57,440	

Notes:

Data is preliminary and subject to revision.

Data for occupations with fewer than 200 workers in 2014 not included.

Source: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation.