

2015 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 publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial number, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments. Those establishments could be conducting business at one or more worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code. Data for 2015 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
2015**

	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	6,215	\$40,451
Construction	22,201	\$44,996
Manufacturing	42,592	\$45,434
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	86,554	\$37,043
Information	5,884	\$45,850
Financial Activities	29,160	\$53,505
Professional & Business Services	30,672	\$51,000
Education & Health Services	63,950	\$46,835
Leisure & Hospitality Services	46,137	\$15,565
Other Services	10,712	\$29,691
Total Private Ownership	344,077	\$40,157
Public Administration		
Federal Government	11,108	\$61,943
State Government	14,789	\$47,030
Local Government	46,043	\$32,911
Total Government	71,939	\$40,297
Statewide Total	416,016	\$40,181

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

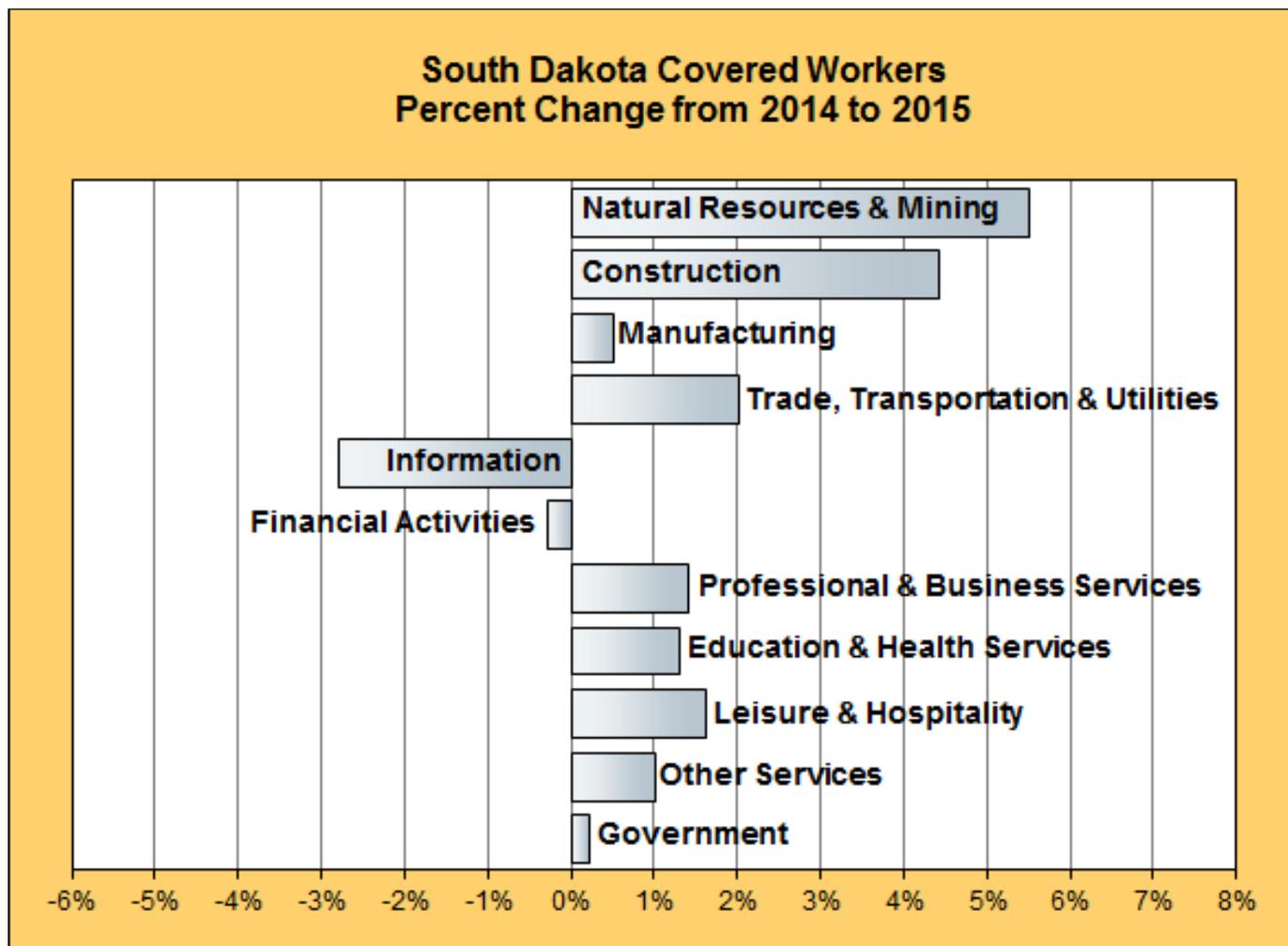
Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued on next page

Summary of 2015 Trends

Number of Covered Workers

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2015 was 416,016 workers. This represents an increase of 1.2 percent from 2014. This chart indicates that nine supersector industries showed worker gains while two supersector industries decreased during 2015. In 2015, 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.



Continued on next page

Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2014	2015	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	5,891	6,215	5.5%
Construction	21,261	22,201	4.4%
Manufacturing	42,389	42,592	0.5%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	84,879	86,554	2.0%
Information	6,056	5,884	-2.8%
Financial Activities	29,254	29,160	-0.3%
Professional and Business Services	30,246	30,672	1.4%
Education and Health Services	63,120	63,950	1.3%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	45,420	46,137	1.6%
Other Services	10,610	10,712	1.0%
Total Private Ownership	339,126	344,077	1.5%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	11,078	11,108	0.3%
State Government	14,778	14,789	0.1%
Local Government	45,956	46,043	0.2%
Total Government	71,812	71,939	0.2%
Statewide Total	410,938	416,017	1.2%
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 2015 was \$40,181. This represents an increase of 3.9 percent from 2014.

Continued on next page

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 supersector 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 supersector had the lowest annual pay at \$15,565 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers had the highest annual pay at \$61,943.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2014	2015	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$39,300	\$40,451	2.9%
Construction	\$42,890	\$44,996	4.9%
Manufacturing	\$44,503	\$45,434	2.1%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$36,062	\$37,043	2.7%
Information	\$44,909	\$45,850	2.1%
Financial Activities	\$50,189	\$53,505	6.6%
Professional and Business Services	\$48,421	\$51,000	5.3%
Education and Health Services	\$45,055	\$46,835	4.0%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$14,553	\$15,565	7.0%
Other Services	\$28,205	\$29,691	5.3%
Total Private Ownership	\$38,627	\$40,157	4.0%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	\$59,798	\$61,943	3.6%
State Government	\$45,413	\$47,030	3.6%
Local Government	\$31,894	\$32,911	3.2%
Total Government	\$38,981	\$40,297	3.4%
Statewide Total	\$38,689	\$40,181	3.9%
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

The table below and on the next page 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 2015			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	997	6,215	\$40,457
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	927	5,378	\$37,287
Mining	70	837	\$60,786
Construction	4,010	22,201	\$44,996
Construction	4,010	22,201	\$44,996
Manufacturing	1,114	42,592	\$45,434
Manufacturing	1,114	42,592	\$45,434
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,319	86,554	\$37,043
Wholesale Trade	2,697	21,119	\$56,279
Retail Trade	4,077	52,908	\$27,018
Transportation and Warehousing	1,370	10,531	\$41,404
Utilities	175	1,996	\$76,258
Information	606	5,884	\$45,850
Information	606	5,884	\$45,850
Financial Activities	3,369	29,160	\$53,509
Finance and Insurance	2,298	25,425	\$56,252
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,071	3,735	\$34,807
Professional and Business Services	5,106	30,672	\$51,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,143	12,511	\$56,483
Management of Companies and Enterprises	209	4,931	\$93,556
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,754	13,231	\$29,952

Table continued on next page

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector, continued
2015**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,848	63,950	\$46,835
Educational Services	339	3,837	\$30,124
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,509	60,114	\$47,901
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,243	46,137	\$15,565
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	692	6,530	\$17,503
Accommodation and Food Services	2,551	39,607	\$15,245
Other Services	2,286	10,712	\$29,691
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,286	10,712	\$29,691
Public Administration	2,482	71,940	\$40,297
Federal Government	751	11,108	\$61,943
State Government	857	14,789	\$47,030
Local Government	874	46,043	\$32,911

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

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.

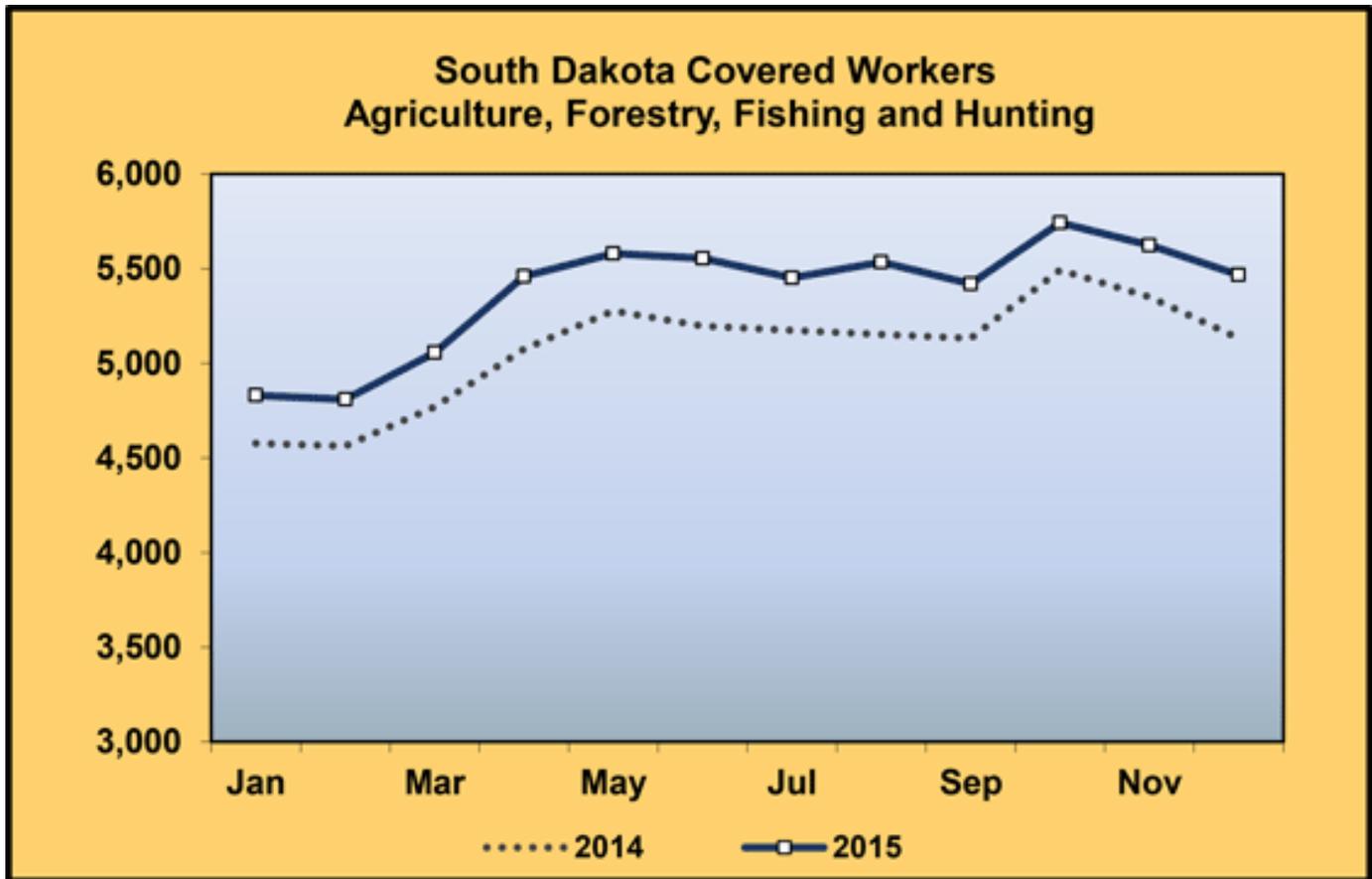
South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	997	6,215	\$40,451
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	927	5,378	\$37,287
Crop Production	384	1,610	\$36,683
Animal Production	371	3,198	\$36,579
Forestry and Logging	35	120	\$36,901
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	5	14	\$23,614
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	132	436	\$45,252
Mining	70	837	\$60,786
Oil and Gas Extraction	5	34	\$92,195
Mining, except Oil and Gas	49	778	\$59,346
Support Activities for Mining	16	25	\$62,874
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 303 workers (6.0 percent) from 2014 to 2015, for an annual average employment level of 5,378. The annual pay for 2015 was \$37,287, a \$1,141 (3.2 percent) increase compared to 2014. Percentage-wise, this sector showed the second largest worker increase of all major sectors and had the 11th highest percentage ranking in annual pay increases in 2015. The sector also ranked 12th in average annual pay at \$37,287.

Three of the five subsectors in the sector reported gains in workers between 2014 and 2015. Establishments in Animal Production (NAICS 112) had an 8.0 percent gain, followed by Crop Production (NAICS 111) with a 4.5 percent gain and Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (NAICS 115) with a 1.4 percent gain. Forestry and Logging (NAICS 113) remained unchanged in 2015. With a loss of nine workers (39.1 percent) Fishing, Hunting and Trapping (NAICS 114) was the only subsector to lose workers.



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 20 workers (2.4 percent) between 2014 and 2015. This gain brought the total for the entire sector to 837 workers. Two of the three subsectors in this sector gained employees, while one lost workers.

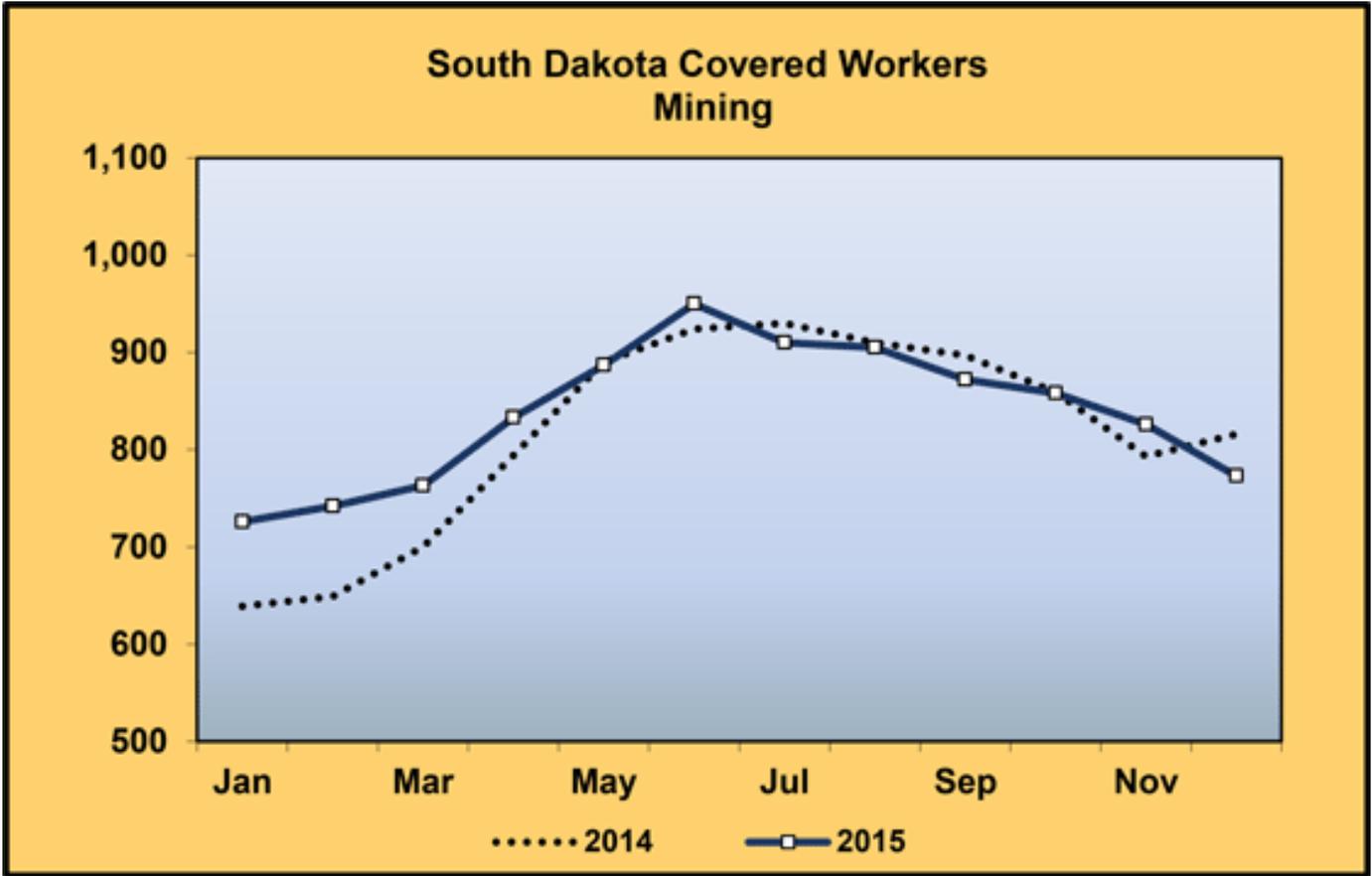
The Mining (Except Oil & Gas) subsector (NAICS 212) added 29 employees (3.9 percent). This subsector includes activities such as engaging in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The increase was likely related to 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 increased, so did the need for establishments to fill positions.

The Oil and Gas Extraction subsector (NAICS 211) added one worker (3.0 percent) between 2014 and 2015. The slight increase brought the total employment level to 34 workers. This subsector 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 Support Activities for Mining subsector (NAICS 213) showed a worker loss of 10 (28.6 percent). The decline brought the total worker level in this subsector to 25 workers in 2015. The decline was likely related to the support activities which assisted 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 also slowed. 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.

Average annual pay for the Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction sector increased by \$1,939 (3.3 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$60,786 in 2015. This sector ranked third among the higher paying sectors; annual pay has remained stable for the past several years.

Continued on next page



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 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	4,010	22,201	\$44,996
Construction	4,010	22,201	\$44,996
Construction of Buildings	1,328	5,700	\$42,962
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	399	3,451	\$57,284
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,283	13,049	\$42,638
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 is defined as establishments that perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance and repairs.

The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237) subsector includes establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects, and 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.

Worker levels within the Construction sector have remained relatively stable the past couple of years and showed an increase between 2014 and 2015. Over the year, the number of establishments increased by 57, which brought the total to 4,010 in 2015. The increased number of establishments was followed by an increase of 943 workers (4.4 percent) over the year. The average annual pay for this sector increased by \$2,106 (4.9 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$44,996 in 2015.

Annual pay increased in all three subsectors:

- Construction of Buildings increased by \$1,426 (3.4 percent)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering increased by \$3,498 (6.5 percent)
- Specialty Trade increased by \$2,102 (5.2 percent)

Over the year, all three subsectors have shown an increase in establishments as well. The Construction of Buildings and Specialty Trade subsectors gained 23 and 18 establishments, respectively, along with Heavy and Civil Engineering gaining 16 establishments.

All three Construction subsectors added to their worker levels to accommodate the increased number of establishments in 2015.

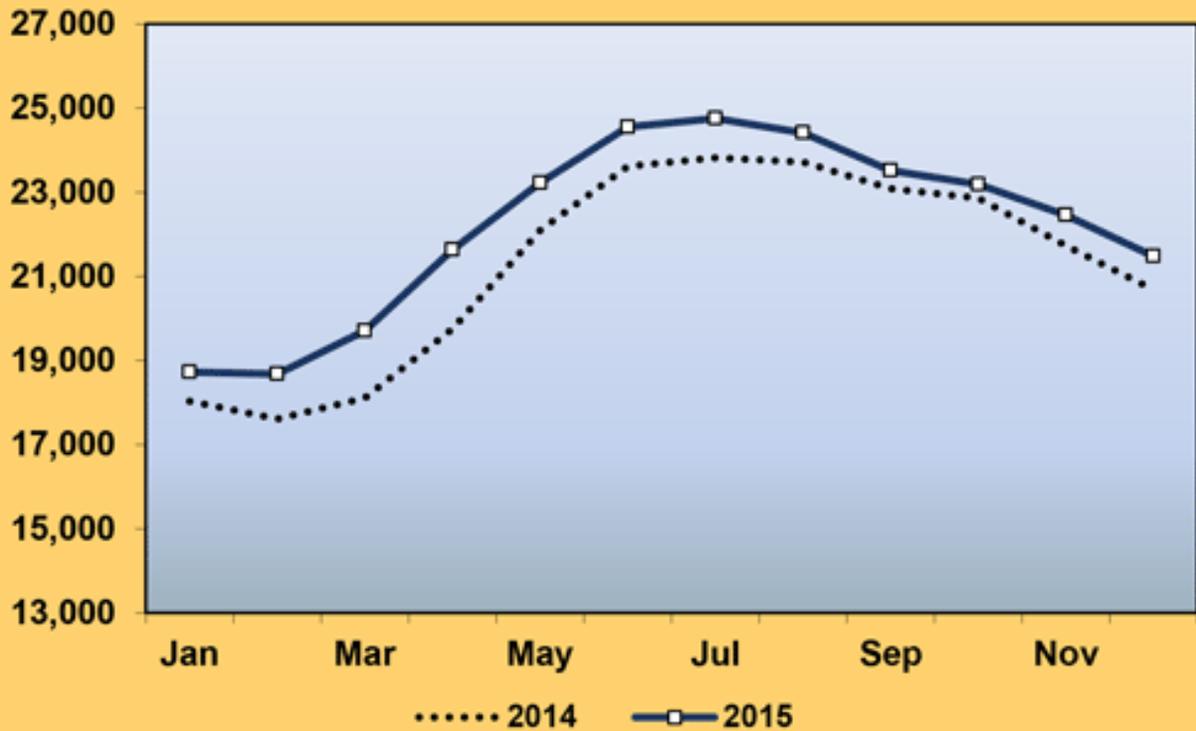
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238) led the way, adding 652 workers (5.3 percent) and bringing its total to 13,049 workers. New homes and businesses were built or existing structures continued with remodeling projects. Specialty trades account for almost 60 percent of the total workers in the sector.

Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236) increased by 206 workers (3.7 percent) in 2015. General contractors responsible for entire projects may subcontract to specialty trade contractors.

The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237) subsector added 85 workers (2.5 percent). Three consecutive years of moderate worker growth has stabilized this subsector.

In South Dakota, the Construction sector ranked 10th in annual pay among all sectors in 2015. From 2014 to 2015 this sector ranked third overall in employment percentage growth. The overall picture of construction in South Dakota is one portraying conservative but steady worker growth to support infrastructure repair and upgrades and the undertaking of new projects.

South Dakota Covered Workers Construction



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
2015**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,114	42,592	\$45,434
Manufacturing	1,114	42,592	\$45,434
Food Manufacturing	129	8,749	\$43,778
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	16	186	\$27,208
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	22	406	\$36,869
Apparel Manufacturing	5	41	\$21,561

Table continued on next page.

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2015**

Manufacturing Supersector, Sector and Subsector, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	4	10	\$15,476
Wood Product Manufacturing	63	2,158	\$43,264
Paper Manufacturing	12	767	\$48,852
Printing and Related Support Activities	99	1,329	\$40,776
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	43	1,100	\$57,918
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	52	1,497	\$43,067
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	81	1,626	\$55,674
Primary Metal Manufacturing	10	784	\$49,142
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	179	4,039	\$43,412
Machinery Manufacturing	119	6,995	\$46,994
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	36	1,923	\$39,593
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	13	452	\$40,388
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	56	3,188	\$47,157
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	71	2,499	\$36,761
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	101	4,837	\$51,121

*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.

Manufacturing

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2015, the **Manufacturing** sector increased its employment by 204 workers (0.5 percent) for an average of 42,592 workers. With a loss of four establishments, the number of establishments decreased to a total of 1,114 statewide. This 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 2015, 12 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors showed gains in the number of workers, indicating a recovery from the recession. The following subsectors showed worker gains:

- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 327 workers (3.9 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): 211 workers (7.1 percent)
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): 146 workers (2.1 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 95 workers (6.2 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 74 workers (3.1 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 70 workers (1.5 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 53 workers (7.3 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 50 workers (2.4 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): 29 workers (2.7 percent)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335): 22 workers (5.1 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): 11 workers (2.8 percent)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): four workers (2.2 percent)

Despite overall gain in workers for this sector, eight of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced decreased worker levels. Worker losses occurred within these subsectors:

- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 346 workers (7.9 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 316 workers (14.1 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): 148 workers (9.0 percent)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): 43 workers (3.1 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): 27 workers (39.7 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): five workers (0.6 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): one worker (9.1 percent)
- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): one worker (25.0 percent)

Textile Mills (NAICS 313) remained unchanged from 2014 with five workers.

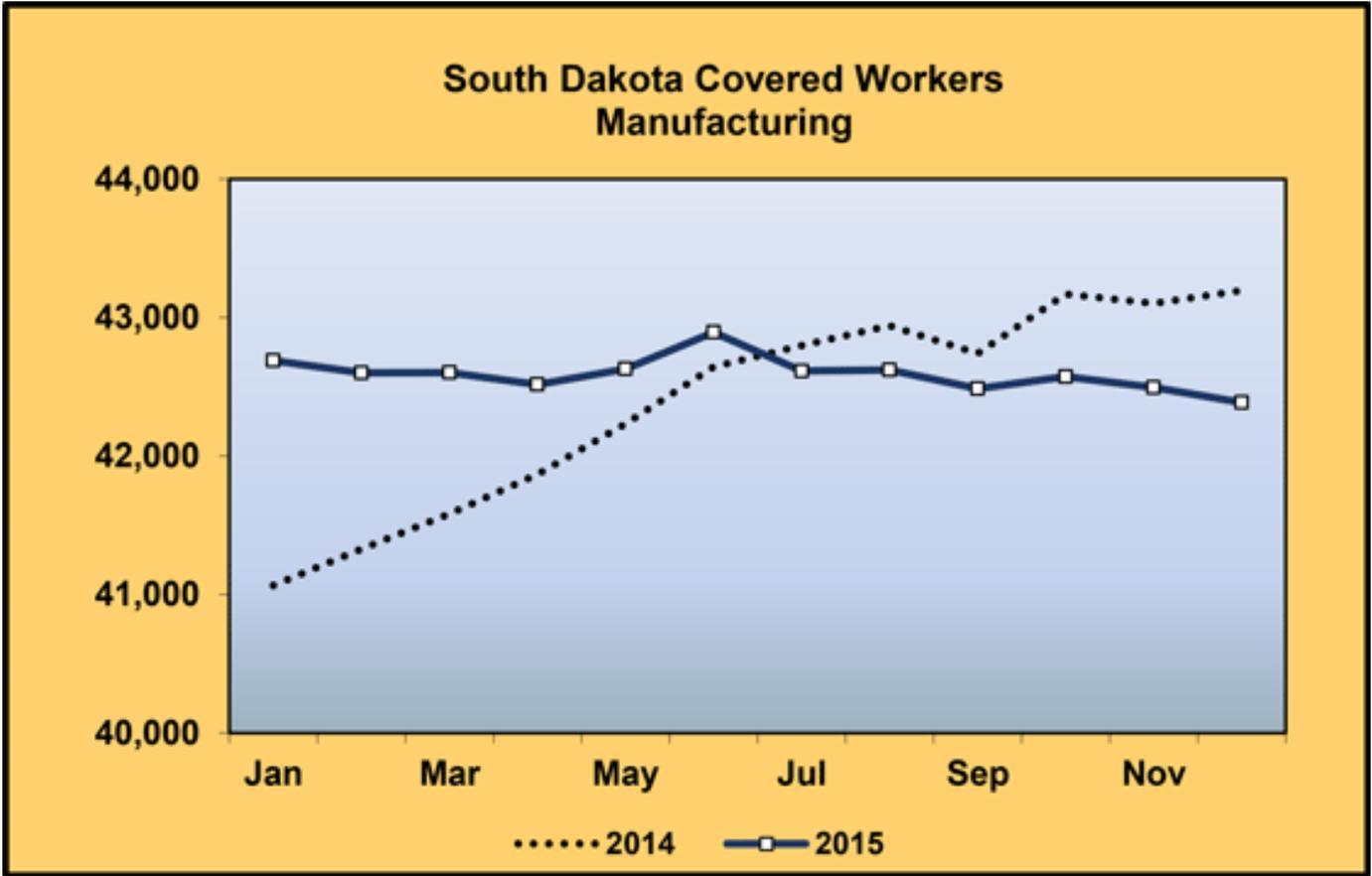
The 2015 average annual pay for the manufacturing sector was \$45,434, an increase of 2.1 percent compared to the 2014 level of \$44,505. Annual pay increased in 18 of its 21 sectors:

- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$18,606 (23.9 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): \$3,054 (6.6 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): \$2,725 (21.4 percent)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): \$2,687 (10.5 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): \$2,338 (5.2 percent)
- Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): \$2,283 (4.3 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): \$1,872 (3.8 percent)
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): \$1,772 (4.2 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): \$1,559 (4.4 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): \$1,256 (3.5 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$1,118 (2.7 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): \$997 (2.4 percent)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): \$825 (1.9 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): \$482 (1.6 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$373 (0.8 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): \$296 (0.5 percent)
- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): \$258 (1.0 percent)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): \$186 (0.5 percent)

Although a majority of the manufacturing subsectors had increases in annual pay, three subsectors had significant decreases in annual pay:

- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334) lost 9.1 percent or \$3,947
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333) lost \$817 or 1.7 percent
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing (NAICS 335) decreased \$224 or 0.6 percent

Overall, the manufacturing sector increased its number of workers from 2014 to 2015 and continued to see increases in the average annual pay. The recession in late 2008 impacted the manufacturing sector in 2009 and 2010, but data shows that since 2010 manufacturing has been recovering.



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 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,319	86,554	\$37,043
Wholesale Trade	2,697	21,119	\$56,275
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	1,005	9,289	\$58,621
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	1,025	10,239	\$50,162
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	667	1,592	\$81,861
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2015**

Trade, Transportation and Utilities, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Retail Trade	4,077	52,908	\$27,018
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	567	7,686	\$45,876
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	187	1,454	\$32,552
Electronics and Appliance Stores	204	1,623	\$39,360
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	406	5,533	\$31,706
Food and Beverage Stores	351	9,282	\$19,056
Health and Personal Care Stores	270	1,910	\$30,911
Gasoline Stations	621	6,568	\$19,315
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	371	2,638	\$16,957
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	205	2,376	\$20,018
General Merchandise Stores	208	9,685	\$22,036
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	486	2,802	\$22,821
Nonstore Retailers	201	1,350	\$42,813
Transportation and Warehousing	1,370	10,531	\$41,404
Air Transportation	28	262	\$37,694
Truck Transportation	969	5,634	\$45,349
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	100	1,291	\$19,650
Pipeline Transportation	9	77	\$100,019
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	13	106	\$21,329
Support Activities for Transportation	136	892	\$46,761
Postal Service	12	26	\$20,310
Couriers and Messengers	68	1,455	\$42,480
Warehousing and Storage	35	787	\$39,744
Utilities	175	1,996	\$76,258
Utilities	175	1,996	\$76,258

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 fifth straight year, overall worker levels, establishments and average annual pay in the sector rose. In 2015, the sector added 53 establishments, employment expanded by 1.6 percent (324 additional workers) and annual pay grew by 2.3 percent (\$1,254).

Three subsectors form Wholesale Trade sector:

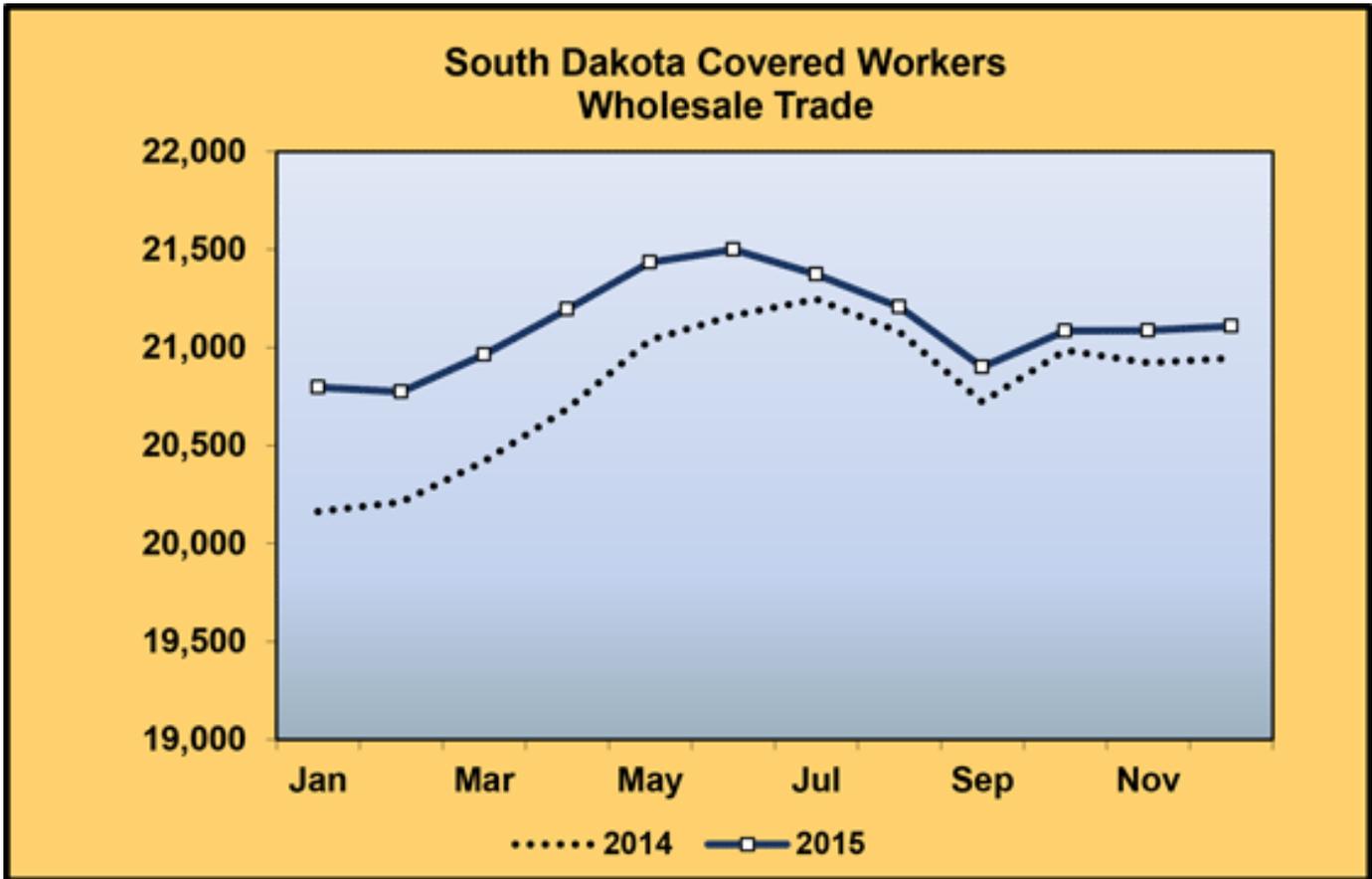
- Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
- Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
- Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers (NAICS 425)

The Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods subsector rang up its ninth consecutive year of growth in all three categories with the addition of 43 establishments, 80 workers (up 0.9 percent) and an increase in annual pay of 2.1 percent (\$1,214). 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, recyclable materials and construction materials.

The Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods subsector added 34 establishments and 191 workers (a 1.9 percent increase) in 2015. Annual pay rose 2.5 percent (\$1,211). Businesses wholesale nondurable goods, which generally have a life expectancy of less than three years. Items include paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, farm products, food, apparel and newspapers.

The Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers subsector's establishment numbers fell for the third straight year. With the exception of an upturn in 2012, establishment numbers have been declining since 2007. Some of this decline can be attributed to establishments being reclassified under other subsectors. The most recent loss of 24 establishments in 2015 leaves the subsector with 667 establishments, its lowest level in more than 10 years. Despite the slide, this subsector added 54 workers (a 3.5 percent increase) and annual pay increased by 1.8 percent (\$1,461). Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. Annual pay can be unpredictable because workers arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis.

Continued on next page



Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

In 2015, the **Retail Trade** sector stocked its aisles with an additional 64 establishments and 1,056 employees. Annual pay increased by 3.2 percent to \$27,018. Among the sectors, Retail Trade ranked first in the number of privately owned establishments (4,077) and second in employment levels (52,908 workers).

Establishment numbers, worker levels and annual pay rose for more than half of subsectors as well:

- Electronics and Appliance Stores (NAICS 443)
- Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (NAICS 448)
- Food and Beverage Stores (NAICS 445)
- Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442)
- Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)
- Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453)
- Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument and Book Stores (NAICS 451)

Of the subsectors that exhibited growth in all three areas, notable gains included the following:

The Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores subsector led the pack in establishment expansion. Along with the 28 new establishments, it added 71 workers (a 2.8 percent increase) and pay rose by \$584 (3.6 percent). This subsector sells new clothing and clothing accessories merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. Stores include women's, men's and children's stores, as well as jewelry, shoes, handbag, luggage and leather goods stores.

A gain of 259 employees, the most for any of the subsectors with increases in all three categories, helped fuel Gasoline Stations' growth. Eight establishments were added (4.1 percent), and annual pay rose by \$676 (3.6 percent). Establishments in this subsector sell automotive fuels and automotive oils. They may sell these products along with convenience store items. Automotive repair services may also be provided.

Food and Beverage Stores employment levels also rose by more than 200. The 201 additional workers equaled a 2.2 percent increase over the year. Establishments rose by one and pay by \$899. Establishments include grocery stores, meat markets, convenience stores, and beer, wine and liquor stores.

Electronic and Appliance Stores had the greatest percentage and numerical increases in annual pay (10.1 percent, which equaled a \$3,626 increase). Establishments increased by 10 and worker levels by 76 (4.9 percent increase). Establishments include camera shops, mobile phone stores, television stores, computer stores, household appliance stores and vacuum cleaner stores. These stores employ knowledgeable sales people who are familiar with the characteristics and warranties on the goods they sell.

Of the subsectors with a decline or no movement in at least one of the three areas, notable changes included following:

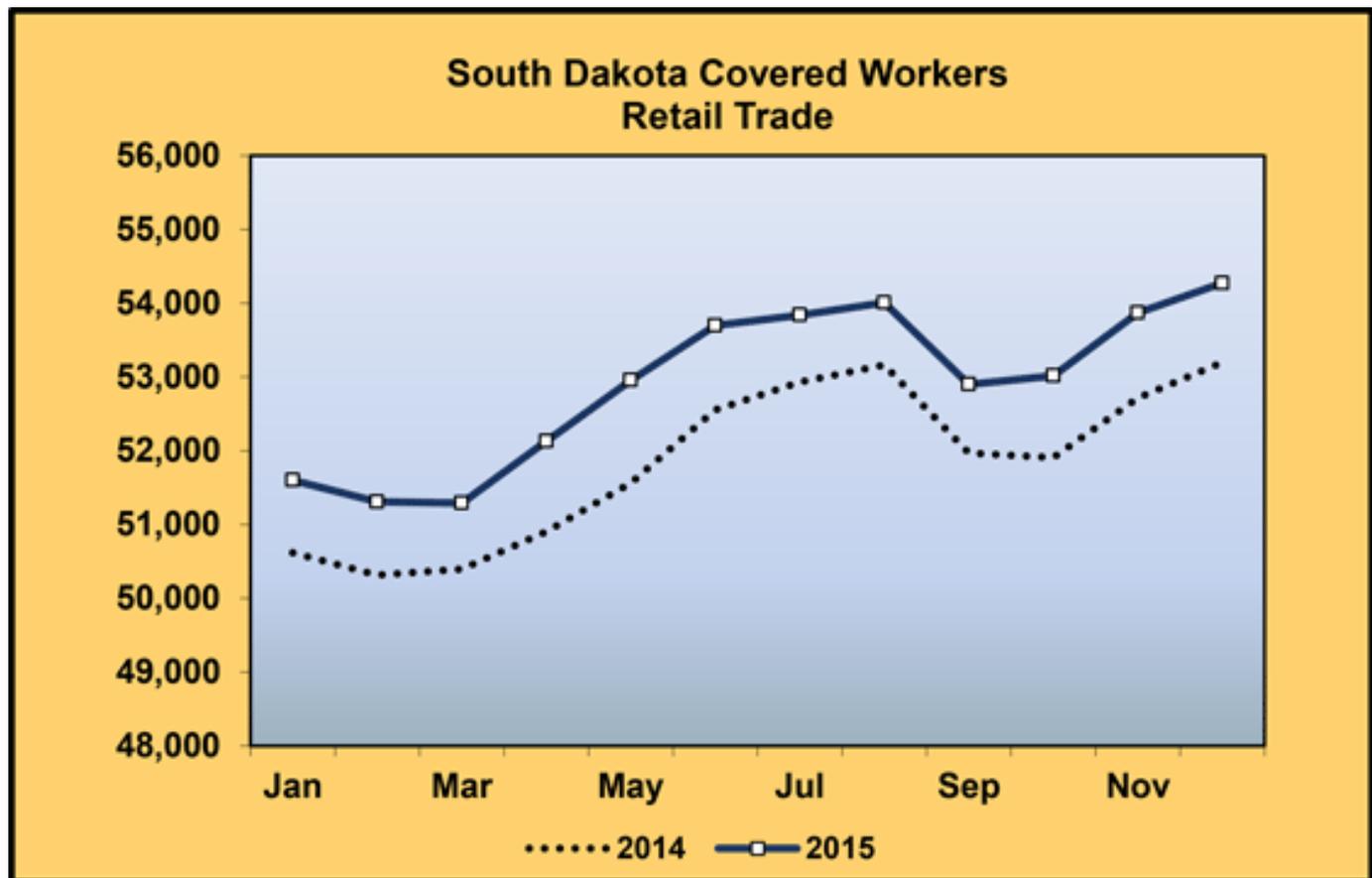
For the past several years establishment levels for the Motor Vehicles and Parts Dealers subsector (NAICS 441) have been relatively idle; however, this year establishment levels slid by 18. Despite this slide, the subsector put the pedal to the metal regarding worker level gains. The addition of 293 workers was the biggest numerical increase in the sector and third highest percentage increase (4.0 percent). Annual pay rose by 1.4 percent (\$637) to reach \$45,876, which is the highest annual pay among the subsectors in Retail Trade. Establishments in this subsector include dealerships for new and used cars, boats, motorcycles and recreational vehicles as well as automotive parts and tire stores.

Only two subsectors had fewer workers compared to 2014. General Merchandise Stores (NAICS 452) lost 34 workers (a 0.3 percent loss), but establishments increased by 16 and pay rose by \$529. Establishments in this subsector sell a variety of new general merchandise from a fixed-point-of-sale location. Stores include department stores, warehouse clubs and supercenters, dollar stores and discount department stores.

Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446) had net losses of one establishment and 69 workers (a 3.5 percent decline). Pay increased by 1.9 percent (\$585). Pharmacies, drug stores, beauty supply stores, food (health) supplement stores and convalescent supply stores represent some of the retailers in this subsector.

Average annual pay rose for all subsectors except Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454). This subsector's pay fell by 3.1 percent (a loss of \$1,355 over the year), but still kept its spot as the second-highest

paying subsector at \$42,813. 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), electronic shopping and mail order houses.



Transportation and Warehousing

NAICS Sectors 48-49

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector includes establishments 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, with workers and equipment dispersed over a widespread area.

Several subsectors make up the Transportation and Warehousing sector:

- Modes 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

Establishments, worker levels and annual pay all increased in the Transportation and Warehousing sector over the year. After a loss of 11 establishments in 2014, the sector turned around and headed in an upward direction with the addition of 42 establishments in 2015. Employment and pay continued their climbs from previous years. Employment increased by 2.6 percent (271 additional workers) and average annual pay rose by 3.1 percent (up \$1,226 to \$41,404).

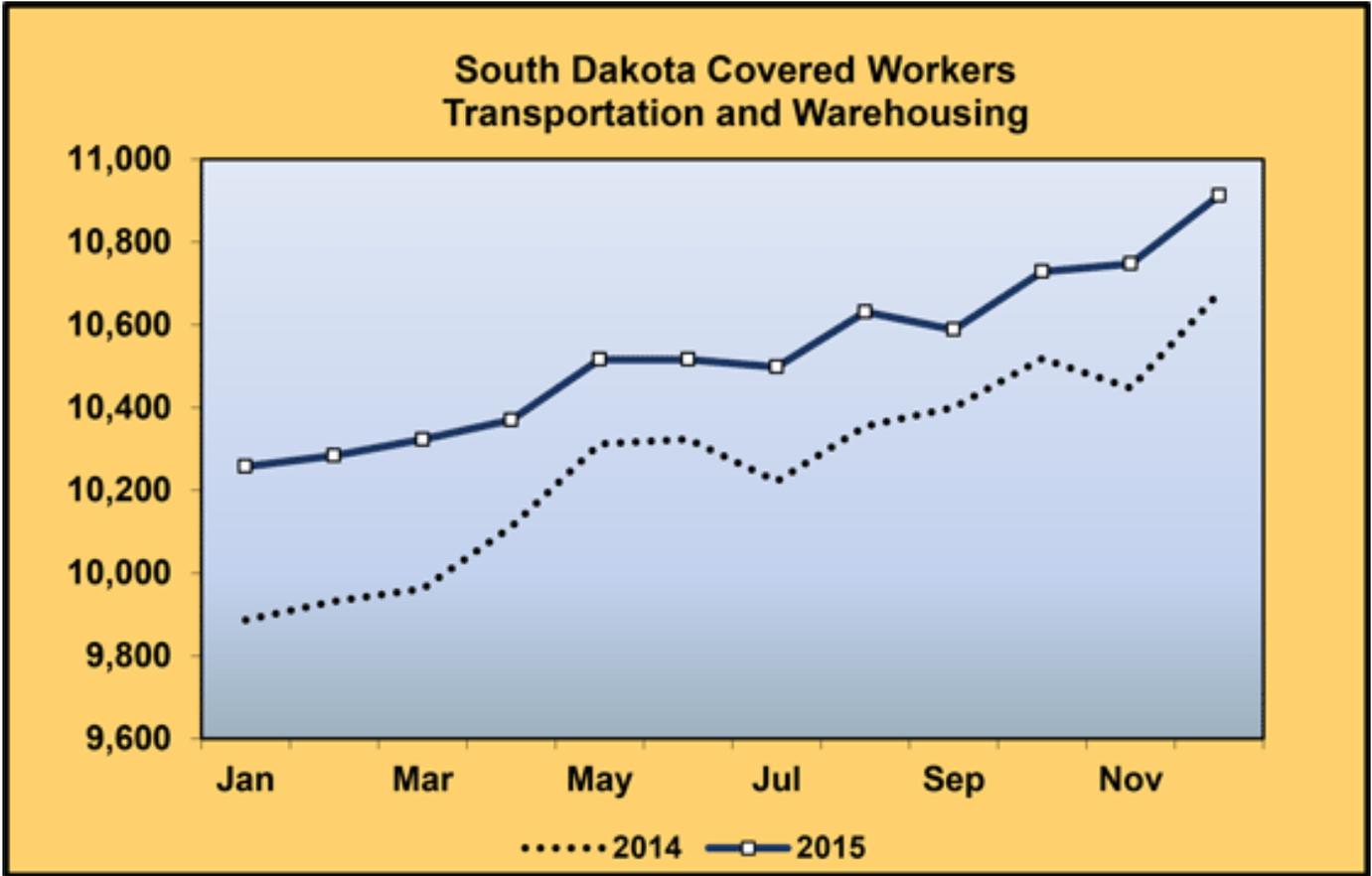
Establishment numbers did not vary much over the year in the majority of the subsectors. The main exception was the sector's largest subsector, Truck Transportation (NAICS 484), which contains more than two-thirds of all the establishments and over half of the employees in the sector. This subsector had the biggest numerical hauls with the addition of 34 establishments and 118 workers (a 2.1 percent increase in employment). Annual pay increased by \$569 (1.3 percent). The subsector provides over-the-road cargo transportation, including general and specialized freight transport providing local and long distance service.

Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488), the only other subsector to fluctuate by more than one or two establishments, added 5 establishments and 35 workers (4.1 percent employment growth). Annual pay increased by 6.9 percent (up \$3,019). Establishments provide services including air traffic control, motor vehicle towing and freight transportation arrangement.

The biggest percentage and numerical increase in pay among the transportation and warehouse subsectors was in the Air Transportation subsector (NAICS 481). Pay soared by \$6,015 (a 19.0 percent increase) to \$37,694 in 2015. Establishments rose by one and worker levels increased by 16 (6.5 percent). Establishments in this subsector provide transportation from place to place for passengers and/or cargo via aircraft, such as airplanes and helicopters.

The Couriers and Messengers subsector (NAICS 492) delivered an additional 78 workers (a 5.7 percent increase) and two establishments in 2015. Annual pay increased by 1.3 percent (up \$539). 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 subsectors. Messengers, who usually deliver within a metropolitan or single urban area, may use bicycle, foot, small truck or van.

Continued on next page



Utilities

NAICS Sector 22

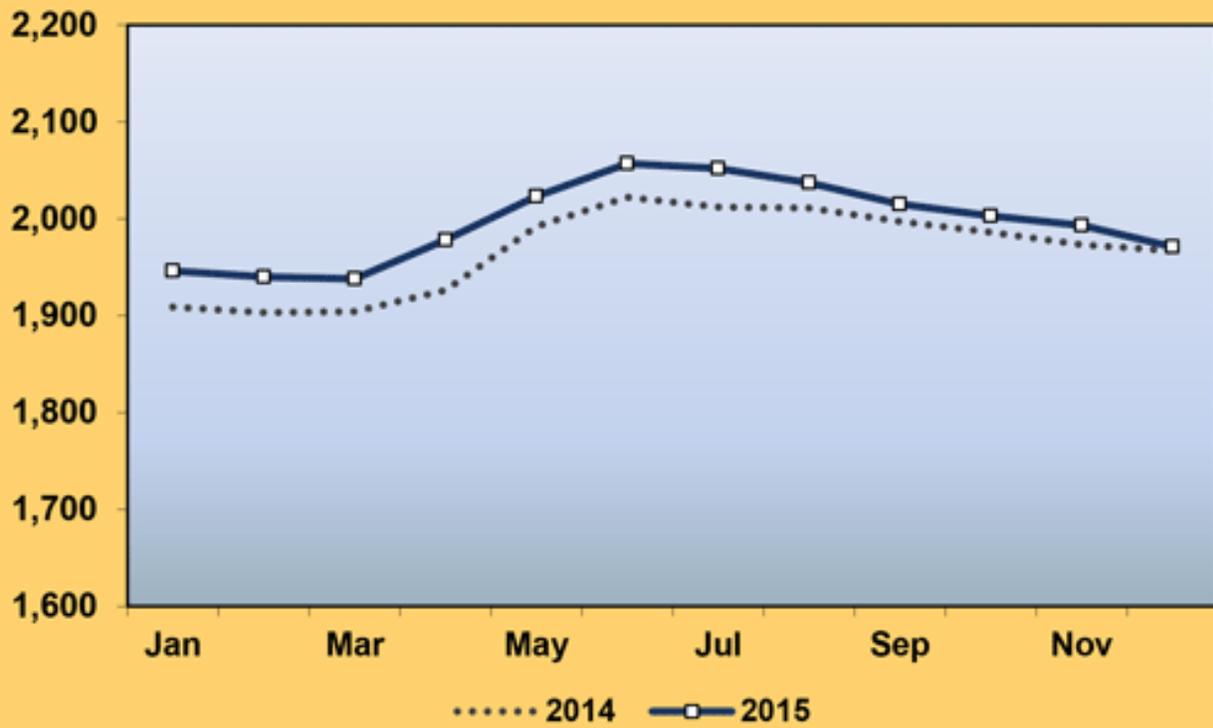
The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) only contains one subsector, Utilities (NAICS 221). Establishments provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes. The Utilities sector lost four establishments, but added 29 workers (1.5 percent) over the year. The annual pay for 2015 was \$76,258, an increase of \$1,574 (2.1 percent) compared to 2014. The Utilities sector was second highest in average annual pay among the major sectors in 2015.

Although Utilities ranked second to last among South Dakota's 22 sectors in regards to the number of workers employed (1,996 in 2015), it ranked second from the top for annual pay. Healthy annual salaries and low turnover in the Utilities sector contributed to its continued stability. Most of the turnover in utilities is due to retirement.

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. Modest gains in employment occurred throughout the entire sector.

Continued on next page

South Dakota Covered Workers Utilities



Continued on next page

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 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	606	5,884	\$45,850
Information	606	5,884	\$45,850
Publishing Industries, except Internet	152	1,409	\$35,462
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	115	606	\$14,764
Broadcasting, except Internet	57	1,056	\$40,738
Telecommunications	160	2,641	\$59,062
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	78	123	\$66,294
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing & Broadcasting)	44	49	\$75,732
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** sector lost 172 workers (2.8 percent) during 2015. This loss resulted in a 2015 average workers level of 5,884 compared to 6,056 workers in 2014. Average annual pay increased by 2.1 percent, or \$941. The 2015 annual pay for this sector was \$45,850, which remained higher than the statewide average of \$40,157.

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 two establishments and a decrease of 48 workers during 2015. Controversy regarding print media versus electronic media continued, with the internet proving to be a highly used news source in addition to, and for some, in lieu of traditional

print media. The internet is also more cost efficient, which has contributed to this subsector's decline in workers. This cultural turn of events has led to a steady decline in newspaper circulation across the country, which subsequently impacts worker levels in this subsector. Annual pay increased by 2.7 percent to \$35,462 in 2015.

The Motion Picture and Sound Recording subsector (NAICS 512) had an increase of six workers for 2015. Annual pay decreased by 2.9 percent to \$14,764 in 2015 compared to the 2014 average of \$15,211. This low pay is indicative of a large number of part-time workers.

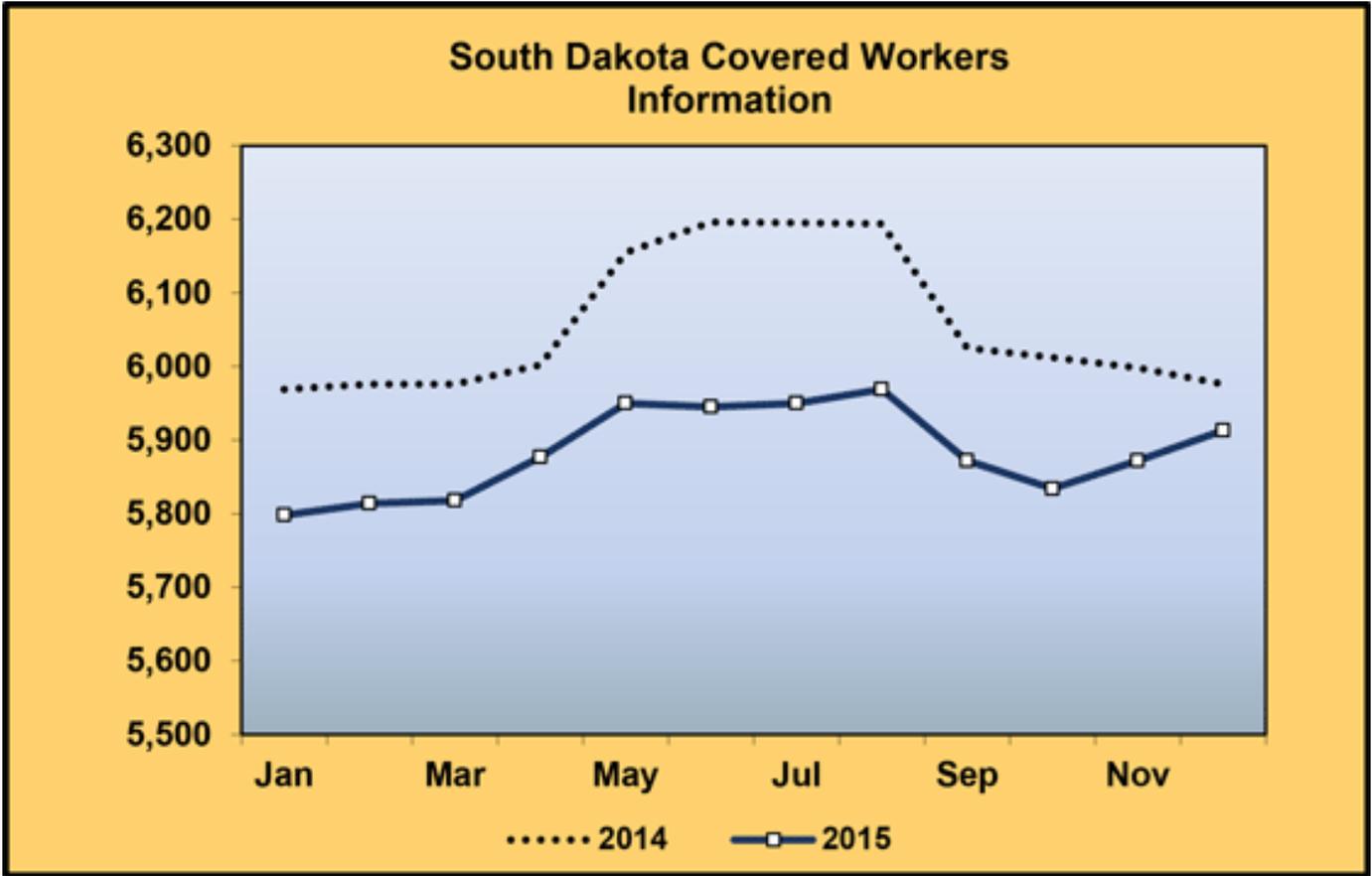
Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515) lost of 13 workers (1.2 percent) to drop to a total of 1,056 workers for 2015. Establishment numbers fell by 14. There was an increase in annual pay of 4.2 percent for a 2015 average of \$40,738 compared to \$39,110 for 2014. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming. There has been some business reorganization.

The Telecommunications (NAICS 517) subsector had a decrease of 146 workers (5.2 percent) but had an increase in annual pay. Total average employment in this subsector was 2,641 for the year 2015. The 2015 average pay was \$59,062, which increased 2.2 percent compared to the 2014 pay of \$57,815. There was a decrease of 24 establishments over the year.

The Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services (NAICS 518) subsector gained 26 workers (26.8 percent), for a total annual average employment of 123 workers in 2015. The average annual pay increased 3.1 percent for a 2015 average of \$66,294 compared to an average of \$64,294 in 2014. Establishments in this subsector provide the infrastructure for hosting and/or data processing services.

The Other Information Services (NAICS 519) subsector had an increase of three workers, or 6.5 percent. Annual pay increased by \$2,897 (4.0 percent) for a 2015 average of \$75,732 compared to the 2014 average of \$72,835. The main components of this subsector are news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive internet publishing and/or broadcasting, and web search portals.

Continued on next page



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.

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,369	29,160	\$53,505
Finance and Insurance	2,298	25,425	\$56,252
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	841	16,969	\$53,899
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	345	987	\$109,130
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,086	7,459	\$54,581
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	26	9	\$86,097

Table continued on next page.

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2015**

Financial Activities, continued	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,071	3,735	\$34,801
Real Estate	893	2,779	\$34,465
Rental and Leasing Services	171	916	\$34,999
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	40	\$53,663

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** sector had a net loss of 178 workers (0.7 percent) for an annual average employment level of 25,425 in 2015. The annual pay for this sector increased, at a rate of 6.7 percent (\$3,516), to \$56,252 in 2015.

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.

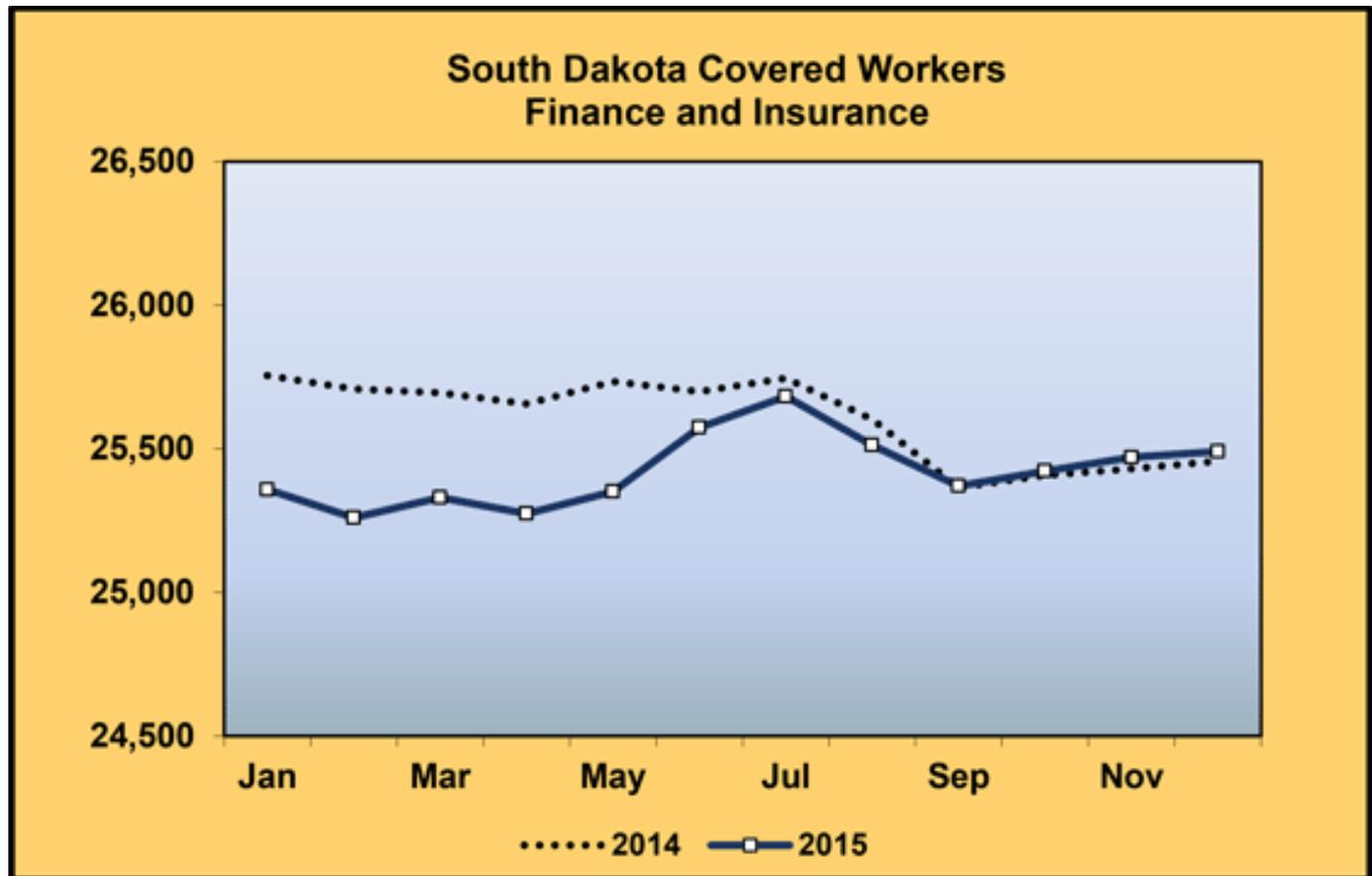
The Credit Intermediation and Related Activities (NAICS 522) subsector experienced worker losses of 253 from 2014 to 2015. The average annual worker total was 16,969 workers in 2015, down from 17,222 in 2014. The annual pay increased by 6.9 percent, up \$3,502 from 2014 to 2015. This subsector includes 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 an increase in workers from 2014 to 2015, gaining 77 workers to bring the total to 987. Annual pay in 2014 was \$105,048 and rose by \$4,082 (or 3.9 percent) to \$109,130 in 2015. This 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 one worker which brought the total number of workers to 7,459 for 2015. Annual pay

for 2014 was \$51,737 and increased to \$54,581 in 2015, equaling at \$2,844 (5.5 percent) rise over the year. This subsector includes establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, and providing employee benefits such as claims adjusting and third party administration.

The Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles (NAICS 525) subsector experienced a decrease of three workers in 2015, dropping to a level of nine. This is a small subsector in comparison to others. A rise of \$25,778 (42.7 percent) increased the average annual pay from \$60,319 in 2014 to \$86,097 in 2015. Annual pay is affected by establishments classified as qualified settlement funds, set up by the courts to pay out settlements and the recipients are not counted as workers. This subsector includes insurance and employee benefit funds, other investment pools and funds and trusts, estates and agency accounts.



Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

NAICS Sector 53

The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** sector experienced a worker gain from 2014 to 2015, increasing by 86 workers (2.4 percent) for a total of 3,735 workers. This sector showed positive pay growth for the same period, with an increase of \$2,458 (7.6 percent) for an annual average pay of \$34,801.

This 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 sector, approximately 76 percent, work in the Real Estate subsector.

The Real Estate subsector had a positive worker change from 2014 to 2015. The net gain of jobs totaled 82 workers, an increase of 3.0 percent. Annual average pay also strengthened significantly (9.3 percent) to arrive at a new annual average of \$34,465. Establishments in this subsector are primarily engaged in the following activities:

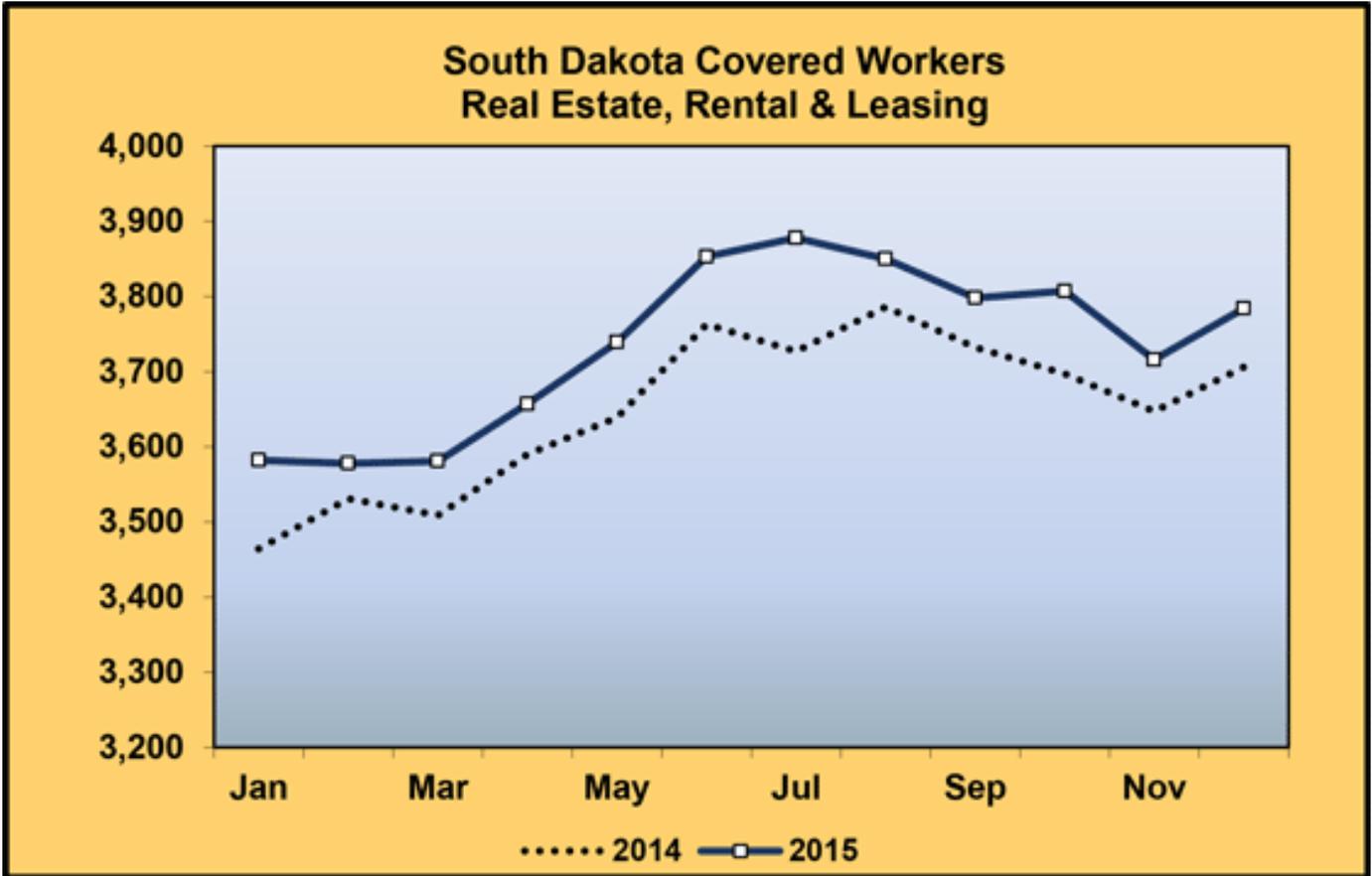
- Renting or leasing real estate to others
- Managing real estate for others
- Selling or buying real estate for others
- Providing other services, such as listing services, appraisal, consulting or escrow services

The Activities Related to Real Estate industry group was responsible for the majority of worker gains within the real estate subsector. This group is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing real estate services (except lessors of real estate and offices of real estate agents and brokers). Establishments are involved in activities such as managing real estate for others and appraising real estate. Some of the gains in workers were due to a large establishment being reclassified within real estate. There was a slight change in business activity. Residential property management such as apartments and condominiums are within this group.

Small worker gains occurred in the subsector Rental and Leasing Services. An increase of five workers (0.5 percent) was realized in 2015. With an increase of \$929 (2.7 percent) annual pay continued showing growth. Automotive equipment rental and leasing businesses are classified in this category. This entails renting passenger cars and trucks without drivers and utility trailers. 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 losses of workers within the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental area. Construction and mining machinery and equipment rental establishments also showed some worker loss.

Worker levels in the Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets subsector decreased during 2015, with a loss of one worker. This subsector has small representation in terms of total workers. Businesses in this subsector own patents, trademarks and franchise agreements which they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee; they may or may not have created those assets. Establishments which provide brand name licensing, industrial design licensing, patent buying and licensing, and trademark licensing belong in this industry. Oil royalty companies also belong in this subsector.

Continued on next page



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.

Continued on next page

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	5,106	30,672	\$51,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,143	12,511	\$56,483
Professional and Technical Services	3,143	12,511	\$56,483
Management of Companies and Enterprises	209	4,931	\$93,556
Management of Companies and Enterprises	209	4,931	\$93,556
Administration & Support, & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,754	13,231	\$29,952
Administrative and Support Services	1,622	12,396	\$29,383
Waste Management and Remediation Services	132	835	\$38,397

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** sector added 127 workers (1.0 percent) from 2014 to 2015 to reach a total annual average employment level of 12,511. This sector had an increase in annual pay of \$3,736 (7.1 percent) for a new average of \$56,483.

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector includes establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific and technical functions for others. These services generally require a high degree of proficiency and training. 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 use the knowledge and skills of their employees to provide services to customers. The individual industries of this sector are defined by the particular expertise and training of the services provided. This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics.

The distinguishing feature of the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector is most of its industries have production processes that almost exclusively depend on worker skills. In most of these industries, equipment and materials are not of major importance. The establishments in this sector sell expertise.

Some industries have close ties to the goods sector, with construction, manufacturing and mining among their most important clients. However, clients also include governments and other industries in the service sector. Others have a more broadly based clientele, which includes businesses and households.

Several establishments within the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services subsector (NAICS 541) experienced worker increases during 2015. The following industry groups within the subsector had increased worker levels from 2014 to 2015:

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

As has been the trend, increases in the number of workers within the Architectural, Engineering and Related Services mainly occurred 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. Worker levels also increased in testing laboratories, where establishments conduct analytical testing.

Some 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. Workers in these establishments often install the system and train and support users of the system. Computer hardware and software consulting businesses belong in this category.

The Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry group also experienced employment gains during 2015. Veterinary offices and hospitals licensed to practice medicine, dentistry and surgeries for animals showed growth in worker levels. Livestock inspecting and testing services are also included in this group.

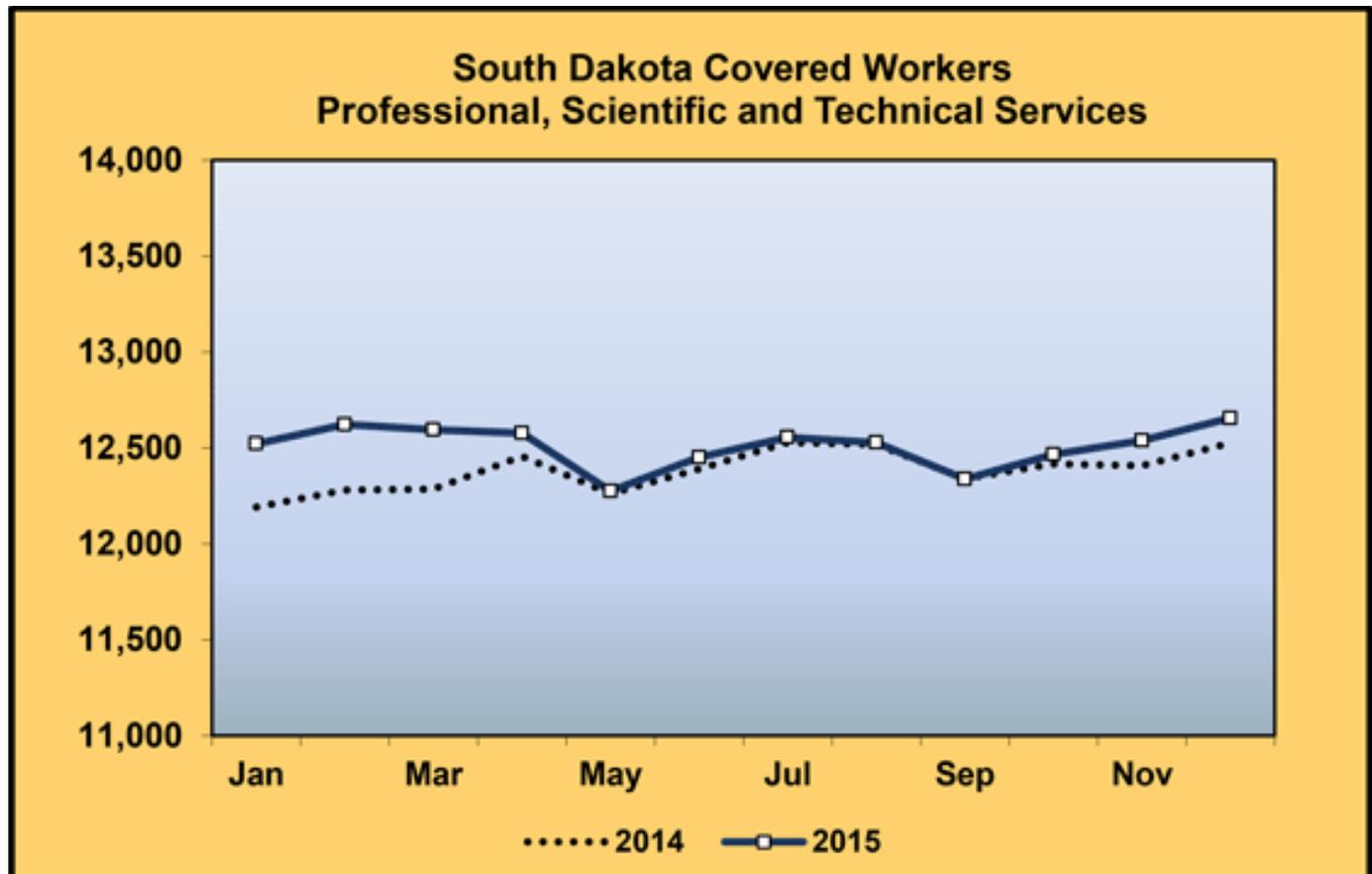
Some industry groups experienced worker losses during 2015. The expertise provided within these groups covered a range of diverse industries, including:

- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)
- Specialized Design Services (NAICS 5414)
- Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (5416)
- Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services (NAICS 5418)

Legal Services suffered worker losses during 2015. Offices of lawyers, title abstract and settlement offices and other legal services such as paralegal and notary public services experienced some of these worker shortfalls.

Reclassification of workers caused a shift in worker levels for Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services. Based on new information and business activity, these workers are now classified as part of administrative support office services.

Although these industry groups suffered worker losses or shifts in classification, overall worker increases in the sector indicate a correlation to the continued consumer demand for the specialized services which it offers.



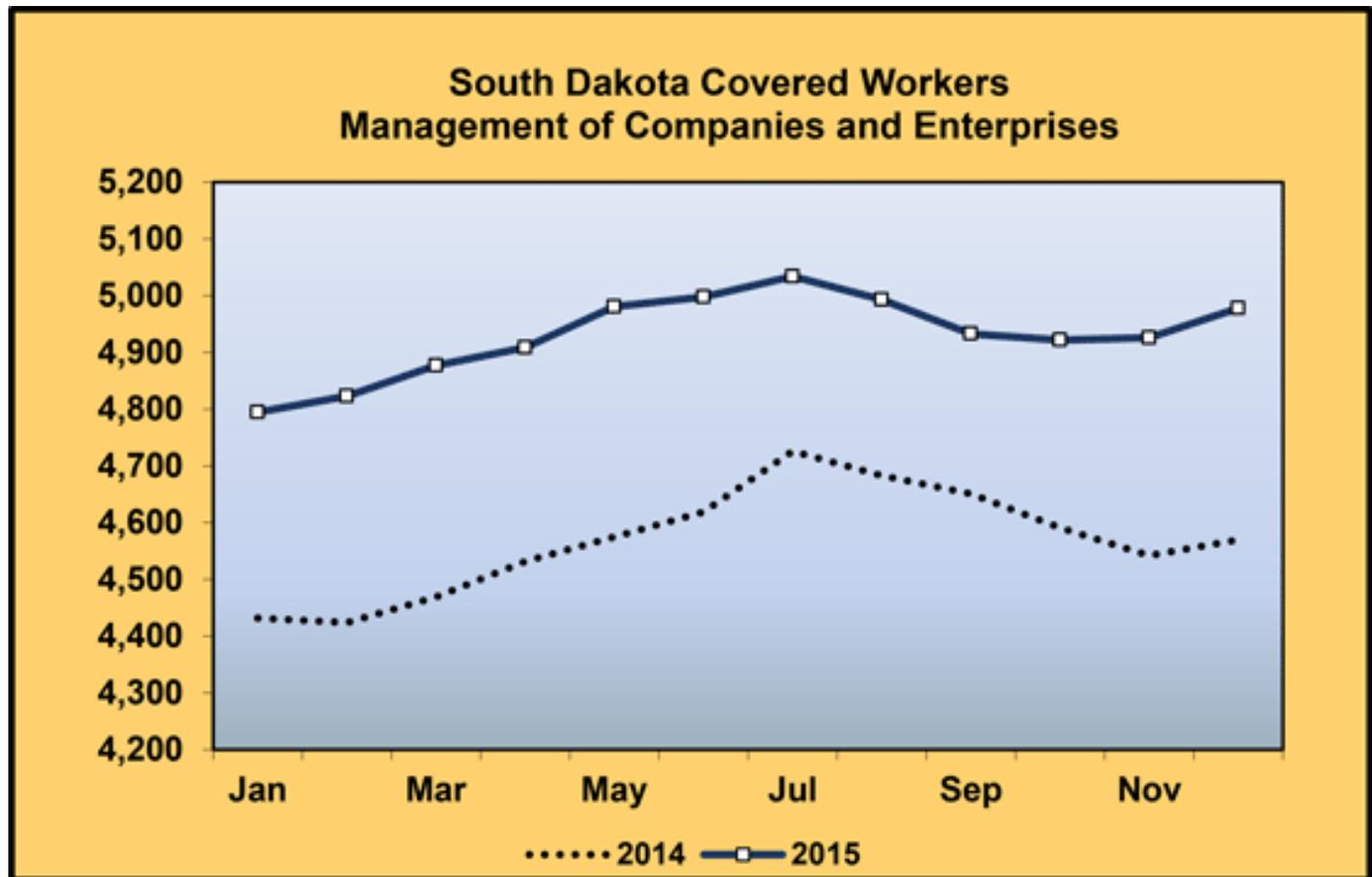
Management of Companies and Enterprises

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. Establishments include centralized administrative offices, corporate offices and district and regional offices. The majority of the employees work in high-level management positions.

Establishment levels, worker numbers and annual pay in the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector rose again in 2015. This marks the sixth consecutive year for gains in establishment and worker levels in the sector. After a slight dip in 2011, annual pay joined the upward trend in 2012 and has been rising steadily since.

In 2015, the sector added four establishments and 363 workers, which equaled a 7.9 percent increase in worker levels. Over the year, average annual pay increased by almost 1 percent to \$93,556. The sector easily retained its spot once again as the highest paying sector in South Dakota. Annual pay for this sector tends to be markedly more than other sectors due to its upper level managerial and executive occupations.



Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

NAICS Sector 56

The average number of workers in the **Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services** sector decreased -0.5 percent from 2014 to 2015. Employment losses of 63 workers dropped the annual average to 13,231 for 2015. Annual pay for this sector increased \$787 (2.7 percent) to an average of \$26,952 in 2015.

The Administration and Support Services (NAICS 561) subsector had the greatest percentage of workers in the sector and was responsible for all of the worker decreases. The total worker deficit of 92 equaled a -0.7 percent decrease in 2015. Most of these workers were employed by businesses engaged in performing ongoing, routine business support functions that businesses and organizations traditionally do for themselves. Telemarketing bureaus and other contact centers are in this group. Other business support services, such as collection agencies, also suffered worker losses during 2015.

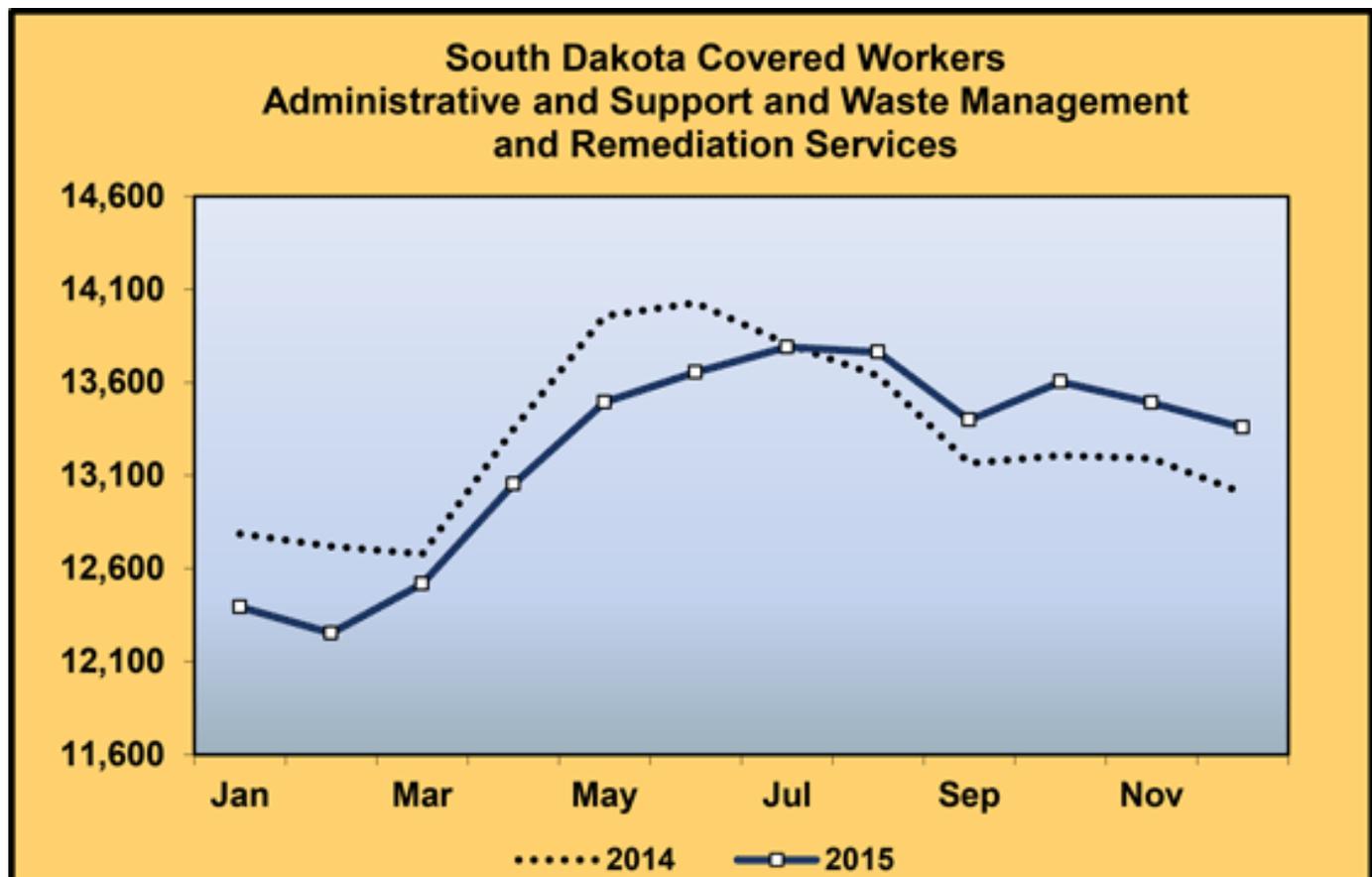
Job growth occurred within the subsector's office administration services industry group, which includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office functions such as

financial planning, billing and recordkeeping. These establishments do not provide operating staff to carry out the complete operations of a business. Reclassification of businesses based on new business information supported this group's worker growth.

Services to buildings and dwellings also added to its worker levels in 2015. Establishments classified in landscaping, maintenance and exterminating services impacted the overall increase of workers.

Job losses occurred in 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 worker loss, 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 in this category. These establishments continue to be an important and practical part of the labor supply strategy for South Dakota employers who benefit from the specialized day-to-day services they provide. Executive search, recruitment and placement services for clients with specific executive and senior management position requirements also had an expansion of workers.

The number of workers in the Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 562) subsector improved (29 workers or 3.6 percent) to reach a 2015 average worker level of 835. The annual pay climbed \$2,642 (7.4 percent) to an annual average of \$38,397. Establishments that showed worker gains in this subsector collect, treat and dispose hazardous or nonhazardous waste materials. Establishments providing solid waste collection and hauling as well as collection and hauling of recyclable materials were contributors to worker additions.



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.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,848	63,950	\$46,835
Educational Services	339	3,837	\$30,124
Educational Services	339	3,837	\$30,124
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,509	60,114	\$47,901
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,390	15,715	\$74,353
Hospitals	71	23,748	\$50,670
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	377	12,764	\$25,918
Social Assistance	671	7,887	\$22,431
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** sector increased throughout 2015, expanding by 142 workers (3.8 percent). All categories except one in this sector had employment growth. The 2015 average number of workers within Educational Services settled at 3,837. While worker numbers increased steadily, average annual pay increased slightly, up \$81 (0.3 percent), to a 2015 annual average of \$30,124.

The Educational Services sector includes establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide mixture 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 provided by teachers or instructors who explain, demonstrate, supervise and direct learning. Instruction is conveyed in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home through correspondence, television, the internet or other electronic and distance-learning methods. All industries in the sector share this cohesion of process, namely labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

The Educational Services sector has one subsector, which is also titled 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 and bachelor's degrees, 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 based on the type of facility managed and operated.

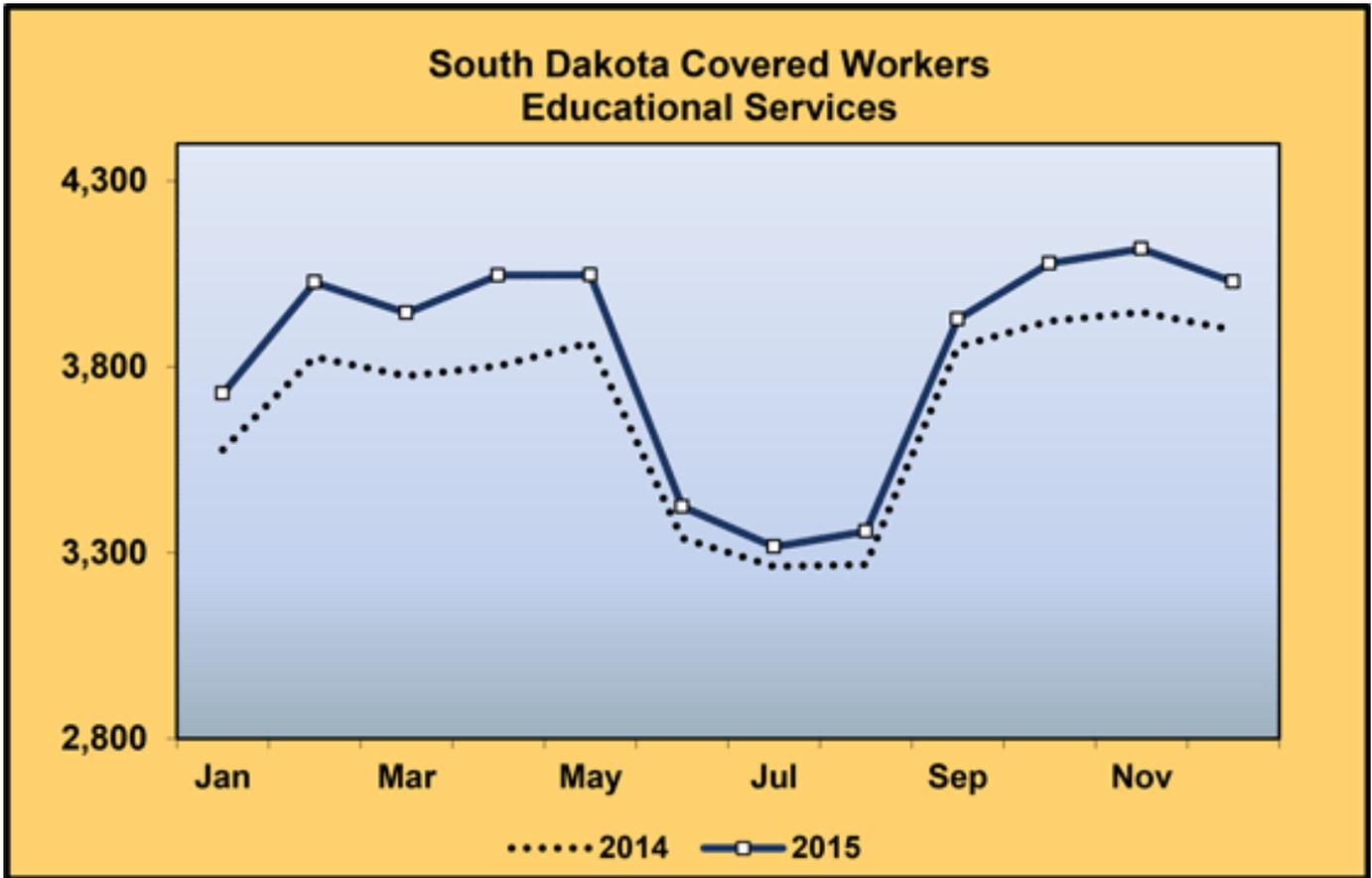
The growth in worker numbers was generally positive. Worker growth resulted from the continuing emphasis on improving and increasing the education of our population in general, as well of those currently employed but in need of improving their skills. Private colleges, universities and professional schools were responsible for more than half of the growth in worker levels. The other schools and instruction industry group, which includes sports and recreation instruction, standardized examination preparation services and miscellaneous schools instruction, also experienced growth in the number of workers. The training provided by these establishments may include the use of simulators and simulation methods. Educational support services also accounted for positive worker growth in 2015 as guidance and test development and evaluation services expanded due to population growth in some areas.

Junior and community colleges offering a wide variety of academic and technical training experienced decreases in worker levels in 2015.

Educational Services is widely considered a counter-cyclical sector. 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 leads to higher enrollment and increased profit at schools. Please 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 during good economic times, when companies are likely to boost related investment.

Education is important, as the amount and type of education individuals receive is shown to have a major influence on both the types of jobs obtained and corresponding earnings. Lifelong learning is important in acquiring new knowledge and upgrading skills, particularly in this age of rapid technological and economic changes. The Educational Services sector includes a variety of institutions that offer academic education, career and technical instruction, and other education and training to millions of students each year.

Continued on next page



Health Care and Social Assistance

NAICS Sector 62

Employment and annual pay in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector continued to climb in 2015 as it has in previous years. The Health Care and Social Assistance 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)

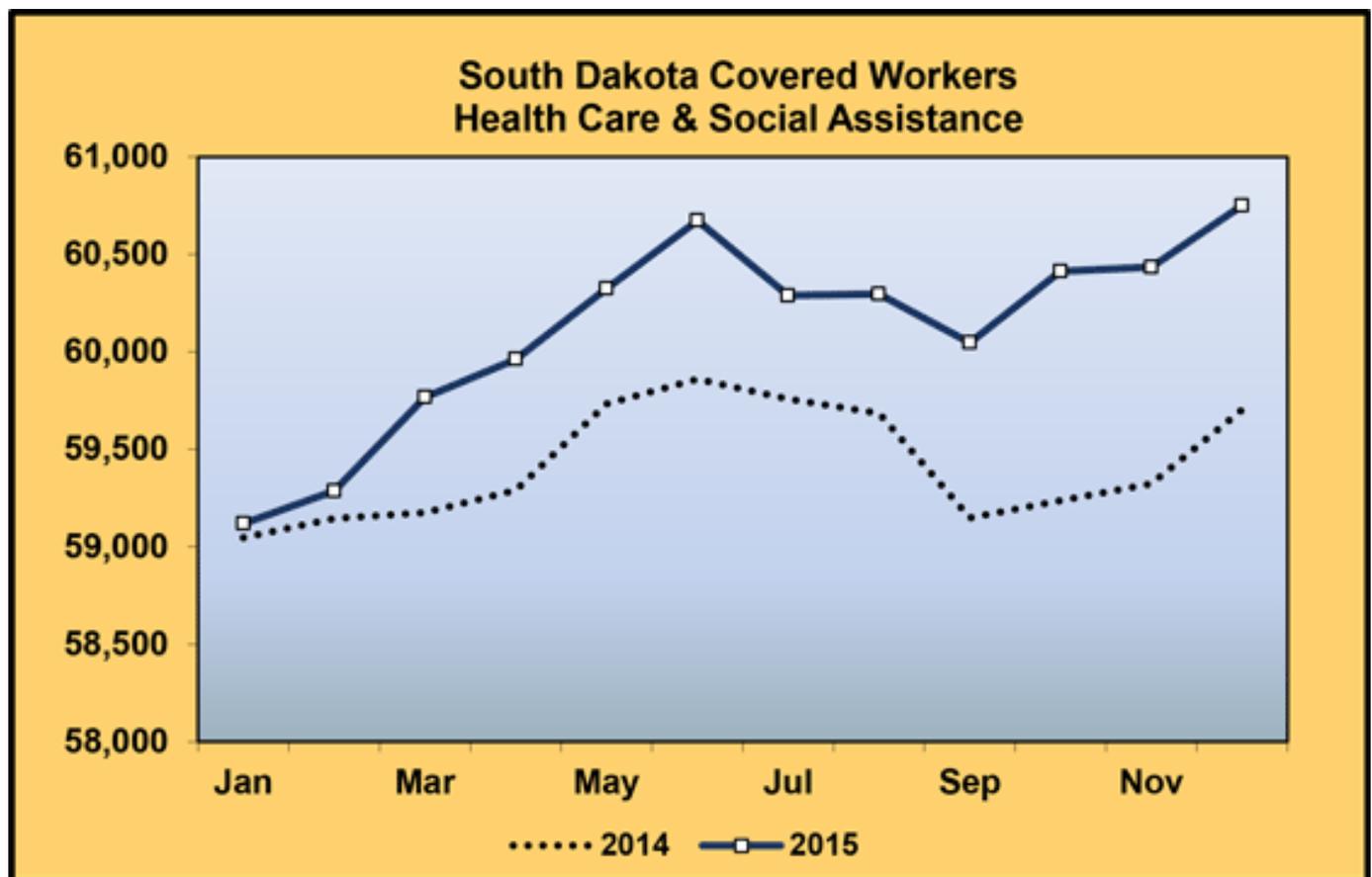
This sector added 693 workers, increasing from 59,421 in 2014 to 60,114 in 2015 (1.2 percent). There are 56 more establishments than there were in 2014, for a total of 2,509 in 2015. Annual pay increased by \$1,909 (4.2 percent) compared to the previous year, increasing to \$47,901 in 2015.

The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector worker level increased by 2.3 percent, which translated into 356 more workers than the previous year and a total 2015 worker level of 15,715. Establishments increased by 27, making the total number of establishments 1,390 in 2015. In 2015, the annual pay for workers in this subsector increased by \$1,683 (2.3 percent) to \$74,353. In addition to new establishments opening, medical offices and clinics with diverse specialties expanded and added workers.

The Hospitals subsector added 198 workers, increasing from 23,550 in 2014 to 23,748 in 2015. From 2014 to 2015 there were 12 establishments added for a total of 71. Employees in this subsector earned an average of \$50,670 in 2015, which is \$2,408 (5.0 percent) more than they did in 2014. Almost all of the growth is attributed to general medical and surgical hospitals which provide diagnostic and medical treatments for a wide variety of medical conditions.

Establishments in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector had a loss of 140 workers in 2015. In 2014, workers in this subsector earned \$24,810 annually, and in 2015 annual wages were \$25,918 (a 4.5 percent increase). The expertise provided within the subsector includes nursing care; residential care for those with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental illness or substance abuse problems; continuing care in retirement and assisted living communities; and residential care in other facilities such as orphanages and group homes.

The Social Assistance subsector had the largest percentage increase in workers and annual pay of the four subsectors. This subsector includes a variety of establishments providing individual and family services, emergency and other relief services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services. In 2015, there were 7,887 workers in this subsector, compared to 7,608 in 2014 (a 3.7 percent increase). The average annual wage for employees rose by 6.6 percent over the year, up \$1,394 to \$22,431 in 2015.



Continued on next page

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 2015			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	2,848	63,950	\$46,835
Educational Services	339	3,837	\$30,124
Educational Services	339	3,837	\$30,124
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,509	60,114	\$47,901
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,390	15,715	\$74,353
Hospitals	71	23,748	\$50,670
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	377	12,764	\$25,918
Social Assistance	671	7,887	\$22,431
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

NAICS Sector 71

The **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector includes a range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons. Some establishments, such as hunting and fishing camps, casino hotels, restaurants and night clubs, provide these services, but are classified in other sectors.

Three subsectors form the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector:

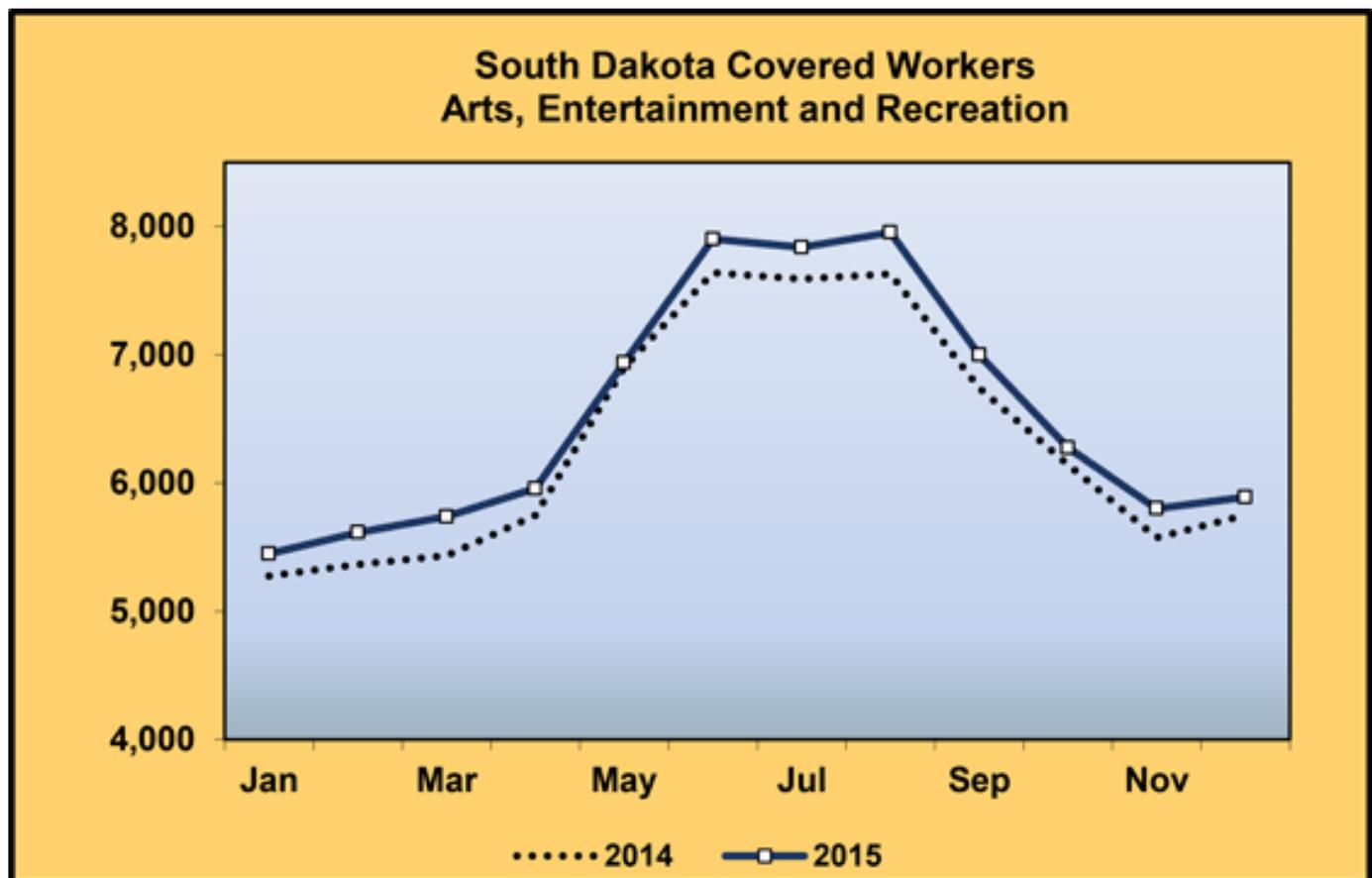
- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
- Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
- Amusements, Gambling and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)

The sector as a whole gained five establishments and 219 workers from 2014 to 2015. The gain brought the total number of workers to 6,530 in 2015. The average annual wage for this sector was \$17,503 in 2015, a \$733 increase from the previous year.

The Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries subsector increased by seven establishments, going from 129 establishments in 2014 to 136 in 2015. 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. This subsector gained 48 workers from 2014 to 2015 for a new total of 1,192. The average annual wage went from \$15,504 in 2014 to \$16,240 in 2015, which is a gain of \$736 (4.7 percent increase). There has been steady growth for years as new establishments opened and existing ones added workers.

The Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions subsector had an average annual wage of \$24,841 in 2014 and \$25,160 in 2015, gaining \$319 (1.3 percent) over the year. It remained the highest paying of the three subsectors. There was no establishment growth from 2014 to 2015; however, the subsector added 21 workers (a 4.0 percent gain). Establishments in this subsector generally preserve and exhibit historical and cultural objects of significance.

Despite a loss of two establishments from 2014 to 2015, the Amusements, Gambling and Recreation Industries subsector gained 150 workers, which equaled a total of 4,788 workers in 2015. The average annual wage for this subsector grew by 4.8 percent, an increase of \$776, which brought the total the average annual wage to \$16,943 for 2015. Casino establishments offering table wagering games and slot machines belong in this group. Golf courses and country clubs remained popular as these establishments grew and added workers.



Accommodation and Food Services

NAICS Sector 72

The **Accommodation and Food Service** sector had an overall increase of 505 workers from 2014 to 2015 despite a loss of two establishments. In 2014, the average employment was 39,102. In 2015 it was 39,607 which equaled a 1.3 percent increase in employment. The annual average wage went from \$14,197 in 2014 to \$15,245 in 2015, which was an increase of \$1,048 (7.4 percent). The growth in annual pay was split between accommodation and food service. This sector routinely has a low annual pay due to the higher percentage of part-time jobs.

The Accommodations subsector (NAICS 721) gained eight establishments from 2014 to 2015, equaling a total of 610 establishments in 2015. The establishments gained 96 workers from 2014 to 2015. The 1.1 percent increase put the average number of workers in this subsector at 8,760. The annual average wage went from \$17,192 in 2014 to \$18,237 in 2015. This gain of \$1,045 dollars translated to an increase of 6.1 percent. This subsector comprises establishments offering short-term accommodation services to their patrons. The level of service can vary depending on the type of establishments. Some offer lodging services only, while others may offer food service, laundry and recreational facilities in conjunction with accommodation services.

The Food Services and Drinking Places subsector (NAICS 722) gained 409 workers (1.3 percent) despite a decrease of 10 establishments. The number of workers grew from 30,438 in 2014 to 30,847 in 2015. Most of the worker growth occurred in the food service portion of the subsector. The annual average wage increased by 7.9 percent, going from \$13,344 in 2014 to \$14,396 in 2015. Limited service-type establishments such as fast food restaurants were responsible for most of the worker growth in this subsector. Drinking places, such as bars and taverns were also responsible for worker growth in this subsector. Other areas in this subsector include snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars.

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.

Continued on next page

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,848	63,950	\$46,835
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,286	10,712	\$29,691
Repair and Maintenance	1,029	4,200	\$37,017
Personal and Laundry Services	506	2,830	\$22,870
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	522	3,460	\$27,135
Private Households	229	223	\$17,781
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 encompasses a wide variety of establishments which offer an array of services. The sector includes activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting religious activities, personal care services and pet care 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)

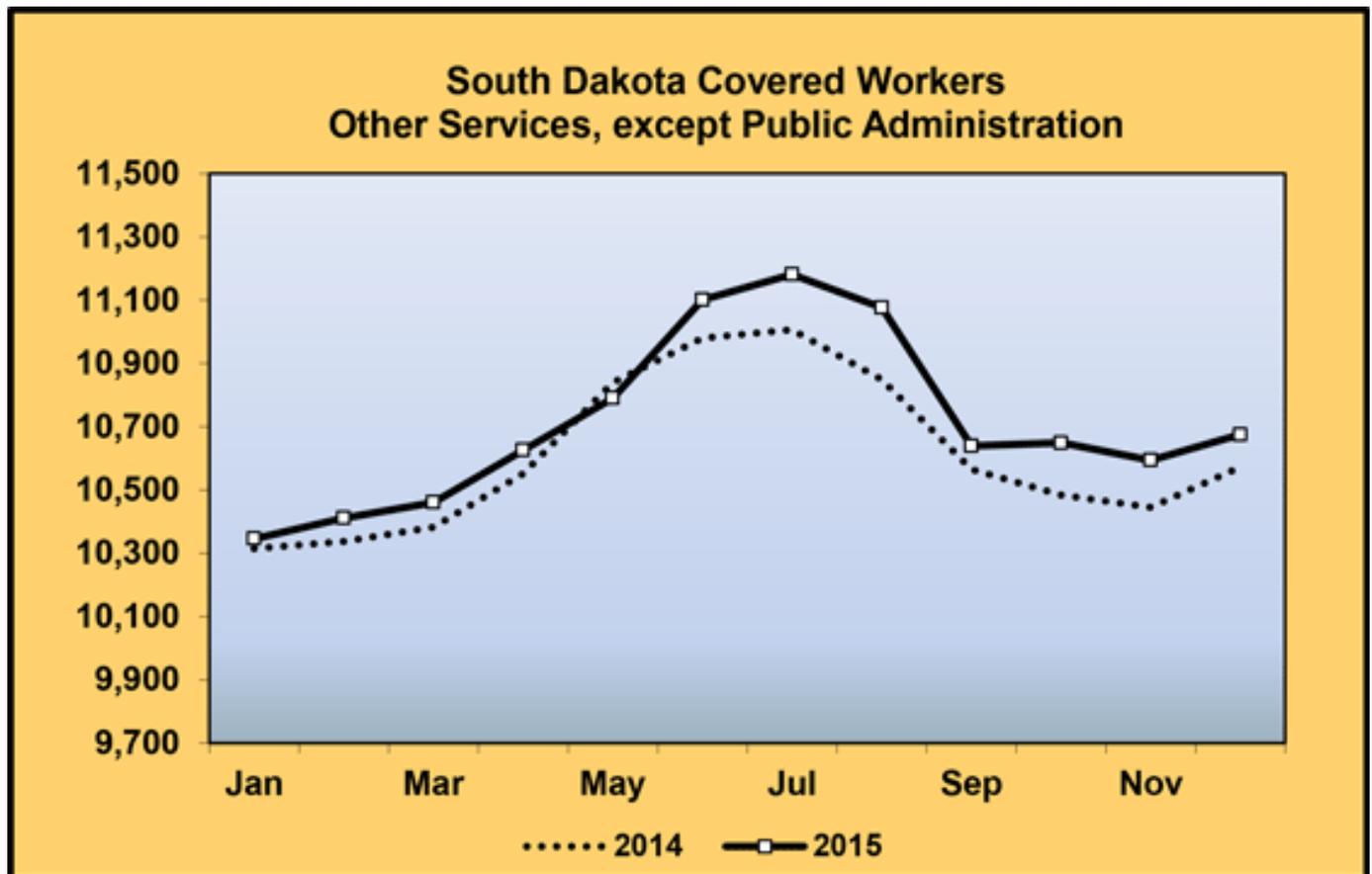
The establishments in this sector are made up of businesses with small employment numbers which is reflected in the growth of employment. This sector had an increase of 103 workers over the previous year (1.0 percent increase). Annual earnings for workers in this sector went from \$28,205 in 2014 to \$29,691 in 2015, which equals a rise of \$1,486 in its average annual wages (5.3 percent).

Establishments in the Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment and other products to working order. Activities include automotive, electronic equipment, commercial machinery and household item repairs and maintenance. There was a small increase in the number of establishments, up from 1,026 in 2014 to 1,029 in 2015. The number of workers climbed 2.0 percent, up from 4,116 in 2014 to 4,200 in 2015. Pay rose by 6.4 percent as the average annual wages went from \$34,801 in 2014 to \$37,017 in 2015.

Establishments in the Personal and Laundry Services subsector provide personal and laundry services to individuals, households and businesses. This subsector’s employment stayed fairly consistent over the year with a gain of three workers (a 0.1 percent increase), which equaled a total of 2,830 workers in 2015. There was a larger percentage gain in annual wages. In 2014, the average worker earned \$21,672 compared to \$22,870 in 2015. This average gain of \$1,198 translated to a 5.5 percent rise in pay.

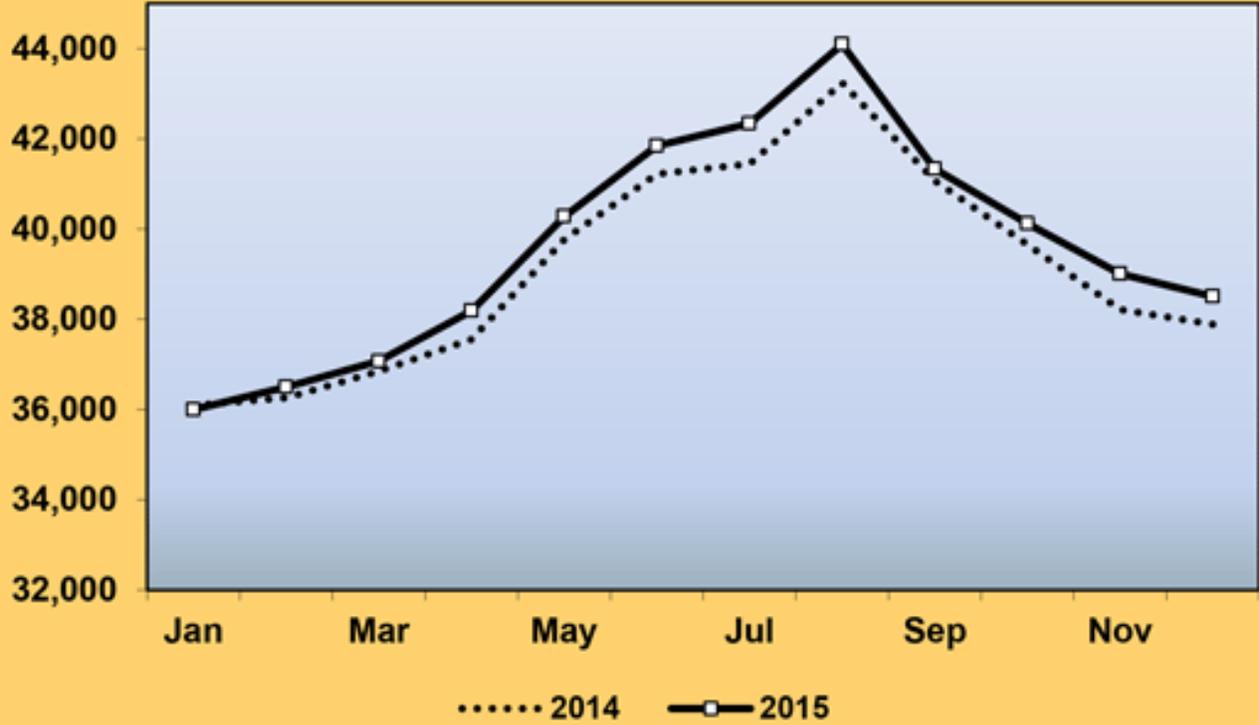
The Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations subsector has a large and varied makeup. It includes organized religious groups, grantmaking entities, groups that support various social and political causes and groups that promote or defend the interests of its members. This subsector has gained 12 workers despite a decrease of six establishments. This subsector reported 3,448 workers in 2014 and 3,460 in 2015. The average annual wage rose by \$669 from \$26,466 in 2014 to \$27,135 in 2015. This translates to a 2.5 percent increase in the average annual wage.

Establishments in the Private Households subsector saw employment levels increase by five workers between 2014 and 2015. Establishment numbers grew slightly to 229 in 2015. The 2015 average annual wage rose to \$17,781, up from \$15,917 in 2014. The \$1,864 difference equals an 11.7 percent rise in annual pay over the year. The workers in this subsector are mainly concerned with the operation of the household. Workers include cooks and nannies, as well as outside workers, such as gardeners and caretakers.



Continued on next page

South Dakota Covered Workers Accommodation and Food Services



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.

Continued on next page

**South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	2,482	71,940	\$40,297
Federal Government	751	11,108	\$61,943
Federal Government	751	11,108	\$61,943
State Government	857	14,789	\$47,030
State Government Education	22	5,797	\$50,467
State Government, excluding Education	835	8,992	\$44,814
Local Government*	874	46,043	\$32,911
Local Government Education	230	24,500	\$33,177
Local Government, excluding Education and Local Tribal Government	562	13,841	\$32,879
Local Tribal Government excluding education	50	5,851	\$31,803
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,851	\$33,126
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 increased by 30 (0.3 percent) to rise an employment level of 11,108 during 2015. The average annual pay for federal government employees increased by \$2,145 (3.6 percent), which brought the average pay to \$61,943 for 2015 compared to \$59,798 in 2014.

Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) experienced a decrease of two workers in 2015. The annual pay increased from \$26,277 in 2014 to \$28,953 (10.2 percent) in 2015.

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) decreased by 61 workers (3.0 percent). The annual pay for this sector under the Federal Government increased from \$48,020 in 2014 to \$52,170 (8.6 percent) in 2015.

The Information (NAICS 51) sector employment level was unchanged over the year with four workers. Annual pay increased by \$3,272 (12.0 percent). The annual pay in 2014 was \$27,240 and rose to \$30,512 in 2015.

Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) had an annual pay decrease for 2015 of \$947 (1.5 percent). Annual pay was \$65,212 in 2014 compared to \$64,265 in 2015. The employee levels showed an increase of one worker (0.5 percent).

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) had a loss of two workers (0.9 percent). The annual pay increased by \$5,418 (7.1 percent).

Educational Services (NAICS 61) decreased by 12 workers (2.6 percent). The annual pay increased from \$52,031 in 2014 to \$55,219 (6.1 percent) in 2015.

Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) experienced an annual pay increase to \$64,393 (3.1 percent) in 2015 compared to \$62,449 in 2014. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector showed an increase of 79 workers (2.3 percent).

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (NAICS 71) added one worker (0.3 percent). The annual pay increased by \$1,692 (3.9 percent). Annual pay for 2015 was \$44,703, up from the average of \$43,011 in 2014.

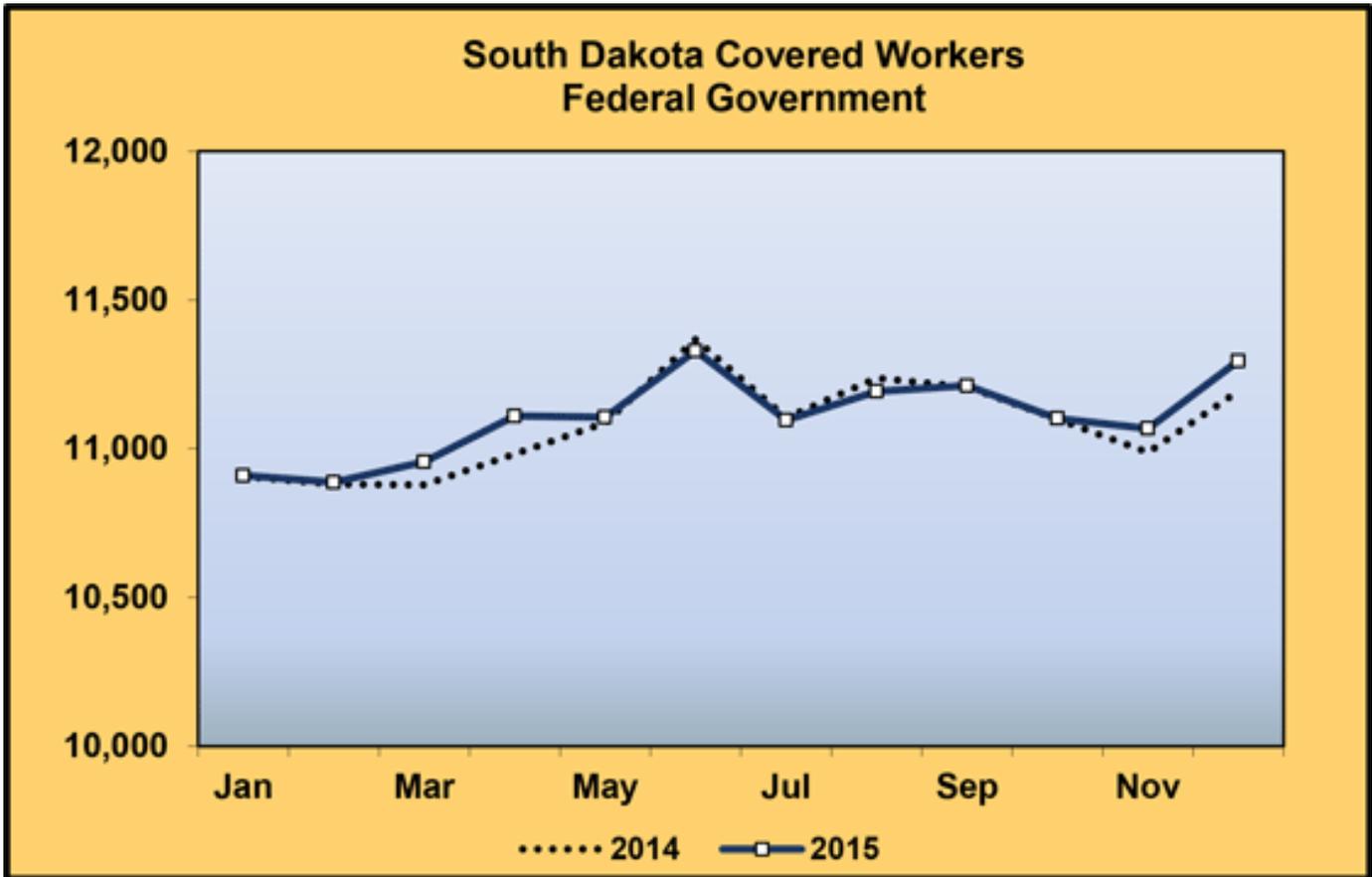
Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72) gained five workers (23.8 percent) and annual pay increased by \$87 (0.7 percent). The annual pay in 2014 was \$11,747 and rose to \$11,834 in 2015.

The Other Services (except Public Administration) (NAICS 81) sector experienced an annual pay increase of \$1,078 (2.5 percent) in 2015. The worker level rose by one worker (5.6 percent).

Public Administration (NAICS 92) increased by 21 workers (0.5 percent). Annual pay increased to \$66,286 (1.6 percent) in 2015 compared to \$65,216 in 2014.

Other industries within federal government continue to be hindered by budget restraints, which has contributed 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 generally are not refilled.

Continued on next page



State Government

State Government had an increase in workers in 2015, gaining 11 employees (0.1 percent) over the year. Average annual pay increased in 2015 by 3.6 percent, bringing the average up from \$45,413 in 2014 to \$47,030.

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) sector's employment level was unchanged over the year at 13 workers. Annual pay decreased by \$518 (2.2 percent). The 2015 annual pay was \$22,891 compared to \$23,409 in 2014.

The Construction (NAICS 23) sector decreased by two workers (0.3 percent) but had an increase of \$1,201 (2.8 percent) in annual pay. The 2015 annual pay was \$44,174 compared to \$42,973 in 2014.

The Information (NAICS 51) sector lost five workers (3.2 percent) but had an increase of \$3,588 (7.9 percent) in annual pay. Annual pay in 2015 was \$49,289 compared to \$45,701 in 2014.

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) employment level rose by three workers (0.6 percent) from 2014 to 2015. Annual pay increased by \$2,323 (4.2 percent) for an average salary of \$57,332 in 2015.

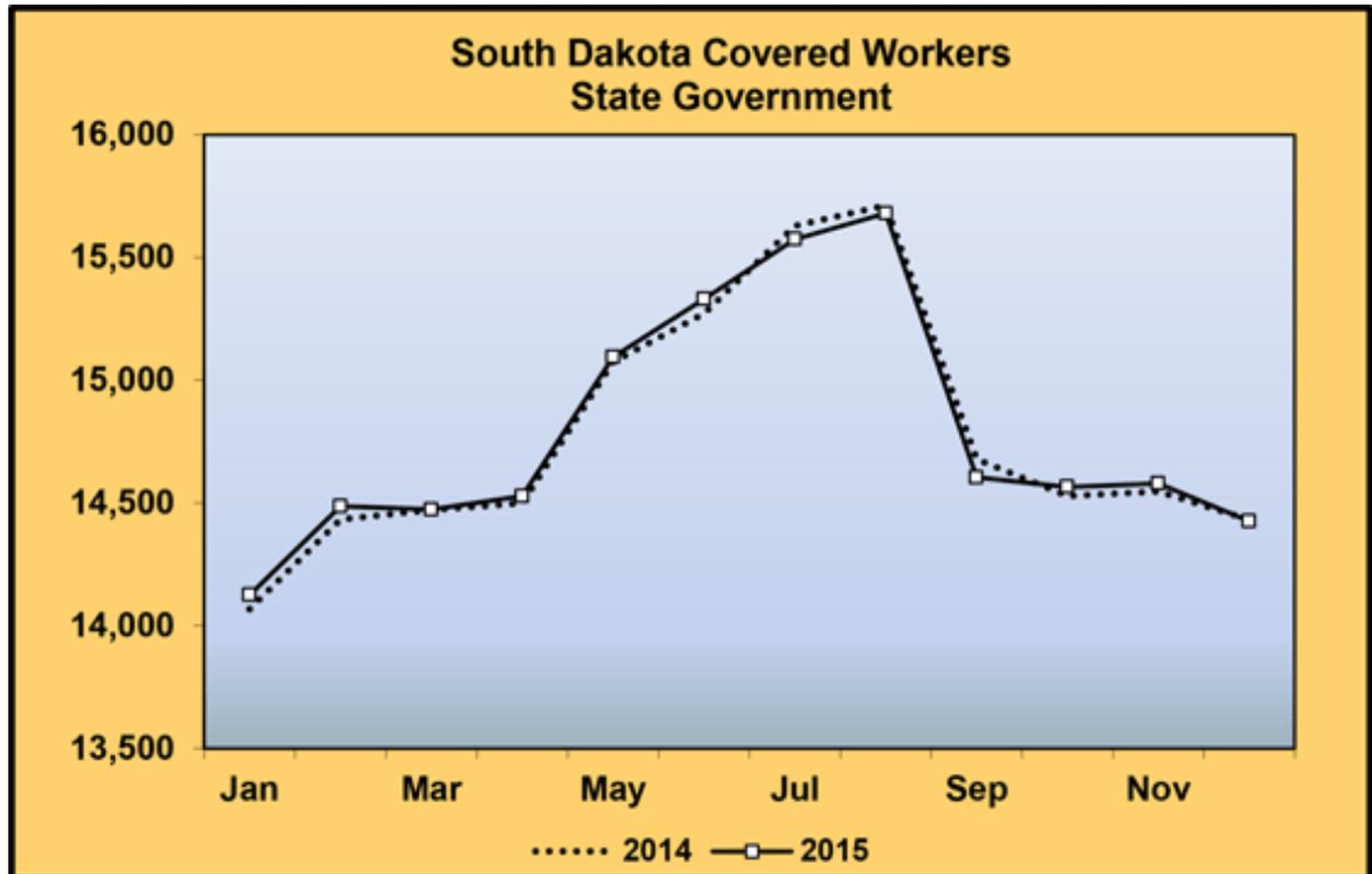
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56) shrunk by four workers (2.4 percent) while annual pay increased by \$1,129 (3.1 percent).

The Educational Services (NAICS 61) sector added 27 workers (0.5 percent) and annual pay grew by \$1,458 (3.0 percent). The 2015 annual pay was \$50,467 compared to \$49,009 in 2014. 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 loss of 32 workers (1.7 percent) while annual pay increased by \$1,904 (4.9 percent) from \$39,110 in 2014 to \$41,014 in 2015.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (NAICS 71) gained 14 workers (3.8 percent). Annual pay for 2015 was \$28,536, an increase of \$71 (0.2 percent).

The Public Administration (NAICS 92) sector increased by nine workers (0.2 percent) and annual pay increased by \$1,744 (3.9 percent), from \$44,551 in 2014 to \$46,295 in 2015.



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 2015, establishments added 87 workers (a 0.2 percent increase) and annual pay rose by \$1,015 (3.2 percent).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) employment numbers increased by two (50.0 percent) and annual pay decreased by \$79 (0.3 percent).

Utilities (NAICS 22) employment rose by five workers and annual pay increased by \$1,866 (3.9 percent).

Construction (NAICS 23) had an increase in annual pay of \$1,076 (13.4 percent) and a decrease of one worker (2.8 percent).

Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) employment rose by two workers (7.7 percent) and annual pay decreased by \$1,571 (4.6 percent).

Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) had a rise of \$998 (4.6 percent) in annual pay and a small decrease of three workers (3.8 percent).

Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49) added three workers (4.0 percent increase) and annual pay increased by \$519 (2.4 percent). Annual pay for 2015 was \$21,787 compared to \$21,268 in 2014.

Information (NAICS 51) had a 10.5 percent decrease in employment, while annual pay increased by 3.8 percent (\$1,284).

Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) was down one worker over the year (25.0 percent), but annual pay increased by \$6,516 (16.4 percent).

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53) had a loss of three workers (a 0.5 percent decrease), however, annual pay increased by \$1,201 or 3.9 percent. Annual pay for 2015 was \$31,967 compared to \$30,766 in 2014.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 54) employment rose by six workers (a 100.0 percent increase) but had a large decrease in annual pay of \$22,378 (42.9 percent). The average annual pay for 2015 was \$29,830 compared to \$52,208 in 2014.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56) increased its number of workers by two (a 50.0 percent increase). There was also an increase in annual salary of \$9,732 (34.7 percent).

Education Services (NAICS 61) added 98 workers, equivalent to a 0.4 percent increase. Annual pay increased by 2.6 percent to reach \$33,177 in 2015. The majority of establishments within local government are owned by public school districts.

The Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) added 25 workers (a 1.5 percent increase) in 2015. Annual pay continued to rise in 2015, with an increase of \$394 or 1.3 percent. Annual pay for 2015 was \$30,602 compared to \$30,208 in 2014.

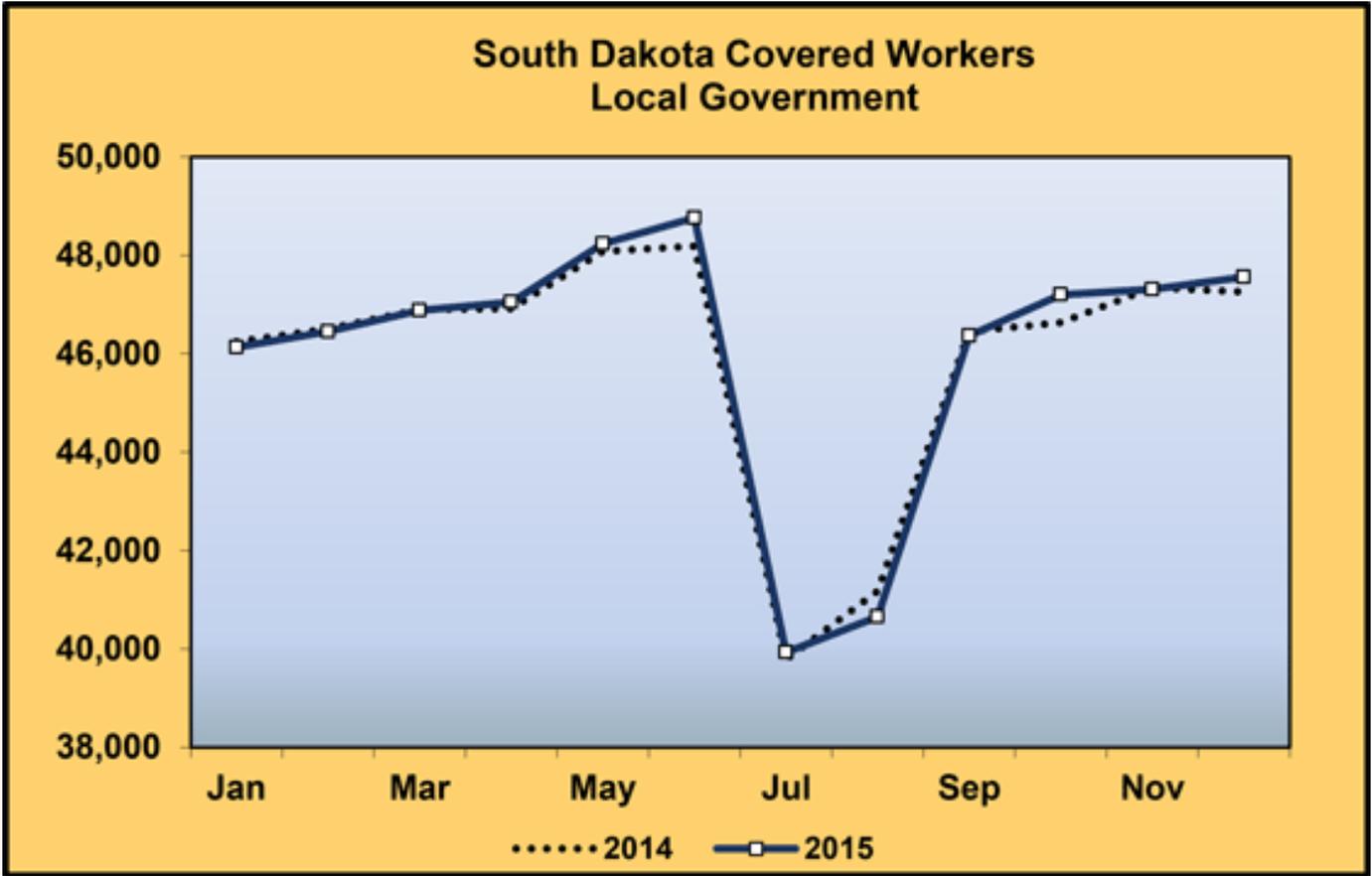
The Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (NAICS 71) sector worker level grew by 0.6 percent with an addition of eight workers. Annual pay also increased by \$1,213 (4.7 percent), going from \$25,575 in 2014 to \$26,788 in 2015.

While Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72) had 20 fewer workers in 2015 (a 5.8 percent drop), annual pay increased by \$1,209 (4.9 percent). The average annual pay for 2015 was \$25,665.

Other Services (Except Public Administration) (NAICS 81) had a decrease of one worker (25.0 percent), but had a large increase in annual pay of \$6,738 (19.2 percent). This resulted in the average annual pay for 2015 being \$41,778.

Public Administration (NAICS 92) lost 27 workers for a 2015 average of 17,083 workers (a 0.2 percent decline). Annual pay increased by 4.0 percent to an annual average of \$33,326 for 2015. There are 512 establishments in this sector, up three compared to 2014.

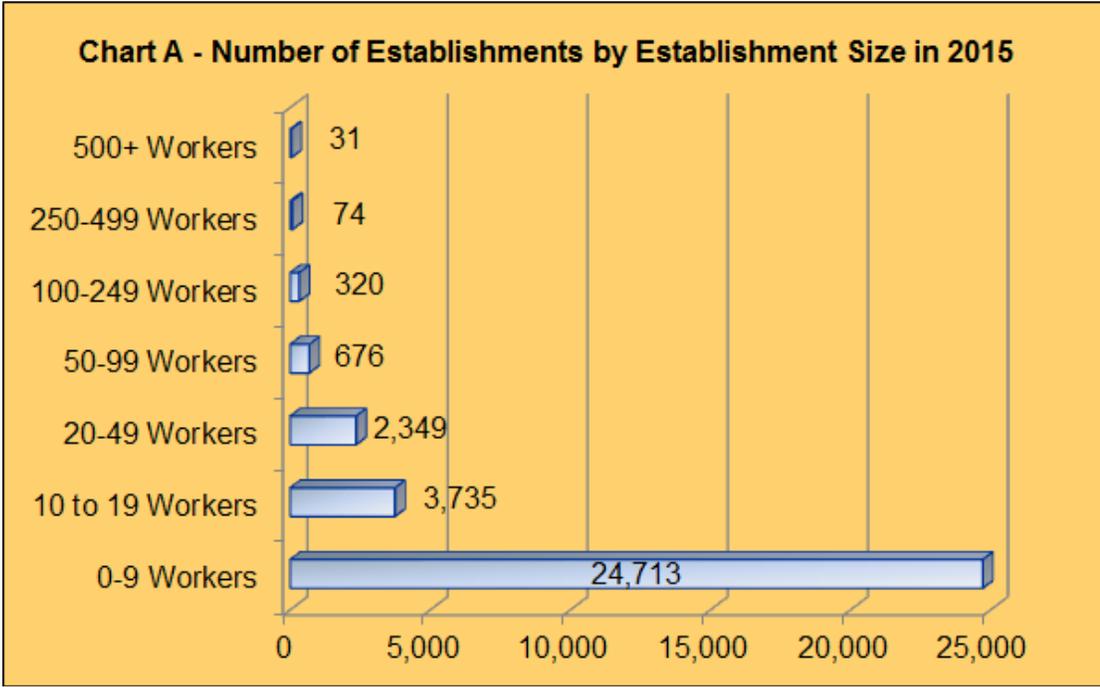
Continued on next page



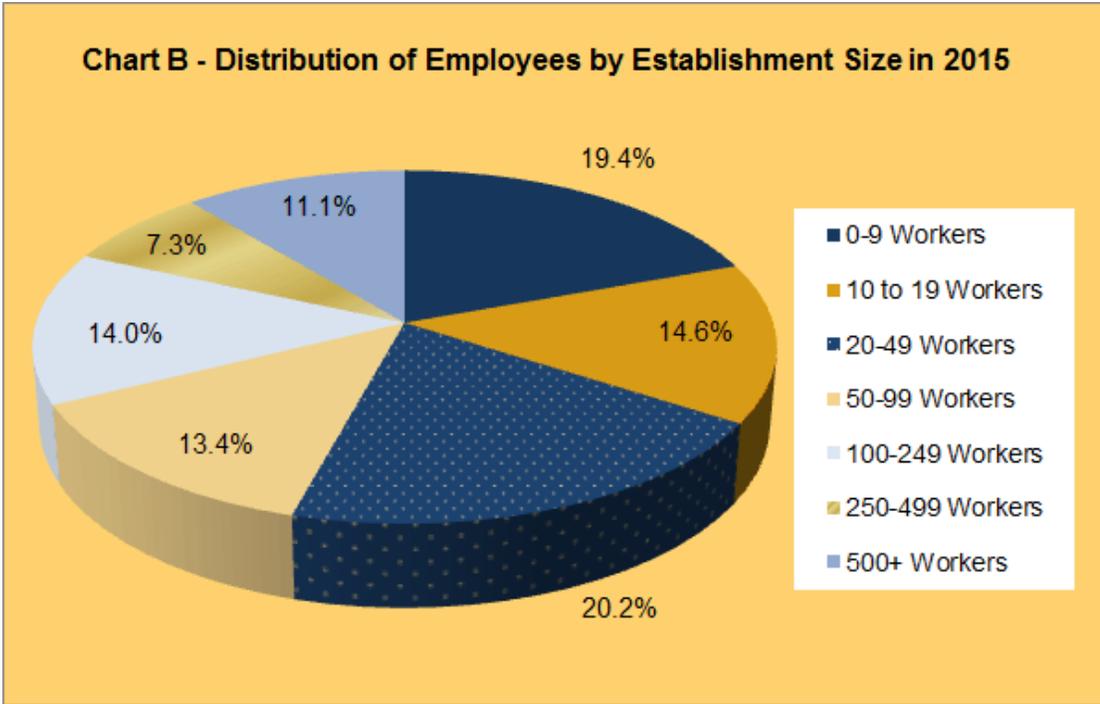
Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

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 on the next page displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2015, the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.5 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 below indicates that smaller businesses (fewer than 10 workers) employed only 19.4 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2015. 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 Supersector
2015**

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	854	89	42	9	3	0	0
Workers	2,768	1,136	1,190	632	488	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,747	\$37,855	\$39,681	\$45,915	\$56,723	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,466	307	187	39	11	*	*
Workers	8,531	4,041	5,354	2,767	1,508	*	*
Annual Pay	\$35,869	\$43,808	\$51,952	\$56,716	\$53,608	*	*
Manufacturing							
Establishments	614	155	169	80	67	19	10
Workers	1,981	2,167	5,204	5,739	11,103	6,326	10,073
Annual Pay	\$32,740	\$39,311	\$45,444	\$44,444	\$46,372	\$47,838	\$47,258
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,116	1,263	671	175	68	24	2
Workers	18,551	16,977	20,029	11,647	9,975	8,230	1,145
Annual Pay	\$38,761	\$34,770	\$40,895	\$39,946	\$36,099	\$25,498	\$37,180
Information							
Establishments	476	62	42	19	5	*	*
Workers	972	863	1,278	1,321	594	*	*
Annual Pay	\$45,775	\$41,935	\$39,840	\$45,508	\$55,869	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,924	260	119	28	23	8	7
Workers	7,348	3,458	3,618	1,933	3,565	3,029	6,210
Annual Pay	\$47,856	\$52,443	\$62,802	\$63,118	\$58,394	\$50,193	\$51,170
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	4,482	329	206	46	33	8	2
Workers	8,829	4,333	5,945	3,252	4,537	2,593	1,183
Annual Pay	\$51,313	\$47,219	\$45,770	\$56,273	\$43,464	\$64,286	74,077

Table continued on next page.

**Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and Supersector, continued
2015**

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	1,907	413	301	134	72	12	9
Workers	5,871	5,650	9,099	9,107	11,212	4,081	18,931
Annual Pay	\$37,562	\$40,238	\$36,529	\$37,794	\$42,374	\$43,039	64,439
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,834	678	562	135	32	0	0
Workers	6,619	9,367	16,385	8,884	4,366	0	0
Annual Pay	\$13,812	\$14,072	\$15,061	\$17,438	\$18,670	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	2,040	179	50	11	6	0	0
Workers	5,424	2,302	1,436	720	831	0	0
Annual Pay	\$29,911	\$30,681	\$31,534	\$32,882	\$19,518	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	24,713	3,735	2,349	676	320	74	31
Workers	66,893	50,294	69,538	46,002	48,178	25,098	38,075
Annual Pay	\$37,639	\$34,744	\$36,751	\$39,002	\$41,406	\$41,350	\$56,979

Covered Workers and Annual Pay by County

The table below indicates 65 percent (43) of the counties showed worker growth from 2014 to 2015. One county remained unchanged. The highest percentage gains occurred in Hanson, Hand and Perkins counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln and Brookings counties.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 35 percent of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Jerauld, Kingsbury and Walworth counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Kingsbury, Jerauld and Walworth counties.

The map on the next page provides information on the percentage change in the average number of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2014 to 2015.

Continued on next page

**Number of Covered Workers by County
2015**

County	2014	2015	Percent Change		County	2014	2015	Percent Change
Aurora	908	902	-0.7%		Hyde	532	530	-0.4%
Beadle	8,433	8,550	1.4%		Jackson	703	708	0.7%
Bennett	868	882	1.6%		Jerauld	1,566	1,453	-7.2%
Bon Homme	1,798	1,811	0.7%		Jones	440	442	0.5%
Brookings	17,519	18,028	2.9%		Kingsbury	1,853	1,728	-6.7%
Brown	20,716	20,862	0.7%		Lake	4,729	4,910	3.8%
Brule	1,901	1,898	-0.2%		Lawrence	11,294	11,545	2.2%
Buffalo	522	519	-0.6%		Lincoln	18,730	19,714	5.3%
Butte	2,880	2,890	0.3%		Lyman	1,450	1,430	-1.4%
Campbell	465	476	2.4%		McCook	1,383	1,396	0.9%
Charles Mix	3,465	3,485	0.6%		McPherson	619	615	-0.6%
Clark	1,054	1,043	-1.0%		Marshall	1,689	1,703	0.8%
Clay	5,683	5,655	-0.5%		Meade	6,704	6,941	3.5%
Codington	15,942	15,975	0.2%		Mellette	354	353	-0.3%
Corson	838	844	0.7%		Miner	735	736	0.1%
Custer	2,409	2,414	0.2%		Minnehaha	120,988	122,810	1.5%
Davison	12,464	12,523	0.5%		Moody	2,301	2,289	-0.5%
Day	1,904	1,934	1.6%		Oglala Lakota	3,606	3,647	1.1%
Deuel	1,435	1,415	-1.4%		Pennington	55,441	55,555	0.2%
Dewey	2,148	2,161	0.6%		Perkins	1,113	1,174	5.5%
Douglas	1,162	1,137	-2.2%		Potter	877	876	-0.1%
Edmunds	1,230	1,214	-1.3%		Roberts	3,459	3,546	2.5%
Fall River	2,391	2,404	0.5%		Sanborn	612	591	-3.4%
Faulk	585	596	1.9%		Spink	2,391	2,389	-0.1%
Grant	3,901	3,997	2.5%		Stanley	1,328	1,321	-0.5%
Gregory	1,445	1,463	1.2%		Sully	565	585	3.5%
Haakon	758	771	1.7%		Todd	2,815	2,798	-0.6%

Table continued on next page.

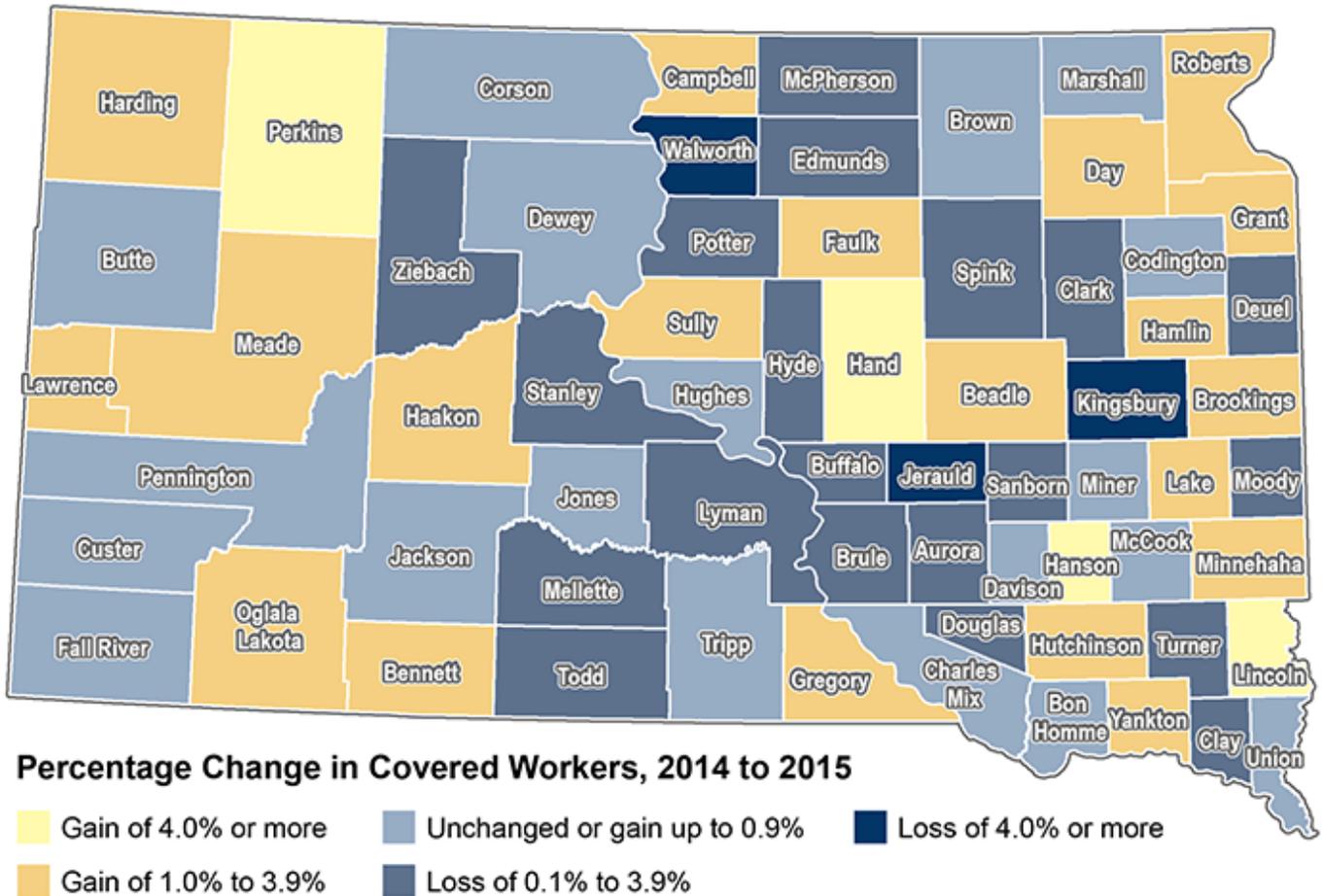
**Number of Covered Workers by County, continued
2015**

County	2014	2015	Percent Change	County	2014	2015	Percent Change
Hamlin	1,789	1,815	1.5%	Tripp	2,095	2,096	0.0%
Hand	1,307	1,384	5.9%	Turner	2,086	2,057	-1.4%
Hanson	564	607	7.6%	Union	9,288	9,334	0.5%
Harding	437	445	1.8%	Walworth	2,310	2,211	-4.3%
Hughes	10,675	10,697	0.2%	Yankton	12,269	12,611	2.8%
Hutchinson	2,577	2,607	1.2%	Ziebach	298	295	-1.0%

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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



Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2014 and 2015. The county with the highest annual pay for 2015 was Union County at \$49,896.

The majority of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Walworth, Campbell and Jones counties. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in Lincoln, Campbell and Walworth counties.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2015								
County	2014	2015	Percent Change		County	2014	2015	Percent Change
Aurora	\$29,525	\$30,287	2.6%		Hyde	\$36,815	\$37,655	2.3%
Beadle	\$35,961	\$37,143	3.3%		Jackson	\$26,370	\$27,758	5.3%
Bennett	\$27,081	\$28,264	4.4%		Jerauld	\$33,229	\$32,899	-1.0%
Bon Homme	\$30,527	\$31,720	3.9%		Jones	\$26,237	\$27,918	6.4%
Brookings	\$39,046	\$40,668	4.2%		Kingsbury	\$32,145	\$33,392	3.9%
Brown	\$37,872	\$39,214	3.5%		Lake	\$36,206	\$36,901	1.9%
Brule	\$28,674	\$30,144	5.1%		Lawrence	\$31,830	\$33,425	5.0%
Buffalo	\$34,299	\$35,774	4.3%		Lincoln	\$42,832	\$45,312	5.8%
Butte	\$31,315	\$32,218	2.9%		Lyman	\$27,124	\$28,135	3.7%
Campbell	\$30,984	\$33,003	6.5%		McCook	\$31,188	\$31,826	2.0%
Charles Mix	\$29,973	\$31,192	4.1%		McPherson	\$27,059	\$28,303	4.6%
Clark	\$30,384	\$31,656	4.2%		Marshall	\$35,323	\$36,183	2.4%
Clay	\$34,082	\$35,095	3.0%		Meade	\$35,081	\$36,714	4.7%
Codington	\$36,243	\$37,124	2.4%		Mellette	\$23,282	\$23,784	2.2%
Corson	\$33,226	\$34,056	2.5%		Miner	\$31,477	\$32,345	2.8%
Custer	\$31,762	\$32,737	3.1%		Minnehaha	\$43,524	\$45,173	3.8%
Davison	\$35,551	\$37,030	4.2%		Moody	\$34,785	\$35,980	3.4%
Day	\$28,367	\$29,418	3.7%		Oglala Lakota	\$37,122	\$37,306	0.5%
Deuel	\$36,311	\$38,283	5.4%		Pennington	\$37,678	\$39,240	4.1%
Dewey	\$34,687	\$36,192	4.3%		Perkins	\$28,052	\$29,735	6.0%
Douglas	\$31,786	\$32,870	3.4%		Potter	\$30,354	\$32,200	6.1%
Edmunds	\$36,148	\$36,889	2.0%		Roberts	\$30,591	\$31,843	4.1%

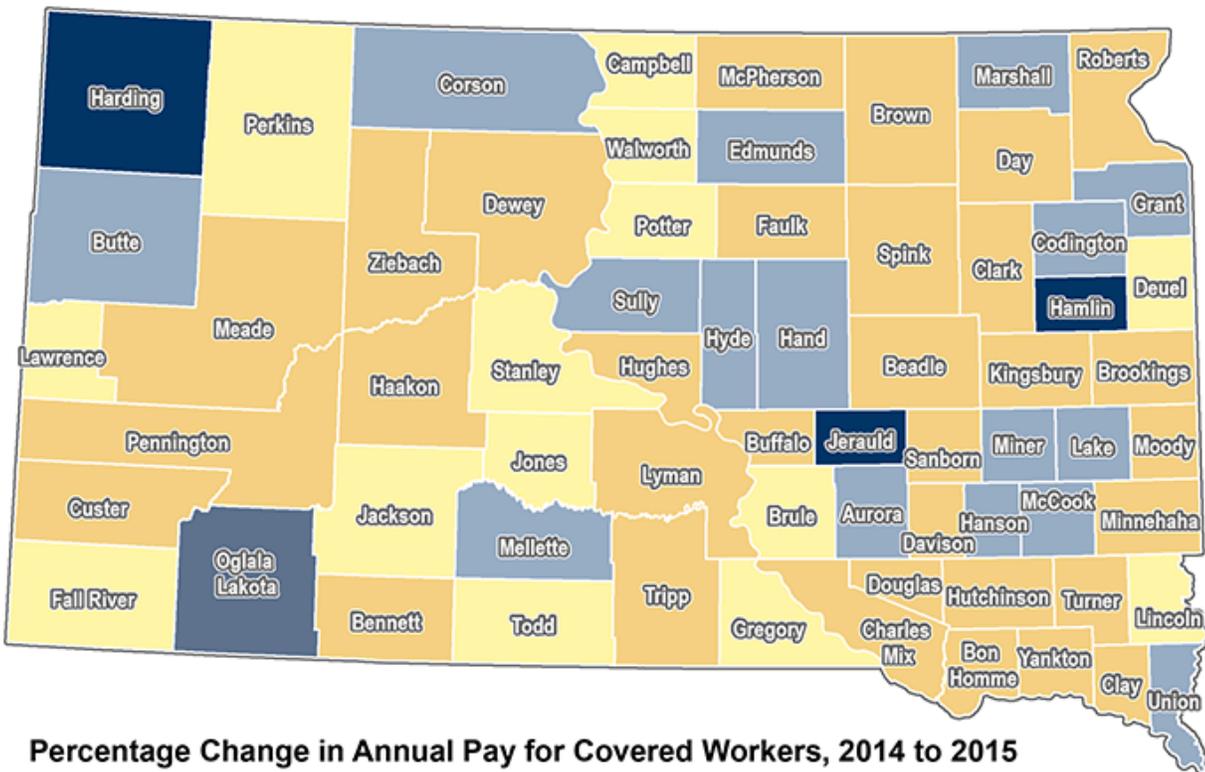
Table continued on next page.

**Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued
2015**

County	2014	2015	Percent Change	County	2014	2015	Percent Change
Faulk	\$31,341	\$32,842	4.8%	Spink	\$33,157	\$34,449	3.9%
Grant	\$38,855	\$39,382	1.4%	Stanley	\$32,257	\$34,124	5.8%
Gregory	\$27,917	\$29,409	5.3%	Sully	\$33,599	\$34,040	1.3%
Haakon	\$32,145	\$33,562	4.4%	Todd	\$33,059	\$35,005	5.9%
Hamlin	\$34,957	\$34,367	-1.7%	Tripp	\$31,103	\$32,603	4.8%
Hand	\$30,896	\$31,215	1.0%	Turner	\$31,438	\$32,421	3.1%
Hanson	\$34,762	\$35,685	2.7%	Union	\$49,002	\$49,896	1.8%
Harding	\$42,765	\$42,476	-0.7%	Walworth	\$29,707	\$31,704	6.7%
Hughes	\$39,633	\$41,147	3.8%	Yankton	\$37,526	\$39,098	4.2%
Hutchinson	\$31,639	\$33,087	4.6%	Ziebach	\$31,458	\$33,009	4.9%

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.



Percentage Change in Annual Pay for Covered Workers, 2014 to 2015

- 5.0% or greater increase
- 3.0% - 4.9% increase
- 1.0% - 2.9% increase
- 0.0% - 0.9% increase
- Any percentage decrease (to -1.7%)

Establishments, Private Ownership Only, by County and Size

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County Private Ownership Only 2015							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	77	8	3	1	1	0	0
Beadle	459	91	62	9	7	1	1
Bennett	53	15	5	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	162	20	7	4	0	0	0
Brookings	788	141	86	22	10	4	3
Brown	1,073	183	125	31	21	4	3
Brule	197	32	12	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	10	2	1	0	0	0	0
Butte	301	52	17	4	0	0	0
Campbell	58	4	3	2	0	0	0
Charles Mix	240	49	16	3	1	0	0
Clark	118	17	8	0	0	0	0
Clay	292	39	21	8	6	0	0
Codington	921	150	92	31	9	6	1
Corson	34	4	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	280	31	8	3	1	0	0
Davison	580	111	81	21	19	3	0
Day	147	29	19	2	0	0	0
Deuel	135	13	5	4	2	0	0
Dewey	96	12	6	0	0	0	0
Douglas	86	17	4	4	1	0	0
Edmunds	136	10	8	2	0	0	0
Fall River	225	19	15	2	1	0	0
Faulk	69	6	2	2	0	0	0
Grant	248	40	29	9	5	0	0
Gregory	172	20	8	1	1	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+
Haakon	75	10	3	2	1	0	0
Hamlin	188	13	12	0	1	0	0
Hand	113	13	13	2	1	0	0
Hanson	81	5	4	1	0	0	0
Harding	38	8	2	1	0	0	0
Hughes	596	98	60	16	2	2	0
Hutchinson	188	25	18	5	2	0	0
Hyde	38	9	2	1	0	0	0
Jackson	57	9	3	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	86	6	2	2	1	0	1
Jones	46	6	3	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	166	22	12	5	0	0	0
Lake	347	50	30	10	5	0	0
Lawrence	980	113	67	17	15	2	0
Lincoln	1,442	184	155	30	13	7	2
Lyman	76	15	5	0	1	0	0
McCook	172	24	6	3	0	0	0
McPherson	61	6	5	1	0	0	0
Marshall	152	21	7	2	2	0	0
Meade	662	83	44	7	0	0	0
Mellette	29	3	0	0	0	0	0
Miner	71	10	6	1	0	0	0
Minnehaha	5,258	918	635	221	118	28	16
Moody	151	20	8	4	2	0	0
Oglala Lakota	75	7	2	0	0	0	0
Pennington	3,378	521	380	120	42	6	3
Perkins	109	11	8	1	1	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+
Potter	94	10	6	1	0	0	0
Roberts	196	28	18	4	2	0	0
Sanborn	57	7	1	2	0	0	0
Spink	193	25	10	2	0	0	0
Stanley	106	17	8	3	1	0	0
Sully	76	8	3	0	0	0	0
Todd	58	12	7	0	0	0	0
Tripp	190	32	15	3	1	0	0
Turner	224	24	8	4	1	0	0
Union	533	67	51	16	9	5	0
Walworth	184	34	8	7	1	0	0
Yankton	617	101	57	12	13	6	1
Ziebach	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,140	3,691	2,329	673	320	74	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.

Continued on next page

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay 2015			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	62	227	\$35,620
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	45	170	\$33,403
Mining	17	57	\$42,230
Construction	705	4,668	\$43,221
Construction	705	4,668	\$43,221
Manufacturing	176	2,898	\$43,458
Manufacturing	176	2,898	\$43,458
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,295	13,710	\$33,998
Wholesale Trade	321	2,347	\$52,269
Retail Trade	731	9,648	\$26,926
Transportation & Warehousing	220	1,404	\$41,894
Utilities	23	311	\$79,877
Information	90	878	\$44,844
Information	90	878	\$44,844
Financial Activities	566	3,943	\$46,924
Finance & Insurance	322	3,081	\$51,760
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	244	862	\$29,607
Professional & Business Services	1,055	4,988	\$51,185
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	664	2,243	\$54,167
Management of Companies & Enterprises	42	785	\$101,003
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	349	1,960	\$27,819
Education & Health Services	540	10,539	\$48,565
Educational Services	76	623	\$33,442
Health Care & Social Assistance	464	9,916	\$49,515

Table continued on next page.

**Rapid City MSA, continued
Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Services	674	9,981	\$17,290
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	150	1,142	\$18,653
Accommodation & Food Services	524	8,839	\$15,810
Other Services	406	2,311	\$29,116
Other Services, except Public Administration	406	2,311	\$29,116
Public Administration	224	10,766	\$44,639
Federal Government	93	3,051	\$60,998
State Government	85	1,558	\$47,432
Local Government	46	6,157	\$35,826

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.

**Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	88	605	\$36,806
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	82	520	\$35,240
Mining	6	85	\$46,383
Construction	1,146	7,764	\$48,007
Construction	1,146	7,764	\$48,007
Manufacturing	311	13,572	\$46,284
Manufacturing	311	13,572	\$46,284
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,519	31,565	\$40,223
Wholesale Trade	977	7,794	\$61,661

Table continued on next page.

**Sioux Falls MSA, continued
Covered Workers and Pay
2015**

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation & Utilities, continued			
Transportation & Warehousing	419	5,099	\$42,946
Utilities	23	338	\$89,572
Information	186	2,661	\$52,138
Information	186	2,661	\$52,138
Financial Activities	1,120	15,834	\$57,583
Finance & Insurance	794	14,238	\$59,619
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	326	1,596	\$39,395
Professional & Business Services	1,803	13,924	\$52,975
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,087	5,590	\$62,509
Management of Companies & Enterprises	77	2,336	\$86,917
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	639	5,998	\$30,871
Education & Health Services	830	28,647	\$53,021
Educational Services	114	1,825	\$28,565
Health Care & Social Assistance	716	26,822	\$54,683
Leisure & Hospitality Services	781	14,588	\$16,071
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	196	2,652	\$16,672
Accommodation & Food Services	585	11,936	\$15,938
Other Services	709	3,623	\$31,604
Other Services, except Public Administration	709	3,623	\$31,604
Public Administration	275	13,195	\$45,725
Federal Government	84	2,622	\$69,165
State Government	78	1,422	\$47,772
Local Government	113	9,151	\$38,691

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
2015

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	56	4	2	0	0	0	0
Workers	120	43	64	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$38,697	\$32,850	\$31,711	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	586	67	43	5	4	0	0
Workers	1,578	889	1,275	340	587	0	0
Annual Pay	\$34,769	\$41,532	\$49,913	\$48,379	\$50,899	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	119	16	26	8	7	0	0
Workers	366	236	728	499	1,069	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,045	\$36,198	\$40,444	\$41,357	\$52,686	\$0	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	965	182	100	36	9	2	*
Workers	3,009	2,489	3,023	2,623	1,381	606	*
Annual Pay	\$33,566	\$33,308	\$39,516	\$35,955	\$28,467	\$24,540	*
Information							
Establishments	69	9	6	5	*	0	0
Workers	128	121	188	337	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$53,767	\$31,706	\$32,593	\$56,487	*	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	488	49	20	6	*	*	*
Workers	1,184	670	629	430	*	*	*
Annual Pay	\$42,853	\$48,171	\$53,151	\$55,651	*	*	*

Table continued on next page.

Rapid City MSA, continued
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector
2015

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	938	67	39	7	2	2	0
Workers	1,736	904	1,052	436	275	586	0
Annual Pay	\$48,143	\$43,361	\$44,026	\$40,263	\$55,859	\$90,960	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	383	67	54	22	12	*	*
Workers	1,031	918	1,585	1,522	2,013	*	*
Annual Pay	\$42,681	\$47,391	\$38,981	\$36,480	\$57,982	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	366	136	129	37	6	0	0
Workers	1,210	1,885	3,777	2,458	651	0	0
Annual Pay	\$15,734	\$15,704	\$17,071	\$19,214	\$18,778	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	350	38	13	4	*	0	0
Workers	978	482	341	266	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$28,976	\$31,332	\$34,260	\$32,055	*	0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	4,320	635	432	130	43	6	3
Workers	11,340	8,636	12,661	8,910	6,510	1,781	4,306
Annual Pay	\$35,634	\$33,962	\$34,625	\$34,028	\$43,996	\$52,320	\$49,866

*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.

Continued on next page

Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and Supersector
2015

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	76	5	4	3	0	0	0
Workers	238	59	116	193	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$38,847	\$26,143	\$39,244	\$35,893	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	947	106	66	23	4	0	0
Workers	2,342	1,406	1,922	1,621	473	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,592	\$45,244	\$53,232	\$55,718	\$60,135	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	169	45	46	20	24	4	3
Workers	561	640	1,410	1,398	3,753	1,293	4,517
Annual Pay	\$37,014	\$41,805	\$50,216	\$49,341	\$48,891	\$45,020	\$44,092
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,803	378	216	74	34	13	*
Workers	5,089	5,074	6,362	4,925	4,872	4,677	*
Annual Pay	\$45,653	\$37,096	\$45,298	\$44,590	\$38,096	\$27,239	*
Information							
Establishments	144	18	10	8	4	*	*
Workers	223	244	290	557	491	*	*
Annual Pay	\$58,609	\$65,170	\$47,765	\$38,315	\$60,479	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	936	97	49	13	14	5	6
Workers	2,306	1,294	1,503	885	2,249	1,938	5,660
Annual Pay	\$53,859	\$56,744	\$74,445	\$71,767	\$60,103	\$56,738	\$51,875

Table continued on next page.

Sioux Falls MSA, continued
Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay
by Establishment Size and Supersector
2015

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,525	128	106	21	18	3	2
Workers	2,936	1,708	3,194	1,499	2,530	874	1,183
Annual Pay	\$59,915	\$49,852	\$47,465	\$66,256	\$40,737	\$39,983	\$74,077
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	524	121	111	41	20	8	5
Workers	1,615	1,746	3,326	2,827	2,841	2,712	13,581
Annual Pay	\$39,007	\$42,655	\$40,735	\$41,574	\$34,680	\$39,644	\$67,916
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	354	191	173	51	11	*	0
Workers	1,474	2,665	5,135	3,500	1,555	*	0
Annual Pay	\$15,736	\$15,131	\$15,536	\$17,507	\$16,708	*	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	618	61	23	4	3	0	0
Workers	1,474	813	716	267	353	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,962	\$32,079	\$28,119	\$36,197	\$28,439	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	7,096	1,150	804	258	132	35	18
Workers	18,257	15,648	23,974	17,671	19,117	12,076	26,039
Annual Pay	\$43,728	\$38,055	\$40,819	\$42,922	\$41,848	\$38,192	\$59,782

*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.