

2018 Annual Summary of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Introduction

South Dakota's **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages** online annual summary 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 opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees; those organizations are included in this publication.) Nonprofit organizations may or may not be covered by unemployment insurance, depending upon whether 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.

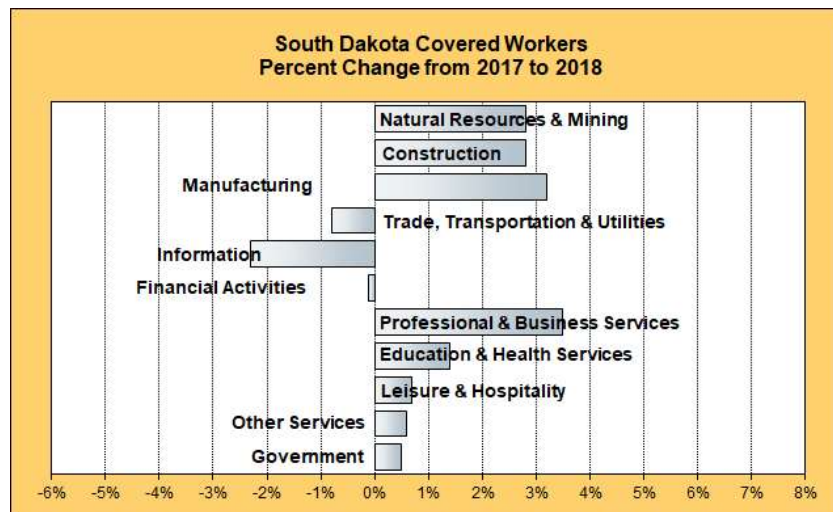
The data in this publication is based on the unemployment insurance reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the unemployment insurance reports are based on employer serial 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 2018 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 2018		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	6,830	\$42,906
Construction	22,969	\$48,983
Manufacturing	44,442	\$49,320
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	85,733	\$39,650
Information	5,589	\$49,331
Financial Activities	28,739	\$60,159
Professional & Business Services	32,353	\$56,386
Education & Health Services	67,867	\$50,399
Leisure & Hospitality Services	47,315	\$16,957
Other Services	11,148	\$32,876
Total Private Ownership	352,985	\$43,706
Public Administration		
Federal Government	11,270	\$66,786
State Government	14,969	\$49,933
Local Government	47,693	\$36,197
Total Government	73,932	\$43,641
Statewide Total	426,917	\$43,695
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.		

Summary of 2018 Trends

Number of Covered Workers

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2018 was 426,917 workers. This represents an increase of 1.0 percent from 2017. This chart indicates that eight industries showed worker gains while three industries decreased during 2018. In 2018, the number of covered wage and salaried workers equaled 96.0 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried workers. Covered workers are counted at their place of work. A person who works for more than one covered employer is counted at each job.



Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2017	2018	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	6,646	6,830	2.8%
Construction	22,350	22,969	2.8%
Manufacturing	43,081	44,442	3.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	86,428	85,733	-0.8%
Information	5,720	5,589	-2.3%
Financial Activities	28,761	28,739	-0.1%
Professional and Business Services	31,267	32,353	3.5%
Education and Health Services	66,897	67,867	1.4%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	46,964	47,315	0.7%
Other Services	11,077	11,148	0.6%
Total Private Ownership	349,191	352,984	1.1%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	11,350	11,270	-0.7%
State Government	14,934	14,969	0.2%
Local Government	47,279	47,693	0.9%
Total Government	73,564	73,932	0.5%
Statewide Total	422,755	426,917	1.0%
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 2018 was \$43,695. This represents an increase of 3.0 percent from 2017.

Annual pay is affected by the number of hours worked and the rate of pay. Full-time workers normally have higher annual pay than part-time workers do. Many of the industries with the lowest annual pay have a sizable percentage of part-time jobs. Industry specific annual pay is determined by the mix of full-time and part-time workers and high-paying and low-paying jobs. The leisure and hospitality industry group have the lowest industry annual pay of \$16,957 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$66,786.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2017	2018	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$41,459	\$42,906	3.5%
Construction	\$47,387	\$48,983	3.4%
Manufacturing	\$47,877	\$49,320	3.0%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$38,279	\$39,650	3.6%
Information	\$47,228	\$49,331	4.5%
Financial Activities	\$57,507	\$60,159	4.6%
Professional and Business Services	\$55,289	\$56,386	2.0%
Education and Health Services	\$49,429	\$50,399	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$16,459	\$16,957	3.0%
Other Services	\$31,405	\$32,876	4.7%
Total Private Ownership	\$42,344	\$43,706	3.2%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	\$64,412	\$66,786	3.7%
State Government	\$49,358	\$49,933	1.2%
Local Government	\$35,548	\$36,197	1.8%
Total Government	\$42,804	\$43,641	2.0%
Statewide Total	\$42,424	\$43,695	3.0%
Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

The table below shows the number of establishments, average number of workers and annual pay by supersector and sector. The sector tabulations provide more detailed information about the types of business activities taking place in the state. (Each different employer worksite location is counted as a separate establishment.)

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector 2018			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,093	6,830	\$42,906
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,024	5,949	\$39,854
Mining	69	882	\$63,442
Construction	4,094	22,969	\$48,983
Construction	4,094	22,969	\$48,983
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector 2018			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,452	85,733	\$39,650
Wholesale Trade	2,819	20,858	\$60,783
Retail Trade	3,993	52,263	\$28,594
Transportation and Warehousing	1,469	10,634	\$44,207
Utilities	171	1,978	\$84,439
Information	601	5,589	\$49,331
Information	601	5,589	\$49,331
Financial Activities	3,450	28,739	\$60,159
Finance and Insurance	2,288	24,859	\$63,827
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,162	3,879	\$36,669
Professional and Business Services	5,677	32,353	\$56,386
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,529	14,053	\$61,031
Management of Companies and Enterprises	226	5,265	\$99,669
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	1,922	13,034	\$33,898
Education and Health Services	3,005	67,867	\$50,399
Educational Services	369	3,703	\$29,868
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,636	64,163	\$51,584
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,340	47,315	\$16,957
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	712	6,833	\$18,207
Accommodation and Food Services	2,628	40,483	\$16,745
Other Services	2,324	11,148	\$32,876
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,324	11,148	\$32,876
Public Administration	2,457	73,932	\$43,641
Federal Government	712	11,270	\$66,786
State Government	898	14,969	\$49,933
Local Government	847	47,693	\$36,197
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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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 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,093	6,830	\$42,906
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,024	5,949	\$39,854
Crop Production	433	1,737	\$38,259
Animal Production	413	3,602	\$39,751
Forestry and Logging	35	111	\$39,034
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	3	11	\$30,493
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	140	488	\$46,696
Mining	69	882	\$63,442
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	24	\$92,562
Mining, except Oil and Gas	45	825	\$62,561
Support Activities for Mining	20	33	\$64,282
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

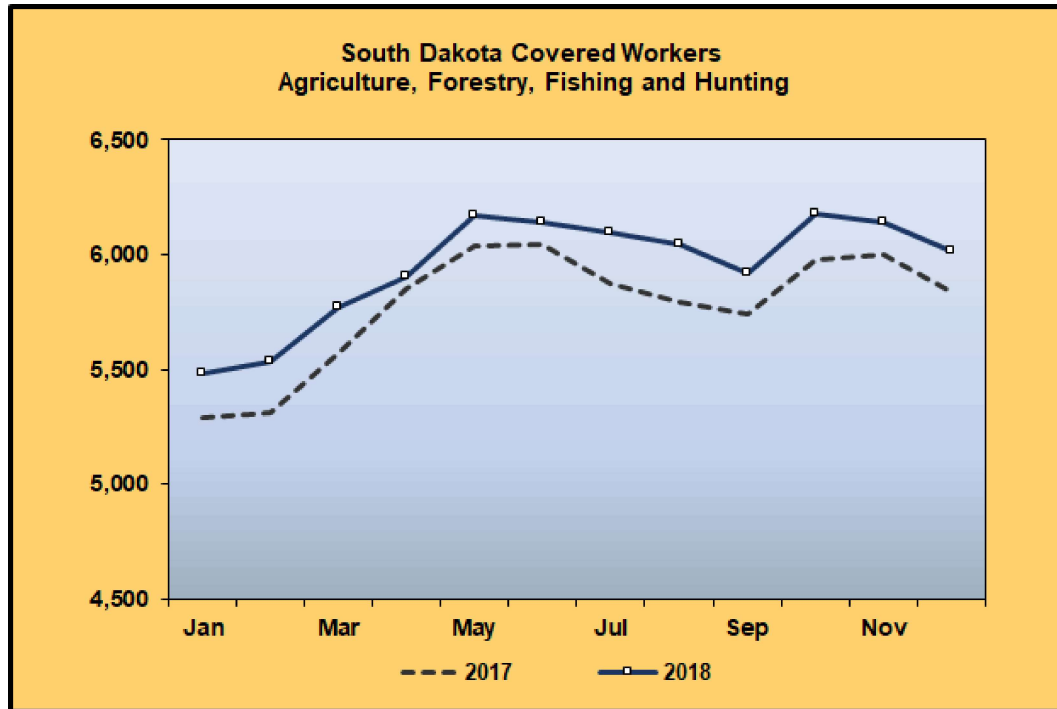
The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** industry added 172 workers (3.0 percent) from 2017 to 2018, for an annual average employment level of 5,949. The annual pay for 2018 was \$39,854, a \$1,259 (3.3 percent) increase compared to 2017. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) sector ranked 13th in both in terms of largest employment and in the most number of establishments in 2018. This sector also ranked 12th in average annual pay at \$39,854.

Three of the five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2017 and 2018. Establishments in **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) had a 4.9 percent gain, followed by **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) gaining 4.4, and **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) tallying 0.5 percent. Establishments in **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) declined by 8.3 percent and **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) lost 9.0 percent.

Establishments in the animal production subsector had an overall increase of 152 workers. Some of the worker growth came from establishments engaged in hog and pig operations. Hog producers are expanding and hiring additional workers to support their operations. The same can be said for cattle operators, who may be involved in raising cattle, milking dairy cattle or feeding cattle for fattening.

Actual worker numbers in order of highest to the lowest are: **Animal Production** (3,602), **Crop Production** (1,737), **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (488), **Forestry and Logging** (111) and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (11).

All subsectors showed an annual wage increase in 2018. Within the Industry, **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) led the way with a \$4,040 increase (15.3 percent). **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) and **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) subsectors increased \$1,752 and \$1,292, respectively, along with **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) and **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) increasing \$1,235 and \$672.



Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

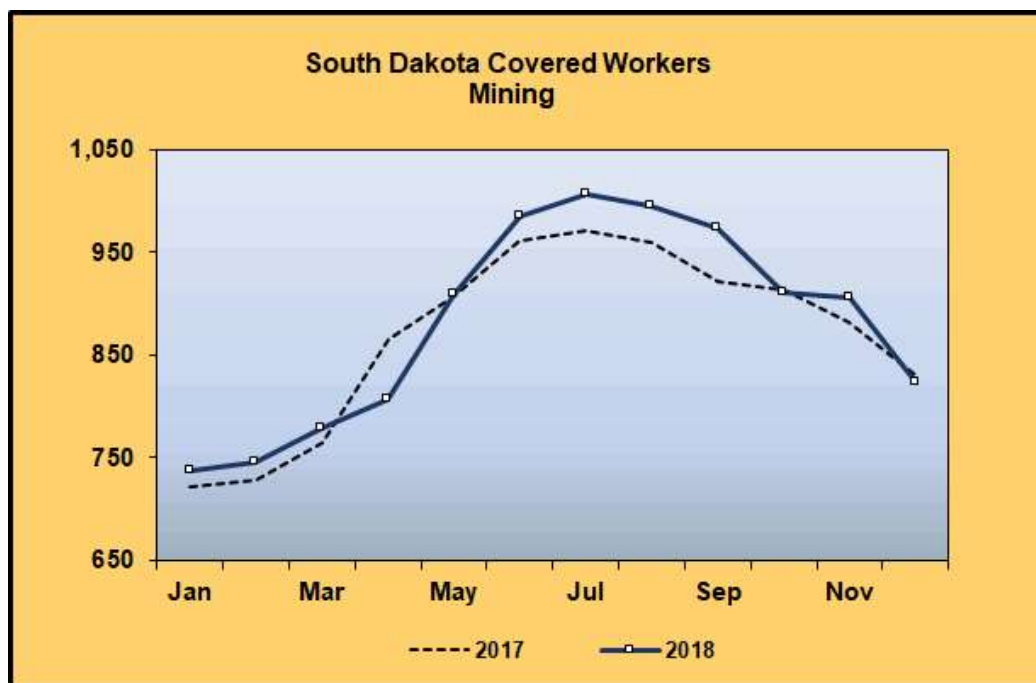
NAICS Sector 21

The **Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction** industry gained 13 workers (1.5 percent) between 2017 and 2018. This gain brought the total for the entire industry to 882 workers. Two of the three subsectors in this industry gained workers, while one was unchanged. The average annual pay for the overall sector increased by \$2,943 (4.9 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$63,442 in 2018. This sector ranked fourth among the higher paying industries; annual pay has remained stable for the past several years.

The **Oil and Gas Extraction** (NAICS 211) subsector's employment and establishment numbers were unchanged between 2017 and 2018. The total employment remained at 24 workers. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, and establishments primarily engaged in recovering liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases. This subsector showed an increase of \$3,258 (3.6 percent) increase in annual pay over the last year.

The **Mining (Except Oil & Gas)** subsector (NAICS 212) added just one employee (0.1 percent). This subsector includes activities engaged in mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. While the employment level increased slightly, the number of establishments decreased from 52 to 45 establishments over the past year. The annual pay for 2018 was \$62,561 an \$2,829 (4.7 percent) increase compared to 2017.

The **Support Activities for Mining** (NAICS 213) gained 12 workers (57.1 percent). The increase brought the total worker level in this subsector to 33 workers in 2018. 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. Along with the increased employment levels also came an increase in annual pay. Annual pay for this subsector increased 6,610 (11.5 percent) over the preceding year.



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 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	4,094	22,969	\$48,983
Construction	4,094	22,969	\$48,983
Construction of Buildings	1,326	5,909	\$47,582
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	408	3,521	\$59,890
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,360	13,539	\$46,759
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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Construction

NAICS Sector 23

The Construction industry is divided into three subsectors. The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector is defined by establishments that perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance and repairs. Work performed in the **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) subsector includes establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects such as highways and dams. This subsector also includes specialty trade contractors whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects. The **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector is defined as establishments whose primary activity is performing specific building construction activities such as pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting and electrical work. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

Worker levels within the **Construction** sector have remained relatively stable the past couple of years; however, there was an increase of 619 workers (2.8 percent) between 2017 and 2018. The average annual pay for this industry sector increased by \$1,596 (3.4 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$48,983 in 2018. From 2017 to 2018 this industry ranked 6th overall in employment and contained the most establishments of all sectors. The Construction sector ranked 10th in annual pay among all sectors in 2018.

Annual pay increased in all three subsectors:

- Heavy and Civil Engineering increased by \$1,469 (2.5 percent)
- Specialty Trade Contractors increased by \$1,426 (3.1 percent)
- Construction of Buildings increased by \$2,330 (5.1 percent)

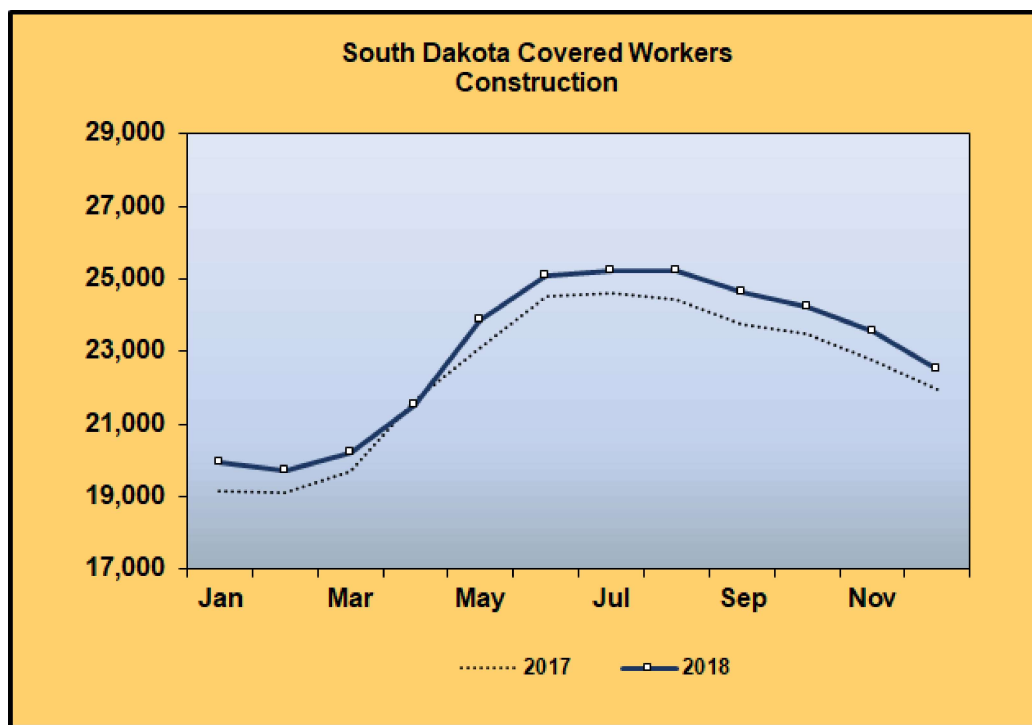
Over the year, two of the three subsectors have shown an increase or remained unchanged in the number of establishments. The **Specialty Trade** subsectors gained 5 establishments while the **Construction of Buildings** subsector remained unchanged with 1,326 establishments. The **Heavy and Civil Engineering** subsector lost 21 establishments bring the total to 3,521 in 2018.

Two of the three subsectors increased worker levels from 2017. **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector added 442 workers (3.4 percent). The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector gained 198 workers (3.5 percent) in 2018. The **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) subsector decreased by 21 workers (0.6 percent) to bring the subsectors total to 3,521 workers.

The average number of workers in the **Specialty Trade Contractors** subsector was responsible for almost three fourths of the increase in workers. Remodeling and building projects kept these specialized trade contractors in demand throughout 2018, requiring additional hiring of skilled craft workers.

The **Building Construction** subsector realized an increase in workers during 2018. Residential and commercial building construction was encouraged by the improved economy and lower mortgage rates dating back to 2017. Rates were stable in the beginning of 2018 but began increasing in the middle of the year. Consumers may choose from many kinds of mortgages with varying interest rates and monthly payments; this flexibility makes it possible for additional people to build homes or commercial property.

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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 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
Food Manufacturing	137	10,280	\$47,663
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	23	212	\$22,684
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	23	527	\$39,907
Apparel Manufacturing	3	55	\$34,626
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	12	\$12,917
Wood Product Manufacturing	59	2,091	\$47,339
Paper Manufacturing	10	692	\$53,558
Printing and Related Support Activities	96	1,320	\$44,348
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
Manufacturing	1,118	44,442	\$49,320
Food Manufacturing	137	10,280	\$47,663
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	23	212	\$22,684
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	23	527	\$39,907
Apparel Manufacturing	3	55	\$34,626
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	12	\$12,917
Wood Product Manufacturing	59	2,091	\$47,339
Paper Manufacturing	10	692	\$53,558
Printing and Related Support Activities	96	1,320	\$44,348
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	39	1,103	\$62,086
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	53	1,587	\$47,986
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	83	1,676	\$59,307
Primary Metal Manufacturing	9	598	\$56,638
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	184	3,934	\$46,144
Machinery Manufacturing	124	6,773	\$51,765
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	38	2,065	\$42,623
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	13	452	\$44,781
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	51	3,593	\$51,958
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	72	2,495	\$38,926
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	95	4,969	\$55,717
*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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Manufacturing

NAICS Sectors 31-33

Manufacturing is the third largest sector in South Dakota, behind Health Care and Social Assistance, and Retail Trade. Overall, the Manufacturing sector had an increase in the number of workers from 2017 to 2018. The manufacturing sector also continued to have an increase in annual pay. Conservative, but steady growth in both employment and pay has continued to be Manufacturing's overall trend in the past few years.

In 2018, the **Manufacturing** sector increased its employment level by 1,361 workers (3.2 percent) to an annual average of 44,442 workers. This sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products. Businesses are involved in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Establishments included in durable goods manufacturing produce 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 2018, 14 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors showed a gain in the number of workers, improving from 10 subsectors gaining workers in 2017. The following showed workers gains in 2018:

- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): 187 workers (1.9 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): 16 workers (3.1 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): 8 workers (17.0 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): 2 workers (20.0 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 57 workers (2.8 percent)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): 24 workers (1.9 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): 13 workers (1.2 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): 53 workers (3.5 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): 4 workers (0.2 percent)
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): 320 workers (5.0 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): 110 workers (5.6 percent)
- Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing (NAICS 335): 17 workers (3.9 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): 673 workers (23.0 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): 14 workers (0.3 percent)

As shown above, the **Transportation Equipment Manufacturing** (NAICS 336) subsector showed a greater increase than all other subsectors in 2018. The increase of 673 workers was mostly within the **Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing** and **Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing** industry groups. Based on new information collected from one of our employer surveys, a business was reclassified within the Manufacturing sector, causing multiplication of worker levels for this subsector. This subsector also noted the expansion of several existing establishments which added workers in response to increased demand for various manufactured products. This growth gave the total employment level in the Manufacturing sector a respectable upgrade.

Despite overall gain in workers for this industry, five of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced decreased worker levels:

- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): 15 workers (-6.6 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): 14 workers (-2.0 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): 33 workers (-5.2 percent)

- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): 63 workers (-1.6 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): 12 workers (-0.5 percent)

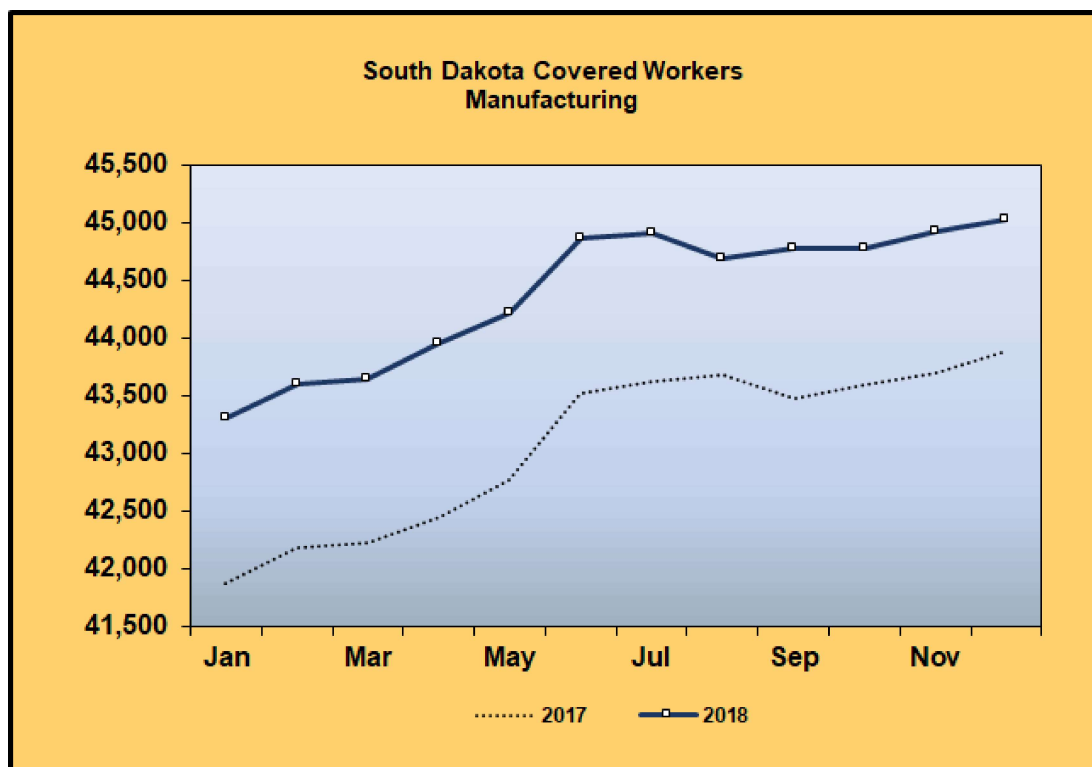
The worker level in subsectors **Textile Mills** (NAICS 313) and **Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 324) remained unchanged from 2017. The 2018 annual pay for the Manufacturing sector was \$49,320, an increase of 3.0 percent compared to the 2017 level of \$47,877. Annual pay increased in 17 of the 21 Manufacturing subsectors:

- Food Manufacturing (NAICS 311): \$1,726 (3.8 percent)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314): \$1,854 (4.9 percent)
- Apparel Manufacturing (NAICS 315): \$1,555 (4.7 percent)
- Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): \$1,208 (2.6 percent)
- Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322): \$2,168 (4.2 percent)
- Printing and Related Support Activities (NAICS 323): \$968 (2.2 percent)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325): \$1,625 (2.7 percent)
- Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326): \$2,023 (4.4 percent)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (NAICS 327): \$2,120 (3.7 percent)
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (NAICS 331): \$4,174 (8.0 percent)
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332): \$302 (0.7 percent)
- Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333): \$1,210 (2.4 percent)
- Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334): \$1,185 (2.9 percent)
- Electrical Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 335): \$2,422 (5.7 percent)
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 336): \$1,918 (3.8 percent)
- Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 337): \$1,394 (3.7 percent)
- Miscellaneous Manufacturing (NAICS 339): \$1,062 (1.9 percent)

While most of the Manufacturing sector had an increase in annual salary, annual pay fell in four subsectors:

- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (NAICS 312): \$3,426 (-13.1 percent)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313): \$1,046 (-4.1 percent)
- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing (NAICS 316): \$1,350 (-9.5 percent)
- Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324): \$11,995 (-9.5 percent)

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Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersector

The **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** supersector is comprised of the wholesale trade sector, the retail trade sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, and the utilities sector. Businesses within this supersector sell or arrange the sale of goods and supplies and retail merchandise to the public, provide transportation of passengers or cargo or generate and/or distribute electricity, gas or water.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,452	85,733	\$39,650
Wholesale Trade	2,819	20,858	\$60,783
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	1,295	10,005	\$64,037
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	1,268	10,312	\$56,386
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	256	541	\$84,414
Retail Trade	3,993	52,263	\$28,594
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	556	7,761	\$47,787
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	181	1,460	\$34,483
Electronics and Appliance Stores	182	1,428	\$42,535
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	403	5,709	\$32,657

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Food and Beverage Stores	341	9,302	\$20,086
Health and Personal Care Stores	245	1,940	\$33,532
Gasoline Stations	630	6,685	\$20,975
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	360	2,705	\$17,273
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	201	2,296	\$21,365
General Merchandise Stores	209	9,323	\$24,144
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	458	2,567	\$24,525
Nonstore Retailers	227	1,089	\$45,994
Transportation and Warehousing	1,469	10,634	\$44,207
Air Transportation	29	276	\$41,899
Truck Transportation	1,039	5,324	\$49,155
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	100	1,289	\$21,636
Pipeline Transportation	12	109	\$101,814
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	14	102	\$24,043
Support Activities for Transportation	145	989	\$49,760
Postal Service	13	30	\$21,264
Couriers and Messengers	75	1,684	\$42,554
Warehousing and Storage	42	831	\$40,773
Utilities	171	1,978	\$84,439
Utilities	171	1,978	\$84,439
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. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise as they sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office.

For the second year in a row, the **Wholesale Trade** sector continued on a downward trend with a drop in worker levels. This sector had a decrease of 131 workers (0.6 percent) from 2017 to 2018, going to 20,858 employees in 2018. Average annual pay had a 4.0 percent growth over the year, with an increase of \$2,359 for a 2018 average annual pay of \$60,783. In South Dakota, the **Wholesale Trade** sector ranked 6th in annual pay and 7th in worker

levels among all sectors in 2018. The majority of establishment, worker level and annual pay changes within this sector in 2018 are due to an industry reclassification that took place in the Wholesale Trade sector.

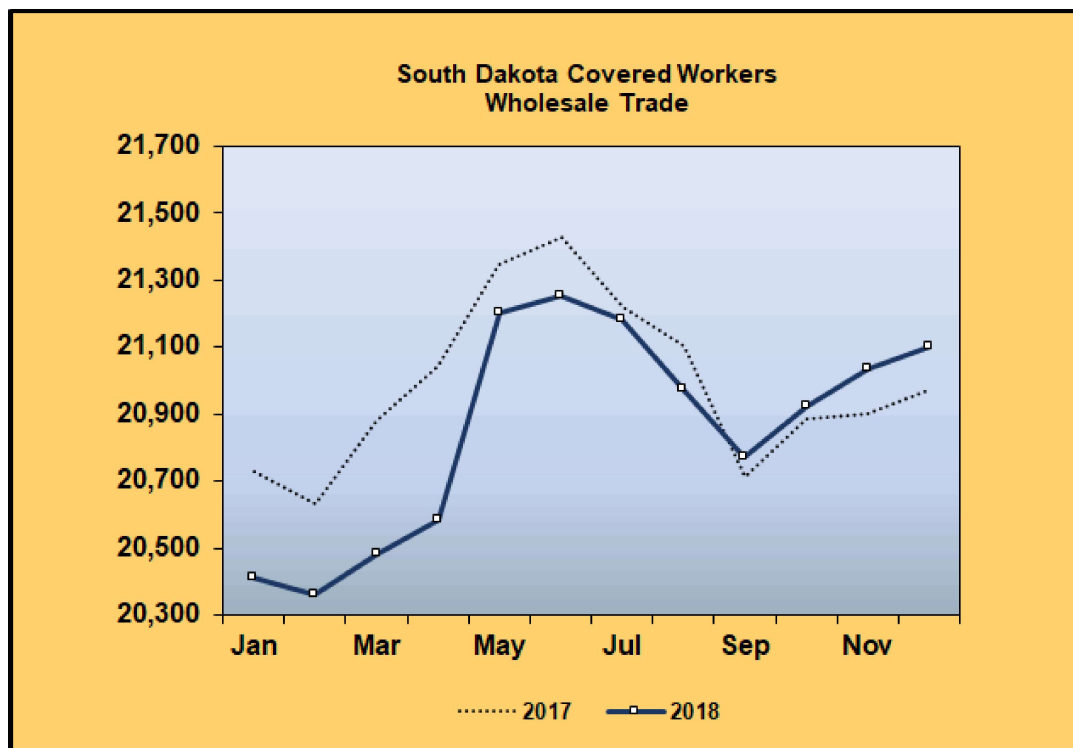
Three subsectors are included in the **Wholesale Trade** sector:

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

Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods had the largest growth in the number of employees and average annual pay increase in the **Wholesale Trade** sector from 2017 to 2018. This subsector added 550 workers (5.8 percent) over the year, totaling 10,005 workers in 2018. The average annual wage increased by 6.5 percent with a gain of \$3,915 from 2017 to 2018. Durable goods are new or used items that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. They include furniture, computers, jewelry, toys, sporting goods and construction materials.

The **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** gained 182 workers (1.8 percent). This subsector had an average annual wage in 2017 of \$52,946 and \$56,386 in 2018, gaining \$3,440 (6.5 percent) over the year. Nondurable goods generally have a normal life expectancy of less than three years. They include groceries, apparel, petroleum, books, paper products and flowers.

The **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector had a loss of 863 workers (61.5 percent) and a drop of \$2,103 (2.4 percent) in annual pay. Although pay decreased for the year, brokers and agents remain one of the higher paid subsectors, as their compensation is based on fees or commissions. Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. Most of the worker level loss is due to the reclassification that took place in this subsector, moving some of the establishments to the Merchant Wholesale Durable and Nondurable Goods subsectors so they are more closely aligned with construction and manufacturing establishments.



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Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

Retail Trade continued a downward trend with a loss of 75 establishments and 738 workers (1.4 percent) from 2017 to 2018. Annual pay increased \$810 (2.9 percent) to a 2018 annual average pay of \$28,594. Retail Trade is ranked second in the number of establishments (3,993) and second in the number of worker levels (52,263 workers). Technology advancements continue to influence the landscape of retail trade. Many retailers have grown their online presence, and some have stepped away from offering storefronts. As consumers continue to shop more online or out of state, the demand for retail workers may continue to decline.

All the subsectors Retail Trade had gains in annual pay. Three subsectors had a growth in employees, and two subsectors had gains in establishments. None of the subsectors experienced gains in all three areas.

From 2017 to 2018, the **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** (NAICS 441) subsector had losses with establishments and worker levels. Over the year, this subsector dropped 40 workers (0.5 percent) and gained \$963 (2.9 percent) in annual pay. Boat dealers, utility trailer dealers, new and used car dealers, motor home dealers and tire dealers are examples of establishments in this subsector.

Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores (NAICS 442) had an increase of 11 workers (0.8 percent) in 2018. Annual pay increased by 2.8 percent to \$34,483 in 2018. Houseware, carpet, furniture, mattress and window treatments stores are all included in this subsector.

The **Electronics and Appliance Stores** (NAICS 443) subsector's annual pay increased \$2,236 (5.5 percent) to a 2018 amount of \$42,535. The worker levels dropped 2.8 percent (41 workers), totaling 1,428 workers in 2018. Establishments include camera shops, computer stores, appliance stores and sewing machine stores.

Building Material and Garden Supply Stores (NAICS 444) gained 59 workers (1.0 percent), despite a loss of nine establishments from 2017 to 2018. Annual pay increased by \$489 (1.5 percent) to \$32,657 in 2018. Establishments include hardware stores, home improvement centers, garden centers, lumber yards and paint stores.

The **Food and Beverage Stores** (NAICS 445) subsector had a decrease of 150 workers (1.6 percent) and a gain in annual pay of \$536 (2.7 percent) from 2017 to 2018. Examples of establishments in this subsector include grocery stores, liquor stores, ice cream stores, butcher shops and take-and-bake pizza shops. The losses in this subsector were mainly within grocery stores and convenience stores.

Health and Personal Care Stores (NAICS 446) had a small drop in worker levels over the year with a loss of seven workers (0.4 percent). The annual pay increased by \$893, bringing the 2018 annual pay average to \$33,532. Establishments in this subsector include pharmacies, beauty supply stores, nutrition stores and sunglasses stores.

Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447) had a 2.4 percent drop in worker levels with the loss of 163 workers. This subsector had a gain of seven establishments, and annual pay increased by \$593 (2.9 percent). Industries 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 at these establishments.

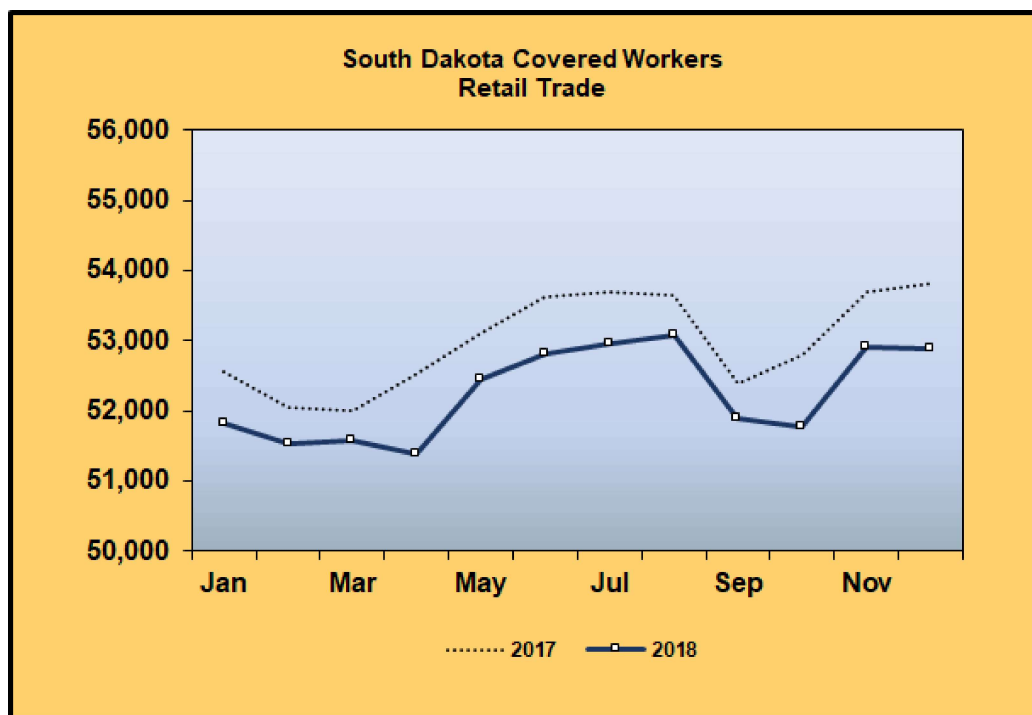
The **Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores** (NAICS 448) subsector had the largest growth of worker levels from 2017 to 2018, adding 72 workers (2.7 percent). Annual pay increased \$316 (1.9 percent) to a 2018 average annual pay of \$17,273. Retail establishments in this subsector sell such goods as shoes, luggage, jewelry, t-shirts, and maternity and family clothing. The popularity of boutiques selling women's clothing and accessories, many of which are scattered throughout South Dakota's smaller, more rural areas, likely helped contribute to this growth.

Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Musical Stores (NAICS 451) had a loss of 49 workers (2.1 percent) over the year. Pay increased by 1.0 percent (\$211). Sewing supply stores, book stores, hobby shops, toy stores, newsstands, piano stores and tackle shops are examples of establishments included in this subsector.

The **General Merchandise Stores** (NAICS 452) subsector had the largest decrease in the number of establishments and worker levels in Retail Trade from 2017 to 2018. This subsector dropped 29 establishments and 327 workers (3.4 percent) to 9,323 workers in 2018. Annual wages increased \$966 (4.2 percent) to a 2018 annual pay of \$24,144. Department stores, supercenters, dollar stores and general stores are the type of establishments included in this subsector.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453) suffered a loss of 54 workers (2.1 percent) over the year. The 2018 annual pay was \$24,525, which is an increase of \$1,315 (5.7 percent) from the previous year. Retail establishments in this subsector include florists, souvenir stores, gift shops, art dealers, cigar stores, mobile home dealers, antique shops, pet shops, fireworks shops and cemetery memorial dealers. Losses occurred in the Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores subsector and in the Florists subsector.

Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454) worker levels fell by 47 workers (4.1 percent), while annual pay inched up \$1,005 in 2018. Establishments in this subsector include direct selling of merchandise, temporary produce stands, vending machine merchandisers, web retailers and home shopping television orders.



Transportation and Warehousing

NAICS Sectors 48-49

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector continued an upward trend with a growth in establishments, workers and annual pay. This sector had an increase of 18 establishments and 190 workers, bringing the total level of workers to 10,634 workers in 2018. The annual pay increased by \$1,173 (2.7 percent) to \$44,207 in 2018.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector splits into several subsectors:

- Modes of transportations (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

Air Transportation (NAICS 481) had the largest worker level decrease with the loss of 26 workers (8.6 percent). The annual pay increased by 8.5 percent or \$3,272 to an annual pay of \$41,899 in 2018. Industries in this subsector provide air transportation of passengers and/or cargo using an aircraft.

The **Truck Transportation** (NAICS 484) had a small increase in worker levels over the year with a gain of seven workers (0.1 percent). This subsector accounts for half of the workforce in this sector with 5,324 workers in 2018. The annual pay increased by \$1,274, making the 2018 annual pay average \$49,155. Establishments included in this

subsector are used furniture moving, farm products hauling (local and long-distance) and container trucking services (local and long-distance).

The **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** (NAICS 485) subsector had a 1.6 percent decline (21 workers) to 1,289 workers in 2018. There was an increase in annual pay of \$780 or 3.7 percent. This subsector includes charter bus services, limousine services, school bus services and cab services. The following three industry groups within the **Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation** subsector experienced worker decreases from 2017 to 2018:

- Taxi and Limousine Service (NAICS 4853)
- Charter Bus Industry (NAICS 4855)

Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486) gained in workforce numbers, adding 20 workers (22.5 percent) in 2018. The 2018 annual pay was \$101,814, which is a gain of \$4,913 (5.1 percent) from the previous year. This subsector uses pipelines to transport products, such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and slurry.

The **Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation** (NAICS 487) subsector had the largest percentage increase in annual pay at 8.6 percent. Annual pay increased \$1,899 to a 2018 annual pay of \$24,043. This subsector had a decline of eight workers (7.3 percent) in 2018. Industries in this subsector utilize transportation to provide recreation and entertainment. It can include establishments such as sightseeing buses, scenic helicopter rides and charter fishing boat services.

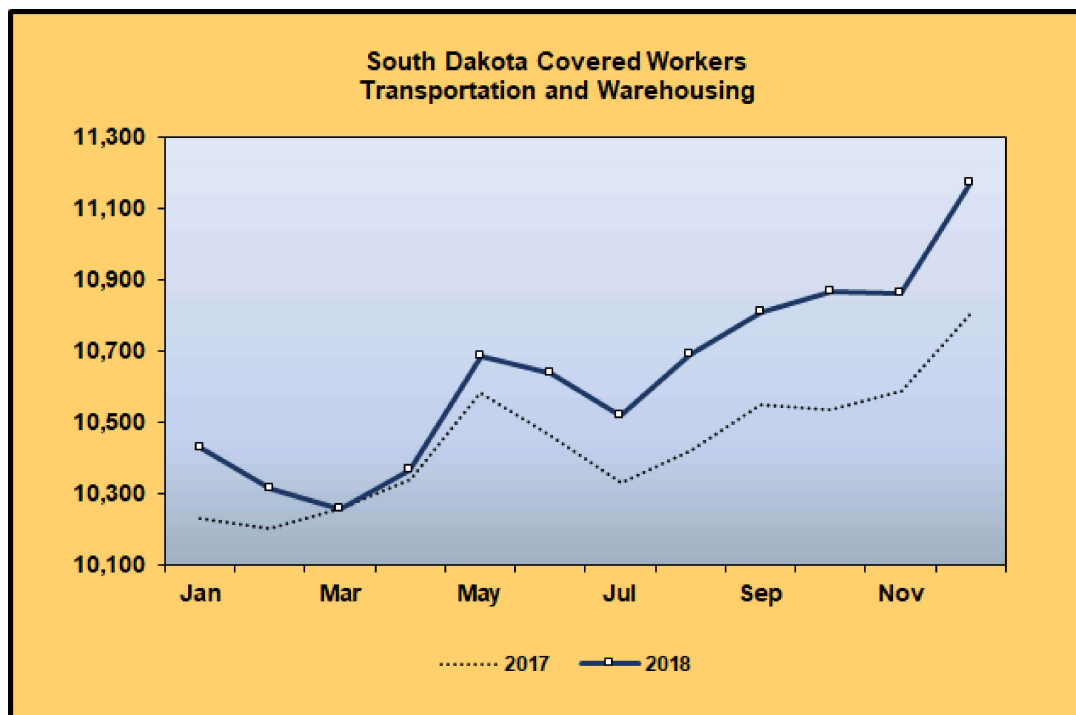
The **Support Activities for Transportation** (NAICS 488) subsector gained 35 workers (3.7 percent) over the year. Annual pay rose \$542 (1.1 percent) to \$49,760. These establishments provide services including air traffic control, motor vehicle towing and freight transportation arrangement. Support activities for air transportation contributed to majority of the growth in worker levels in this subsector.

The **Postal Service** (NAICS 491) subsector remained stable over the year with no change in the number of establishments and a loss of one worker (3.2 percent) in 2018. Annual pay increased 5.9 percent, adding \$1,192 over the year.

The **Couriers and Messengers** (NAICS 492) subsector had the largest increase in the number of workers in this sector with the addition of 111 workers. Average annual wages rose by 0.5 percent with an increase of \$219 in 2018. Couriers and Messengers provide intercity and/or local delivery of parcels and documents without operating under a universal service obligation. The restriction to small parcels partly distinguishes these establishments from those in the transportation industries. The majority of the gain in this subsector was within couriers and express delivery services.

Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493) continued an upward trend with a rise in worker levels. This subsector increased by 74 workers (9.8 percent), which brought the total number of workers to 831 in 2018. There was an increase of \$278 or 0.7 percent. Establishments in this subsector include refrigerated warehousing, grain elevator storage, lumber storage terminals, bulk petroleum storage and general warehousing and storage.

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Utilities

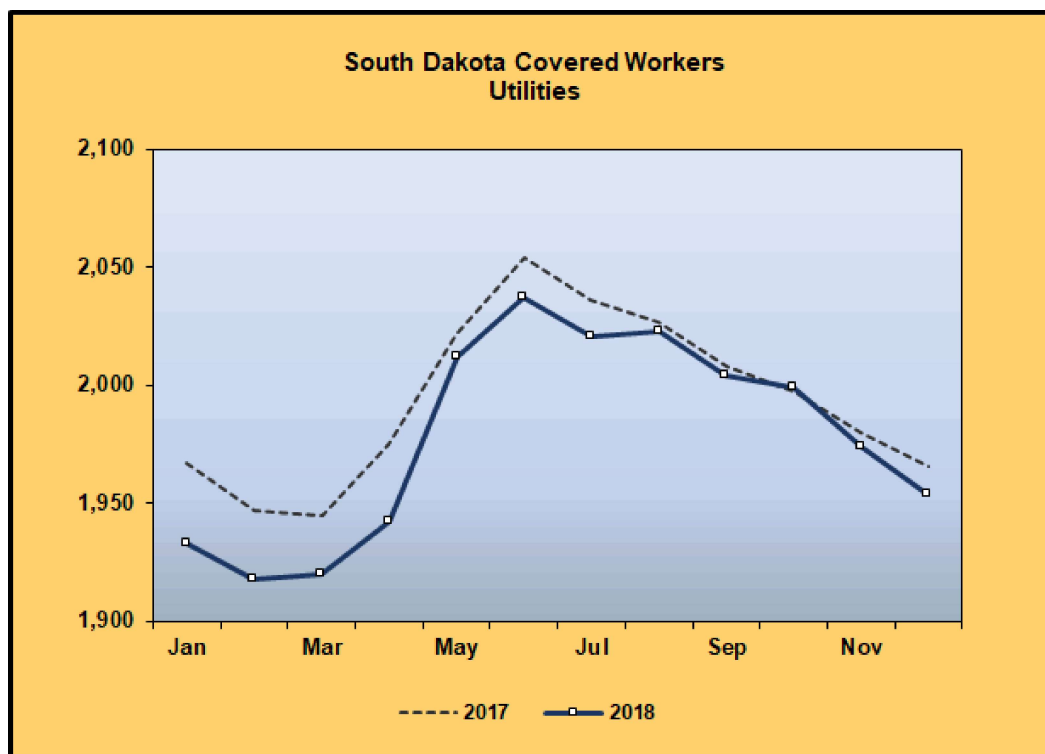
NAICS Sector 22

The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) contains just the one subsector, also titled **Utilities** (NAICS 221). The Utilities sector lost four establishments and decreased 16 workers (0.8 percent) over the year. As of 2018, there were 1,978 workers in the Utilities sector. The annual pay for 2018 was \$84,439, an increase of \$4,158 (5.2 percent) compared to 2017. The Utilities sector consistently experiences one of the highest annual pay statistics. This sector ranked second overall in annual wage, following only the Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS Sector 55). The pay increase for businesses in this industry was significantly higher than the statewide average pay increase of 3.0 percent.

Establishments in this subsector provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utilities services provided vary by utility. Electric power encompasses transmission and distribution, natural gas includes distribution, steam supply involves distribution, water supply offers treatment and distribution while sewage removal includes collection and disposal of waste. Waste management services are excluded from this sector since they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities; however, they do collect, treat and dispose waste materials.

Although the employment and number of establishments in this sector are low comparatively, the importance of the work remains critical. Utilities like power, gas and water are key components of the infrastructure needed for economic development. The utilities industry remains stable because of good annual salaries and low turnover. These workers also provide services so consumers can continue to enjoy simple pleasures like television, heat and lights, just to name a few.

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Information Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	601	5,589	\$49,331
Information	601	5,589	\$49,331
Publishing Industries, except Internet	157	1,212	\$38,772
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	87	612	\$17,003
Broadcasting, except Internet	55	979	\$42,042
Telecommunications	158	2,544	\$62,703
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	88	149	\$70,614
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing & Broadcasting)	56	94	\$75,710
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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Information

NAICS Sector 51

The **Information** sector continued a downward trend with the loss of 131 workers (2.3 percent). This sector went from 5,720 workers in 2017 to 5,589 workers in 2018. Most of this decline came from the **Publishing Industries, except Internet** subsector. The average annual pay did increase at a rate of 4.5 percent or \$2,103, reaching a 2018 level of \$49,331.

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.

Despite a drop in establishments and employees, annual pay in **Publishing Industries, except Internet** (NAICS 511) had a 4.7 percent growth with a gain of \$1,730 in 2018. This subsector had the largest decline in workers in this sector with a loss of 108 workers (8.2 percent). Newspaper publishers, book publishers, software publishers and calendar publishers are examples of establishments included in this subsector. The continued trend from print to electronic distribution of information is quite evident in this subsector.

Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries (NAICS 512) had small gains in 2018, adding two establishments and 10 workers. Annual pay had an increase of 7.2 percent, equaling an increase of \$1,138. Establishments in this subsector include television show production, film distribution agencies, music publishers, drive-in movie theaters and audio recording restoration services.

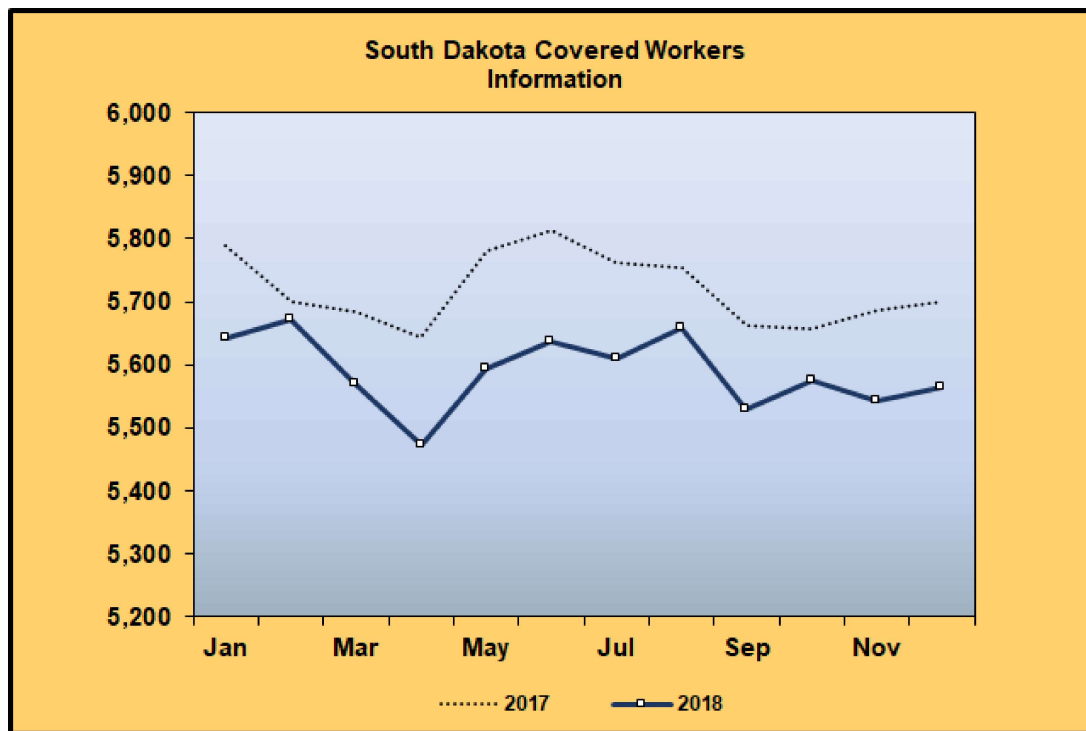
The **Broadcasting (except Internet)** (NAICS 515) subsector continued a downward trend with the loss of 46 workers (4.5 percent). Annual pay increased \$1,476 (3.6 percent) to \$42,042 in 2018. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

Telecommunications (NAICS 517) worker levels dropped in 2018 with the loss of 30 workers (1.2 percent). Annual pay increased by 3.2 percent to \$62,703. Wired broadband internet service providers, cellular telephone services and telecommunication resellers are some examples of the establishments in this subsector. Wired and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers accounted for the majority of the worker loss in this subsector.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector had an increase of 15 workers, or 11.2 percent. Annual pay increased in this subsector by \$3,126 (4.6 percent) for a 2018 average of \$70,614. Data entry services, media streaming services, web hosting and computer data storage services are examples of establishments included in this subsector.

The **Other Information Services** (NAICS 519) had the largest increase in the number of workers from 2017 to 2018 with the addition of 29 workers (44.6 percent). Annual pay grew by \$2,739 in 2018 to \$75,710. The main components of this subsector are news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive internet publishing and/or broadcasting, and web search portals.

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Financial Activities Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,450	28,739	\$60,159
Finance and Insurance	2,288	24,859	\$63,827
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	816	16,371	\$61,327
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	367	1,176	\$119,423
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,064	7,298	\$60,421
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	41	15	\$85,687
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,162	3,879	\$36,669
Real Estate	1,002	2,915	\$35,733
Rental and Leasing Services	154	885	\$38,328
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	6	79	\$52,632
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 saw a loss of 108 workers (-0.4 percent) over the year for an annual average employment level of 24,859 in 2018. Average annual pay increased \$2,992 (4.9 percent) for a 2018 average of \$63,827. This sector has the third highest average annual pay out of all the sectors.

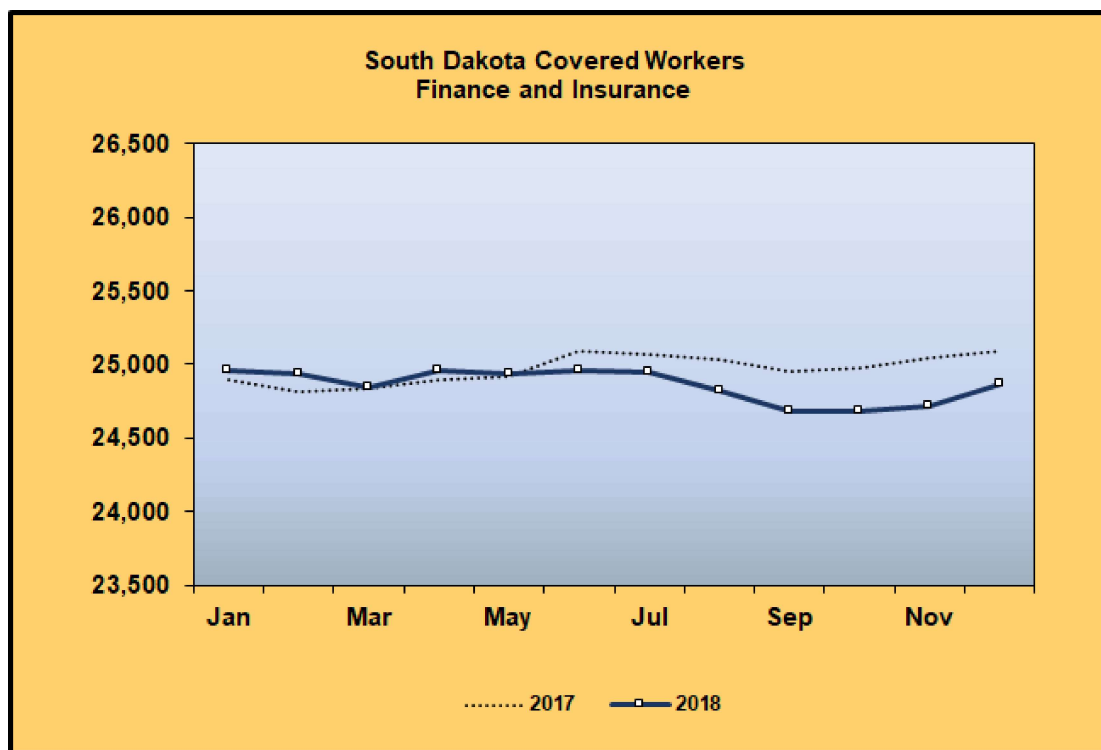
The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or facilitating financial transactions by three principal types of activities. The first activity is to raise funds by taking deposits or issuing securities and incurring liabilities. The second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

The number of workers in the **Credit Intermediation and Related Activities** (NAICS 522) subsector decreased by 163 workers (-1.0 percent) for an annual average of 16,371. Average annual pay increased \$2,893 (5.0 percent) to \$61,327. Worker loss is attributable to non-depository credit intermediation and activities related to credit intermediation. The worker gain is attributable to depository credit intermediation, which includes establishments engaged in commercial banking, savings institutions and credit unions.

The **Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities** (NAICS 523) subsector had the largest increase of workers in this sector with the addition of 104 workers (9.7 percent). The average annual wage rose by 5.8 percent to \$119,423 in 2018. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments which act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Investment advice and portfolio management activities are also included in this subsector.

The **Insurance Carriers and Related Activities** (NAICS 524) subsector experienced worker losses from 2017 to 2018, a decrease of 55 workers. The average annual worker total was 7,298 workers in 2018, compared to 7,353 workers in 2017. Annual pay increased 3.0 percent increase from 2017 to 2018. This subsector includes establishments acting as agents involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, claims adjusting and third-party administration of insurance and pension funds, insurance advisory or insurance ratemaking services.

The **Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles** (NAICS 525) subsector increased to 15 workers in 2018. This subsector experienced the largest increase in annual pay with a gain of \$22,249 (35.1 percent) for an annual average of \$85,687 in 2018. This sector includes insurance and employee benefit funds and other investment pools and funds.



Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

NAICS Sector 53

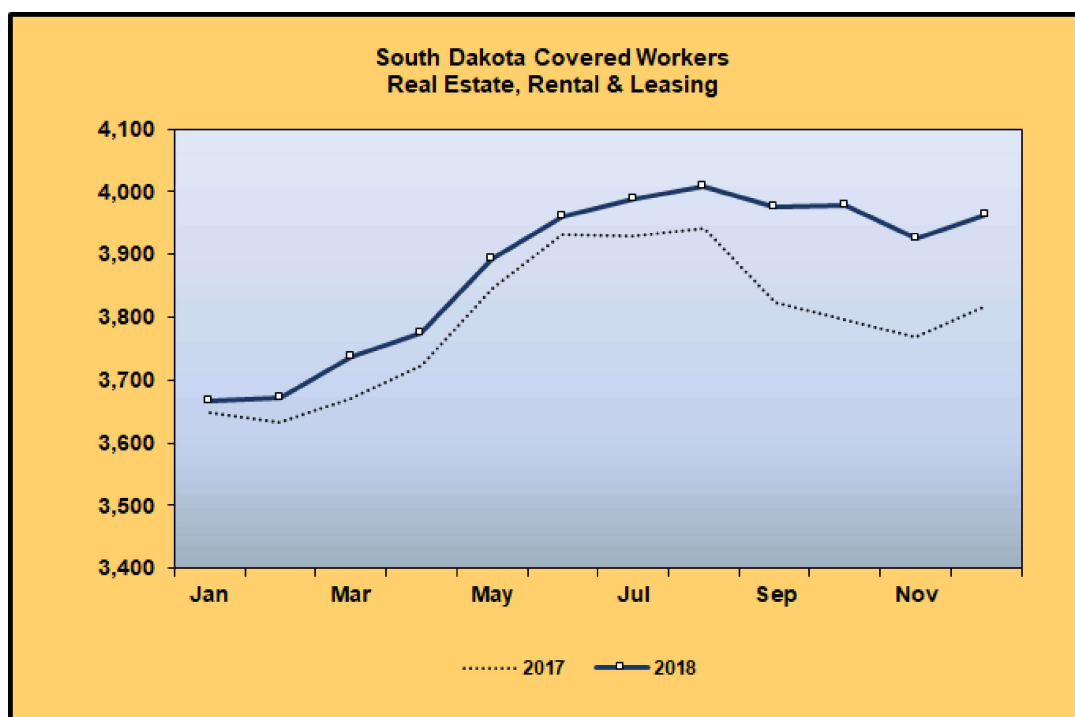
The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** sector gained 85 workers (2.2 percent) from 2017 to 2018 for an annual average of 3,879 workers. The sector had an average annual pay of \$36,669, increasing by \$1,066 (3.0 percent) over the same period.

The sector is comprised of three subsectors: **Real Estate** (NAICS 531); **Rental and Leasing Services** (NAICS 532); and **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** (NAICS 533). Most workers in this industry, approximately 75 percent, are employed in the real estate subsector.

The **Real Estate** subsector had a positive worker change and positive annual pay change from 2017 to 2018. The net gain of jobs totaled 49 workers, an increase of 1.7 percent. Average annual pay strengthened (2.6 percent) to \$35,733. Establishments in the Real Estate subsector are primarily engaged in renting or leasing real estate, managing real estate, selling, buying or renting real estate and providing listing services, appraisal, consulting or escrow services. Activities related to real estate and offices of real estate agents and brokers were responsible for the employment increase. The latter industry group is comprised of establishments involved in acting as agents and/or brokers in either selling, buying or renting real estate for others. Lessors of real estate, the third industry group, saw a loss in employment.

Worker gains also occurred in the **Rental and Leasing Services** subsector. In 2018, the number of workers increased by eight (0.9 percent). Average annual pay within this subsector rose, with an increase of \$1,161 (3.1 percent). The rental of consumer goods such as electronics equipment and home appliances are included in this subsector. This industry group was responsible for most of the worker gain. General rental centers and machinery and equipment rental had small losses of workers. Automotive equipment rental and leasing saw only a slight employment increase. Establishments dealing with consumer goods in this subsector generally operate from a retail-like facility. Establishments leasing machinery and equipment generally work directly with clients or equipment vendors.

The **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets** (NAICS 533) subsector gained 27 workers during 2018. This subsector has small representation in terms of total workers. Businesses in this subsector own patents, trademarks and franchise agreements which they allow others to use or reproduce for a fee; they may or may not have created those assets. Establishments which provide brand name licensing, franchise agreements, industrial design licensing, patent buying and licensing and trademark licensing belong in this industry. Oil royalty companies and oil royal traders also belong in this subsector.



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.

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	5,677	32,353	\$56,386
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,529	14,053	\$61,031
Professional and Technical Services	3,529	14,053	\$61,031
Management of Companies and Enterprises	226	5,265	\$99,669
Management of Companies and Enterprises	226	5,265	\$99,669
Administration & Support, & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	1,922	13,034	\$33,898
Administrative and Support Services	1,787	12,105	\$33,320
Waste Management and Remediation Services	135	929	\$41,417
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

From 2017 to 2018, the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** sector increased by 704 workers (5.3 percent) for an average annual employment level of 14,053. The sector also experienced growth in wages. Average annual pay for 2018 increased by \$1,595 (2.7 percent) to \$61,031.

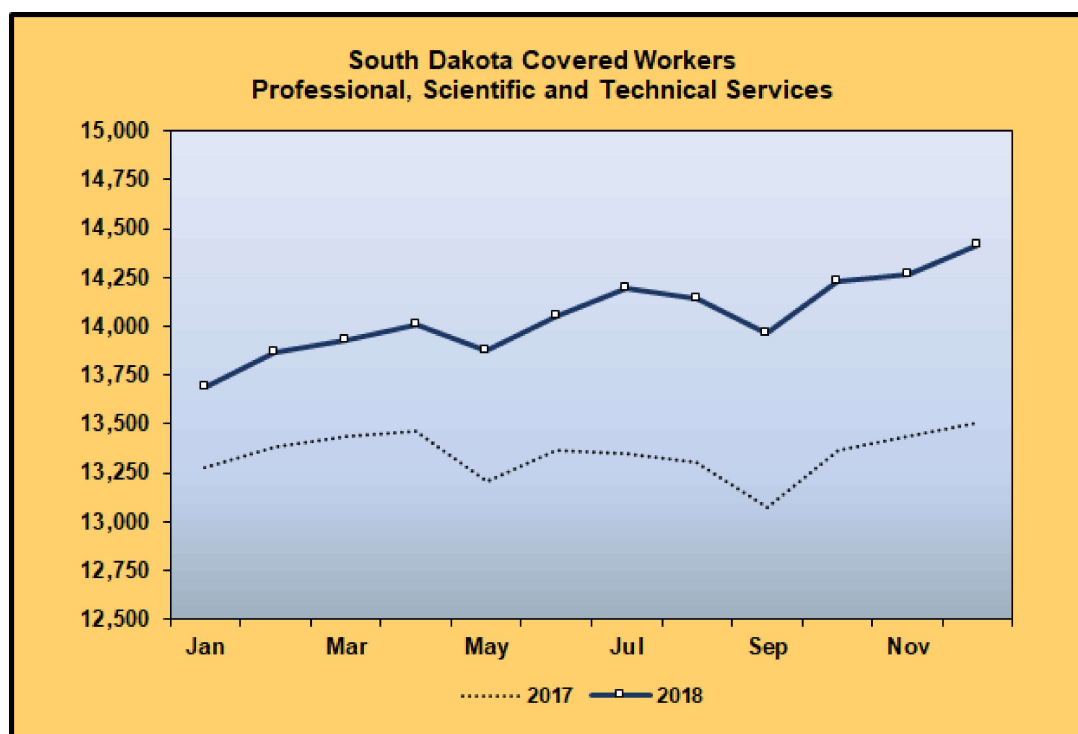
The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping and payroll services; architectural, engineering and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific and technical services. Human capital, the collection of skills, knowledge or other intangible assets of individuals that can be used to create economic value, is a major input in the delivery of these services. Establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees working on individual assignments or as teams assembled to deliver this service to customers. The individual industries of this sector are defined based on the expertise and training of the services provider.

The distinguishing feature of the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** (NAICS 541) subsector is the fact most of the industries grouped in it have production processes almost wholly dependent on worker skills. In

most of these industries, equipment and materials are not of major importance, unlike health care, for example, where "high tech" machines and materials are important collaborating inputs to labor skills in the production of health care. Thus, the establishments classified in this subsector sell expertise. This valuable expertise is provided to clients in a range of diverse industries. Much of the expertise requires degrees, though not in every case.

All nine industry groups within the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services subsector experienced worker increases from 2017 to 2018:

- Legal Services (NAICS 5411)
- Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services (NAICS 5412)
- Architectural and Engineering Services (NAICS 5413)
- Specialized Design Services (5414)
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 5415)
- Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services (NAIS 5416)
- Scientific Research and Development Services (NAICS 5417)
- Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services (NAICS 5418)
- Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (NAICS 5419)



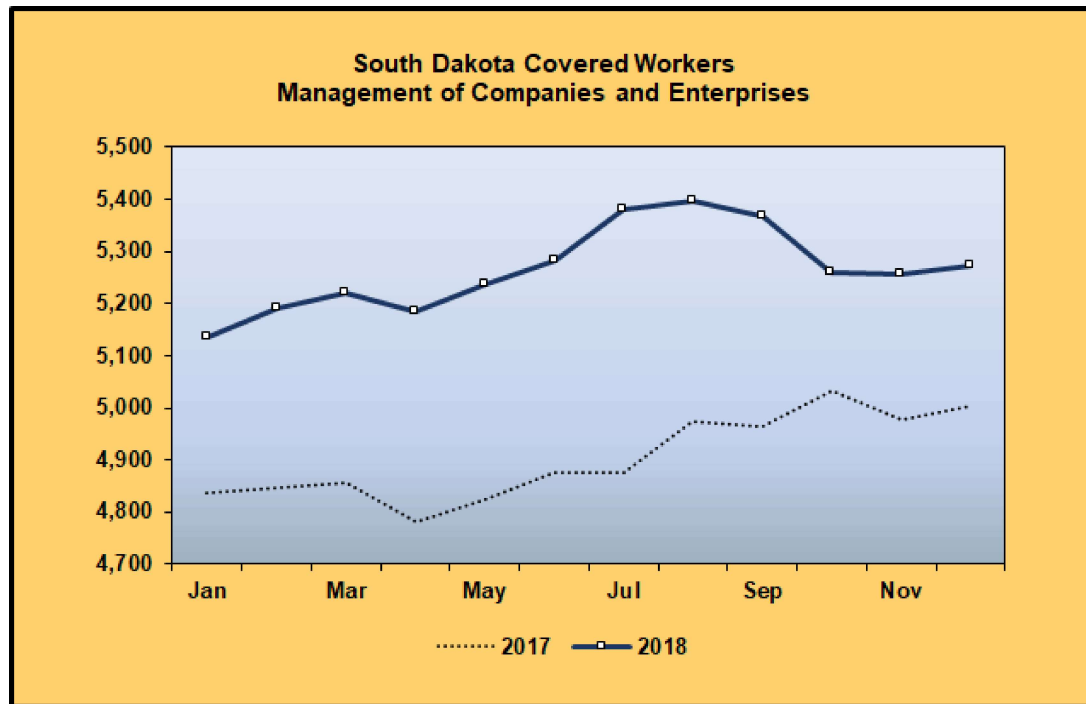
Management of Companies and Enterprises

NAICS Sector 55

Establishments in the **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purposes of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions. This sector's establishments also administer, oversee and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company's enterprise. Typically, corporate offices, centralized administrative offices and district or regional offices fall within this sector. Most workers are in high-level management positions.

The sector saw an increase in employment from 4,904 workers in 2017 to 5,265 workers in 2018, an increase of 361 workers or 7.4 percent. The number of establishments also increased in the past year. This sector had some small management companies start up throughout the course of the year. The spike in employment was due to existing companies expanding, requiring additional workers.

From 2017 to 2018, average annual pay fell by \$3,156, a decrease of 3.1 percent. The sector still retained its ranking as the highest paying sector in 2018, with an average annual pay of \$99,669. The pay structure for the types of skillful positions inherent to this sector's operations encompasses base salaries with additional commission and bonus plans, which can fluctuate from year to year based on the profitability and performance of this sector's establishments. Still, annual pay for this sector was markedly more than other sectors due to its highly skilled occupations.



Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

NAICS Sector 56

The average number of workers increased 0.1 percent for the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** sector throughout 2018. The sector saw a gain of 19 workers. The number of workers averaged 13,034 over the year. The average annual pay for this sector heightened by \$777 (2.3 percent) to \$33,898.

Most of the employment in the industry belongs to the **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector. This subsector experienced a loss of 13 workers (-0.1 percent) in 2018. However, wages did rise 2.3 percent to an annual average of \$33,320. Establishments in this subsector engage in activities supporting the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The processes employed in this subsector (e.g., general management, personnel administration, clerical activities, cleaning activities) are often integral parts of the activities of establishments found in all sectors of the economy.

Worker loss occurred in the following industry groups:

- Employment Services (NAICS 5613)
- Business Support Services (NAICS 5614)
- Other Support Services (NAICS 5619)

The Employment Services industry group comprises establishments engaged in employment placement/search and temporary help services. Examples of such businesses are employment agencies, executive placement services, labor contractors, manpower pools and temporary employment services. Business support services are responsible for much of the loss of workers within this subsector. This industry group comprises establishments engaged in performing ongoing, routine business support functions businesses and organizations would otherwise have to do for themselves.

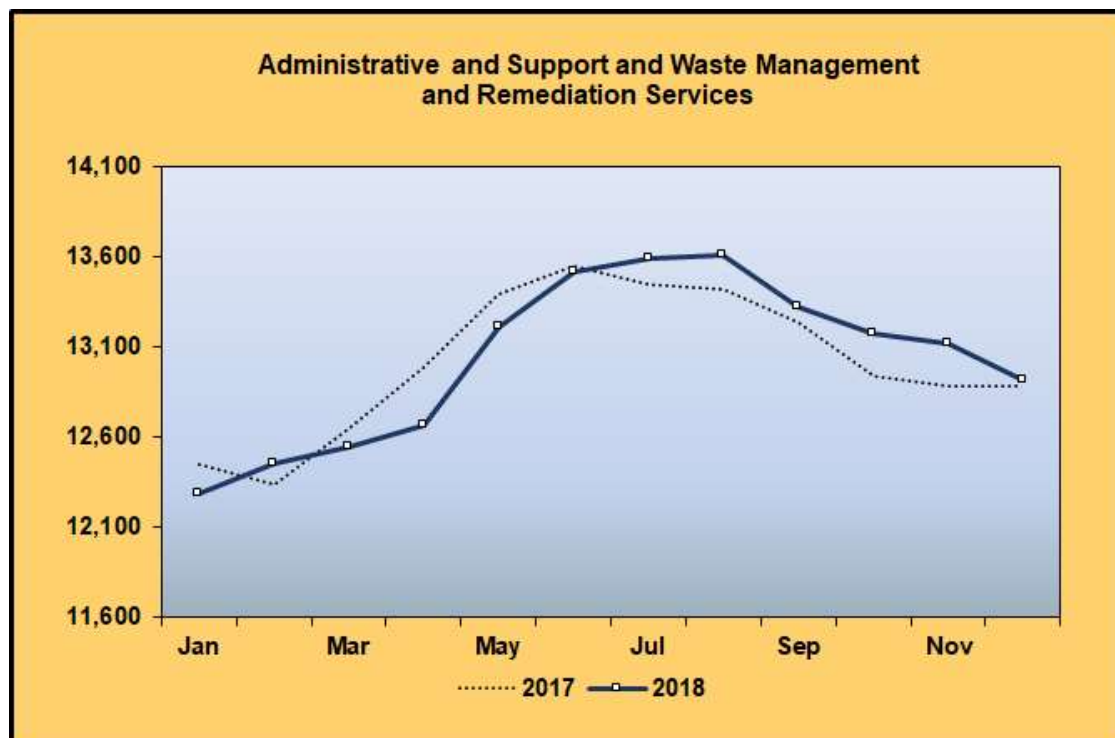
Worker gain occurred in these industry groups:

- Office Administrative Services (NAICS 5611)
- Facilities Support Services (NAICS 5612)
- Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (NAICS 5615)
- Investigation and Security Services (NAICS 5616)
- Services to Buildings and Dwellings (NAICS 5617)

Services to Buildings and Dwellings gained the most workers out of the five industry groups above. This industry group contains businesses performing work in extermination and pest control, janitorial services, landscaping, and carpet and upholstery cleaning.

The other subsector in this supersector is **Waste Management and Remediation Services** (NAICS 562). Establishments in this subsector collect, treat and dispose of waste materials. This can include local hauling of waste materials; sorting recyclable materials from the trash stream; providing for the cleanup of contaminated buildings, mine sites, soil or ground water; and providing septic pumping and other miscellaneous waste management services. The average number of workers for this subsector increased by 32 (3.6 percent) in 2018. Annual pay showed an increase of \$767 (1.9 percent) for an average of \$41,417. Employment increases occurred in each of the three industry groups:

- Waste Collection (NAICS 5621)
- Waste Treatment and Disposal (NAICS 5622)
- Remediation and Other Waste Services (NAICS 5629)



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 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	3,005	67,867	\$50,399
Educational Services	369	3,703	\$29,868
Educational Services	369	3,703	\$29,868
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,636	64,163	\$51,584
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,532	17,468	\$75,791
Hospitals	62	25,386	\$55,871
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	391	13,158	\$28,257
Social Assistance	651	8,151	\$24,015
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

After steadily increasing employment between 2002 and 2015, the private **Educational Services** sector lost employment for the third straight year in 2018. From 2017 to 2018, the sector decreased by 41 workers (-1.1 percent) for a total level of 3,703. The average annual wage for 2018 was \$29,868, an increase of \$105 (0.4 percent) from 2017.

The **Educational Services** sector is made up of establishments providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centers. Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home and through diverse means, such as correspondence, television, the internet or other electronic and distance learning methods. The training provided by these establishments may include the use of simulators and simulation methods. It can be adapted to the needs of the students; for example, sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability. These establishments may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

Educational Services is comprised of only one subsector, also entitled **Educational Services** (NAICS 611). Within the subsector are the following industry groups:

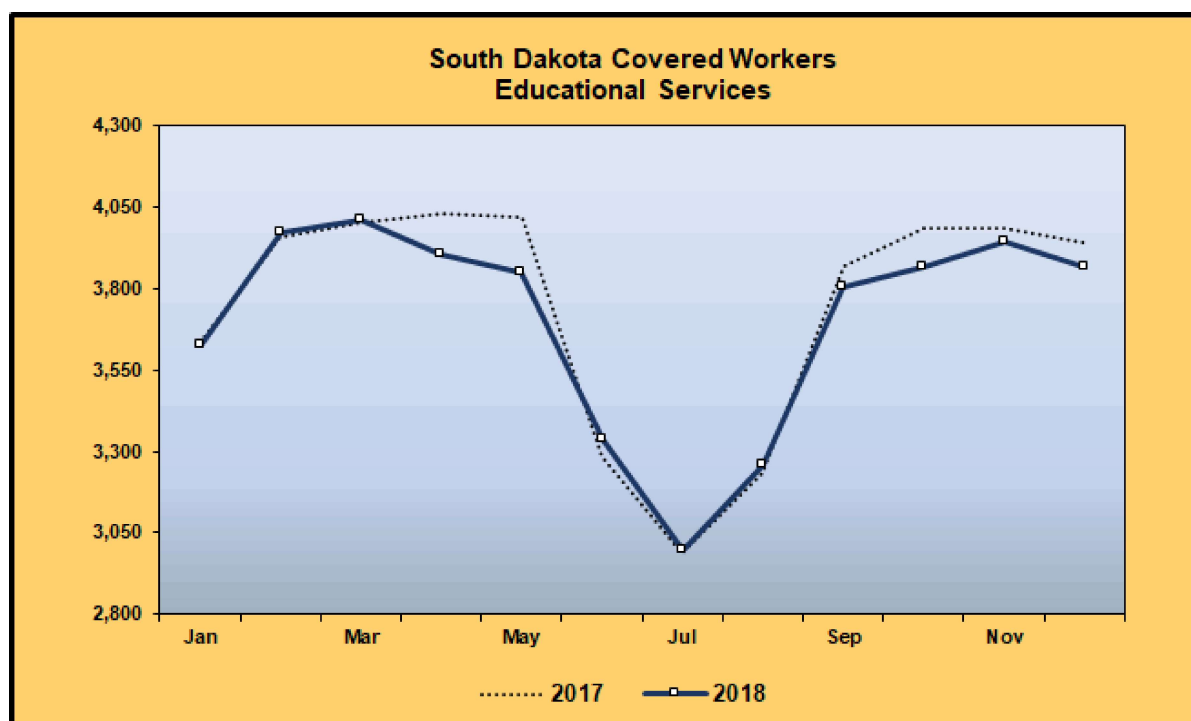
- Elementary and Secondary Schools (NAICS 6111)
- Junior Colleges (NAICS 6112)

- Colleges and Universities (NAICS 6113)
- Business, Computer and Management Training (NAICS 6114)
- Technical and Trade Schools (NAICS 6115)
- Other Schools and Instruction (NAICS 6116)
- Educational Support Services (NAICS 6117)

The recent slump in worker levels can mostly be attributed to employment losses at colleges and universities along with establishments engaged in business, computer and management training. Worker gains were observed for elementary and secondary schools.

The **Educational Service** sector is widely considered counter-cyclical. Typically, when the economy is doing well and unemployment is at a very low rate, more working adults go to work. More career and job prospects available for working adults, in turn, lead to lower school enrollment, decreased profit and a lower need for teachers/instructors at schools.

Establishments in this sector are privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit. Publicly owned establishments, usually owned and operated by state and local governments, are not included in this analysis. Statistics for those types of establishments are analyzed under the Public Administration supersector. Roughly ten percent of the employment within the educational sector falls in privately owned establishments, with the remainder being in publicly owned establishments.



Health Care and Social Assistance

NAICS Sector 62

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector saw both employment and wages rise in 2018. Compared to other sectors, this sector has the highest level of employment and the highest amount of total wages paid out in South Dakota. The number of workers in 2018 increased by 1,137 (1.8 percent) for a total of 64,163. Average annual wages increased \$947 (1.9 percent) for an annual average of \$51,584 per worker for the year. The **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector is made up of the following four subsectors:

- Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621)

- Hospitals (NAICS 622)
- Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)
- Social Assistance (NAICS 624)

This sector continues to ride the wave of a long-term growth trend due to several key, ongoing factors, including:

- Technological advancements in diagnosis and treatment of injuries, illnesses and disease
- South Dakota's aging population enjoying longer life expectancies and more active lifestyles in later years
- Greater specialization of healthcare facilities, especially in the more populated areas of the state

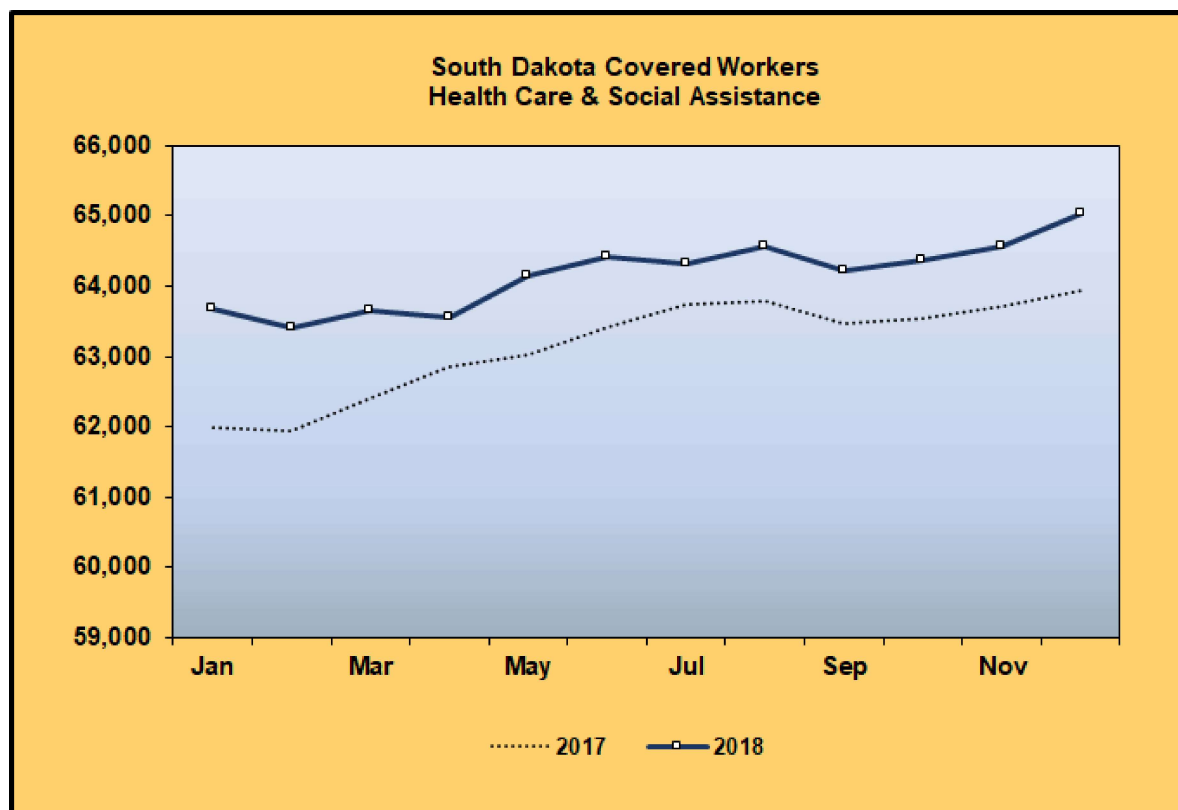
Establishments in the **Ambulatory Health Care Services** subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. The subsector gained 371 workers (2.2 percent) in 2018 for a total of 17,468. The average annual wage increased; however, it was a small increase of \$299 (0.4 percent). Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process. One example of such service is home health care. Establishments within home health care engage in providing skilled nursing services in the home such as physical therapy, medication help, counseling, dietary and nutritional service, speech therapy and intravenous therapy.

The **Hospitals** subsector is comprised of establishments providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services including physician, nursing and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. These establishments provide inpatient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process. Some of the largest establishments in South Dakota belong to the Hospitals subsector. The number of workers in 2018 increased by 349 (1.4 percent) to 25,386. This subsector showed an increase in average annual wage, increasing \$1,524 (2.8 percent) for a yearly average of \$55,871.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** subsector also produced growth in employment and wages. Employment rose 2.0 percent to 13,158 workers. Average annual pay rose 2.9 percent to \$28,257 per worker. This subsector's establishments provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. Assisted living facilities for the elderly is an example of such an establishment. Care is provided for an extended period of time to people requiring nursing care. Core staff are registered or licensed practical nurses who, along with other employees, provide nursing and personal care assistance. Other establishments included in this category are assisted living facilities for the elderly where personal care services typically include room, board, supervision and assistance in daily living, such as housekeeping services. These types of assisted living facilities do not have on-site nursing care.

Establishments in the **Social Assistance** subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. Vocational rehabilitation services belong to this subsector. Business activities include providing job counseling, job training and employment for persons with disabilities. In 2018, this subsector saw an increase of 157 workers (2.0 percent) totaling 8,151. The annual average wage rose by 3.3 percent to \$24,015.

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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 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,340	47,315	\$16,957
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	712	6,833	\$18,207
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	156	1,355	\$18,119
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	50	635	\$26,917
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	506	4,843	\$17,090
Accommodation and Food Services	2,628	40,483	\$16,745
Accommodation	640	8,860	\$19,653
Food Services and Drinking Places	1,988	31,623	\$15,930
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

For 2018, the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector showed an increase of 140 workers (2.1 percent) for an average worker level of 6,833. The average annual wage also grew. From 2017 to 2018, the average wage rose 2.4 percent to \$18,207.

The Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons. The following three subsectors make up the sector:

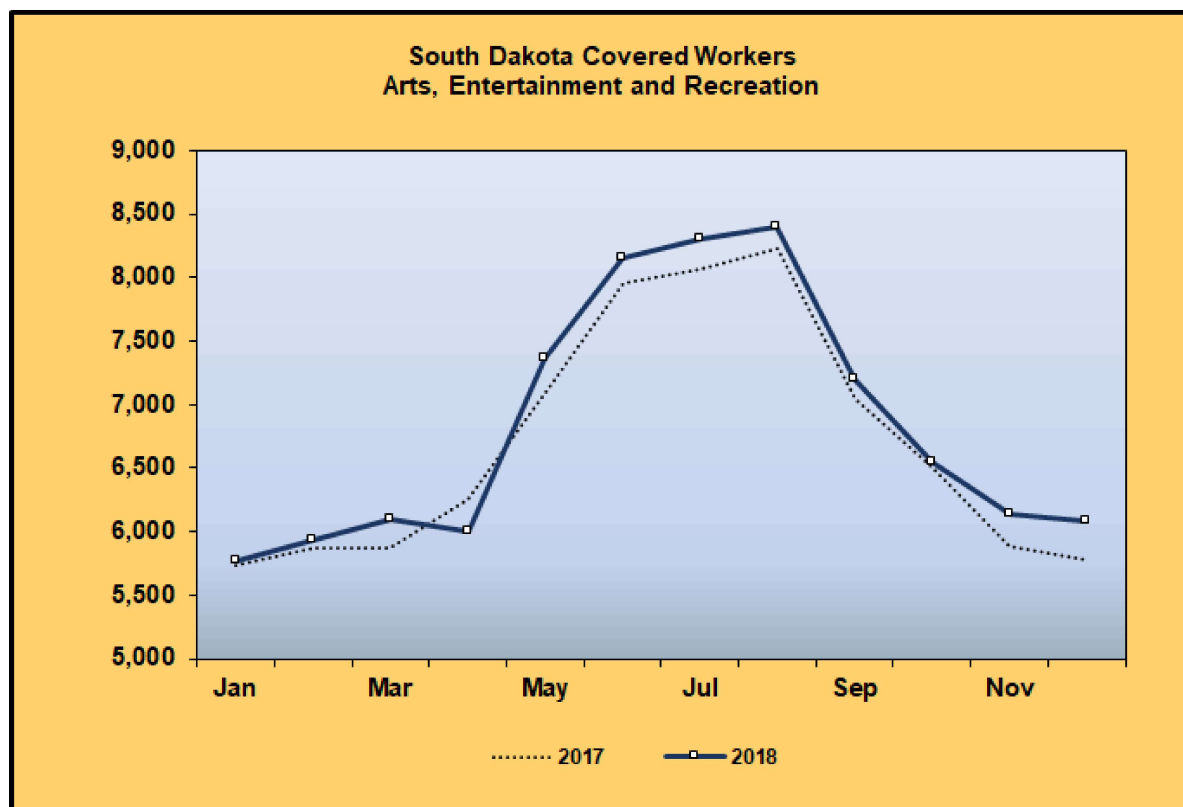
- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries (NAICS 711)
- Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions (NAICS 712)
- Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries (NAICS 713)

The **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** subsector involves 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, including independent (i.e., freelance) entertainers and the establishments that manage their careers. Worker levels increased in 2018, gaining 96 workers (7.6 percent) for an annual average of 1,355. Average annual pay grew 1.6 percent to \$18,119. Spectator sports, promoters of performing arts and sports and independent artists, writers and performers were responsible for the worker gain within the subsector. Performing arts companies saw an employment decline while agents and managers for public figures remained the same from 2017.

Establishments in the **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** subsector engage in the preservation and exhibition of objects, sites and natural wonders of historical, cultural and/or educational value. This subsector saw an increase of 26 workers (4.3 percent) for a total of 635. Wages also increased \$884 (3.4 percent) to an annual average of \$26,917.

Establishments in the **Amusement, Gambling and Recreations Industries** subsector (1) operate facilities where patrons can primarily engage in sports, recreation, amusement or gambling activities and/or (2) provide other amusement and recreation services, such as supplying and servicing amusement devices in places of business operated by others; operating sports teams, clubs or leagues engaged in playing games for recreational purposes; and guiding tours without using transportation equipment. The subsector gained 18 employees (0.4 percent) for a total of 4,843 in 2018. Average annual wages increased 2.2 percent to a yearly average of \$17,090 per worker.

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Accommodation and Food Services

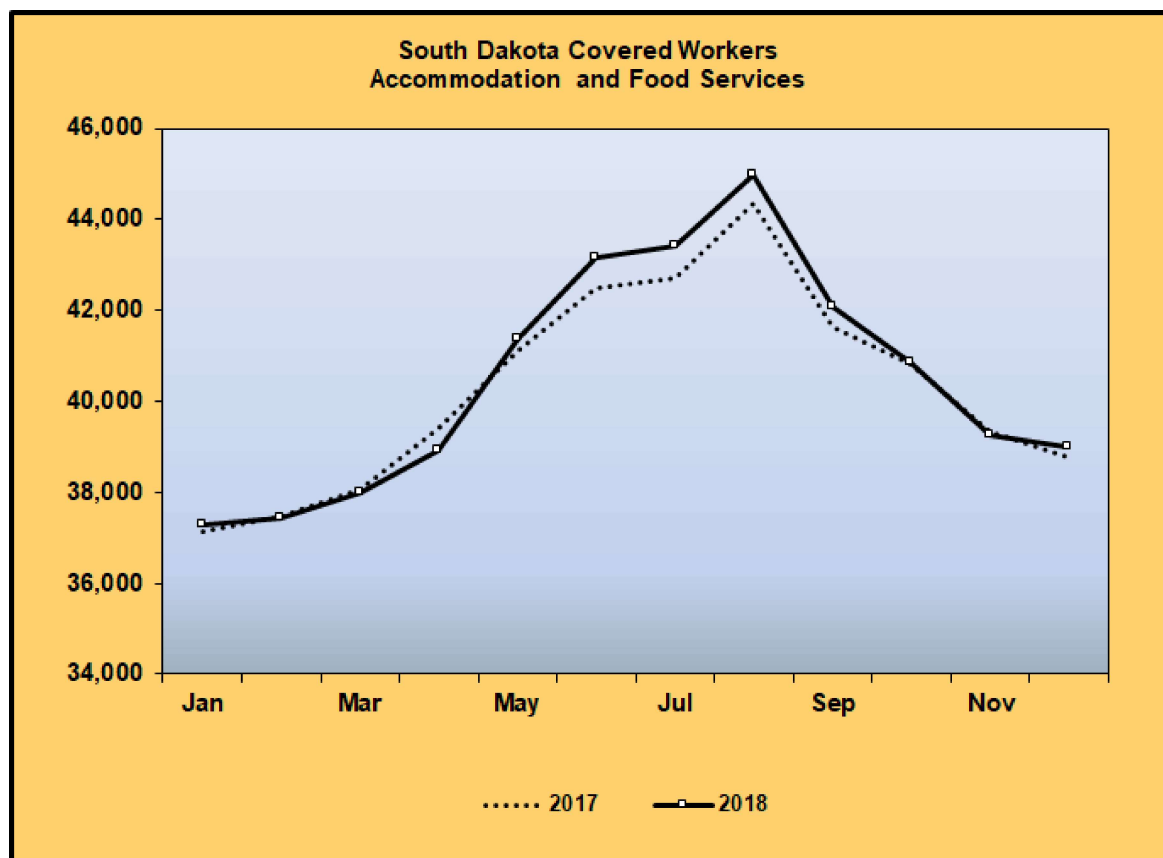
NAICS Sector 72

The **Accommodation and Food Service** sector gained 209 workers in 2018, an increase of 0.5 percent. Wages also increased. The annual average wage of a worker in the sector was \$16,745, up \$505 (3.1 percent) from 2017. Establishments in this sector provide customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

The **Accommodation** (NAICS 721) subsector saw growth in both employment and wages. The subsector increased by 134 workers (1.5 percent) to an annual average of 8,860. The average annual pay increased 1.4 percent to \$19,653 per worker. Establishments here provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers and others. Traveler accommodation was most responsible for the worker gain, with RV parks and recreational camps showing a slight employment gain and rooming and boarding houses showing a slight loss.

The **Food Services and Drinking Places** (NAICS 722) subsector also saw growth in employment and wages from 2017 to 2018. The subsector increased by 75 workers (0.6 percent) for an annual average of 31,623. Average annual pay increased 3.6 percent to \$15,930. Establishments prepare meals, snacks and beverages to customer order for immediate on/off premises consumption. Some provide food and drink only, while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment. The two industry groups which saw growth were special food services (food service contractors, caterers, mobile food services) and restaurants and other eating places. The industry group with declining employment was drinking places.

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Other Services Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,324	11,148	\$32,876
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,324	11,148	\$32,876
Repair and Maintenance	1,061	4,460	\$40,269
Personal and Laundry Services	527	2,992	\$25,418
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	525	3,502	\$30,552
Private Households	211	194	\$19,872
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** industry includes a wide variety of establishments which offer an assortment of services. Four subsectors are a part of the **Other Services** 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)

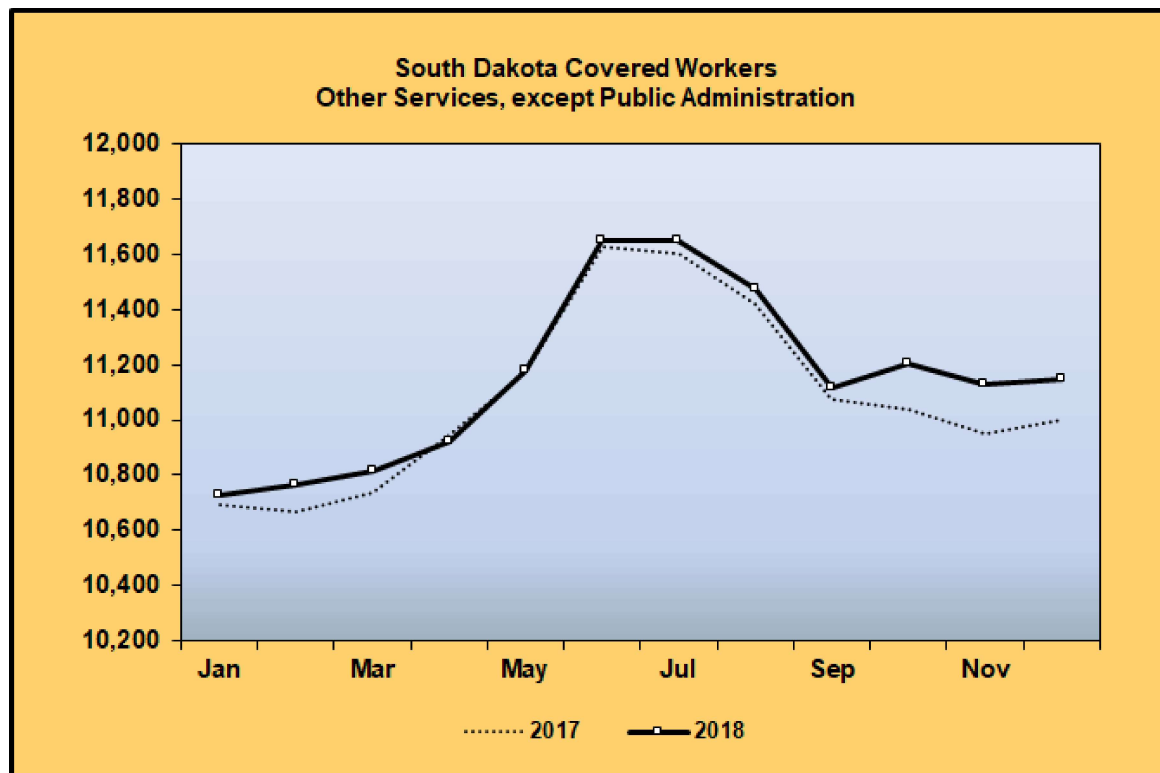
The greatest employment growth within this supersector was in the **Repair and Maintenance** subsector. The number of workers increased by 83 for a new total of 4,460, a 1.9 percent growth rate. The average annual wage also grew. The yearly wage per worker increased \$1,444 (3.7 percent) to \$40,269. The establishments in this subsector recondition machinery, equipment and other products to working order. These establishments also typically provide general or routine maintenance (i.e., servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and to avert breakdown and unnecessary repairs. Many establishments serve both businesses and personal households, ensuring a complementary customer base.

The next highest employment growth came from the **Personal and Laundry Services** subsector. The average number of workers in 2018 was 2,992, an increase of 42 (1.4 percent). The annual average wage was a 6.4 percent increase over 2017, reaching \$25,418 in 2018. This subsector includes establishments providing personal and laundry services to individuals, households and businesses. Services performed include: personal care services; death care services; laundry and dry-cleaning services; and a wide range of other personal services, such as pet care (except veterinary) services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services and dating services.

The **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** subsector had negative employment growth over 2018. The subsector lost 42 workers for a 2018 worker level of 3,502. On an encouraging note, average annual wages grew at a pace of 4.7 percent to \$30,552. These establishments coordinate and promote religious activities; support various causes through grantmaking; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members.

Private Households also saw a decrease in employment over the year. The subsector lost 13 workers, decreasing 6.3 percent and slumping to 194 workers. Average annual wages strengthened by 2.6 percent to \$19,872. Establishments in the subsector are private households employing domestic personnel on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. These private households may employ individuals such as cooks, maids, nannies, butlers, cleaning people, private nurses and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. These workers may be paid hourly, or on a salary or per job basis.

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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.

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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector, Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	2,432	73,564	\$42,804
Federal Government	712	11,270	\$66,786
Federal Government	712	11,270	\$66,787
State Government	898	14,969	\$49,933
State Government Education	28	5,973	\$53,087
State Government, excluding education	870	8,996	\$47,839
Local Government	847	47,693	\$36,197
Local Government Education	215	25,565	\$37,120
Local Government, excluding ed. tribal government*	553	14,394	\$35,187
Local Tribal Government excluding education	46	5,787	\$34,434
Local Tribal Government Education	33	1,947	\$36,792
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Federal Government

The number of **Federal Government** workers decreased by 80 (-0.7 percent) from 2017 to 2018 to a new total of 11,270. The federal government industry during 2018 showed a \$2,374 (or 3.7 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$66,786. This annual pay remains one of the highest paying industries in South Dakota.

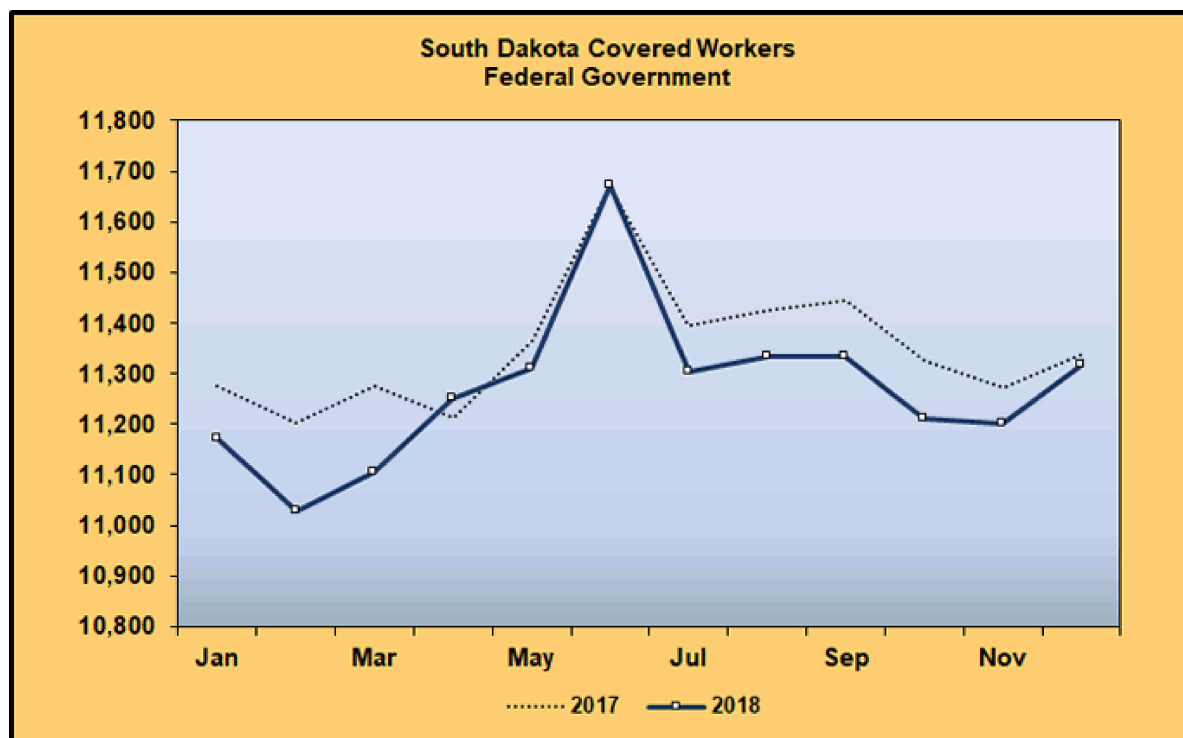
Federal government is a system that divides up power between a strong central national government and smaller local and state governments which remain integrated with one another by the national government. Some areas of public life are under the control of the national government, and some areas are under control of the local governments. Federal government systems usually have a constitution that specifies what areas of public life the national government will take control over and what areas of public life the state governments will take control over. Federal government is best utilized in large countries where there exist diverse groups of people with diverse needs with a common culture. Thus, the federal government helps to address the wide variety of needs of a geographical area.

General Medical and Surgical Hospital establishments providing diagnostic and medical treatment to inpatients with a wide variety of medical conditions saw an increase of 80 workers between 2017 and 2018. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. These establishments provide other services such as clinical laboratory services. Veteran hospitals and health care facilities are included in this category. Annual pay complemented the worker level growth, as it increased \$1,332 or 1.9 percent.

Professional and Technical Services showed modest worker level gains. Administrative and general management consulting services were needed as additional employees were hired. Architectural and engineering services were responsible for some of the growth. Agencies grouped in all other professional services such as weather forecasting and inspection services supported the increase of workers.

Worker levels in **National Security and International Affairs** slumped by 52 workers to 989 between 2017 and 2018. Annual pay rose slightly by 0.6 percent or \$373 to settle at \$61,452 for its annual average. Federal government establishments of the Armed Forces including the National Guard engaged in national security and related activities are included in this category.

Administration of Environmental Quality Programs felt some worker loss throughout 2018. A net decline of 20 workers brought the total for the year to 987. This loss of employment, however, did not affect the pay structure. The pay rose to \$71,996, a 5.2 percent increase. This industry comprises government establishments occupied in environmental protection programs, sanitation engineering oversight and water quality control administration.



State Government

State Government worker numbers showed a minor increase of 35 workers (or 0.2 percent) from 2017 to 2018 for a new total of 14,969 employees. The growth was comprised of small increases in several agencies. In the same time frame, state government showed an increase in annual pay for a new level of \$49,933 which equates to 1.2 percent growth.

A state government is a unit of government that distinctively makes and enforces laws for a state. State governments administer to the local needs of an area. State governments have certain reserved powers, specific powers and responsibilities that the national government does not have. In general, state governments are responsible for regulating trade within state borders and for establishing regulations for local corporations. State governments also administer to the needs of the many smaller local governments by establishing charters for county and city government. State governments play a strong role in regulating the educational system of their states and establishing licensing rules for professionals who practice in the state.

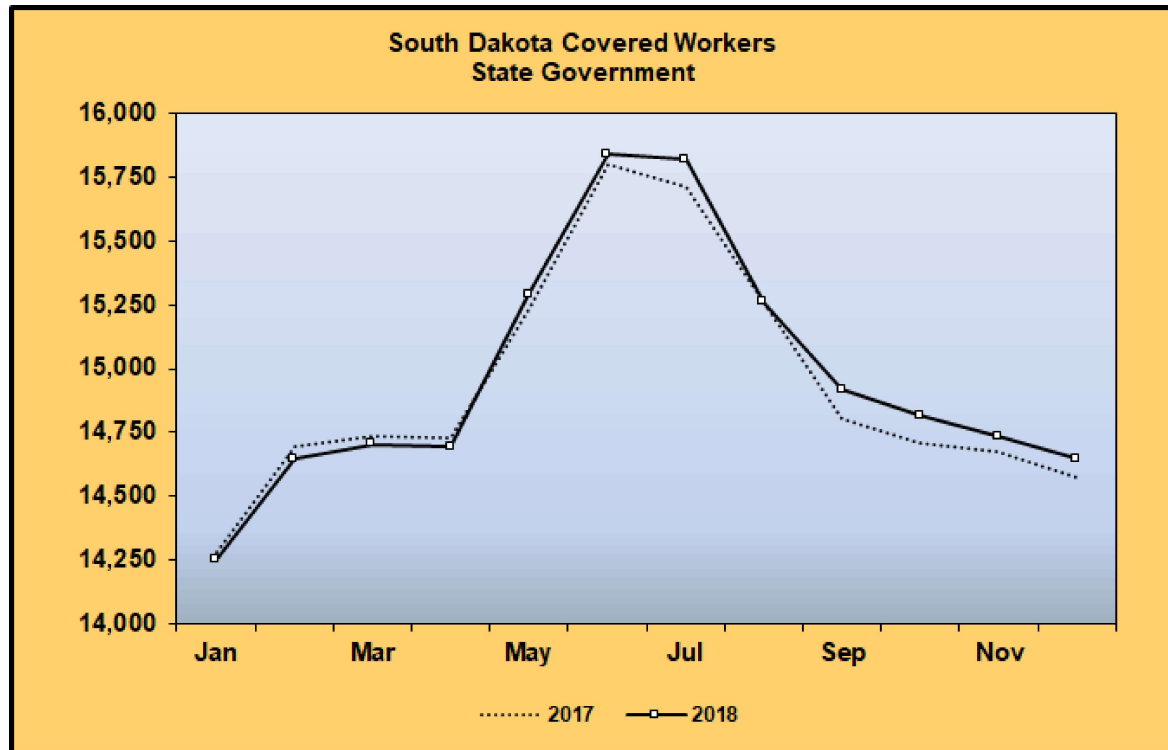
Educational Services had most of the worker gains during 2018. An additional 49 workers were attained, equating to an 0.8 percent increase. Annual pay showed a small increase of \$436 for a new annual average of \$53,087. The establishments within education provide instruction and training in a wide selection of subjects. Specialized establishments such as colleges, universities and training centers furnish the instruction.

The **Educational Program** industry comprises government establishments primarily engaged in the central coordination, planning, supervision and administration of funds, policies, intergovernmental activities, statistical reports and data collection, and centralized programs for educational administration. Government scholarship programs are included in this industry. State education departments, university regents or boards and educational

statistical centers are all included. Work study and student labor earnings are not covered under unemployment insurance laws and are therefore excluded.

Establishments belonging in the **Administration of General Economic Programs** category had a steady increase of workers in 2018. Employment figures finished the year gaining 14 workers. Here we find economic development agencies, small business development agencies and agencies responsible for the regulation of agricultural marketing and commodities programs.

One area that took a hit in employment figures was state general medical and surgical hospitals and assisted living facilities for the elderly and other persons unable to fully care for themselves. A total of 51 workers were eliminated from 2017 and 2018. These establishments continue to provide medical treatments for a variety of medical conditions. Skilled nursing facilities care for the elderly and persons who are unable to fully care for themselves.



Local Government

Local Government worker levels expanded by 414 workers (or 0.9 percent) from 2017 to 2018 for a new figure of 47,693 employees. For this same time period, local government also showed a \$649 (or 4.6 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$36,197.

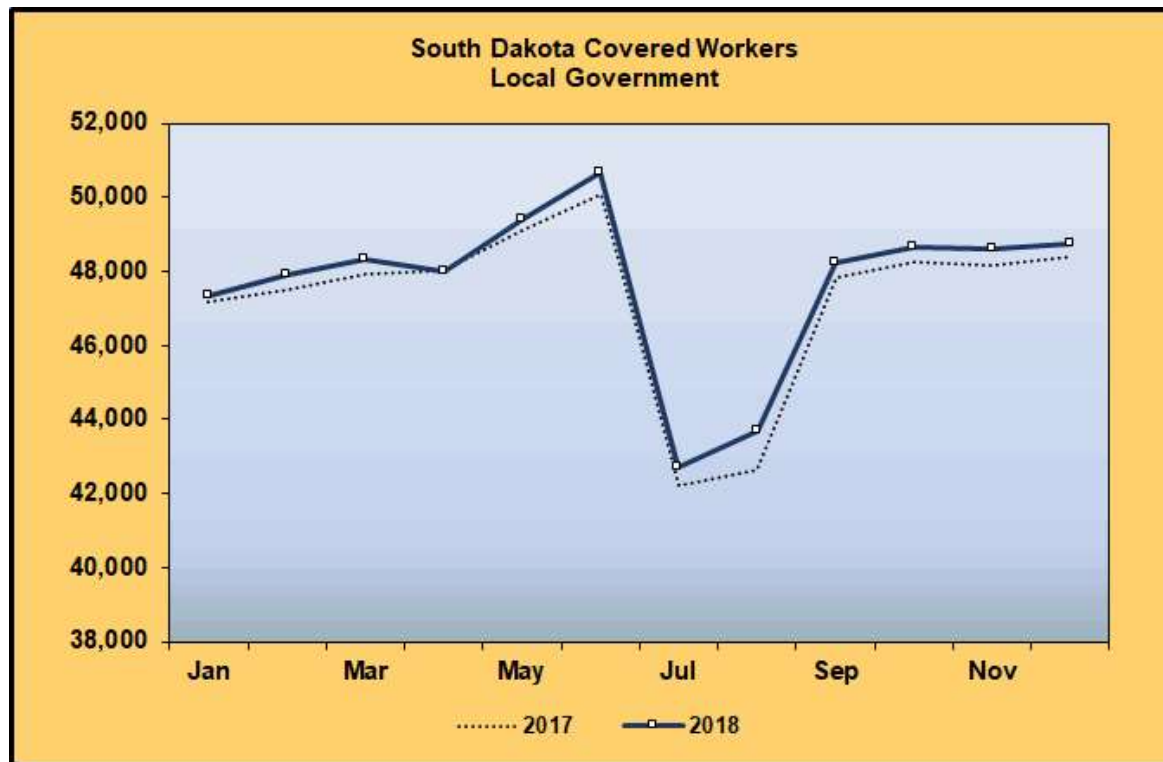
Local government is an administrative body for a small geographic area, such as a city, town, county or state. Local governments typically have control over their specific geographical region and cannot pass or enforce laws that will affect a wider area. Local governments can elect officials, enact taxes and do many other things that a national government would do, but on a smaller scale. The authority granted to local governments is derived from the state in which they are located and from the state constitution.

Educational Services, much like last year, experienced growth in its worker levels throughout 2018. This industry grew by 226 workers. Establishments provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. Instruction and training are provided by specialized establishments such as schools, colleges, universities and training centers. Elementary and secondary schools involved in furnishing academic courses and associated course work that comprise a basic preparatory education, expanded adding workers.

Executive, Legislative Offices and General Government showed improvement in employment levels in 2018. A gain of 224 workers was realized. Offices of government executives, legislative bodies, public finance and general

government support belong in this group. Other general government support agencies and tribal governments expanded adding workers.

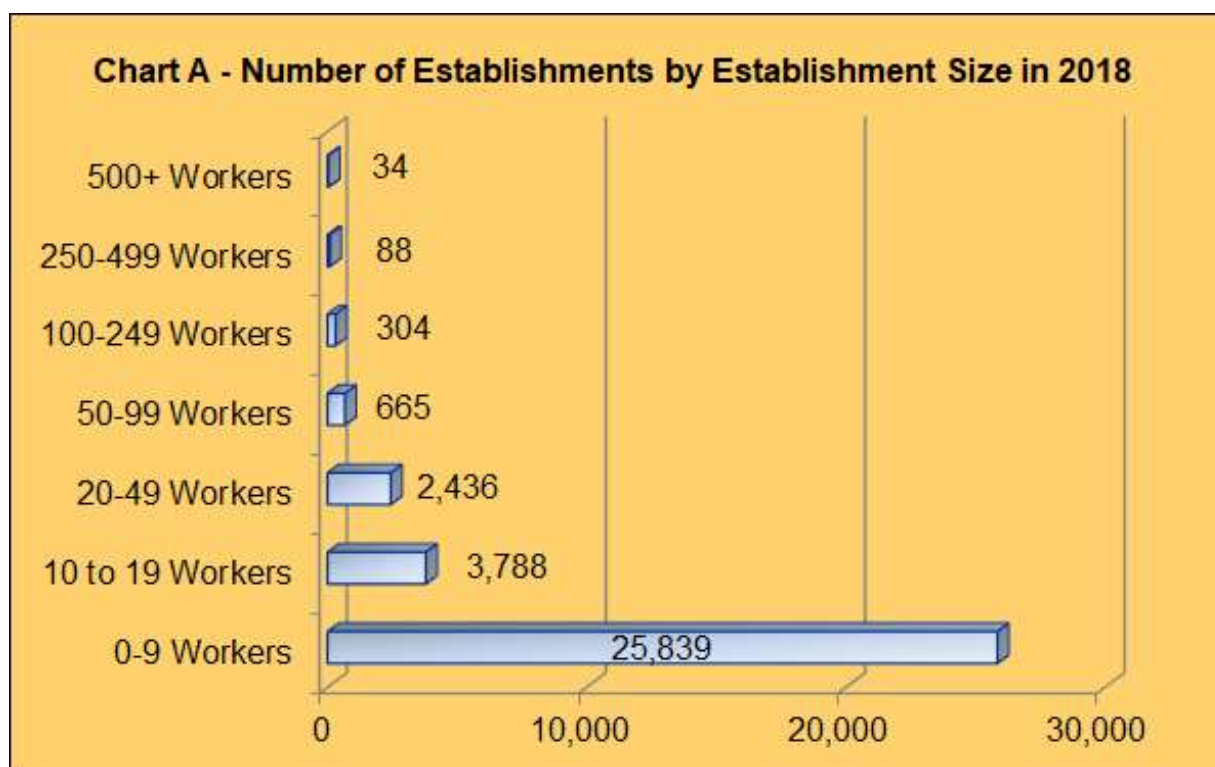
Some of the employment growth can be attributed to population increases and migration into South Dakota's larger cities and expanded city programs to meet the needs of its constituents. It is important to remember tribal government data has been included in Local Government in these annual summaries since 2001.



Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

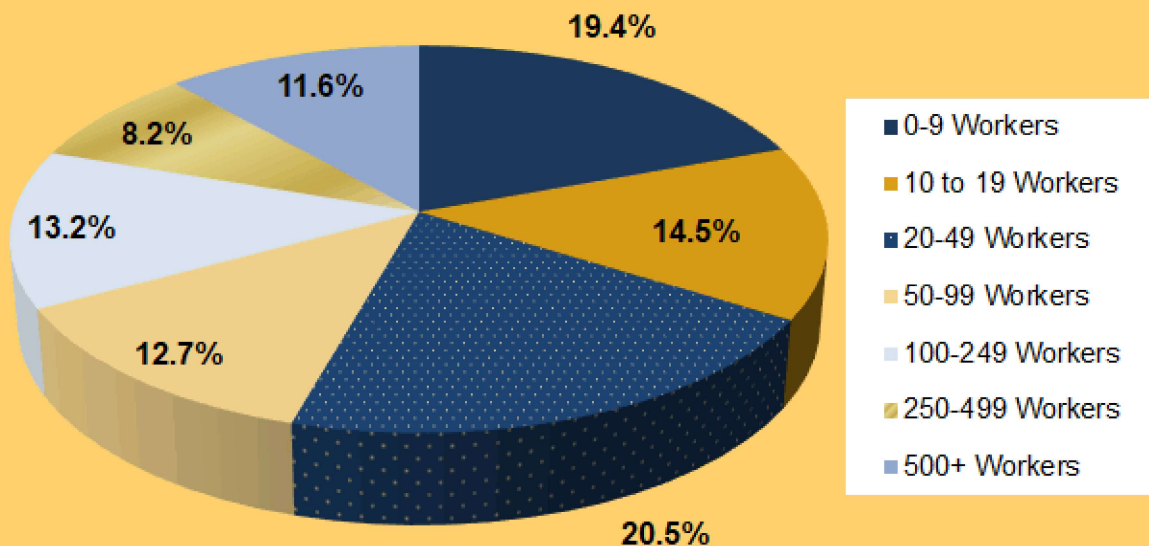
Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity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

Graph A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2018 the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 77.9 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. Graph B indicates that smaller businesses (fewer than 10 workers) employed only 19.4 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2018. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.

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Chart B - Distribution of Employees by Establishment Size in 2018

**Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Supersector
2018**

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	951	84	43	11	3	0	0
Workers	3,055	1,110	1,186	705	479	0	0
Annual Pay	\$38,537	\$42,970	\$42,992	\$50,552	\$57,253	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,536	311	192	39	16	*	*
Workers	8,607	4,152	5,435	2,691	2,084	*	*
Annual Pay	\$38,578	\$48,055	\$55,789	\$60,104	\$61,696	*	*
Manufacturing							
Establishments	614	174	161	76	53	28	12
Workers	1,884	2,379	5,219	5,404	8,827	8,827	11,902
Annual Pay	\$37,333	\$41,435	\$48,731	\$49,285	\$50,999	\$51,174	\$50,448

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Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Supersector, continued 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,261	1,244	681	172	69	24	*
Workers	18,691	16,500	19,982	11,392	10,458	8,182	*
Annual Pay	\$41,303	\$38,042	\$43,626	\$42,989	\$37,155	\$28,757	*
Information							
Establishments	474	58	48	16	3	*	*
Workers	1,026	798	1,446	1,052	393	*	*
Annual Pay	\$50,130	\$44,022	\$44,504	\$45,266	\$61,147	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	2,992	253	132	31	27	8	7
Workers	7,272	3,340	3,847	2,024	4,132	3,100	5,024
Annual Pay	\$52,874	\$57,005	\$70,748	\$72,539	\$65,865	\$55,036	\$58,172
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	5,016	346	230	46	30	6	3
Workers	9,399	4,667	6,745	3,180	4,538	1,812	2,012
Annual Pay	\$56,122	\$49,547	\$49,533	\$59,891	\$52,622	\$61,310	\$94,969
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	2,047	414	307	141	69	17	10
Workers	6,090	5,695	9,540	9,507	10,716	5,537	20,783
Annual Pay	\$39,562	\$39,016	\$41,095	\$38,618	\$45,399	\$48,912	\$69,324
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,885	713	591	119	29	0	0
Workers	6,905	9,957	17,616	7,854	4,095	0	0
Annual Pay	\$14,830	\$15,383	\$16,569	\$19,080	\$21,181	\$0	\$0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Supersector, continued 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Other Services							
Establishments	2,063	191	51	14	5	0	0
Workers	5,489	2,455	1,485	947	772	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,592	\$33,258	\$36,217	\$34,209	\$25,609	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	25,839	3,788	2,436	665	304	88	34
Workers	68,418	51,052	72,500	44,755	46,493	28,918	40,849
Annual Pay	\$40,600	\$36,967	\$39,842	\$42,179	\$45,657	\$44,563	\$63,030

County Information

The table below indicates 56 percent (37) of the counties showed worker growth from 2017 to 2018. The highest percentage gains occurred in Moody, Hamlin and Tripp counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln and Pennington counties.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 42 percent (28) of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Perkins, Campbell, Edmunds and Bennett counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Perkins, Hughes and Brown counties. Mellette county remained unchanged.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2018							
County	2017	2018	Percent Change	County	2017	2018	Percent Change
Aurora	900	946	5.1%	Hyde	540	555	2.8%
Beadle	8,518	8,659	1.7%	Jackson	733	712	-2.9%
Bennett	883	839	-5.0%	Jerauld	1,503	1,461	-2.8%
Bon Homme	1,753	1,723	-1.7%	Jones	428	426	-0.5%
Brookings	18,390	18,635	1.3%	Kingsbury	1,699	1,695	-0.2%
Brown	20,711	20,649	-0.3%	Lake	4,886	5,022	2.8%
Brule	1,880	1,939	3.1%	Lawrence	11,696	11,714	0.2%
Buffalo	511	520	1.8%	Lincoln	21,922	22,959	4.7%
Butte	2,847	2,876	1.0%	Lyman	1,408	1,382	-1.8%
Campbell	475	436	-8.2%	McCook	1,321	1,292	-2.2%
Charles Mix	3,418	3,409	-0.3%	McPherson	592	575	-2.9%
Clark	1,008	1,034	2.6%	Marshall	1,612	1,623	0.7%
Clay	5,824	5,978	2.6%	Meade	7,051	7,197	2.1%
Codington	15,853	16,058	1.3%	Mellette	329	329	0.0%
Corson	847	828	-2.2%	Miner	740	751	1.5%
Custer	2,334	2,434	4.3%	Minnehaha	125,451	126,801	1.1%
Davison	12,150	12,159	0.1%	Moody	2,468	2,613	5.9%
Day	1,936	1,897	-2.0%	Oglala Lakota	3,703	3,688	-0.4%
Deuel	1,348	1,317	-2.3%	Pennington	57,096	57,447	0.6%

Table continued on next page.

Number of Covered Workers by County, continued 2018								
County	2017	2018	Percent Change		County	2017	2018	Percent Change
Dewey	2,153	2,156	0.1%		Perkins	1,275	1,111	-12.9%
Douglas	1,093	1,060	-3.0%		Potter	848	824	-2.8%
Edmunds	1,220	1,159	-5.0%		Roberts	3,552	3,590	1.1%
Fall River	2,442	2,474	1.3%		Sanborn	548	541	-1.3%
Faulk	608	621	2.1%		Spink	2,365	2,375	0.4%
Grant	3,801	3,833	0.8%		Stanley	1,290	1,233	-4.4%
Gregory	1,488	1,490	0.1%		Sully	582	598	2.7%
Haakon	785	771	-1.8%		Todd	2,944	2,951	0.2%
Hamlin	1,906	2,009	5.4%		Tripp	2,148	2,264	5.4%
Hand	1,394	1,391	-0.2%		Turner	2,106	2,079	-1.3%
Hanson	606	626	3.3%		Union	9,625	9,824	2.1%
Harding	440	463	5.2%		Walworth	2,192	2,174	-0.8%
Hughes	10,779	10,668	-1.0%		Yankton	12,596	12,880	2.3%
Hutchinson	2,605	2,609	0.2%		Ziebach	304	303	-0.3%
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.								

The table on the next two pages shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2017 and 2018. The county with the highest annual pay for 2018 was Union County at \$54,297.

Most of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Hamlin, Potter and Campbell counties. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in Hamlin, Potter and Marshall counties.

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2018								
County	2017	2018	Percent Change		County	2017	2018	Percent Change
Aurora	\$32,789	\$33,140	1.1%		Hyde	\$38,031	\$38,595	1.5%
Beadle	\$38,843	\$40,434	4.1%		Jackson	\$29,189	\$30,468	4.4%
Bennett	\$31,784	\$33,477	5.3%		Jerauld	\$36,450	\$36,184	-0.7%
Table continued on next page.								

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued 2018								
County	2017	2018	Percent Change		County	2017	2018	Percent Change
Bon Homme	\$33,864	\$34,595	2.2%		Jones	\$29,002	\$29,613	2.1%
Brookings	\$42,648	\$43,713	2.5%		Kingsbury	\$35,756	\$37,230	4.1%
Brown	\$41,407	\$42,906	3.6%		Lake	\$40,166	\$42,112	4.8%
Brule	\$31,338	\$32,335	3.2%		Lawrence	\$34,649	\$36,512	5.4%
Buffalo	\$38,740	\$39,586	2.2%		Lincoln	\$48,452	\$50,689	4.6%
Butte	\$32,880	\$33,611	2.2%		Lyman	\$29,650	\$30,252	2.0%
Campbell	\$32,921	\$35,024	6.4%		McCook	\$34,912	\$36,136	3.5%
Charles Mix	\$33,590	\$34,385	2.4%		McPherson	\$31,818	\$32,030	0.7%
Clark	\$32,515	\$32,146	-1.1%		Marshall	\$37,890	\$40,282	6.3%
Clay	\$37,088	\$37,621	1.4%		Meade	\$39,295	\$40,369	2.7%
Codington	\$38,820	\$40,274	3.7%		Mellette	\$25,575	\$26,281	2.8%
Corson	\$36,653	\$38,617	5.4%		Miner	\$32,902	\$33,452	1.7%
Custer	\$34,326	\$34,517	0.6%		Minnehaha	\$47,448	\$48,722	2.7%
Davison	\$39,216	\$40,544	3.4%		Moody	\$37,787	\$38,950	3.1%
Day	\$31,902	\$33,640	5.4%		Oglala Lakota	\$39,913	\$40,677	1.9%
Deuel	\$40,179	\$40,962	1.9%		Pennington	\$41,198	\$42,113	2.2%
Dewey	\$39,061	\$40,223	3.0%		Perkins	\$31,609	\$32,054	1.4%
Douglas	\$34,202	\$35,014	2.4%		Potter	\$34,811	\$37,205	6.9%
Edmunds	\$37,630	\$38,764	3.0%		Roberts	\$33,814	\$34,960	3.4%
Fall River	\$36,269	\$37,475	3.3%		Sanborn	\$31,912	\$33,343	4.5%
Faulk	\$31,882	\$33,839	6.1%		Spink	\$36,530	\$37,305	2.1%
Grant	\$40,001	\$40,881	2.2%		Stanley	\$34,164	\$36,282	6.2%
Gregory	\$30,673	\$31,792	3.6%		Sully	\$36,673	\$38,154	4.0%
Haakon	\$37,536	\$38,604	2.8%		Todd	\$36,215	\$37,150	2.6%
Hamlin	\$36,620	\$39,959	9.1%		Tripp	\$34,500	\$34,433	-0.2%
Hand	\$33,831	\$34,623	2.3%		Turner	\$34,726	\$35,867	3.3%
Table continued on next page.								

Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued
2018

County	2017	2018	Percent Change		County	2017	2018	Percent Change
Hanson	\$36,636	\$37,881	3.4%		Union	\$54,475	\$54,297	-0.3%
Harding	\$38,119	\$40,082	5.1%		Walworth	\$33,838	\$34,641	2.4%
Hughes	\$43,141	\$44,156	2.4%		Yankton	\$41,496	\$43,364	4.5%
Hutchinson	\$35,037	\$36,799	5.0%		Ziebach	\$33,990	\$35,106	3.3%

Data subject to revision.

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

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County
Private Ownership Only
2018

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	74	9	3	1	2	0	0
Beadle	462	92	60	10	6	1	1
Bennett	57	9	6	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	156	16	7	4	0	0	0
Brookings	795	143	90	26	10	4	3
Brown	1,083	182	126	30	18	3	3
Brule	209	32	10	3	0	0	0
Buffalo	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	314	48	19	4	0	0	0
Campbell	57	4	3	1	0	0	0
Charles Mix	246	42	16	3	1	0	0
Clark	133	16	7	0	0	0	0
Clay	290	49	26	4	7	0	0
Codington	922	143	105	23	7	9	1
Corson	35	4	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	283	31	13	3	1	0	0

Table continued on next page.

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued
Private Ownership Only
2018

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Davison	561	126	71	20	19	3	0
Day	161	29	13	4	0	0	0
Deuel	134	12	6	4	1	0	0
Dewey	89	16	6	0	0	0	0
Douglas	91	20	5	2	0	0	0
Edmunds	145	12	8	1	0	0	0
Fall River	247	14	14	1	1	0	0
Faulk	77	8	1	2	0	0	0
Grant	264	44	28	8	3	1	0
Gregory	180	22	8	1	1	0	0
Haakon	77	10	4	1	1	0	0
Hamlin	194	18	14	1	1	0	0
Hand	123	18	10	3	1	0	0
Hanson	80	8	2	1	0	0	0
Harding	47	7	1	1	0	0	0
Hughes	638	103	46	18	2	2	0
Hutchinson	190	25	23	3	2	0	0
Hyde	45	9	2	1	0	0	0
Jackson	55	8	3	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	84	8	2	2	0	0	1
Jones	41	8	3	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	160	27	11	3	0	0	0
Lake	372	47	31	9	4	1	0
Lawrence	1,033	118	57	18	13	3	0
Lincoln	1,616	230	165	32	17	6	4
Lyman	79	17	4	0	1	0	0

Table continued on next page.

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued Private Ownership Only 2018							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
McCook	183	22	6	2	0	0	0
McPherson	67	5	3	1	0	0	0
Marshall	146	16	6	1	2	0	0
Meade	697	83	38	8	2	0	0
Mellette	27	1	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	83	7	5	2	0	0	0
Minnehaha	5,738	900	687	240	112	27	16
Moody	154	20	9	5	1	1	0
Oglala Lakota	72	12	6	3	0	0	0
Pennington	3,584	544	398	110	41	12	2
Perkins	108	9	8	1	1	0	0
Potter	101	10	6	1	0	0	0
Roberts	206	24	13	6	1	1	0
Sanborn	55	8	3	0	0	0	0
Spink	207	24	11	2	0	0	0
Stanley	109	15	10	3	0	0	0
Sully	70	8	4	0	0	0	0
Todd	52	10	9	0	0	0	0
Tripp	192	22	24	2	1	0	0
Turner	236	23	10	4	1	0	0
Union	572	86	51	13	13	3	2
Walworth	187	30	15	2	1	0	0
Yankton	640	94	60	7	10	10	1
Ziebach	17	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,414	3,766	2,414	661	306	87	34

Data subject to revision.

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information

Rapid City MSA

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	65	291	\$40,855
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	50	182	\$36,507
Mining	15	108	\$48,560
Construction	743	4,980	\$47,614
Construction	743	4,980	\$47,614
Manufacturing	182	2,817	\$48,496
Manufacturing	182	2,817	\$48,496
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,275	13,524	\$36,583
Wholesale Trade	326	2,393	\$55,486
Retail Trade	697	9,380	\$28,824
Transportation & Warehousing	233	1,474	\$45,680
Utilities	19	277	\$87,618
Information	101	775	\$45,385
Information	101	775	\$45,385
Financial Activities	611	3,825	\$51,327
Finance & Insurance	324	2,916	\$56,800
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	287	909	\$33,770
Professional & Business Services	1,168	5,568	\$53,034
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	727	2,383	\$57,571
Management of Companies & Enterprises	38	933	\$97,270
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	403	2,252	\$29,906
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2018			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education & Health Services	592	11,474	\$50,917
Educational Services	89	555	\$33,510
Health Care & Social Assistance	503	10,918	\$51,807
Leisure & Hospitality Services	684	10,349	\$18,904
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	140	1,192	\$21,558
Accommodation & Food Services	544	9,157	\$18,558
Other Services	429	2,378	\$32,026
Other Services, except Public Administration	429	2,378	\$32,026
Public Administration	226	11,099	\$47,807
Federal Government	88	3,117	\$65,654
State Government	91	1,541	\$49,313
Local Government	47	6,441	\$38,810
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

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Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size and by Supersector 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	60	1	3	1	0	0	0
Workers	145	*	83	*	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,030	*	\$36,341	*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	618	73	39	8	5	0	0
Workers	1,569	977	1,112	584	737	0	0
Annual Pay	\$36,959	\$44,247	\$52,478	\$58,439	\$58,911	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	116	31	24	4	6	1	0
Workers	304	408	754	241	796	*	0
Annual Pay	\$36,725	\$40,793	\$45,957	\$45,915	\$62,481	*	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	951	169	108	31	13	2	*
Workers	3,038	2,225	3,173	2,141	1,796	623	*
Annual Pay	\$34,806	\$37,408	\$40,987	\$41,021	\$31,880	\$26,144	*
Information							
Establishments	82	6	8	5	0	0	0
Workers	162	79	222	311	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$50,816	\$31,151	\$38,884	\$50,957	\$0	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	535	44	25	3	2	2	0
Workers	1,197	612	748	186	306	778	0
Annual Pay	\$47,869	\$59,216	\$54,021	\$63,306	\$59,621	41,594	\$0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size and by Supersector, continued 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	1,049	66	41	7	2	3	0
Workers	1,875	909	1,109	454	255	965	0
Annual Pay	\$51,776	\$46,062	\$47,011	\$46,204	\$20,917	\$80,723	\$0
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	423	74	56	24	10	4	*
Workers	1,029	1,015	1,680	1,608	1,799	1,163	*
Annual Pay	\$45,084	\$46,067	\$42,122	\$34,532	\$53,691	\$62,046	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	360	154	130	35	5	0	0
Workers	1,219	2,171	4,025	2,338	596	0	0
Annual Pay	\$16,777	\$17,361	\$18,681	\$21,079	\$21,848	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	370	40	15	3	1	0	0
Workers	1,055	497	409	207	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$30,974	\$33,292	\$36,273	\$40,480	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	4,564	658	449	121	44	12	2
Workers	11,593	8,906	13,315	8,120	6,495	3,843	*
Annual Pay	\$38,198	\$36,500	\$36,654	\$36,636	\$44,237	\$55,181	*
*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.							

Sioux Falls MSA

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers and Pay 2018			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	95	695	\$39,847
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	89	615	\$38,432
Mining	6	80	\$50,720
Construction	1,248	8,590	\$52,004
Construction	1,248	8,590	\$52,004
Manufacturing	312	14,220	\$49,360
Manufacturing	312	14,220	\$49,360
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,642	32,181	\$42,780
Wholesale Trade	1,056	8,013	\$66,320
Retail Trade	1,093	18,635	\$30,791
Transportation & Warehousing	470	5,180	\$45,653
Utilities	23	353	\$99,152
Information	194	2,581	\$58,481
Information	194	2,581	\$58,481
Financial Activities	1,208	15,501	\$65,606
Finance & Insurance	828	13,785	\$68,458
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	380	1,716	\$42,698
Professional & Business Services	2,105	14,883	\$60,434
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,332	6,309	\$68,953
Management of Companies & Enterprises	83	2,598	\$95,458
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	690	5,976	\$36,214
Education & Health Services	910	30,844	\$56,362
Educational Services	133	1,827	\$27,929
Health Care & Social Assistance	777	29,016	\$58,155
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2018

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure & Hospitality Services	841	15,627	\$17,384
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	214	3,084	\$17,130
Accommodation & Food Services	627	12,543	\$17,446
Other Services	722	3,945	\$36,564
Other Services, except Public Administration	722	3,945	\$36,564
Public Administration	279	14,064	\$48,940
Federal Government	82	2,688	\$72,770
State Government	82	1,511	\$50,701
Local Government	115	9,865	\$42,177

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

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Sioux Falls MSA Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Supersector 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	82	5	4	4	0	0	0
Workers	258	66	120	251	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$41,329	\$27,786	\$43,237	\$39,874	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	1,031	110	77	21	9	0	0
Workers	2,492	1,454	2,133	1,440	1,072	0	0
Annual Pay	\$40,186	\$50,271	\$55,749	\$60,565	\$62,826	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	167	49	48	20	19	5	4
Workers	514	677	1,490	1,534	3,194	1,444	5,366
Annual Pay	\$43,078	\$43,244	\$52,549	\$52,528	\$53,103	\$52,881	\$45,777
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,882	407	227	80	33	13	0
Workers	4,965	5,376	6,704	5,383	5,102	4,651	0
Annual Pay	\$48,964	\$40,272	\$47,867	\$45,724	\$40,026	\$31,357	\$0
Information							
Establishments	154	16	13	6	3	*	*
Workers	251	226	399	438	393	*	*
Annual Pay	\$70,789	\$63,137	\$55,192	\$44,991	\$61,147	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	1,008	97	60	16	16	4	7
Workers	2,338	1,249	1,752	1,099	2,544	1,495	5,024
Annual Pay	\$58,812	\$59,172	\$80,538	\$79,335	\$71,202	\$69,479	\$58,172
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Supersector, continued 2018							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,811	135	117	23	14	3	2
Workers	3,225	1,846	3,534	1,609	2,317	847	1,505
Annual Pay	\$66,672	\$52,749	\$54,100	\$73,447	\$54,014	\$39,192	\$79,293
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	618	107	104	47	23	5	6
Workers	1,843	1,548	3,306	3,190	3,455	1,834	15,667
Annual Pay	\$39,939	\$37,572	\$50,596	\$37,876	\$38,846	\$38,707	\$71,065
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	397	183	196	52	11	*	0
Workers	1,668	2,602	5,857	3,378	1,503	*	0
Annual Pay	\$16,874	\$16,373	\$16,951	\$19,010	\$18,409	*	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	623	66	22	9	2	0	0
Workers	1,519	865	679	583	299	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,043	\$33,988	\$37,542	\$35,003	\$42,400	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	7,773	1,175	868	278	130	33	20
Workers	19,073	15,908	25,975	18,906	19,879	11,165	28,161
Annual Pay	\$47,416	\$40,006	\$45,030	\$45,195	\$47,591	\$40,958	\$64,147
*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.							

Technical Notes

Covered Workers

Covered workers are employed at firms covered by South Dakota Remployment Assistance (RA) laws 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 RA laws 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 and are included in the published data.)

Nonprofit organizations may or may not be covered by RA; it depends upon whether or not they meet specific employment requirements. Smaller businesses may also be exempted from coverage if they do not meet minimum payroll and employment criteria. Businesses who hire only a few workers on a part-time or seasonal basis make up a large part of the exempted group.

Each employer in South Dakota who is covered by RA 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.).

Covered worker data includes businesses in both the agricultural and non-agricultural industries. For example, farms and ranches would be included in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry. Of course, only the larger farms and ranches employing year-around workers would be covered.

Covered worker data is based on quarterly employment and wage reports submitted by South Dakota employers and data gathered by the LMIC in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The LMIC collects covered worker data as part of the national Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. Although the reports are based on employer serial numbers, the LMIC gathers additional data by establishment. A covered employer could include one or more establishments, conducting business at different worksite locations. Each establishment is given an industry and county code.

The covered worker data is a great source of information, providing a great deal of industry data. It covers almost all industries, and data is collected by individual establishment. Confidentiality laws restrict the publication of individual employer data, but a great deal of information by industry can be published. In addition, covered workers represent almost all wage and salaried workers. It is basically a universe of all wage and salaried workers. Thus, covered workers provide very solid information on worker and industry trends.

The Annual Refiling Survey (ARS) helps ensure the accuracy of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data by industry. The ARS is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Frequently asked questions about the ARS are answered on the BLS website.

Wages/Annual Pay

By definition, wages include commissions, bonuses and the cash value of any payment in anything other than cash. Cash value includes items such as goods, board and lodging, etc.

Tips and gratuities must be reported if they total more than \$20 per month and are reported by the worker to the employer. These tips are to be included in the gross wages of the employee.

Wages include:

- Vacation/Annual Leave
- Sick/Medical Pay
- Gifts/Awards
- Employee Contributions to Retirement Plans or Annuities Plans
- Cafeteria/Section 125 Plans
- On-the-Job Training
- Profit Sharing
- Savings Plans

Wages do not include:

- Termination/Severance (if not legally required to pay)
- Dismissal Pay/Wages in Lieu of Notice (if not legally required to pay)
- Employer Contributions to Retirement or Pension Plans Authorized Under 401(k), 403(b), 408(k), 408(p) or 457
- Elected Officials
- Work Study Students at a non-profit or public educational institution

Covered employers in most states report total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few state laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or be based on, the period during which services are performed rather than for the period during which compensation is paid. Under most state laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, severance pay, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans.

Total wages exclusions

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors and disability insurance; health insurance; UI; workers' compensation; and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues and so forth are reported, even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Average wages

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings, because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, as well as by the numbers of individuals in high- and low-paying occupations. When comparing average pay levels among States and industries, data users should take these factors into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite is true of industries with low proportions of part-time workers and of industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors and bonus payments.