

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

2019 Annual Summary

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Statewide Information	2
Covered Workers & Annual Pay Table	2
Summary of South Dakota Covered Workers & Annual Pay	3
Establishments, Workers & Annual Pay Table	6
Narrative Analysis with Tables & Graphs, by Supersector	8
Natural Resources & Mining Supersector	9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	9
Mining	10
Construction Supersector	12
Construction	12
Manufacturing Supersector	14
Manufacturing	14
Trade, Transportation & Utilities Supersector	18
Wholesale Trade	19
Retail Trade	20
Transportation & Warehousing	22
Utilities	24
Information Supersector	26
Information	26
Financial Activities Supersector	28
Finance & Insurance	28
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	29
Professional & Business Services Supersector	31
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	31
Management of Companies & Enterprises	32
Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	33
Education & Health Services Supersector	35
Educational Services	35
Health Care & Social Assistance	37
Leisure & Hospitality Supersector	39
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	39
Accommodation & Food Services	40
Other Services Supersector	42
Other Services	42

Table of contents continued on next page.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

2019 Annual Summary

Table of Contents, continued

Narrative Analysis with Tables & Graphs, by Supersector, continued	
Public Administration Supersector	44
Federal Government	44
State Government	45
Local Government	46
Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size	48
County Information	51
Covered Workers by County	51
Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County	53
Establishments, Private Ownership Only, by County and Size	55
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information	58
Rapid City MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay	58
Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers & Annual Pay	60
Rapid City MSA by Establishment Size & Supersector	62
Sioux Falls MSA by Establishment Size & Supersector	64
References	66
Technical Notes	66

Labor Market Information Center

2019 Annual Summary

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.).

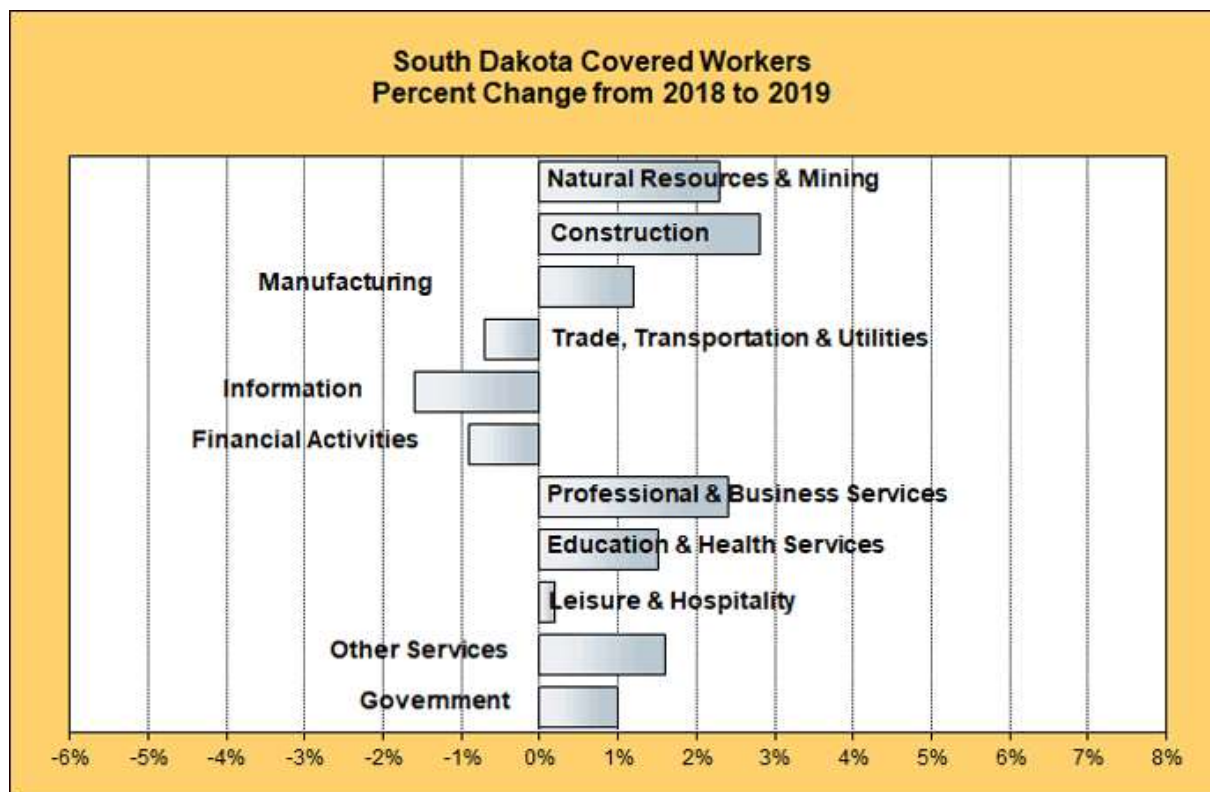
Only data from covered employers is included in this publication. State laws protect confidentiality of individual employer data. Data are not presented if an industry classification consists of less than two employers.

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 2019 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 2019		
	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Private Ownership		
Natural Resources & Mining	6,985	\$43,647
Construction	23,609	\$50,997
Manufacturing	44,972	\$50,218
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	85,125	\$40,980
Information	5,500	\$51,533
Financial Activities	28,483	\$63,499
Professional & Business Services	33,118	\$58,618
Education & Health Services	68,913	\$52,412
Leisure & Hospitality Services	47,413	\$17,519
Other Services	11,324	\$34,238
Total Private Ownership	355,442	\$45,350
Public Administration		
Federal Government	11,291	\$67,528
State Government	14,933	\$50,869
Local Government	48,452	\$36,702
Total Government	74,676	\$44,196
Statewide Total	430,118	\$45,150
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.		

Number of Covered Workers

The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance in 2019 was 430,118 workers. This represents an increase of 0.7 percent from 2018. This chart indicates that eight industries showed worker gains while three industries decreased during 2019. In 2019 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.



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Average Number of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2018	2019	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	6,830	6,985	2.3%
Construction	22,969	23,609	2.8%
Manufacturing	44,442	44,972	1.2%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	85,733	85,125	-0.7%
Information	5,589	5,500	-1.6%
Financial Activities	28,739	28,483	-0.9%
Professional and Business Services	32,353	33,118	2.4%
Education and Health Services	67,867	68,913	1.5%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	47,315	47,413	0.2%
Other Services	11,148	11,324	1.6%
Total Private Ownership	352,984	355,442	0.7%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	11,270	11,291	0.2%
State Government	14,969	14,933	-0.2%
Local Government	47,693	48,452	1.6%
Total Government	73,932	74,676	1.0%
Statewide Total	426,917	430,118	0.7%
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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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 2019 was \$45,150. This represents an increase of 3.3 percent from 2018.

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 \$17,519 because these types of businesses typically hire many part-time workers. Federal government workers have the highest annual pay at \$67,528.

Annual Pay of Covered Workers by Ownership and Supersector			
	2018	2019	Percent Change
Private Ownership			
Natural Resources and Mining	\$42,906	\$43,647	1.7%
Construction	\$48,983	\$50,997	4.1%
Manufacturing	\$49,320	\$50,218	1.8%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	\$39,650	\$40,980	3.4%
Information	\$49,331	\$51,533	4.5%
Financial Activities	\$60,159	\$63,499	5.6%
Professional and Business Services	\$56,386	\$58,618	4.0%
Education and Health Services	\$50,399	\$52,412	4.0%
Leisure and Hospitality Services	\$16,957	\$17,519	3.3%
Other Services	\$32,876	\$34,238	4.1%
Total Private Ownership	\$43,706	\$45,350	3.8%
Public Administration			
Federal Government	\$66,786	\$67,528	1.1%
State Government	\$49,933	\$50,869	1.9%
Local Government	\$36,197	\$36,702	1.4%
Total Government	\$43,641	\$44,196	1.3%
Statewide Total	\$43,695	\$45,150	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.			

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 2019			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,114	6,985	\$43,647
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,044	6,078	\$40,612
Mining	70	908	\$63,912
Construction	4,148	23,609	\$50,997
Construction	4,148	23,609	\$50,997
Manufacturing	1,111	44,972	\$50,218
Manufacturing	1,111	44,972	\$50,218
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,456	85,125	\$40,980
Wholesale Trade	2,888	21,115	\$62,151
Retail Trade	3,931	51,233	\$29,654
Transportation and Warehousing	1,466	10,827	\$44,960
Utilities	171	1,950	\$87,207
Information	653	5,500	\$51,533
Information	653	5,500	\$51,533
Financial Activities	3,505	28,483	\$63,499
Finance and Insurance	2,318	24,442	\$67,510
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,187	4,041	\$39,240
Professional and Business Services	5,999	33,118	\$58,618
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,766	14,549	\$63,185
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,328	\$103,996
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Service	2,001	13,241	\$35,340
Education and Health Services	3,105	68,913	\$52,412
Educational Services	392	3,708	\$28,769
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,713	65,205	\$53,757
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South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay by Supersector and Sector, continued 2019			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,395	47,413	\$17,519
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	736	6,919	\$18,649
Accommodation and Food Services	2,659	40,494	\$17,326
Other Services	2,353	11,324	\$34,238
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,353	11,324	\$34,238
Public Administration	2,487	74,676	\$44,196
Federal Government	738	11,291	\$67,528
State Government	903	14,933	\$50,869
Local Government	846	48,452	\$36,702
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.			

Narrative Analysis with Tables & Graphs, by Supersector

Natural Resources & Mining Supersector

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
Mining

Construction Supersector

Construction

Manufacturing Supersector

Manufacturing

Trade, Transportation & Utilities Supersector

Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities

Information Supersector

Information

Financial Activities Supersector

Finance & Insurance
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing

Professional & Business Services Supersector

Professional, Scientific & Technical Services
Management of Companies & Enterprises
Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services

Education & Health Services Supersector

Educational Services
Health Care & Social Assistance

Leisure & Hospitality Supersector

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation
Accommodation & Food Services

Other Services Supersector

Other Services

Public Administration Supersector

Federal Government
State Government
Local Government

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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources and Mining	1,114	6,985	\$43,647
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,044	6,078	\$40,612
Crop Production	446	1,696	\$38,804
Animal Production	415	3,742	\$40,887
Forestry and Logging	34	119	\$39,321
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	3	9	\$27,666
Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	146	512	\$45,121
Mining	70	908	\$63,912
Oil and Gas Extraction	4	22	\$109,363
Mining, except Oil and Gas	50	845	\$62,672
Support Activities for Mining	16	41	\$65,084
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 129 workers (2.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019, for an annual average employment level of 6,078. The annual pay for 2019 was \$40,612 a \$758 (1.9 percent) increase compared to 2018. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11) sector ranked 13th in employment and establishment rank. This sector ranked 12th in average annual pay at \$40,612.

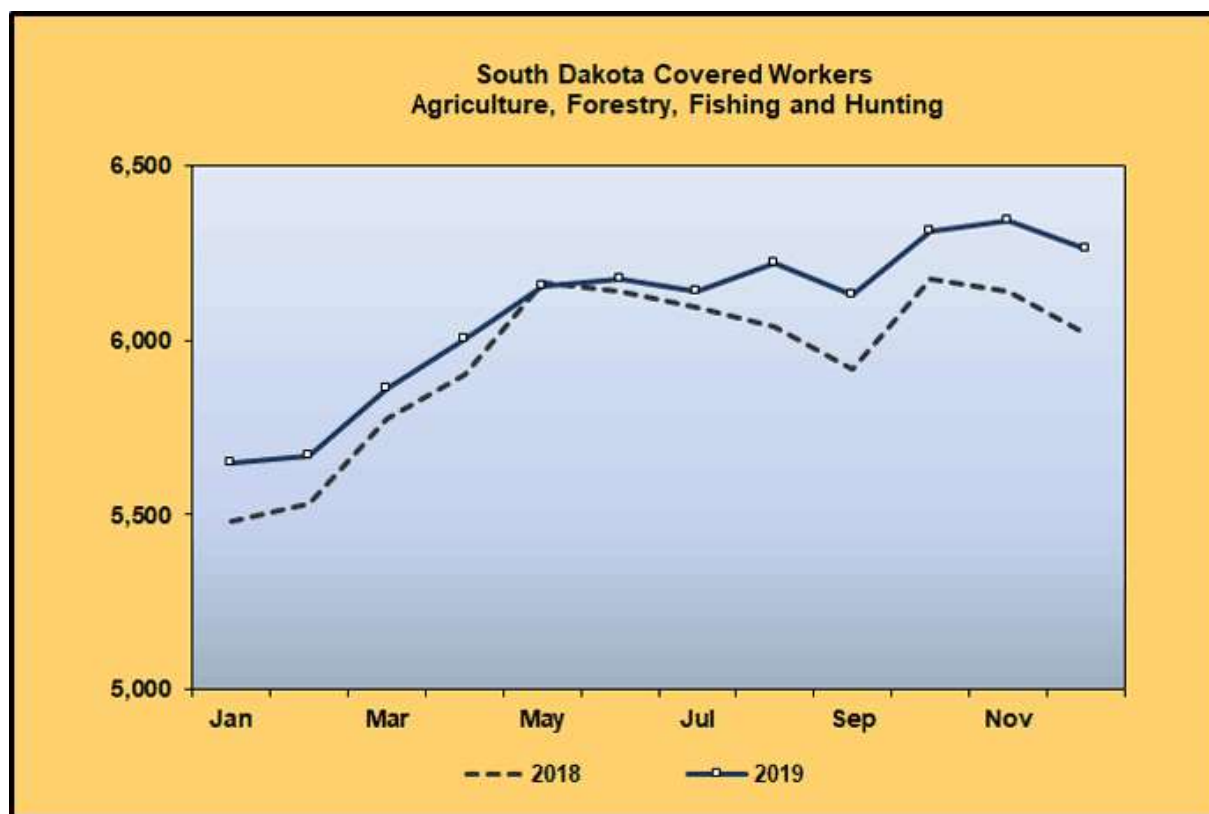
Three of the five subsectors in the industry reported gains in workers between 2018 and 2019. Establishments in **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) had a 7.2 percent gain, followed by **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) gaining 4.9 percent, and **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) tallying 3.9 percent. Establishments in **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) declined by 2.4 percent and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) lost 18.2 percent.

Industries in the **Animal Production** subsector had an overall numeric increase of 140 workers. Some of the growth came from establishments primarily engaged in poultry and egg production. These poultry and egg producers are expanding and hiring additional workers to support their operations. The same can be said for hog and pig operators as additional workers were required.

Actual worker numbers in order of highest to the lowest are:

- **Animal Production** (3,742)
- **Crop Production** (1,696)
- **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (512)
- **Forestry and Logging** (119)
- **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (9).

Three of the five subsectors showed an annual wage increase in 2019. **Animal Production** (NAICS 112) led the way with a \$1,136 increase (2.9 percent). **Crop Production** (NAICS 111) and **Forestry and Logging** (NAICS 113) subsectors increased \$546 and \$287, respectively. Establishments in **Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry** (NAICS 115) declined by 3.4 percent and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** (NAICS 114) lost 9.3 percent.



Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

NAICS Sector 21

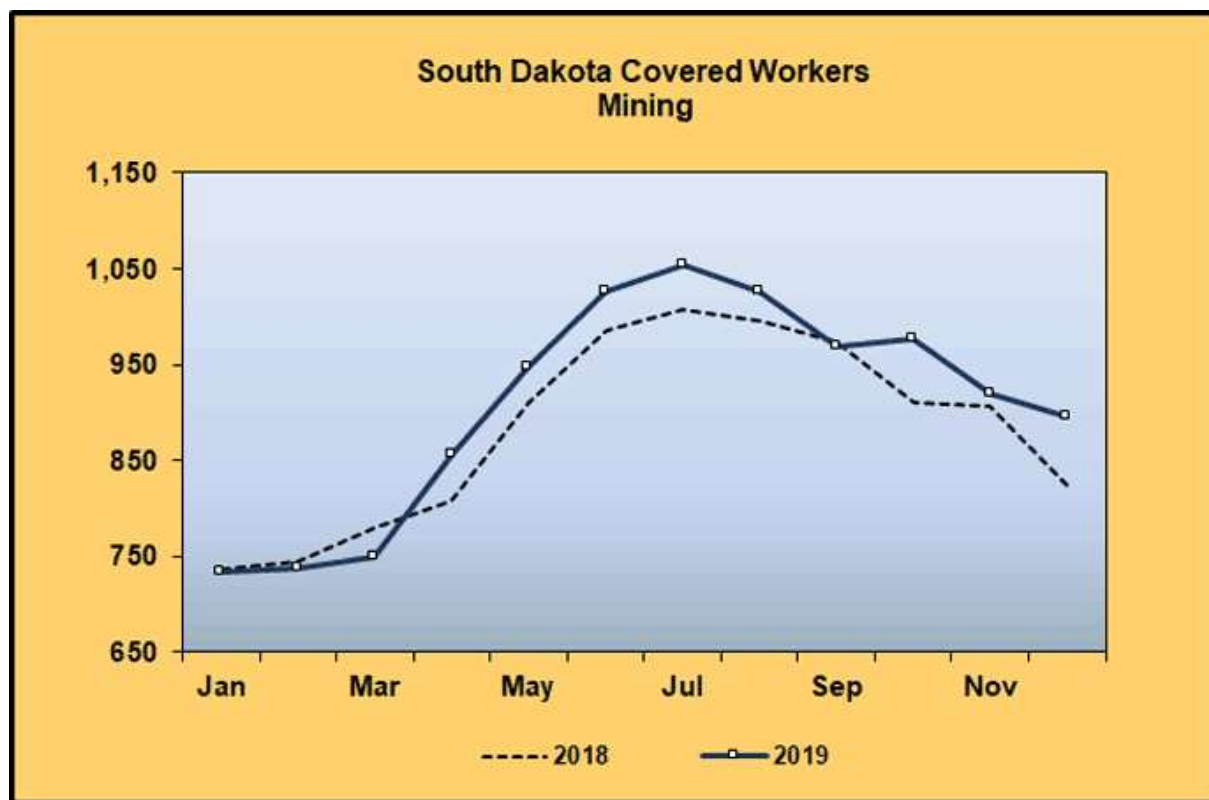
The **Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction** industry gained 26 workers (2.9 percent) between 2018 and 2019. This worker gain brought the total for the entire industry to 908 workers. This sector ranks last in terms of total workers. The past five years has shown steady improved worker levels. Two of the three subsectors in this industry gained workers, while one decreased. The average annual pay for the overall sector increased by \$470 (0.7 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$63,912 in 2019. 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 remain steady through 2018 and 2019. The employment decreased two workers, totaling 22 workers. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, and establishments primarily engaged in recovering liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gasses. This subsector showed an increase of \$16,801 (18.2 percent) in annual pay over the last year.

The **Mining** (Except Oil & Gas) subsector (NAICS 212) added 20 workers (2.4 percent). Over 90 percent of the workers in the entire Mining sector belong in this category. This subsector includes activities such as mining, mine site development and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The employment level increased slightly, and the number of establishments also increased from 45 to 50 establishments over the past year. The annual pay for 2019 was \$62,672, an \$111 (0.2 percent) increase compared to 2018.

The **Support Activities for Mining** (NAICS 213) gained eight workers (24.2 percent). The increase brought the total worker level in this subsector to 41 workers in 2019. 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 \$802 (1.2 percent) over the previous 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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Construction	4,148	23,609	\$50,997
Construction	4,148	23,609	\$50,997
Construction of Buildings	1,345	5,792	\$48,484
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	408	3,980	\$65,205
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,395	13,836	\$47,965
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Construction

NAICS Sector 23

The **Construction** industry is divided into three subsectors. The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector is defined with 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, and includes specialty trade contractors whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such projects. The **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector is defined as establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities involved in building construction such as pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, etc. 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.

Over the year, the **Construction** industry an increase of 641 workers (2.8 percent). The number of establishments increased by 52, bringing the total to 4,148 establishments in 2019. The average annual pay for this industry sector increased by \$2,012 (4.1 percent), bringing the average annual pay to \$50,997 in 2019. In South Dakota, the Construction sector ranked ninth in annual pay among all sectors in 2019. From 2018 to 2019 this industry ranked sixth overall in employment and contained the most establishments of all sectors.

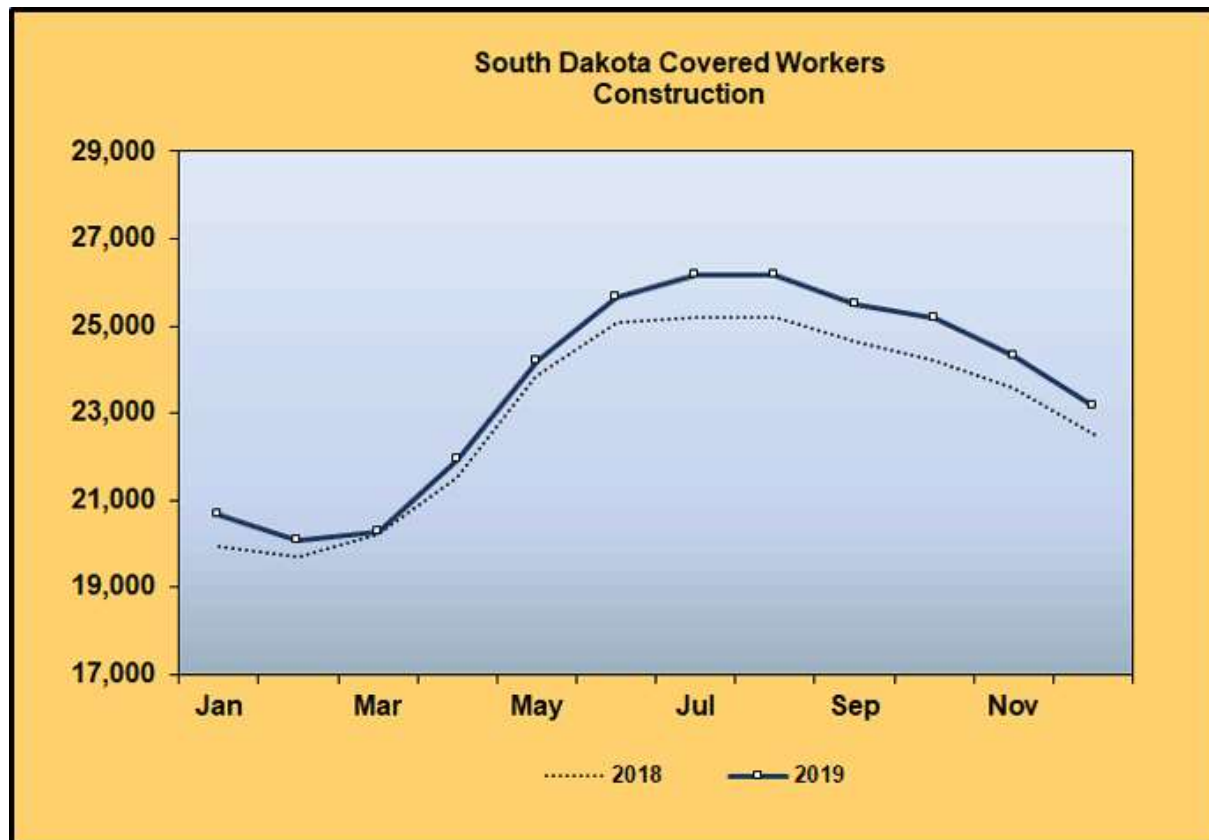
Annual pay increased in all three subsectors:

- **Heavy and Civil Engineering** increased by \$5,315 (8.9 percent)
- **Specialty Trade Contractors** increased by \$1,207 (2.6 percent)
- **Construction of Buildings** increased by \$902 (1.9 percent)

Over the year, all three subsectors showed an increase or remained unchanged in the number of establishments. The **Specialty Trade** subsector gained 34 establishments, and the **Construction of Buildings**

subsector added 18 establishments. The Heavy and Civil Engineering subsector remained unchanged in the number of establishments, totaling 408 in 2019.

Two of the three subsectors increased worker levels from 2018. The **Specialty Trade Contractors** (NAICS 238) subsector added 297 workers (2.2 percent). The **Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction** (NAICS 237) subsector gained 459 workers (13 percent) in 2019. The **Construction of Buildings** (NAICS 236) subsector decreased by 117 workers (2.0 percent) to bring the subsector's total to 5,792 workers. Heavy and civil engineering realized their worker gains amongst firms involved in oil and gas pipeline construction. Construction companies had various large projects requiring additional labor. Highway, bridge and street construction had a similar situation as these establishments performed new projects as well as performed rehabilitation and repair work. This meant additional workers were needed.



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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Manufacturing	1,111	44,972	\$50,218
Manufacturing	1,111	44,972	\$50,218
Food Manufacturing	136	10,651	\$48,486
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	28	228	\$23,888
Textile Mills	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	22	542	\$40,357
Apparel Manufacturing	4	48	\$38,564
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	10	\$15,367
Wood Product Manufacturing	57	2,105	\$48,316
Paper Manufacturing	10	706	\$53,253
Printing and Related Support Activities	95	1,342	\$45,512
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical Manufacturing	39	1,117	\$62,711
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	51	1,620	\$47,286
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	86	1,657	\$60,244
Primary Metal Manufacturing	8	609	\$58,069
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	180	3,953	\$46,927
Machinery Manufacturing	127	6,829	\$53,260
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	35	2,086	\$43,694
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	13	476	\$46,899
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	51	3,717	\$52,608
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	72	2,389	\$39,338
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	91	4,880	\$56,921
*Data was suppressed to prevent disclosure of confidential information. Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Manufacturing

NAICS Sectors 31-33

In 2019, the **Manufacturing** sector increased its employment level by 530 workers (1.2 percent) to a total of 44,972 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 manufacture 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; these goods generally have normal life expectancy of less than three years.

In 2019, the following 14 of 21 manufacturing subsectors showed a gain in the number of workers:

- **Food Manufacturing** (NAICS 311): 371 workers (3.6 percent)
- **Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 312): 16 workers (7.5 percent)
- **Textile Product Mills** (NAICS 314): 15 workers (2.8 percent)
- **Wood Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 321): 14 workers (0.7 percent)
- **Paper Manufacturing** (NAICS 322): 14 workers (2.0 percent)
- **Printing and Related Support Activities** (NAICS 323): 22 workers (1.7 percent)
- **Chemical Manufacturing** (NAICS 325): 14 workers (1.3 percent)
- **Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 326): 33 workers (2.1 percent)
- **Primary Metal Manufacturing** (NAICS 331): 11 workers (1.8 percent)
- **Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 332): 19 workers (0.5 percent)
- **Machinery Manufacturing** (NAICS 333): 56 workers (0.8 percent)
- **Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 334): 21 workers (1.0 percent)
- **Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing** (NAICS 335): 24 workers (5.3 percent)
- **Transportation Equipment Manufacturing** (NAICS 336): 124 workers (3.5 percent)

As shown above, the **Food Manufacturing** subsector grew the most out of all other subsectors in 2019. The increase of 371 workers is mostly attributable to the animal slaughtering and processing and dairy product manufacturing industry groups. Industries in the food manufacturing subsector transform livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption. These groups are differentiated by the raw materials, mostly animal or vegetable origin, processed into food products. Food products in these establishments are sold to wholesalers and retailers for distribution to consumers.

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

- **Apparel Manufacturing** (NAICS 315): seven workers (12.7 percent)
- **Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 316): two workers (16.7 percent)
- **Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 327): 19 workers (1.1 percent)
- **Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 337): 106 workers (4.2 percent)
- **Miscellaneous Manufacturing** (NAICS 339): 89 workers (1.8 percent)

The worker level in the **Textile Mills** (NAICS 313) and **Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 324) subsectors remained unchanged from 2018.

The 2019 annual pay for the Manufacturing sector was \$50,218, an increase of 1.8 percent compared to the 2018 level of \$49,320. Annual pay increased in 19 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors:

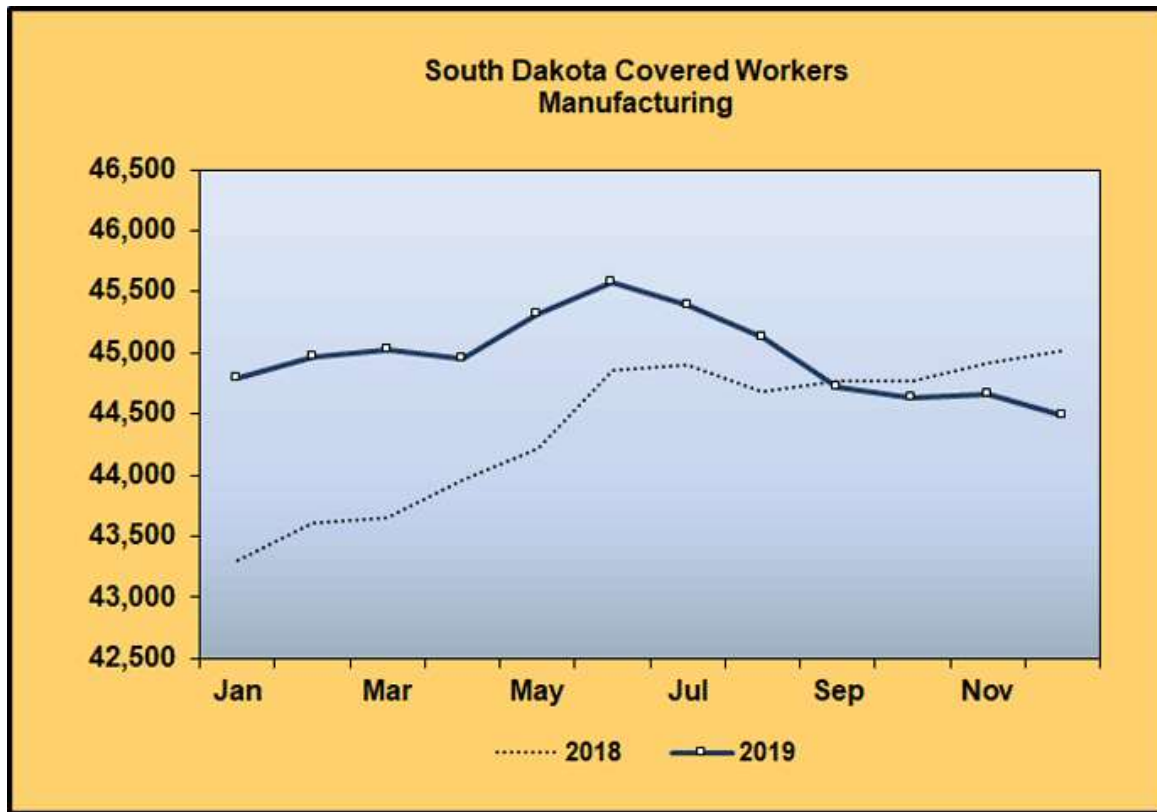
- **Food Manufacturing** (NAICS 311): \$823 (1.7 percent)
- **Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 312): \$1,204 (5.3 percent)
- **Textile Mills** (NAICS 313): \$1,053 (4.3 percent)
- **Textile Product Mills** (NAICS 314): \$450 (1.1 percent)
- **Apparel Manufacturing** (NAICS 315): \$3,938 (11.4 percent)
- **Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 316): \$2,450 (19.0 percent)
- **Wood Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 321): \$977 (2.1 percent)
- **Printing and Related Support Activities** (NAICS 323): \$1,164 (2.6 percent)
- **Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 324): \$544 (0.5 percent)
- **Chemical Manufacturing** (NAICS 325): \$625 (1.0 percent)
- **Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 327): \$937 (1.6 percent)
- **Primary Metal Manufacturing** (NAICS 331): \$1,431 (2.5 percent)
- **Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 332): \$783 (1.7 percent)
- **Machinery Manufacturing** (NAICS 333): \$1,494 (2.9 percent)
- **Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 334): \$1,071 (2.5 percent)
- **Electrical Equipment Manufacturing** (NAICS 335): \$2,118 (4.7 percent)
- **Transportation Equipment Manufacturing** (NAICS 336): \$650 (1.3 percent)
- **Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing** (NAICS 337): \$412 (1.1 percent)
- **Miscellaneous Manufacturing** (NAICS 339): \$1,204 (2.2 percent)

While most of the Manufacturing sector had increases in annual salary, annual pay fell in two subsectors:

- **Paper Manufacturing** (NAICS 322): \$305 (0.6 percent)
- **Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing** (NAICS 326): \$700 (1.5 percent)

Overall, the Manufacturing sector had an increase in the number of workers from 2018 to 2019. The Manufacturing sector continues to have an increase in annual pay. Conservative, but steady growth has continued to be the overall trend in the past few years.

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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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	8,456	85,125	\$40,980
Wholesale Trade	2,888	21,115	\$62,151
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	1,363	10,082	\$66,307
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	1,291	10,513	\$56,825
Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	234	520	\$89,251
Retail Trade	3,931	51,233	\$29,654
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	551	7,964	\$49,323
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	181	1,481	\$35,736
Electronics and Appliance Stores	167	1,345	\$43,776
Building Material and Garden Supply Store	391	5,609	\$33,432
Food and Beverage Stores	343	9,204	\$20,476
Health and Personal Care Stores	252	1,955	\$34,850
Gasoline Stations	603	6,648	\$21,612
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	374	2,635	\$18,368
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	191	2,261	\$21,521
General Merchandise Stores	202	8,479	\$25,186
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	454	2,583	\$25,250
Nonstore Retailers	222	1,071	\$47,616
Transportation and Warehousing	1,466	10,827	\$44,960
Air Transportation	30	246	\$47,805
Truck Transportation	1,051	5,314	\$50,085
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	89	1,291	\$21,745
Pipeline Transportation	12	116	\$107,121
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	14	105	\$23,375
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay, continued 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Transportation and Warehousing, cont.			
Support Activities for Transportation	139	980	\$49,019
Postal Service	13	27	\$19,781
Couriers and Messengers	74	1,865	\$42,861
Warehousing and Storage	44	883	\$42,360
Utilities	171	1,950	\$87,207
Utilities	171	1,950	\$87,207
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.

The Wholesale Trade sector during 2019 experienced its first gain in employment since 2016. This sector gained 257 employees (1.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019, increasing to 21,115 employees. The number of establishments was up by 69 from the previous year to 2,888 in 2019. The average annual pay increased by \$1,368 (2.3 percent) to an average annual pay of \$62,151 in 2019.

Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods (NAICS 423) had gains in the number of establishments, workers and annual pay. This subsector added 77 workers (0.8 percent) to 10,082 workers in 2019. This sector has consistently grown in employment numbers since 2003. The average annual pay increased by \$2,270 (3.5 percent) from 2018 to 2019. Businesses in this subsector sell capital or durable goods to other businesses. Durable goods are new or used items that have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. They include motor appliances, furniture, sporting goods, jewelry, toys and construction materials.

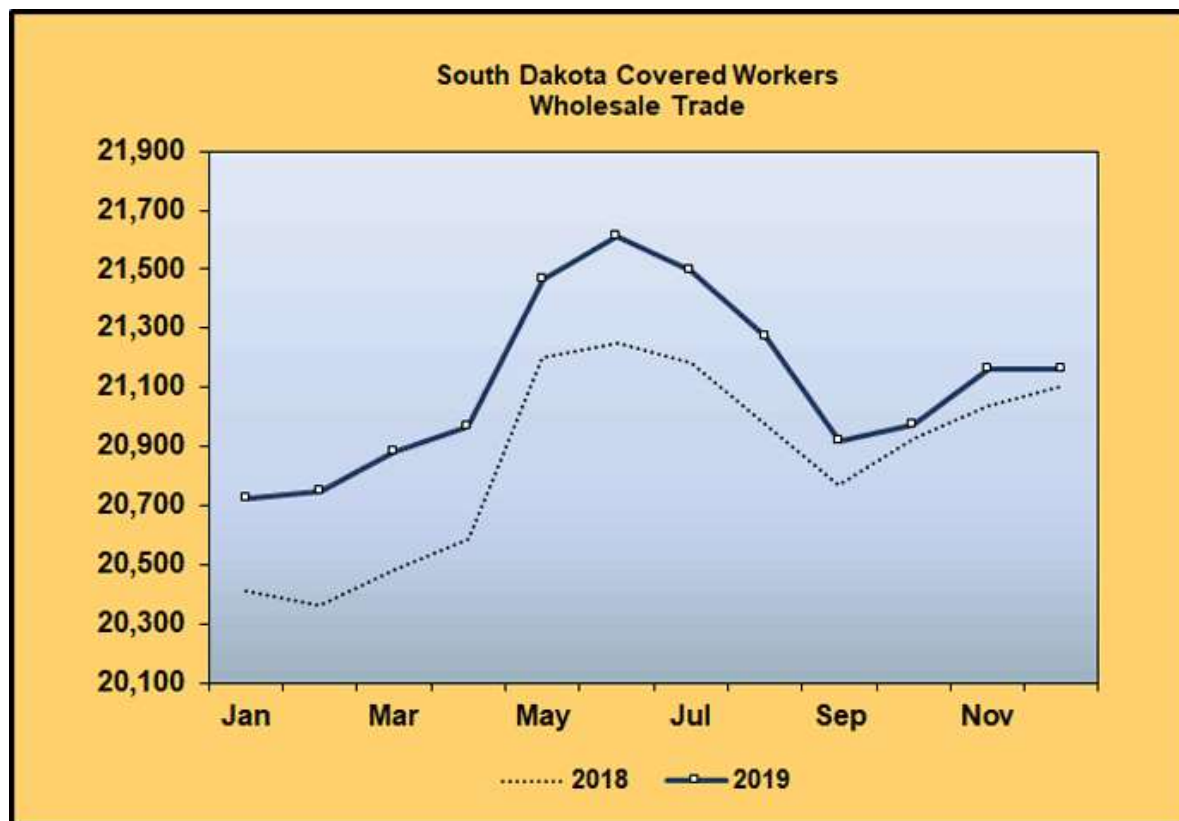
The following four industry groups within the Merchant Wholesale, Durable Goods subsector experienced gains in establishments, workers and annual pay from 2018 to 2019:

- **Motor Vehicle and Parts Merchant Wholesalers** (NAICS 4231)
- **Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers** (NAICS 4234)
- **Hardware and Plumbing Merchant Wholesalers** (NAICS 4237)
- **Machinery and Supply Merchant Wholesalers** (NAICS 4238)

The **Merchant Wholesale, Nondurable Goods** (NAICS 424) subsector had the largest worker growth within this sector with the addition of 201 workers or 1.9 percent. The annual pay increased \$439 (0.8 percent) going from

\$56,386 in 2018 to an annual average pay of 56,825 in 2019. Establishments in this industry sell nondurable goods to other businesses. Nondurable goods generally have a normal life expectancy of less than three years. They include paper and paper products, chemicals, drugs, petroleum, food, apparel and newspapers.

The final subsector group in this industry is the **Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers** subsector (NAICS 425). Despite a loss in establishments and employees over the year, this subsector's annual pay increased by \$4,837 (5.7 percent). This subsector has the highest annual pay out of the three subsectors with an annual wage of \$89,251 in 2019. Brokers and agents in this subsector act on behalf of buyers or sellers in the wholesale distribution of durable or nondurable goods. Agents and brokers do not take title to the goods but rather receive a commission or fee for their service.



Retail Trade

NAICS Sectors 44-45

Retail Trade continued a downward trend with a loss of 62 establishments and 1,030 workers (2.0 percent) from 2018 to 2019. Retail Trade ranked second in the number of establishments (3,931) and second in employment (51,233 workers) out of all sectors in 2019. Every subsector in Retail Trade had increases in annual pay, bumping the average for the sector up 3.7 percent to a 2019 annual average pay of \$29,654. Just one of the subsectors experienced growth in all three areas.

The retail landscape has evolved over the years, changing how people shop. With the use of phone apps or social media to make purchases, consumers can make numerous purchases without stepping into a store. While some establishments in this sector closed their storefronts, others expanded their online presence. The demand for workers may continue to decline as technology evolves and consumers look to online shopping for more goods compared to shopping local.

Most of the losses in this sector occurred in the **General Merchandise Stores** (NAICS 452) subsector. This subsector had the largest decrease in worker levels within Retail Trade from 2018 to 2019. This subsector dropped 844 workers (9.1 percent) to 8,479 workers in 2019. On a positive note, pay increased \$1,042 (4.3 percent) to a 2019 average annual pay of \$25,186. Establishments grouped in this subsector are unique in that they have the equipment and staff capable of retailing a large variety of products from a single location. Department stores,

supercenters, dollar stores and general stores are the types of establishments included in this subsector. A majority of the losses in the General Merchandise Stores subsector occurred in department stores.

Worker levels and annual pay rose in the following four subsectors:

- **Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers** (NAICS 441)
- **Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores** (NAICS 442)
- **Health and Personal Care Stores** (NAICS 446)
- **Miscellaneous Store Retailers** (NAICS 453)

Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers (NAICS 441) had the largest over-the-year growth in employees in this sector. This subsector gained 204 workers (2.6 percent) to reach a level of 7,964 workers in 2019. This subsector also showed growth in annual pay with an increase of \$1,530 (3.2 percent). Boat dealers, utility trailer dealers, new and used car dealers, motor home dealers and tire dealers are examples of establishments in this subsector. These retailers expanded throughout the year, hiring additional workers.

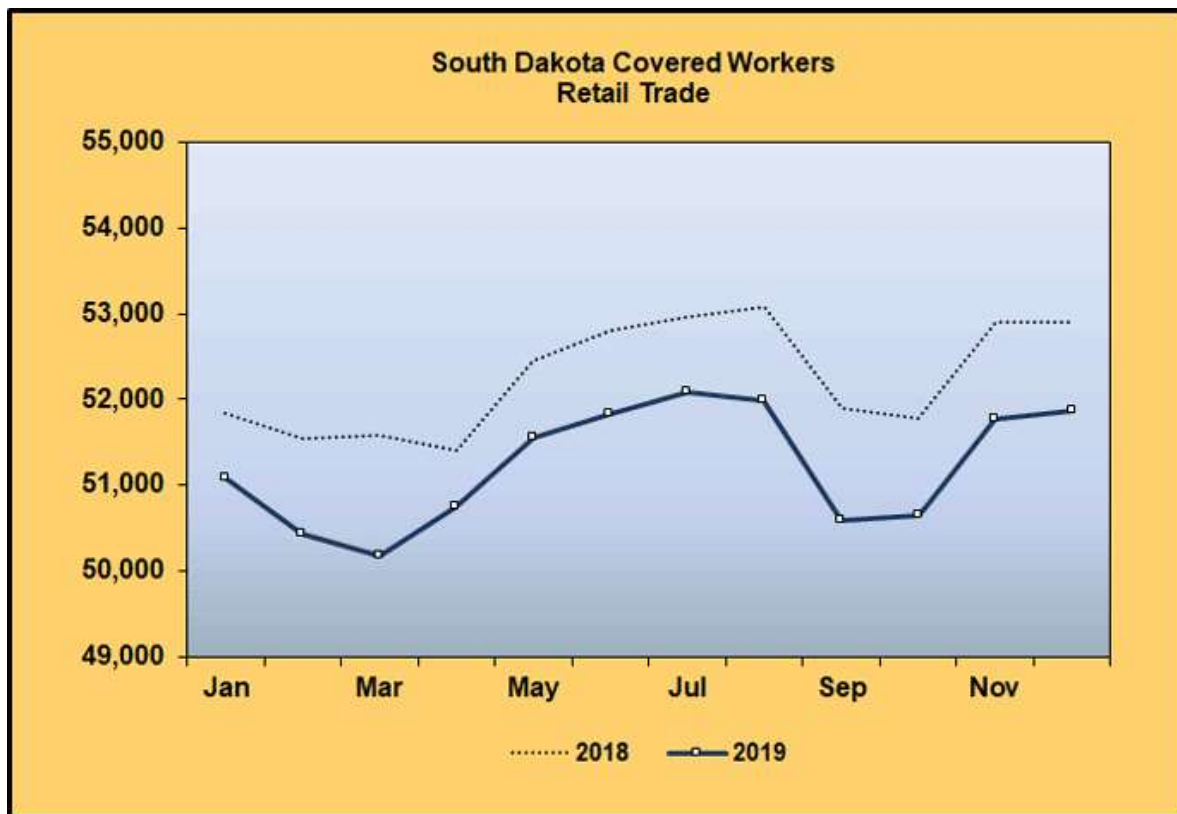
From 2018 to 2019, **Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores** (NAICS 442) had an increase of 21 workers (1.4 percent). Worker levels have been on an upward climb for the last three years. Annual pay increased by 3.6 percent to \$35,736 in 2019. Houseware, carpet, furniture, mattress and window treatment stores are all included in this subsector. Customers continue to update their homes, and furniture businesses have the expertise, products and services to offer.

The **Health and Personal Care Stores** (NAICS 446) subsector had over-the-year gains in establishments, employees and annual pay. This subsector added 15 workers (0.8 percent) and \$1,318 (3.9 percent) in annual pay. Industries in Health and Personal Care Stores sell health and personal care merchandise from fixed point-of-sale retail locations. Establishments in this subsector include pharmacies, beauty supply stores, nutrition stores and sunglasses stores.

Miscellaneous Store Retailers (NAICS 453) had over-the-year growth in worker levels and average annual pay. This subsector gained 16 workers (0.6 percent) in 2019 to reach a level of 2,583 in 2019. The 2019 annual pay increased \$725 (3.0 percent) to \$25,250. Retail establishments in this subsector retail merchandise from fixed point of sale locations. These unique types of stores include florists, souvenir stores, gift shops, art dealers, cigar stores, mobile home dealers, antique shops, pet shops, fireworks shops and cemetery memorial dealers.

Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454) had the largest numerical increase in annual pay, gaining \$1,622 (3.5 percent) in 2019. This subsector had a small drop in worker levels over the year with the loss of 18 workers (1.7 percent). Nonstore retail establishments in this subsector include direct merchandise sellers, temporary produce stands, vending machine merchandisers, web retailers and home shopping television firms.

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

The Transportation and Warehousing sector splits into several subsectors:

- Each mode of transportation (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**
- **Courier Services**

After four years of growth, the number of establishments in Transportation and Warehousing sector reversed course and declined by three to 1,466 establishments in 2019. Transportation and Warehousing had gains in worker levels despite a loss in establishments. This sector added 193 workers (1.8 percent) to 10,827 workers in 2019. The annual pay increased \$753 to an average annual pay of \$44,960 in 2019.

Air Transportation (NAICS 481) had the largest growth in annual pay and the largest decline in worker levels within the Transportation and Warehousing sector. The annual pay increased by \$5,906 (14.1 percent) to \$47,805 in 2019.

The worker level decreased by 30 workers (10.9 percent) to 246 workers in 2019. Industries in this subsector provide air transportation of passengers and/or cargo using an aircraft.

The **Truck Transportation** (NAICS 484) subsector declined by 10 workers (0.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019. This subsector accounts for half of the workforce in this sector with 5,314 workers in 2019. There was an increase in annual pay of \$929 (1.9 percent) for a level of \$50,085 in 2019. 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 small increase in worker levels with a gain of two workers (0.2 percent). The annual pay increased by \$109, making the 2019 annual pay average \$21,745. This subsector includes charter bus services, limousine services, school bus services and cab services.

Pipeline Transportation (NAICS 486) added seven workers (6.4 percent) in 2019. Annual pay increased \$5,307, reaching a 2019 level of \$107,121. This subsector uses pipelines to transport products, such as crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and slurry.

Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (NAICS 487) gained three workers (2.9 percent) over the year. Annual pay declined 2.8 percent, dropping \$688 over the year. 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.

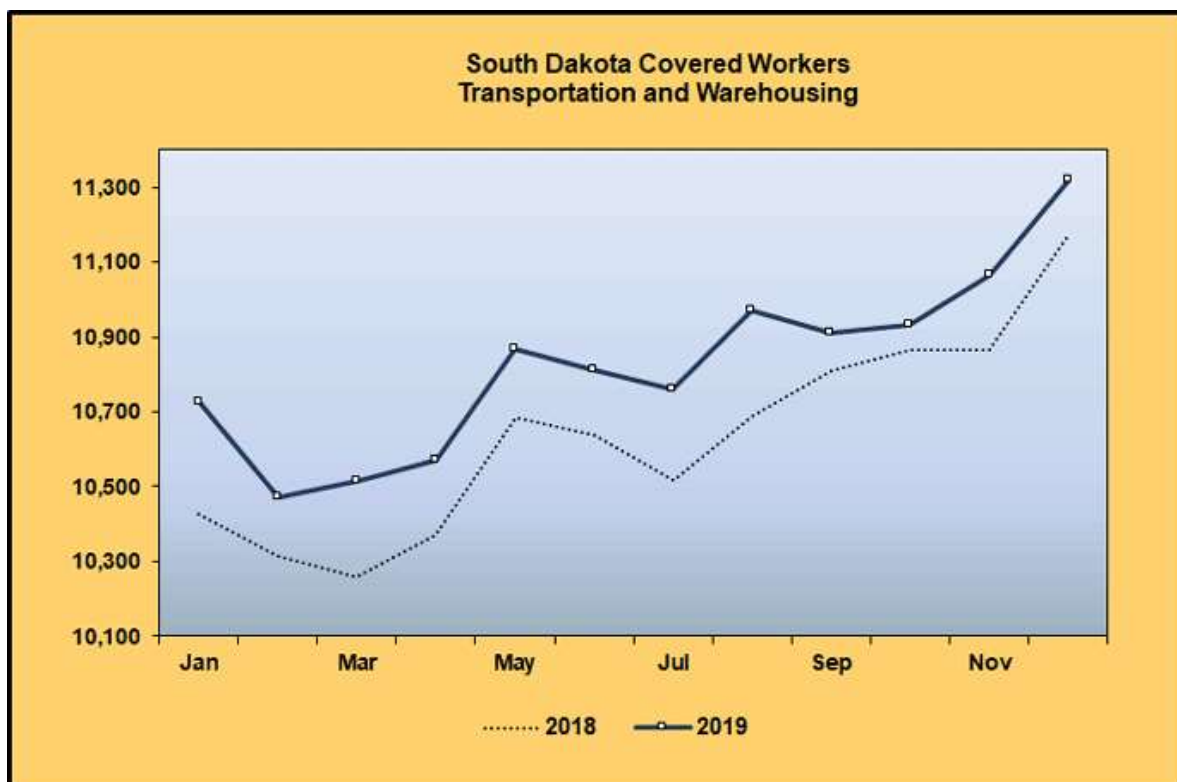
The **Support Activities for Transportation** (NAICS 488) subsector had drops in the number establishments, worker levels and average annual pay in 2019. This subsector decreased nine workers (0.9 percent) in 2019, falling to 980 workers. Annual pay decreased \$741 (1.5 percent) to \$49,019. These establishments 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 number of establishments and a loss of three workers (10.0 percent) in 2019. The average annual wage decreased by 7.0 percent with a loss of \$1,483 to settle on an average of \$19,781 in 2019.

The **Couriers and Messengers** (NAICS 492) subsector had the largest increase in the number of workers in this sector with the addition of 181 workers, for a 2019 level of 1,865 workers in 2019. Annual pay increased 0.7 percent, adding \$307 over the year. 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. Gains can be tied to increases in couriers and express delivery services and in local messengers and local delivery.

Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493) gained in workforce, adding 52 workers (6.3 percent) in 2019. The 2019 annual pay was \$42,360, which is a gain of \$1,587 (3.9 percent) from the previous year. 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

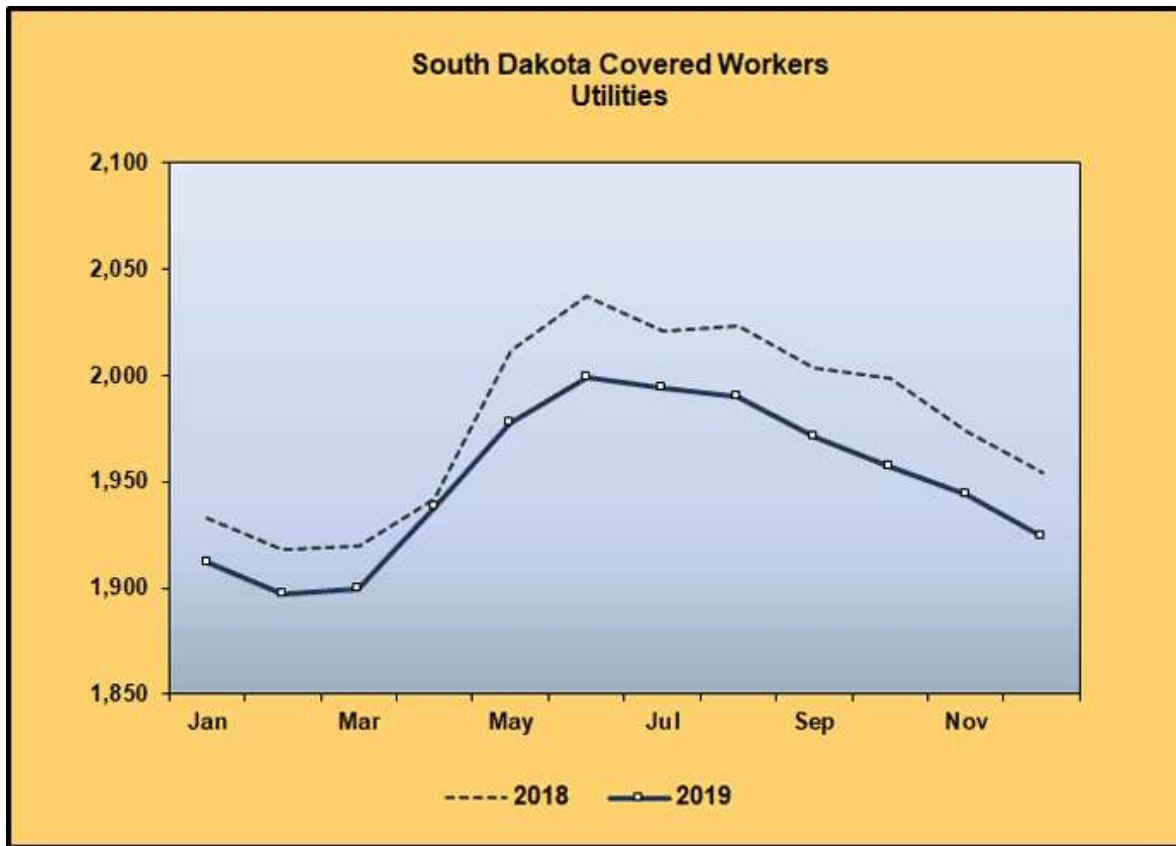
NAICS Sector 22

The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) contains the one subsector, Utilities (NAICS 221) at the three-digit NAICS classification level. The Utilities sector remained unchanged for the number of establishments but decreased 28 workers (1.4 percent) over the year. As of 2019, there were 1,950 workers in the Utilities sector. The annual pay for 2019 was \$87,207, an increase of \$2,768 (3.3 percent) compared to 2018. The Utilities sector has one of the highest annual pay figures. This sector ranked second overall in annual wage, following only the Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS Sector 55).

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 overall total employment and establishment numbers are ranked toward the bottom of all sectors, the importance of the workers remain critical. The utility and power industry will continue to transform, driven by technological and competitive forces. These companies will maintain their core business of delivering reliable and affordable power. Their workers provide services so consumers can 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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Information	653	5,500	\$51,533
Information	653	5,500	\$51,533
Publishing Industries, except Internet	156	1,085	\$40,485
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	93	625	\$16,494
Broadcasting, except Internet	67	954	\$43,101
Telecommunications	167	2,579	\$64,951
Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	109	168	\$82,519
Other Information Services (Internet Publishing & Broadcasting)	61	89	\$75,359
Totals may not add due to rounding. Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Information

NAICS Sector 51

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

The Information sector worker levels continued a downward trend for the fifth consecutive year. Information had a drop of 89 workers (1.6 percent) to 5,500 workers in 2019. Annual pay increased \$2,202 (4.5 percent) to \$51,533.

Publishing Industries, except Internet (NAICS 511) had the largest decline in worker levels in this sector with a loss of 127 workers (10.5 percent). The 2019 average annual pay increased \$1,713 (4.4 percent) to \$40,485. Newspaper publishers, book publishers, software publishers and calendar publishers are examples of establishments included in this subsector. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers accounted for majority of the worker level losses in this subsector.

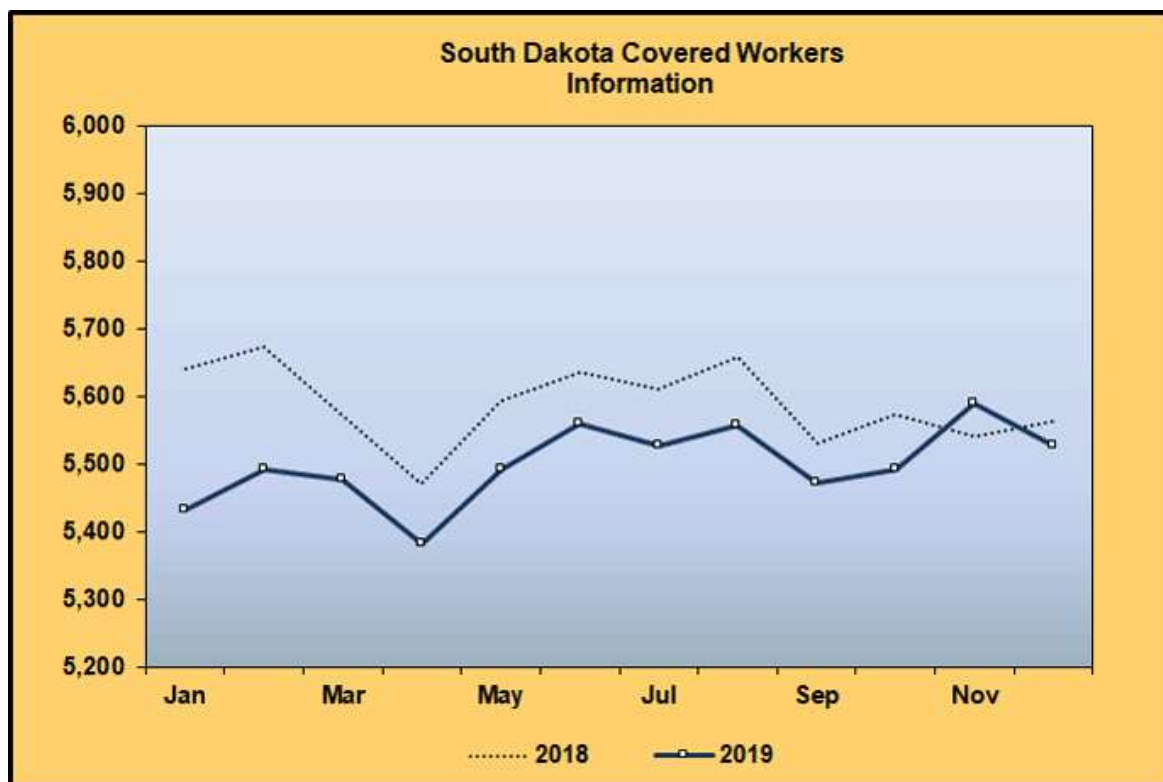
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries (NAICS 512) had an increase of 13 workers, or 2.1 percent. Annual pay decreased 3.0 percent to \$16,494. Establishments in this subsector include television show production, film distribution agencies, music publishers, movie theaters and audio recording restoration services.

Broadcasting (except Internet) (NAICS 515) worker levels dropped in 2019 with the loss of 25 workers (2.6 percent). Annual pay had an increase of 2.5 percent equaling an increase of \$1,059. This subsector includes radio, television, cable and other subscription programming.

Telecommunications (NAICS 517) had the largest gains in worker levels in this sector with the addition of 35 workers (1.4 percent) in 2019. Annual pay also had gains, increasing \$2,248 (3.6 percent) to \$64,951. Wired broadband internet service providers, cellular telephone services and telecommunication resellers are some examples of the establishments in this subsector. A majority of this gain can be attributed to wired and wireless telecommunications carriers.

The **Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services** (NAICS 518) subsector had the largest increase in pay in this sector, adding \$11,905 (16.9 percent). The 2019 average annual pay was \$82,519. The worker level in this subsector rose by 19 workers (12.8 percent). Application hosting, 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) subsector's worker levels declined 5.3 percent, equating a decrease of five workers. The 2019 average annual fell \$351 (0.5 percent) to \$75,359. The main components of this subsector are news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive Internet publishing and/or broadcasting, social networking sites and Web Search Portals.



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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Financial Activities	3,505	28,483	\$63,499
Finance and Insurance	2,318	24,442	\$67,510
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	805	15,982	\$65,540
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Investments	377	1,252	\$119,022
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,095	7,172	\$62,760
Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles	41	36	\$97,177
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,187	4,041	\$39,240
Real Estate	1,030	3,056	\$38,363
Rental and Leasing Services	150	898	\$40,462
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	7	86	\$58,107
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 418 workers (-1.7 percent) over the year for an annual average employment level of 24,442 in 2019. The average annual pay increased \$3,686 (5.8 percent) for a 2019 annual average pay of \$67,510. This sector has the third highest average annual wage out of all the sectors.

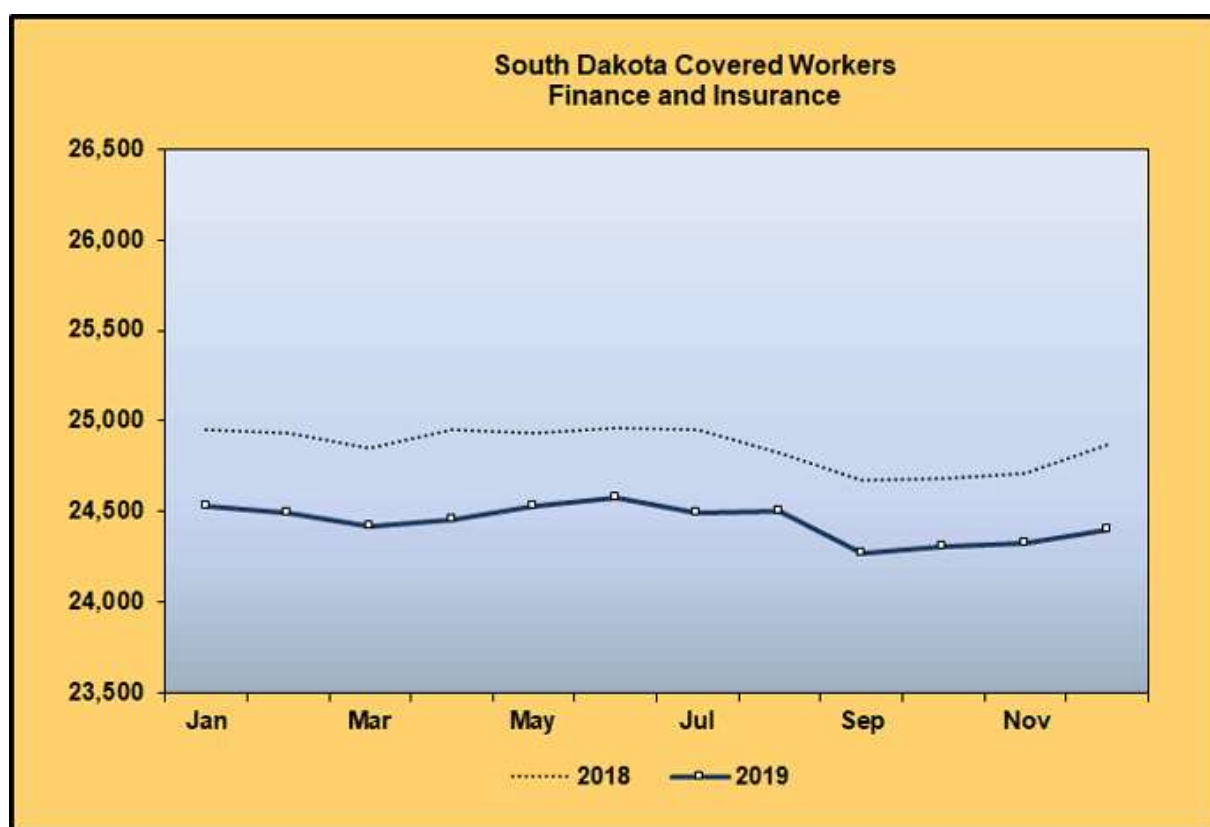
The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments that are primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or facilitating financial transactions by three principal types of activities. The first activity is to raise funds by taking deposits or issuing securities and incurring liabilities. The second activity is to pool risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Lastly, the third activity 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 389 workers (-2.4 percent) for an annual average of 15,982 in 2019. Average annual pay increased \$4,213 (6.9 percent) to \$65,540. Worker loss is attributable to non-depository credit intermediation which is comprised of establishments engaged in extending credit or lending funds raised by credit market borrowing, such as issuing commercial paper or other debt instruments or by borrowing from other financial intermediaries. Any worker gain is attributable to depository credit intermediation.

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 76 workers (6.5 percent). The average annual wage declined slightly by 0.3 percent for an annual average of \$119,022 in 2019. This industry subsector includes security brokerages and investment banking establishments which act as agents or brokers between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities. Customized 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 2018 to 2019, a decrease of 126 workers. The average annual worker total was 7,172 workers in 2019, compared to 7,298 workers in 2018. On the positive side, annual pay increased 3.9 percent from 2018 to 2019. This subsector includes establishments involved in selling annuities and insurance policies, claims adjusting and third-party administration of insurance and pension funds.

The **Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles** (NAICS 525) subsector increased to 36 workers in 2019. This subsector experienced the largest increase in annual pay with a gain of \$11,490 (13.4 percent) for an annual average of \$97,177 in 2019. This sector includes insurance and employee benefit funds and other investment pools and funds.



Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

NAICS Sector 53

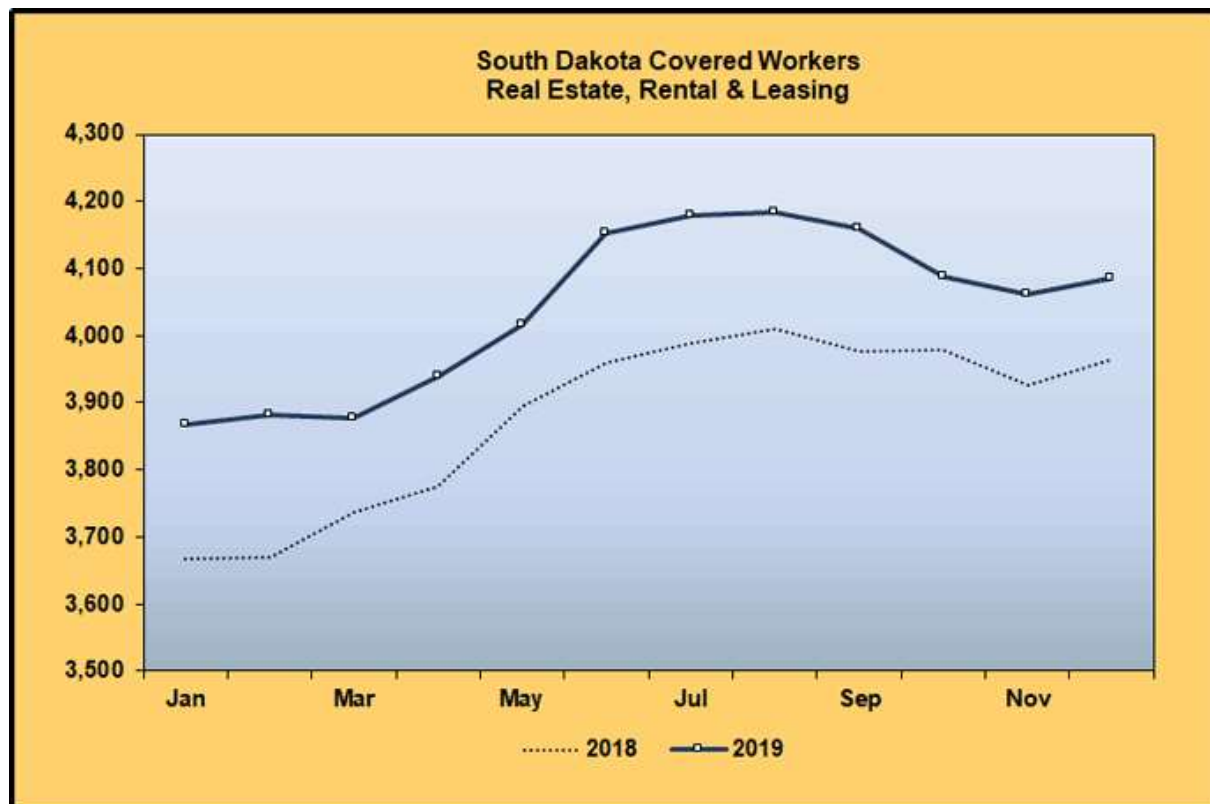
The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** sector gained 162 workers (4.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019 for an annual average of 4,041 workers. The sector had an average annual pay of \$39,240, increasing by \$2,571 (7.0 percent) over the same period.

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 2018 to 2019. The subsector gained 141 workers, an increase of 4.8 percent. Average annual pay rose 7.4 percent to \$38,363. Each

industry group in the Real Estate subsector saw an increase in employment. Activities related to real estate and offices of real estate agents and brokers were responsible for most of the employment increase. Lessors of real estate, the third industry group, saw a slight uptick in employment.

The other two subsectors, **Rental and Leasing Services** and **Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets**, grew by 13 and seven workers, respectively. Both subsectors also saw an increase in average annual wage. The industry groups within the Rental and Leasing Services subsector that had an increase in employment were automotive equipment rental and leasing and machinery and equipment rental and leasing. The two with decreased employment were consumer goods rental and general rental centers. The Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets subsector contains only itself within its lone industry group. This category has low total worker numbers; those workers are mainly engaged in assigning rights to assets, trademarks and brand names.



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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Professional and Business Services	5,999	33,118	\$58,618
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,766	14,549	\$63,185
Professional and Technical Services	3,766	14,549	\$63,185
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,328	\$103,996
Management of Companies and Enterprises	232	5,328	\$103,996
Administration & Support, & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	2,001	13,241	\$35,340
Administrative and Support Services	1,852	12,286	\$34,773
Waste Management and Remediation Services	149	955	\$42,636
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 2018 to 2019, the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** sector increased by 496 workers (3.5 percent) for an average annual employment level of 14,549. The sector also experienced growth in wages. The average annual pay in 2019 was \$63,185, an increase of 3.5 percent from 2018.

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector is one of few sectors that contain only one subsector. But, within the **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** (NAICS 541) subsector are many industry groups. The distinguishing feature of the subsector is the fact that most of the industries grouped in it have production processes that are almost wholly dependent on worker skills. In most of these industries, equipment and materials are not of major importance, 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. Much of the expertise requires degrees, though not in every case.

All but two industry groups within the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subsector experienced worker increases from 2018 to 2019:

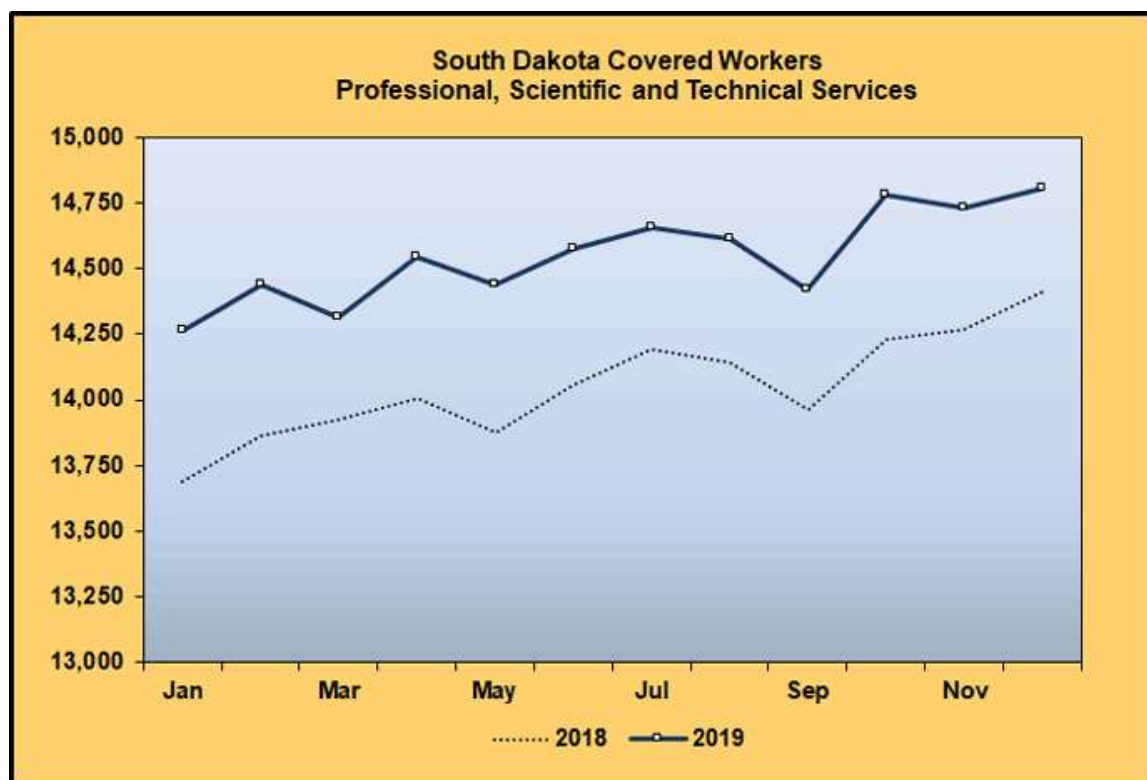
- **Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services** (NAICS 5412)
- **Architectural and Engineering Services** (NAICS 5413)
- **Specialized Design Services** (5414)
- **Computer Systems Design and Related Services** (NAICS 5415)

- **Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services** (NAICS 5416)
- **Scientific Research and Development Services** (NAICS 5417)
- **Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** (NAICS 5419)

The **Computer Systems Design and Related Services** (NAICS 5415) and **Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services** (NAICS 5416) industry groups contributed the most to the increase in the number of workers in the sector for 2019. Designing, implementing and updating computer systems and communication technologies is constantly evolving, causing firms to hire additional workers.

Establishments involved in **Administrative Management Consulting Services** (NAICS 5416) also hired additional workers during 2019. These businesses perform a full range of administrative, marketing, human resources and logistics activities for their clients.

The industry groups that decreased in employment level were **Legal Services** (NAICS 5411) and **Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services** (NAICS 5418). Establishments within Legal Services are comprised of offices of lawyers and other legal services. Establishments within Advertising, Public Relations and Related Services are comprised of advertising agencies, media, public relations and other related advertising services also experienced a decline of workers.



Management of Companies and Enterprises

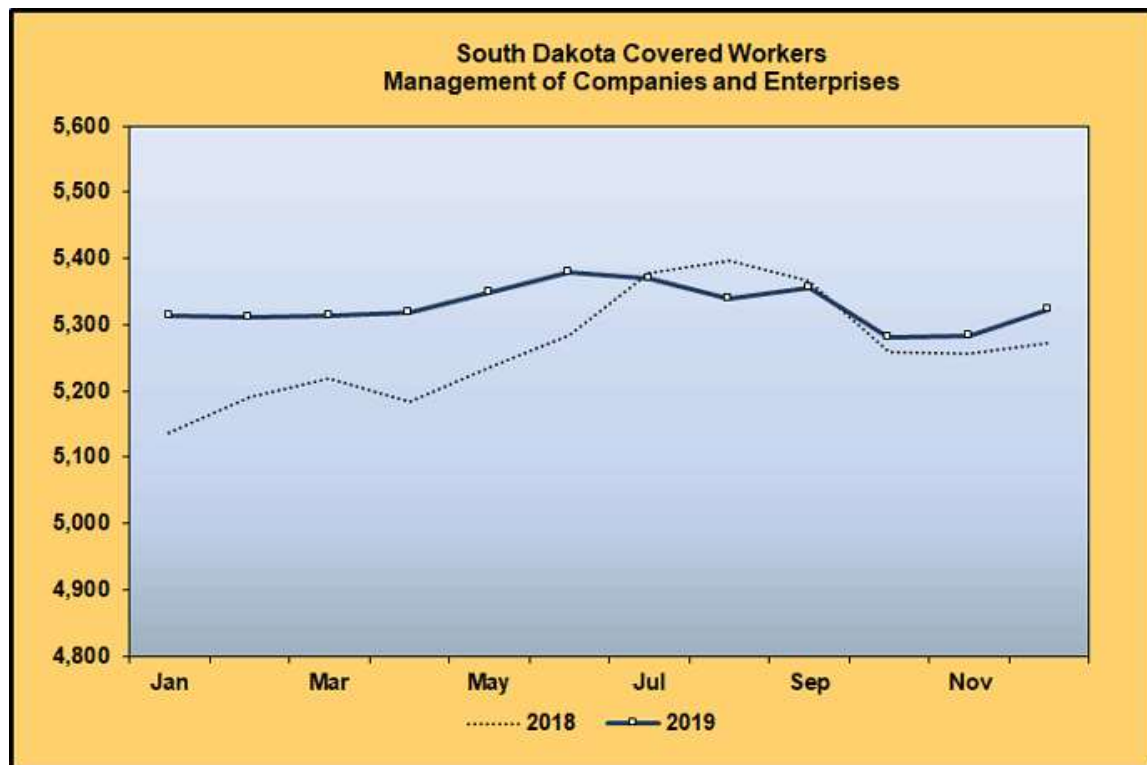
NAICS Sector 55

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. This sector is one of the smallest of the business sectors classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Most workers are in high-level management positions.

The sector saw an increase in employment from 5,265 workers in 2018 to 5,328 workers in 2019, an increase of 1.2 percent. The number of establishments also increased in the past year.

From 2018 to 2019, average annual pay rose by \$4,327, an increase of 4.3 percent. The sector still retained its ranking of the highest paying sector in 2019 with an average annual pay of \$103,996. Annual pay for this sector tends to be markedly more than other sectors due to its concentration of highly skilled occupations.

Professionals in the management of companies and enterprises industry are typically responsible for major decision making and are privy to a lot of confidential information and data. In some cases, actions taken by key members on staff can directly impact the financial well being of both companies being managed and their shareholders. As a result, there can be a significant risk of liability lawsuits in this industry. Therefore, risk management is a priority, and individuals are compensated accordingly for the degree of stress involved.



Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

NAICS Sector 56

A 1.6 percent increase in the average number of workers for the **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** sector occurred in 2019. The sector gained 207 workers for an average total of 13,241. The average annual pay for this sector increased \$1,442 (4.3 percent) to \$35,340.

Most of the employment in the industry belongs to the **Administration and Support Services** (NAICS 561) subsector. This subsector gained 181 workers (1.5 percent) in 2019. Wages rose 4.4 percent to an annual average of \$34,773. Establishments in this subsector engage in activities that support 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 gains occurred in the following industry groups:

- **Office Administrative Services** (NAICS 5611)
- **Facilities Support Services** (NAICS 5612)
- **Employment Services** (NAICS 5613)
- **Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services** (NAICS 5615)
- **Investigation and Security Services** (NAICS 5616)
- **Services to Buildings and Dwellings** (NAICS 5617)

Other Support Services (NAICS 5619)

A worker loss occurred in this industry group:

Business Support Services (NAICS 5614)

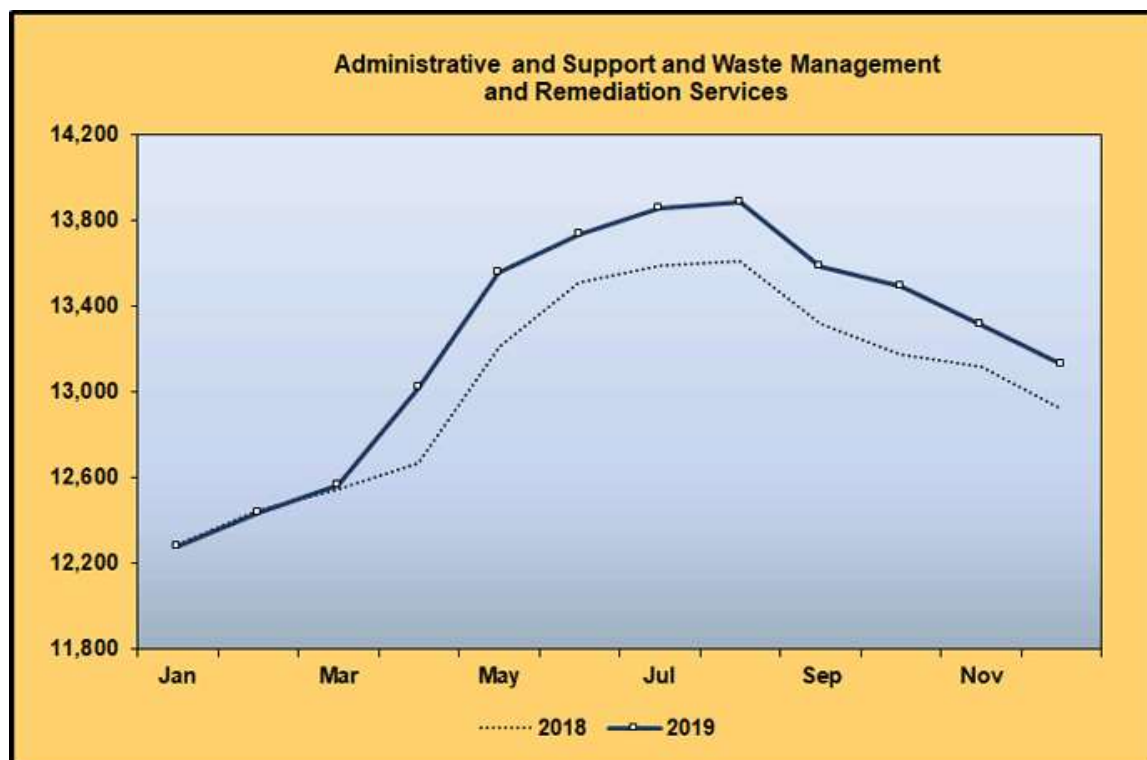
The **Employment Services** industry group comprises establishments engaged in employment placement/search and temporary help services. Examples of such businesses are employment agencies, executive placement services, labor contractors, manpower pools and temporary employment services.

The largest industry group within the Administration and Support Services is **Services to Buildings and Dwellings**. This industry group also gained the most workers out of the seven growing industry groups above. This industry group contains businesses performing work in extermination and pest control, janitorial services, landscaping and carpet and upholstery cleaning. These establishments may be specialized in several activities and thus are able to provide services to clients in a variety of industries and in some households.

Business Support Services (NAICS 5614) was the only industry group to lose employment. This industry group comprises establishments engaged in performing activities that are ongoing, routine business support functions that businesses and organizations would otherwise do for themselves. Businesses include document preparation services, telephone call centers, business service centers, collection agencies and credit bureaus.

The other subsector 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 26 (2.8 percent) in 2019. Annual pay increased \$1,219 (2.9 percent) for an annual average of \$42,636. Employment increase occurred in all 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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Education and Health Services	3,105	68,913	\$52,412
Educational Services	392	3,708	\$28,769
Educational Services	392	3,708	\$28,769
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,713	65,205	\$53,757
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,599	17,990	\$77,639
Hospitals	63	25,746	\$59,136
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	387	13,201	\$29,003
Social Assistance	664	8,267	\$24,566
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 seeing employment decrease each year from 2016 to 2018, the private **Educational Services** sector showed slight gains in employment. In 2019, the sector increased by 5 workers (0.1 percent) for a total of 3,708. As a small number of workers increased over the year, the demand had a negative effect on average annual pay. The average annual wage for the workers decreased \$1,099 (3.7 percent) from 2018 to 2019. Annual pay now stands at \$28,769.

The **Educational Services** sector is made up of establishments that provide 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.

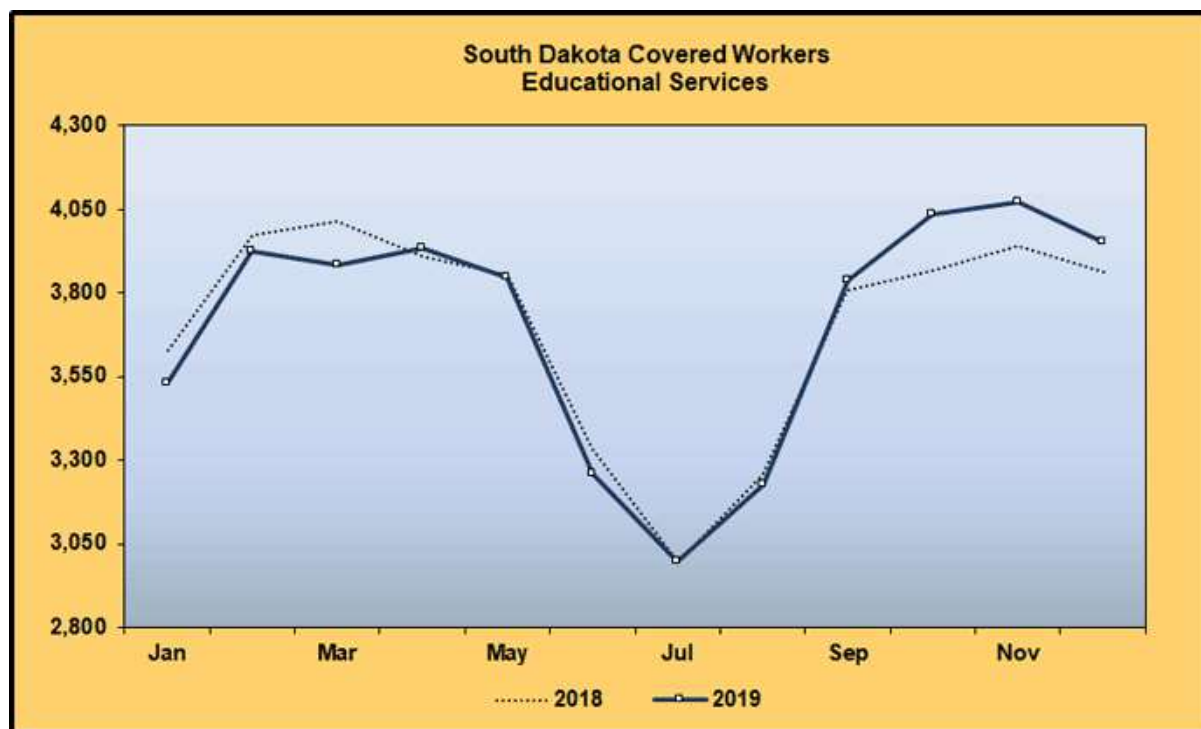
Educational Services is comprised of only one subsector. Within the subsector are the following industry groups:

- **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 increase in employment can mostly be attributed to **Elementary and Secondary Schools** as well as **Other Schools and Instruction**. **Colleges and Universities** continue to lose employment in the private sector. Establishments providing basic preparatory education belong in this grouping. Other schools and instruction offer their services in diverse settings such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home.

The **Educational Services** sector is widely considered counter-cyclical. Typically, when the economy is doing well and unemployment is at a very low rate, more working adults are deciding to go to work. More career and job prospects available for working adults, in turn, leads to lower 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 in education falls in privately owned establishments with the rest 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 2019. Compared to other sectors, this sector has the highest amount of employment and largest amount of total wages paid out in South Dakota. The number of workers in 2019 increased by 1,042 (1.6 percent) to 64,163. Average annual wage increased \$2,173 (4.2 percent) to \$53,757 per worker for the year. This sector includes both health care and social assistance because sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is made up of four subsectors, and each one had worker and pay increases during 2019. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector includes the following four subsectors:

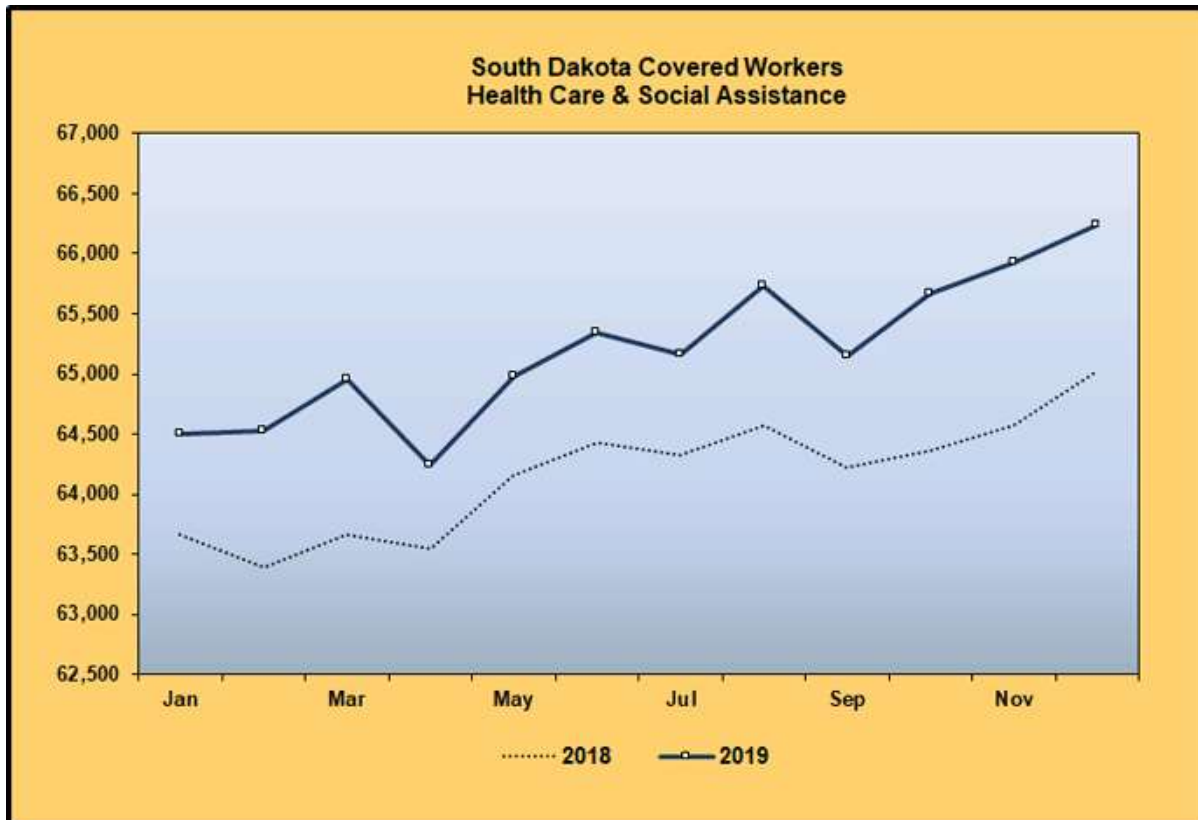
- **Ambulatory Health Care Services** (NAICS 621)
- **Hospitals** (NAICS 622)
- **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** (NAICS 623)
- **Social Assistance** (NAICS 624)

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 the most workers of any subsector, 522 (3.0 percent), in 2019. The total employment was 17,990. The average annual wage increased \$1,848 (2.4 percent) to \$77,639. 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 that include 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 2019 increased by 1.4 percent to 25,746. This subsector's average annual wage increased \$3,265 (5.8 percent) to \$59,136.

The **Nursing and Residential Care Facilities** subsector also saw employment rise 0.3 percent to 13,201 workers. Average annual wage increased 2.6 percent to \$29,003 per worker. This subsector's establishments provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. Nursing homes who have a permanent core staff of nurses along with other staff provide nursing and continuous personal care services are examples of establishments belonging in this category. Assisted and unassisted continuing care retirement community facilities are part of this industry. Some of the residents need some nursing and personal care while others need limited services because they do not desire to live independently, so nursing care not as vital. Care typically includes room, board, supervision and assistance in daily living, such as housekeeping services.

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. Some of the gain in employment can be attributed to child day care services. In 2019, this subsector saw an increase of 116 workers (1.4 percent) for an employment total of 8,267. The annual average wage rose by 2.3 percent to \$24,566.



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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Leisure and Hospitality Services	3,395	47,413	\$17,519
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	736	6,919	\$18,649
Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	168	1,365	\$19,319
Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos and Parks	51	636	\$26,950
Amusements, Gambling and Recreation	517	4,918	\$17,389
Accommodation and Food Services	2,659	40,494	\$17,326
Accommodation	629	8,797	\$20,239
Food Services and Drinking Places	2,030	31,697	\$16,518
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

In 2019, the **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** sector gained 86 workers (1.3 percent) for a total worker level of 6,919. The average annual wage also grew. From 2018 to 2019, the average annual wage increased 2.4 percent to \$18,649.

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:

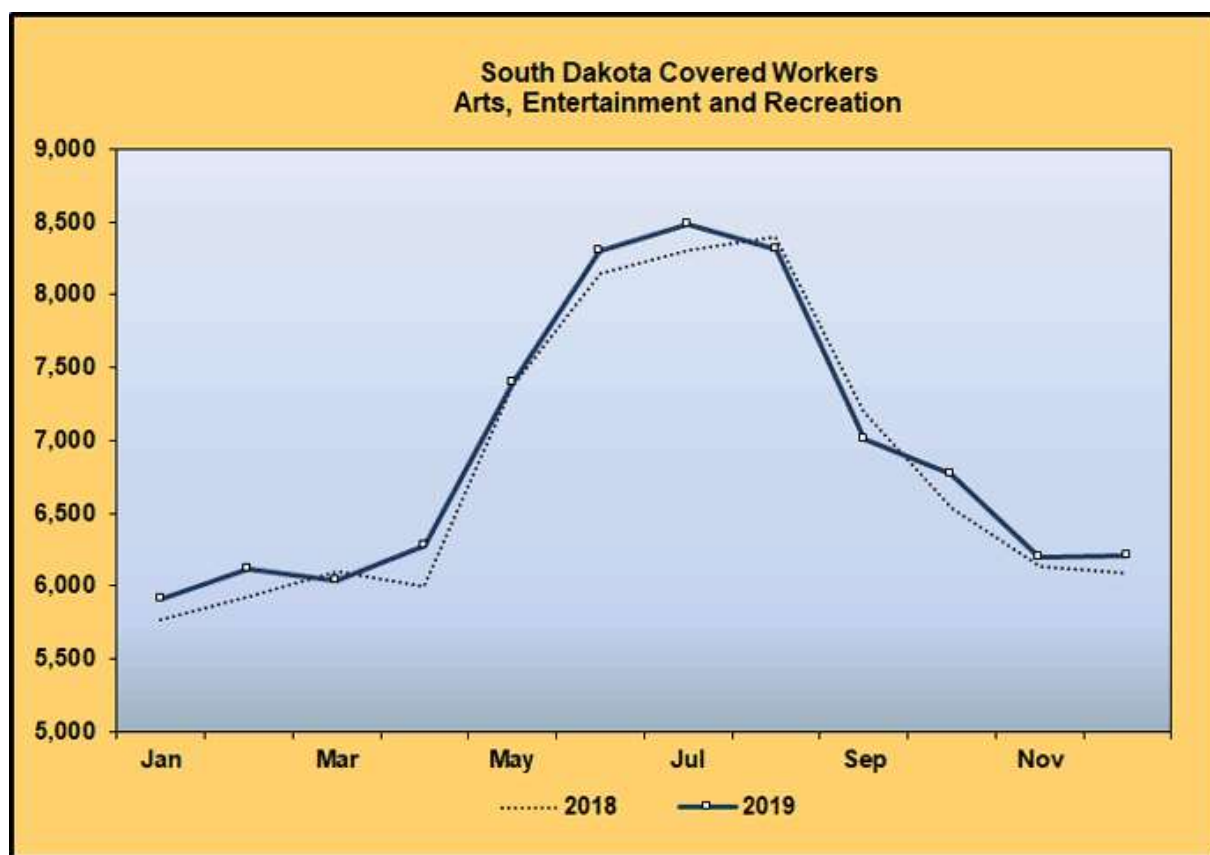
- **Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries** (NAICS 711)
- **Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions** (NAICS 712)
- **Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries** (NAICS 713)

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. The subsector gained 10 workers (0.7 percent) in

2019. Average annual wage grew 6.6 percent to \$19,319. The performing arts companies and promoters of performing arts and sports industry groups contributed most to the employment increase. Spectator sports saw the largest and only decline in employment among the industry groups.

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. Art galleries and museums, natural science museums and observatories are illustrative examples. This subsector saw an increase of only 1 worker (0.2 percent). Wages only increased \$33 (0.1 percent) to an annual average of \$26,950.

Establishments in the **Amusement, Gambling and Receptions 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 75 employees (1.5 percent) for a total employment of 4,918 in 2019. Average annual wages increased 1.7 percent to a yearly average of \$17,389.



Accommodation and Food Services

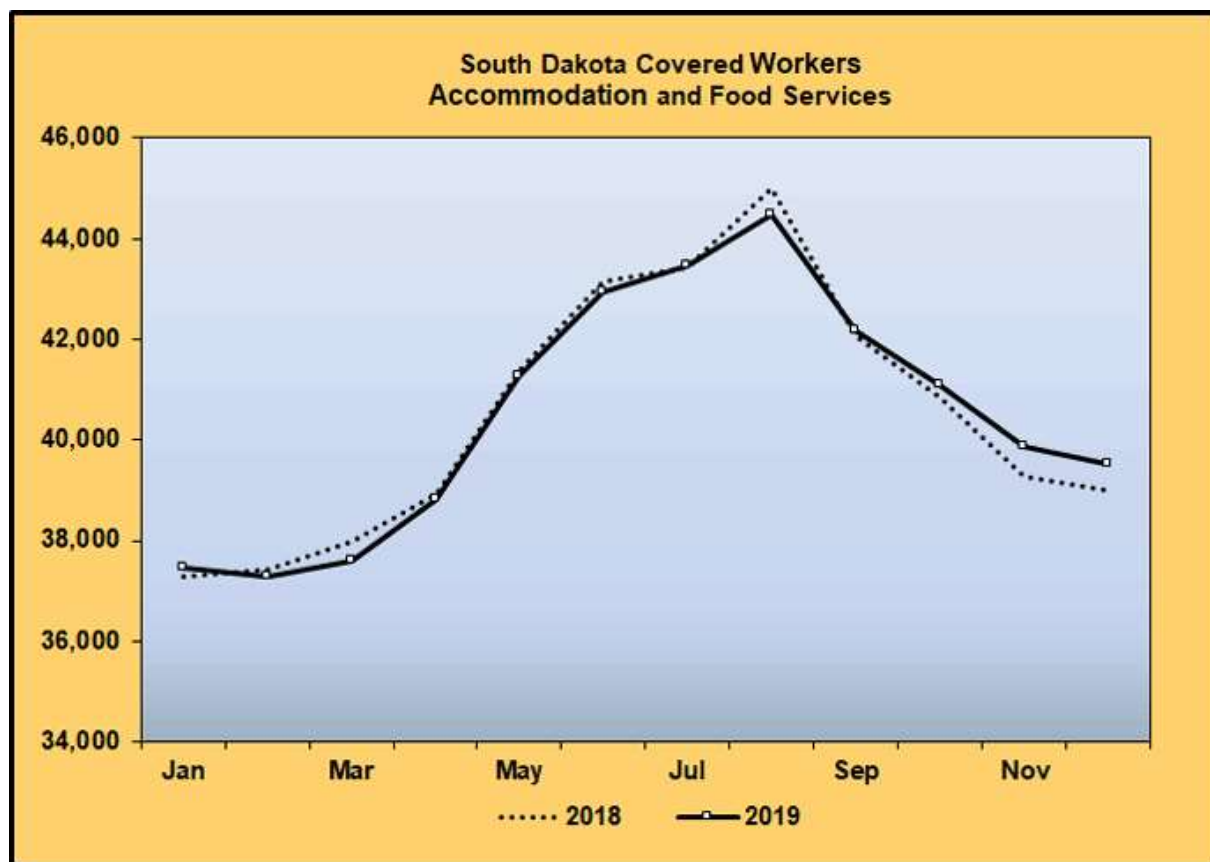
NAICS Sector 72

The **Accommodation and Food Service** sector gained just 10 workers in 2019. Wages increased by \$581 (3.5 percent) to an annual average of \$17,326. Establishments include in this sector offer a variety of services to patrons. The range of activities included in this industry sector can vary from providing lodging facilities to preparing meals, snacks and beverages to patrons for immediate consumption. Since both types of service are often found in the same establishment, they are included in the same sector. One subsector showed worker growth, and one indicated negative growth over the year.

The **Accommodation** (NAICS 721) subsector's employment level declined in 2019. The subsector decreased by 65 workers (0.7 percent) for a total of 8,797. The annual average wages increased 3.0 percent to \$20,239 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 slight employment gain and rooming and boarding houses showing a slight loss.

The **Food Services and Drinking Places** (NAICS 722) subsector saw growth in employment and wages from 2018 to 2019. The subsector increased by 74 workers (0.2 percent) for a total of 31,697. Annual average wages increased 3.7 percent to \$16,518. 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 **Caterers and Food Service Contractors**. Consumers have a high demand for services and enjoy the convenience that eating and drinking establishments offer. Eating and drinking places depend on holidays, special family and business celebrations and tourism in the state to create new jobs and add to the industry totals.



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 2019			
Supersector, Sector and Subsector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	2,353	11,324	\$34,238
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,353	11,324	\$34,238
Repair and Maintenance	1,086	4,571	\$41,067
Personal and Laundry Services	516	2,993	\$26,909
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations	530	3,568	\$32,405
Private Households	221	191	\$20,060
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) - update narrative yet!

NAICS Sector 81

The average number of workers in the **Other Services sector** industry increased 1.6 percent from 2018 to 2019. Employment gains of 176 raised the industry to a new level, with an annual average of 11,324 in 2019. The establishments in this sector are made up of businesses which typically have small employment levels. The annual pay for this sector increased \$1,362 (4.1 percent) for an average of \$34,238 in 2019.

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:

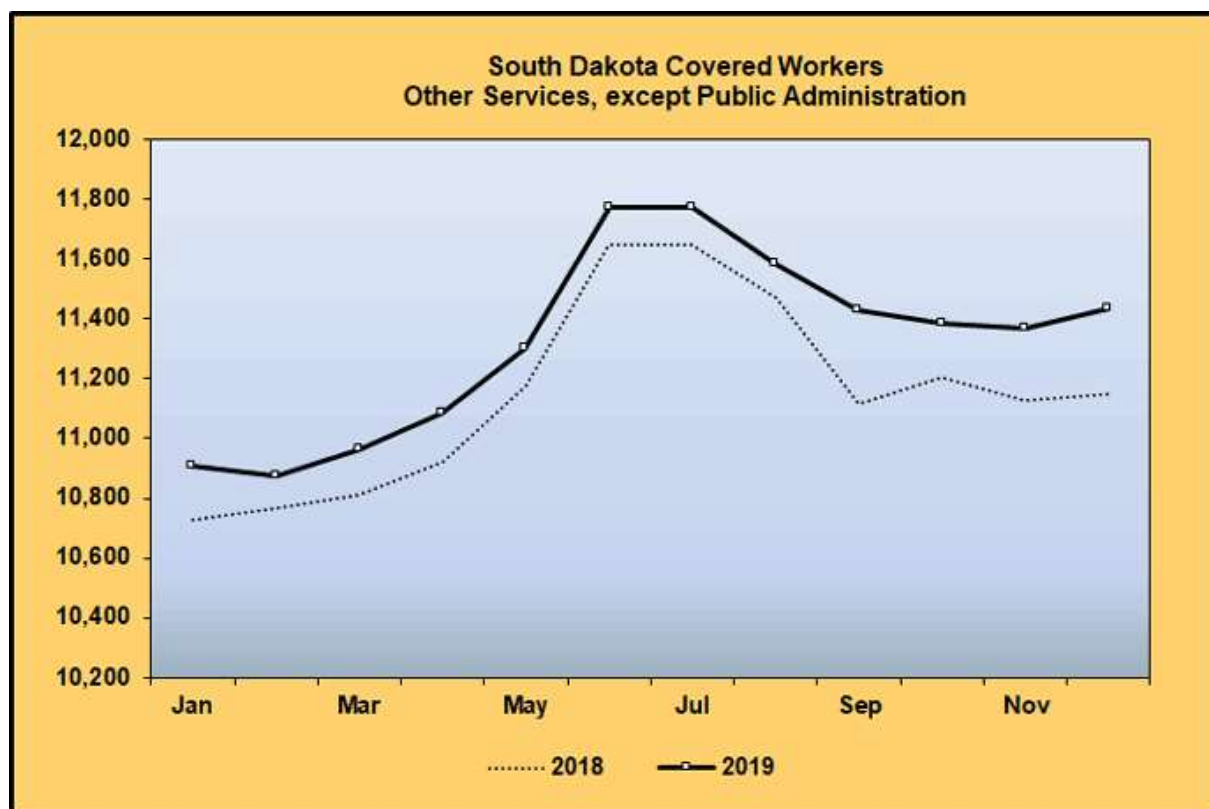
- **Repair and Maintenance** (NAICS 811)
- **Personal and Laundry Services** (NAICS 812)
- **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** (NAICS 813)
- **Private Households** (NAICS 814)

The highest amount of employment growth was in the **Repair and Maintenance** subsector. The number of workers increased by 111 for a new total of 4,571, a 2.5 percent growth rate. The average annual wage also grew. The yearly wage per worker increased \$798 (2.0 percent) to \$41,067. The establishments in this subsector recondition machinery, equipment and other products to operational order. These establishments also typically provide general or routine maintenance (i.e., servicing) on such products to ensure they work efficiently and provide cost effective measures to avert breakdown and unnecessary repairs. Many establishments serve both businesses and personal households, safeguarding a nice complementary customer base.

The next highest employment growth came from the **Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations** subsector. Positive employment growth in the subsector was realized throughout 2019. The subsector gained 66 workers for a total of 3,568. On an encouraging note, average annual wages grew at a pace of 6.1 percent to \$32,405. 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. These establishments within this subsector may publish newsletters, books and periodicals for distribution to their membership.

The **Personal and Laundry Services** subsectors average number of workers in 2019 was 2,993 an increase of one worker. The annual average wage was a 5.9 percent increase to \$26,909. This subsector includes establishments that provide 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. Many other subsectors provide services to people and are classified under different sectors.

Private Households saw a decrease in employment. The subsector lost 3 workers, decreasing to a total of 191 workers. Average annual wages strengthened by 0.9 percent to \$20,060. Establishments in the subsector are private households that engage in 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 personnel, private nurses and outside workers, such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. These workers are paid hourly, salaried or on a per job basis.



Public Administration Supersector

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

South Dakota Covered Workers and Pay 2019			
Supersector, Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	2,487	74,676	\$44,196
Federal Government	738	11,291	\$67,528
Federal Government	738	11,291	\$67,528
State Government	903	14,933	\$50,869
State Government Education	29	5,990	\$53,736
State Government, excluding education	874	8,943	\$48,949
Local Government	846	48,452	\$36,702
Local Government Education	217	26,067	\$37,269
Local Government, excluding Ed. Tribal Government*	553	14,564	\$36,259
Local Tribal Government excluding Education	44	5,892	\$34,593
Local Tribal Government Education	32	1,929	\$38,831
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 increased by 21 (0.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019 to a new total of 11,291. The federal government industry during 2019 showed a \$742 (1.1 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$67,528. This annual pay remains one of the highest paying industries in South Dakota.

Federal government is a system of government that divides up power between a strong larger central government and smaller local and state governments and remain integrated to one another by the federal 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 and their powers were established by the constitution. The constitution specifies what areas of public life the federal 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. Only the federal government can regulate interstate and foreign commerce, declare war and set taxing, spending and other national policies.

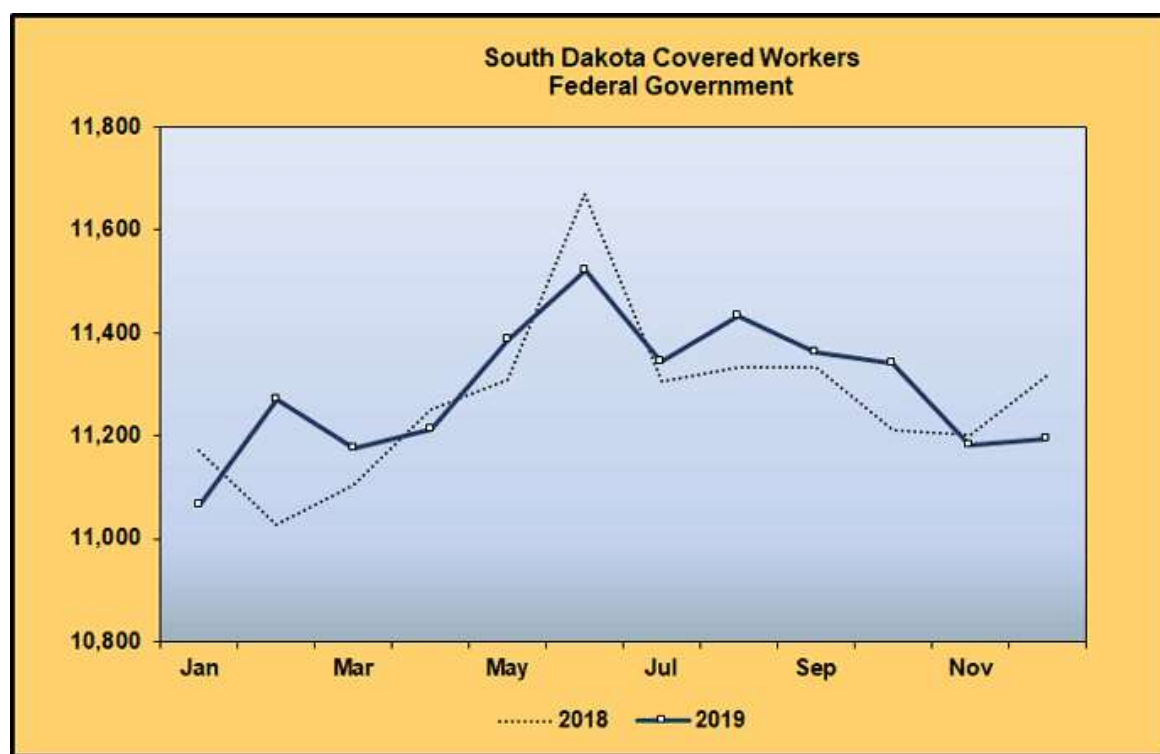
Administration of Economic Programs saw an improvement of 55 workers between 2018 and 2019. These government establishments are primarily engaged in the administration, promotion and development of economic resources, which includes business, industry and tourism. Other governmental establishments are responsible for the development of general statistical data and analysis. These entities are also involved in the promotion of the

general well-being of the governed area. Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities agencies are included in this industry and some gains in employment were realized. These establishments plan, administer and coordinate agricultural programs for production and marketing.

Worker levels in **Administration of Human Resource Programs** leaped by 48 workers throughout 2019. Annual pay rose \$2,101 (2.8 percent) settling at \$75,960 for its new annual average. Governmental establishments within Administration of Veterans Affairs were responsible for most worker gains. These agencies programs provide assistance, training and counseling to veterans and their dependents or survivors.

Federal worker levels in **National Security and International Affairs** increased by 28 workers to 1,017 between 2018 and 2019. Annual pay rose by 4.3 percent or \$2,631 to settle at \$64,083 for its annual average. These agencies rebounded from last year's small decreases in employment. 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 2019. A net decline of 44 workers brought the total for the year to 943. This loss of employment also affected the pay structure. The pay declined to \$70,477 or -2.1 percent. 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 decrease of 36 workers (or 0.2 percent) from 2018 to 2019 for a new total of 14,933 employees. The past few years have shown that state government employment has minor increases or decreases. The reduction of workers was comprised of small decreases in several agencies. In the same time frame, state government showed an increase in annual pay for a new level of \$50,869 which equates to 1.9 percent growth.

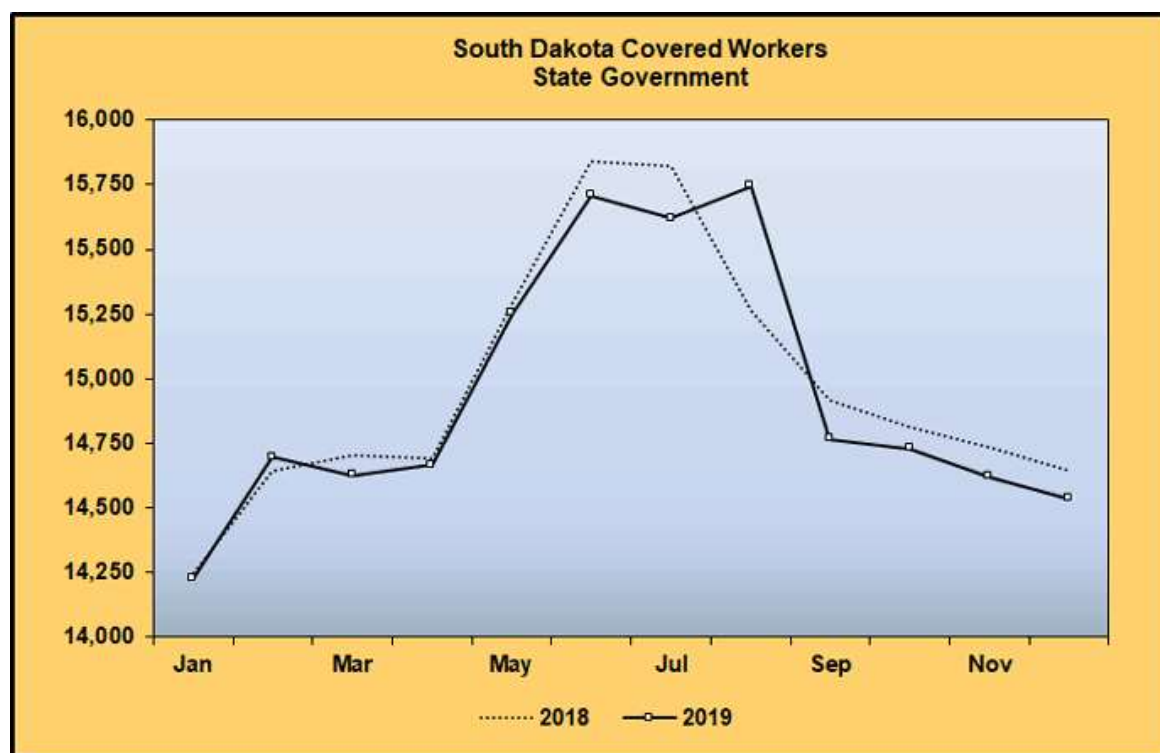
A state government is a unit of government that distinctively makes and enforces laws for a state. State governments administer to the local needs of an area. State governments have certain reserved powers, specific powers and responsibilities that the national government does not have. In general, state 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. State government exercises important

functions in the United States. They plan and pay for most roads, operate public schools, provide water, establish zoning regulations and arrange elections for their citizens.

Educational Services had some of the worker gains during 2019. An additional 17 workers were attained equating to an 0.3 percent increase. Annual pay showed a small increase of \$649 for a new annual average of \$53,736. 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.

State governmental agencies within **Executive, Legislative and Other General Government Support** realized a gain of 15 workers from 2018 to 2019. These worker gains calculated to a 2.1 percent increase. Annual pay took a hit falling to \$58,519 or 4.2 percent for the year. Public finance, taxation and monetary policy establishments are included in this grouping. The combination of executive and legislative offices is also included. These establishments serve as councils and boards of commissioners.

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 17 workers were eliminated from 2018 and 2019. 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 758 workers (or 1.6 percent) from 2018 to 2019 for a new figure of 48,452 employees. For this same time period, local government also showed a \$505 (or 1.4 percent) increase in annual pay for a new level of \$36,702.

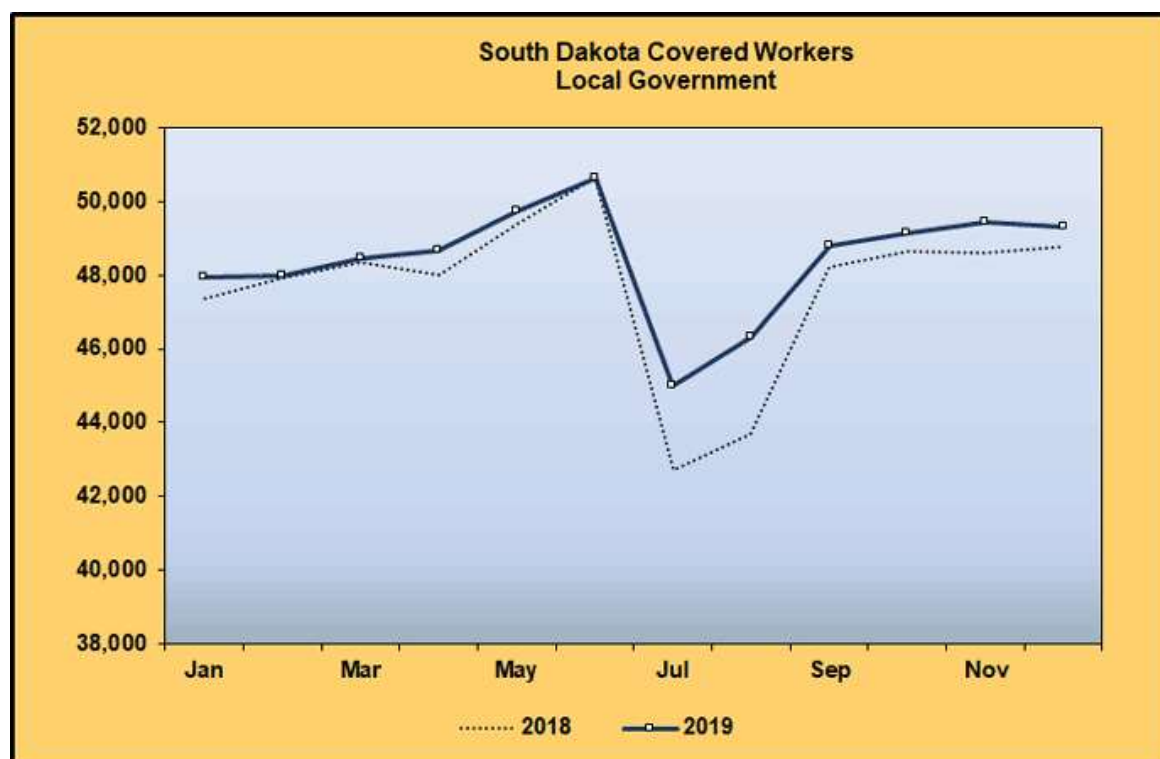
Local government is an administrative body for a small geographic area, such as a city, town, county, or district. Local governments derive their authority from the state in which they are located. Local governments typically have control over their specific geographical region and cannot pass or enforce 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 authorities 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 2019. This industry grew by 502 workers finishing the year at 26,067 or 2.0 percent. Annual pay increased slightly to finish 2019 at

\$37,269 a 0.4 percent gain. Elementary and secondary schools involved in furnishing academic courses and associated course work that comprise a basic preparatory education, expanded adding workers. Establishments provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. Other Schools and Instruction are categorized under Educational Services. These entities may provide instruction in diverse settings, such as the establishment's or client's training facilities, educational institutions or the workplace.

Executive, Legislative Offices and Other General Government Support establishments showed a nice improvement in employment levels in 2019. A gain of 318 workers was noted bringing 2019 totals to 17,523. Annual wages rose by \$791 for a new annual average of \$36,687. Executive and legislative office combinations belong in this group. This industry comprises governmental establishments serving as councils and boards of commissioners. Other general government support agencies and tribal governments are included in this grouping.

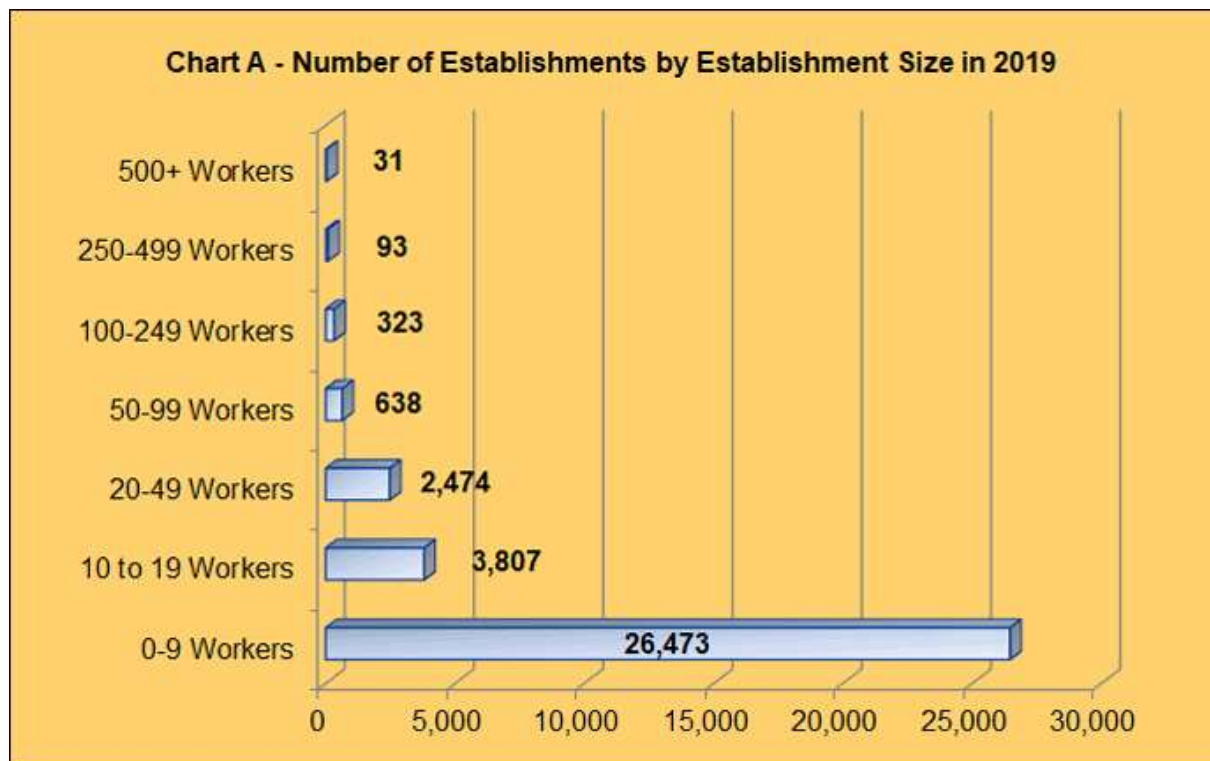
Some of the employment growth can be attributed to population increases and migration into South Dakota's larger cities and expanded city programs to meet the needs of its constituents. It is important to remember that tribal government has been included into local government since 2001.



Covered Workers & Annual Pay by Establishment Size

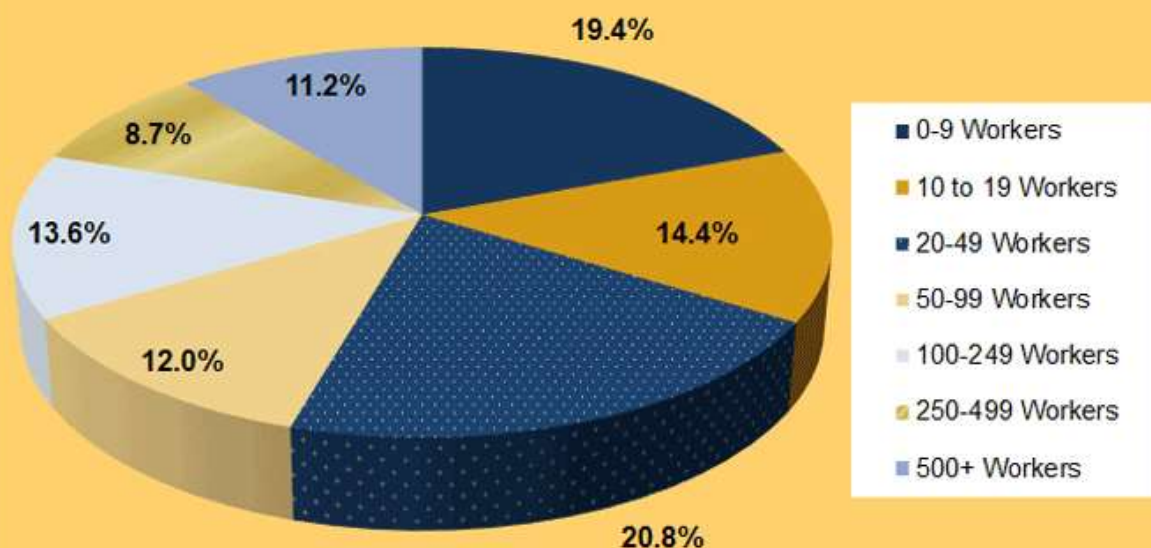
Establishment size data provides a comparison of the number of small and large businesses in South Dakota. The average number of workers at the worksite location determines establishment size. A worksite is generally defined as a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity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

Chart A displays the number of South Dakota establishments by establishment size. This chart shows small businesses are predominate in South Dakota. During 2019 the 0-9 workers size class had the largest number of establishments, accounting for 78.2 percent of all establishments.



The distribution of employees by establishment size shows a different picture than the distribution of establishments. Smaller businesses have a much smaller slice of the pie. Chart B indicates that smaller businesses (fewer than 10 workers) employed only 19.4 percent of the covered workers in South Dakota in 2019. The number of workers is evenly dispersed among the establishment size groups.

Continued on next page.

Chart B - Distribution of Employees by Establishment Size in 2019

**Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay
By Establishment Size and By Supersector
2019**

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources & Mining							
Establishments	972	80	47	11	3	0	0
Workers	3,028	1,051	1,340	734	478	0	0
Annual Pay	\$38,740	\$42,771	\$45,451	\$50,746	\$57,878	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	3,573	325	194	37	19	0	0
Workers	8,609	4,390	5,643	2,515	2,452	0	0
Annual Pay	\$39,786	\$50,144	\$57,324	\$64,618	\$63,349	0	0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	618	150	166	80	57	29	11
Workers	1,924	2,055	5,237	5,494	9,360	9,468	11,433
Annual Pay	\$37,539	\$43,598	\$50,065	\$48,972	\$51,249	\$52,497	\$51,485
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	6,271	1,261	672	154	74	24	0
Workers	18,420	16,824	20,203	10,456	11,120	8,102	0
Annual Pay	\$43,071	\$39,436	\$44,278	\$43,636	\$39,706	\$29,525	\$0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Private Establishments, Workers and Pay By Establishment Size and By Supersector, continued 2019							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Information							
Establishments	522	65	50	10	4	*	*
Workers	1,034	890	1,548	643	482	*	*
Annual Pay	\$51,926	\$45,296	\$48,057	\$44,558	\$61,442	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	3,036	260	137	31	26	8	7
Workers	7,328	3,414	3,946	1,987	3,921	2,937	4,950
Annual Pay	\$54,724	\$62,345	\$72,410	\$72,348	\$71,414	\$61,795	\$61,374
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	5,310	378	228	39	34	8	2
Workers	9,648	5,013	6,792	2,517	4,930	2,658	1,562
Annual Pay	\$58,125	\$49,965	\$53,005	\$51,487	\$56,960	\$71,661	\$108,294
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	2,118	426	322	141	69	19	10
Workers	6,063	5,794	9,752	9,530	10,444	6,091	21,238
Annual Pay	\$40,309	\$39,750	\$41,342	\$40,903	\$47,053	\$49,205	\$73,127
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	1,967	667	605	121	32	0	0
Workers	7,227	9,268	17,800	7,827	4,356	0	0
Annual Pay	\$15,648	\$15,511	\$17,395	\$19,177	\$21,772	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	2,086	195	53	14	5	0	0
Workers	5,512	2,489	1,523	1,007	794	0	0
Annual Pay	\$33,912	\$34,820	\$37,242	\$36,344	\$26,196	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	26,473	3,807	2,474	638	323	93	31
Workers	68,792	51,205	73,783	42,709	48,338	30,829	39,786
Annual Pay	\$41,943	\$38,723	\$41,077	\$42,230	\$47,617	\$47,464	\$66,652

County Information

The table below indicates 42 percent (28) of the counties showed worker growth from 2018 to 2019. The highest percentage gains occurred in Sully, Meade and Hamlin counties. The largest absolute gains occurred in Minnehaha, Lincoln and Meade counties.

Decreases in the number of covered workers occurred in 56 percent (37) of the counties in South Dakota. The greatest percentage decreases happened in Ziebach, Buffalo and Walworth counties, and the largest absolute losses occurred in Brown, Walworth and Charles Mix counties. Oglala Lakota county remained unchanged.

The map below the table illustrates the percentage change in the average number of covered workers in South Dakota's counties from 2018 to 2019.

Number of Covered Workers by County 2018 & 2019							
County	2018	2019	Percent Change	County	2018	2019	Percent Change
Aurora	946	932	-1.5%	Hyde	555	561	1.1%
Beadle	8,659	8,650	-0.1%	Jackson	712	709	-0.4%
Bennett	839	840	0.1%	Jerauld	1,461	1,477	1.1%
Bon Homme	1,723	1,730	0.4%	Jones	426	420	-1.4%
Brookings	18,635	18,582	-0.3%	Kingsbury	1,695	1,710	0.9%
Brown	20,649	20,398	-1.2%	Lake	5,022	5,037	0.3%
Brule	1,939	1,876	-3.2%	Lawrence	11,714	11,987	2.3%
Buffalo	520	490	-5.8%	Lincoln	22,959	23,850	3.9%
Butte	2,876	2,831	-1.6%	Lyman	1,382	1,376	-0.4%
Campbell	436	434	-0.5%	McCook	1,292	1,289	-0.2%
Charles Mix	3,409	3,315	-2.8%	McPherson	575	568	-1.2%
Clark	1,034	1,051	1.6%	Marshall	1,623	1,600	-1.4%
Clay	5,978	6,101	2.1%	Meade	7,197	7,513	4.4%
Codington	16,058	16,167	0.7%	Mellette	329	324	-1.5%
Corson	828	790	-4.6%	Miner	751	735	-2.1%
Custer	2,434	2,428	-0.2%	Minnehaha	126,801	128,623	1.4%
Davison	12,159	12,170	0.1%	Moody	2,613	2,716	3.9%
Day	1,897	1,879	-0.9%	Oglala Lakota	3,688	3,688	0.0%
Deuel	1,317	1,337	1.5%	Pennington	57,447	57,372	-0.1%
Dewey	2,156	2,225	3.2%	Perkins	1,111	1,109	-0.2%
Douglas	1,060	1,084	2.3%	Potter	824	780	-5.3%
Edmunds	1,159	1,168	0.8%	Roberts	3,590	3,588	-0.1%
Fall River	2,474	2,451	-0.9%	Sanborn	541	553	2.2%
Faulk	621	600	-3.4%	Spink	2,375	2,355	-0.8%
Table continued on next page.							

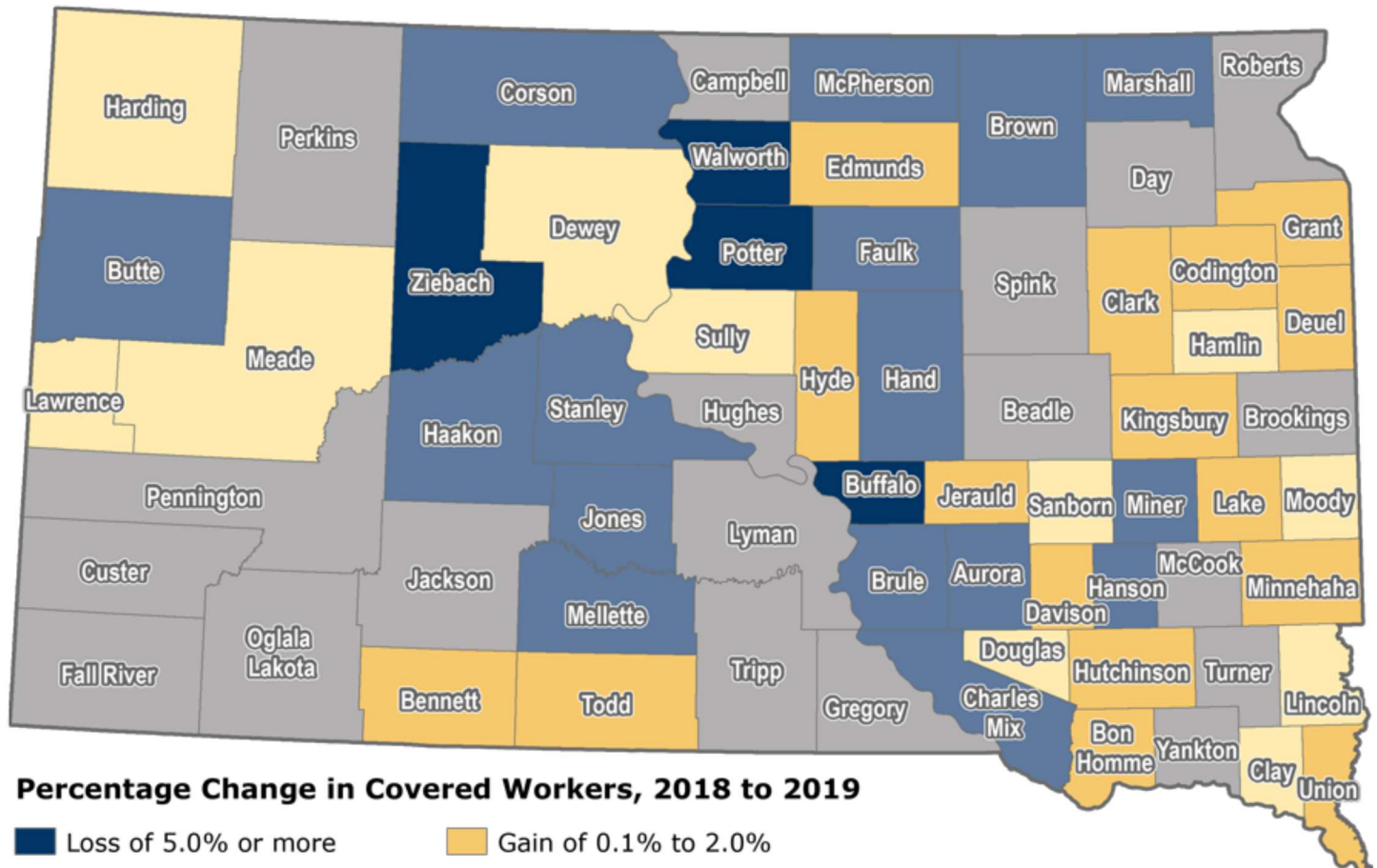
**Number of Covered Workers by County, continued
2018 & 2019**

County	2018	2019	Percent Change	County	2018	2019	Percent Change
Grant	3,833	3,839	0.2%	Stanley	1,233	1,176	-4.6%
Gregory	1,490	1,484	-0.4%	Sully	598	761	27.3%
Haakon	771	763	-1.0%	Todd	2,951	2,963	0.4%
Hamlin	2,009	2,096	4.3%	Tripp	2,264	2,252	-0.5%
Hand	1,391	1,366	-1.8%	Turner	2,079	2,071	-0.4%
Hanson	626	610	-2.6%	Union	9,824	9,940	1.2%
Harding	463	477	3.0%	Walworth	2,174	2,050	-5.7%
Hughes	10,668	10,656	-0.1%	Yankton	12,880	12,885	0.0%
Hutchinson	2,609	2,658	1.9%	Ziebach	303	281	-7.3%

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.



Percentage Change in Covered Workers, 2018 to 2019

- Loss of 5.0% or more
- Gain of 0.1% to 2.0%
- Loss of 1.0% to 4.9%
- Gain of 2.1% or more
- Loss of 0.9% to unchanged

The table below shows annual pay for covered workers by county for 2018 and 2019. The county with the highest annual pay for 2019 was Union County at \$56,077.

Most of South Dakota's counties experienced increases in annual pay. The highest percentage gains occurred in Sully, Harding and Ziebach counties. The largest actual numeric gains occurred in Sully, Harding and Ziebach counties.

The map below the table illustrates the 2018 to 2019 change in annual pay by county.

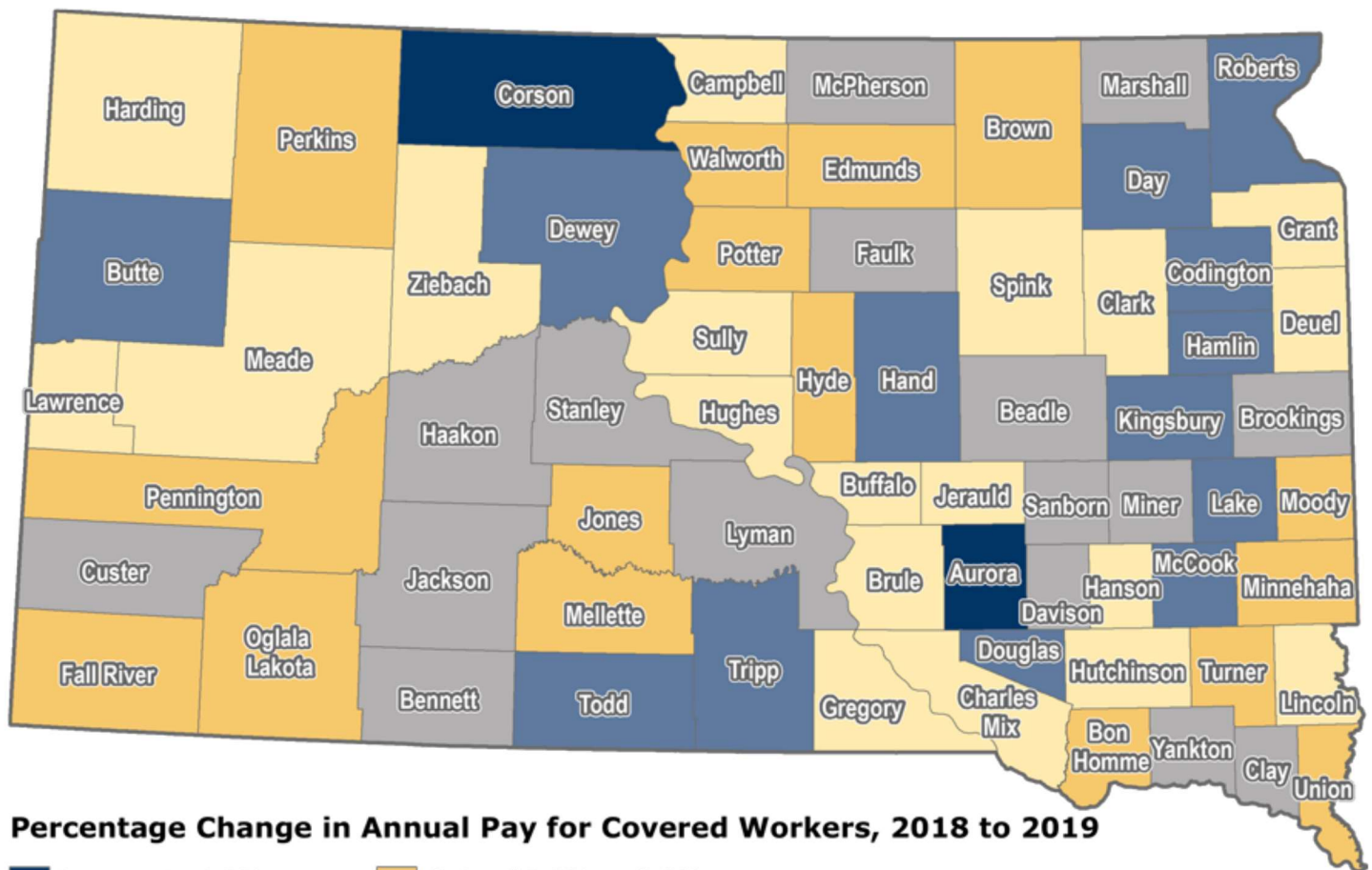
Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County 2019							
County	2018	2019	Percent Change	County	2018	2019	Percent Change
Aurora	\$33,140	\$33,021	-0.4%	Hyde	\$38,595	\$39,806	3.1%
Beadle	\$40,434	\$41,414	2.4%	Jackson	\$30,468	\$31,148	2.2%
Bennett	\$33,477	\$34,370	2.7%	Jerauld	\$36,184	\$37,826	4.5%
Bon Homme	\$34,595	\$35,708	3.2%	Jones	\$29,613	\$30,739	3.8%
Brookings	\$43,713	\$44,824	2.5%	Kingsbury	\$37,230	\$37,487	0.7%
Brown	\$42,906	\$44,217	3.1%	Lake	\$42,112	\$42,841	1.7%
Brule	\$32,335	\$34,992	8.2%	Lawrence	\$36,512	\$38,282	4.8%
Buffalo	\$39,586	\$41,478	4.8%	Lincoln	\$50,689	\$52,941	4.4%
Butte	\$33,611	\$34,213	1.8%	Lyman	\$30,252	\$30,919	2.2%
Campbell	\$35,024	\$36,440	4.0%	McCook	\$36,136	\$36,356	0.6%
Charles Mix	\$34,385	\$35,936	4.5%	McPherson	\$32,030	\$32,727	2.2%
Clark	\$32,146	\$34,404	7.0%	Marshall	\$40,282	\$41,193	2.3%
Clay	\$37,621	\$38,370	2.0%	Meade	\$40,369	\$42,005	4.1%
Codington	\$40,274	\$41,001	1.8%	Mellette	\$26,281	\$27,247	3.7%
Corson	\$38,617	\$37,892	-1.9%	Miner	\$33,452	\$34,175	2.2%
Custer	\$34,517	\$35,504	2.9%	Minnehaha	\$48,722	\$50,258	3.2%
Davison	\$40,544	\$41,413	2.1%	Moody	\$38,950	\$40,265	3.4%
Day	\$33,640	\$33,965	1.0%	Oglala Lakota	\$40,677	\$42,055	3.4%
Deuel	\$40,962	\$42,602	4.0%	Pennington	\$42,113	\$43,650	3.6%
Dewey	\$40,223	\$40,686	1.2%	Perkins	\$32,054	\$33,078	3.2%
Douglas	\$35,014	\$35,667	1.9%	Potter	\$37,205	\$38,606	3.8%
Edmunds	\$38,764	\$40,203	3.7%	Roberts	\$34,960	\$35,523	1.6%
Fall River	\$37,475	\$38,699	3.3%	Sanborn	\$33,343	\$34,130	2.4%
Faulk	\$33,839	\$34,632	2.3%	Spink	\$37,305	\$38,824	4.1%
Grant	\$40,881	\$42,499	4.0%	Stanley	\$36,282	\$37,347	2.9%
Gregory	\$31,792	\$33,150	4.3%	Sully	\$38,154	\$45,957	20.5%
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

**Annual Pay for Covered Workers by County, continued
2019**

County	2018	2019	Percent Change	County	2018	2019	Percent Change
Haakon	\$38,604	\$39,530	2.4%	Todd	\$37,150	\$37,715	1.5%
Hamlin	\$39,959	\$40,657	1.7%	Tripp	\$34,433	\$34,782	1.0%
Hand	\$34,623	\$35,101	1.4%	Turner	\$35,867	\$37,052	3.3%
Hanson	\$37,881	\$39,668	4.7%	Union	\$54,297	\$56,077	3.3%
Harding	\$40,082	\$44,234	10.4%	Walworth	\$34,641	\$35,713	3.1%
Hughes	\$44,156	\$46,209	4.6%	Yankton	\$43,364	\$44,466	2.5%
Hutchinson	\$36,799	\$38,370	4.3%	Ziebach	\$35,106	\$38,609	10.0%

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.



Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County
Private Ownership Only
2019

County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Aurora	78	8	2	2	2	0	0
Beadle	476	87	59	12	6	1	1
Bennett	49	10	6	0	0	0	0
Bon Homme	165	17	6	3	0	0	0
Brookings	803	149	88	24	10	4	3
Brown	1,090	187	124	21	19	3	3
Brule	207	28	10	2	0	0	0
Buffalo	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	321	47	21	2	0	0	0
Campbell	53	4	2	2	0	0	0
Charles Mix	247	45	14	3	1	0	0
Clark	138	14	6	1	0	0	0
Clay	305	43	27	4	7	0	0
Codington	950	144	102	24	11	5	1
Corson	34	3	2	0	0	0	0
Custer	286	29	16	3	1	0	0
Davison	573	123	73	20	18	3	0
Day	175	25	15	3	0	0	0
Deuel	132	13	6	4	1	0	0
Dewey	84	17	4	1	0	0	0
Douglas	87	18	7	2	0	0	0
Edmunds	142	12	9	1	0	0	0
Fall River	246	16	11	2	1	0	0
Faulk	80	5	1	2	0	0	0
Grant	262	39	27	9	3	1	0
Gregory	188	19	9	1	1	0	0
Haakon	80	9	2	2	1	0	0
Hamlin	196	12	17	1	1	0	0
Hand	120	18	10	4	0	0	0

Table continued on next page.

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued Private Ownership Only 2019							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Hanson	82	6	3	1	0	0	0
Harding	48	7	0	2	0	0	0
Hughes	633	103	57	16	2	2	0
Hutchinson	186	26	22	3	3	0	0
Hyde	52	6	3	1	0	0	0
Jackson	51	9	4	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	82	8	3	2	1	0	1
Jones	45	7	3	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	160	23	14	3	0	0	0
Lake	374	44	33	8	3	2	0
Lawrence	1,075	119	62	18	14	3	0
Lincoln	1,648	239	165	41	18	7	4
Lyman	84	16	4	0	1	0	0
McCook	181	21	8	1	0	0	0
McPherson	67	5	3	1	0	0	0
Marshall	152	15	7	1	2	0	0
Meade	723	82	44	6	3	0	0
Mellette	25	1	1	0	0	0	0
Miner	80	6	5	2	0	0	0
Minnehaha	6,006	937	702	225	118	32	15
Moody	158	20	10	5	1	1	0
Oglala Lakota	68	14	6	2	0	0	0
Pennington	3,748	535	410	103	46	11	1
Perkins	106	11	7	1	1	0	0
Potter	103	9	5	1	0	0	0
Roberts	221	25	11	6	1	1	0
Sanborn	56	10	3	0	0	0	0
Spink	205	25	11	1	0	0	0
Stanley	112	17	8	1	1	0	0
Sully	71	9	6	0	1	0	0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Number of Establishments by Size of Establishment, by County, continued Private Ownership Only 2019							
County	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Todd	56	9	11	0	0	0	0
Tripp	194	28	19	2	1	0	0
Turner	242	23	9	4	1	0	0
Union	563	82	51	14	13	5	1
Walworth	184	32	12	2	1	0	0
Yankton	653	99	55	7	9	11	1
Ziebach	18	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26,091	3,776	2,453	635	324	92	31
Data subject to revision. Produced by the Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.							

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Information

Rapid City MSA Covered Workers and Pay 2019			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	64	280	\$42,493
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	50	179	\$36,055
Mining	14	101	\$53,904
Construction	759	4,803	\$47,098
Construction	759	4,803	\$47,098
Manufacturing	180	2,839	\$48,757
Manufacturing	180	2,839	\$48,754
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,271	13,315	\$38,029
Wholesale Trade	345	2,446	\$58,106
Retail Trade	677	9,103	\$29,836
Transportation & Warehousing	230	1,507	\$46,075
Utilities	19	260	\$89,208
Information	115	770	\$47,476
Information	115	770	\$47,476
Financial Activities	618	3,670	\$54,650
Finance & Insurance	330	2,695	\$61,052
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	288	975	\$36,952
Professional & Business Services	1,268	5,794	\$57,435
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	814	2,559	\$59,407
Management of Companies & Enterprises	39	954	\$114,237
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	415	2,280	\$31,478
Education & Health Services	639	11,758	\$53,100
Educational Services	99	464	\$28,928
Health Care & Social Assistance	540	11,294	\$54,093
Leisure & Hospitality Services	707	10,418	\$19,614
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	146	1,266	\$21,714
Accommodation & Food Services	561	9,152	\$19,323
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Rapid City MSA
Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2019

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Other Services	426	2,507	\$32,914
Other Services, except Public Administration	426	2,507	\$32,914
Public Administration	230	11,160	\$48,573
Federal Government	91	3,103	\$67,245
State Government	91	1,548	\$50,065
Local Government	48	6,509	\$39,317

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

Sioux Falls MSA Covered Workers and Pay 2019			
Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Natural Resources & Mining	92	680	\$40,941
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	86	600	\$39,847
Mining	6	80	\$49,150
Construction	1,273	9,104	\$55,108
Construction	1,273	9,104	\$55,108
Manufacturing	302	14,394	\$49,632
Manufacturing	302	14,394	\$49,632
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,675	32,432	\$44,251
Wholesale Trade	1,079	8,184	\$67,692
Retail Trade	1,094	18,597	\$32,266
Transportation & Warehousing	479	5,298	\$46,261
Utilities	23	353	\$101,985
Information	211	2,598	\$60,312
Information	211	2,598	\$60,312
Financial Activities	1,245	15,438	\$69,504
Finance & Insurance	859	13,690	\$72,525
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	386	1,747	\$45,872
Professional & Business Services	2,290	15,392	\$61,920
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,469	6,626	\$70,308
Management of Companies & Enterprises	90	2,651	\$95,182
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	731	6,116	\$38,405
Education & Health Services	947	31,445	\$58,686
Educational Services	145	1,855	\$27,959
Health Care & Social Assistance	802	29,590	\$60,612
Leisure & Hospitality Services	863	15,733	\$18,090
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	229	3,172	\$17,637
Accommodation & Food Services	634	12,561	\$18,204
Other Services	749	3,950	\$38,302
Other Services, except Public Administration	749	3,950	\$38,302
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>			

Sioux Falls MSA
Covered Workers and Pay, continued
2019

Supersector and Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Workers	Annual Pay
Public Administration	281	14,667	\$48,235
Federal Government	84	2,735	\$72,844
State Government	83	1,526	\$50,855
Local Government	114	10,406	\$41,382

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data subject to revision.

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

Rapid City MSA Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay by Establishment Size and by Supersector 2019							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	59	2	3	0	0	0	0
Workers	159	21	100	0	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$39,003	\$29,524	\$50,767	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	641	66	40	8	4	0	0
Workers	1,618	879	1,192	556	558	0	0
Annual Pay	\$37,365	\$47,091	\$50,408	\$61,388	\$54,019	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	120	22	24	7	6	*	0
Workers	338	297	715	400	786	*	0
Annual Pay	\$34,233	\$39,893	\$47,790	\$48,681	\$61,278	*	\$0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities							
Establishments	951	168	108	27	14	3	*
Workers	2,977	2,233	3,270	1,872	1,895	1,069	*
Annual Pay	\$35,714	\$38,940	\$42,757	\$43,897	\$32,474	\$27,648	*
Information							
Establishments	95	9	7	4	0	0	0
Workers	174	130	222	244	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$50,503	\$40,021	\$40,780	\$55,383	\$0	\$0	\$0
Financial Activities							
Establishments	542	41	28	3	3	*	0
Workers	1,241	568	796	159	461	*	0
Annual Pay	\$50,544	\$61,421	\$60,477	\$56,451	\$60,725	*	\$0
Professional and Business Services							
Establishments	1,144	74	41	4	2	3	0
Workers	1,931	1,010	1,214	305	275	1,060	0
Annual Pay	\$54,988	\$48,772	\$46,846	\$53,742	\$22,245	\$92,411	\$0
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Rapid City MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector, continued
2019

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education and Health Services							
Establishments	458	80	64	20	13	3	*
Workers	1,072	1,081	1,960	1,325	2,214	866	*
Annual Pay	\$43,192	\$47,406	\$41,638	\$33,582	\$63,124	\$49,192	*
Leisure and Hospitality Services							
Establishments	386	139	139	36	7	0	0
Workers	1,270	1,894	4,112	2,315	827	0	0
Annual Pay	\$17,956	\$17,763	\$19,290	\$21,330	\$23,202	\$0	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	361	45	16	3	1	0	0
Workers	1,052	569	419	239	*	0	0
Annual Pay	\$32,301	\$34,765	\$34,090	\$42,774	*	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	4,757	646	470	112	50	11	*
Workers	11,832	8,682	14,000	7,415	7,244	3,742	*
Annual Pay	\$39,328	\$38,566	\$37,745	\$37,594	\$46,542	\$53,752	*

*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 Number of Establishments, Workers and Pay by Establishment Size and Supersector 2019							
Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Natural Resources and Mining							
Establishments	80	3	5	4	0	0	0
Workers	255	45	144	236	0	0	0
Annual Pay	\$41,577	\$22,640	\$44,560	\$41,535	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction							
Establishments	1,033	129	81	20	10	0	0
Workers	2,417	1,702	2,329	1,385	1,270	0	0
Annual Pay	\$42,065	\$50,443	\$59,890	\$66,254	\$65,302	\$0	\$0
Manufacturing							
Establishments	158	44	50	19	21	6	4
Workers	516	614	1,482	1,321	3,375	1,729	5,359
Annual Pay	\$44,855	\$46,694	\$51,792	\$53,726	\$53,060	\$50,973	\$46,211
Trade, Transportation & Utilities							
Establishments	1,917	403	233	72	37	13	0
Workers	4,980	5,415	6,970	4,924	5,612	4,531	0
Annual Pay	\$51,667	\$42,794	\$47,090	\$46,996	\$42,845	\$32,233	\$0
Information							
Establishments	167	20	14	4	4	1	1
Workers	246	265	417	284	482	*	*
Annual Pay	\$71,889	\$61,522	\$57,716	\$43,137	\$61,442	*	*
Financial Activities							
Establishments	1,038	105	58	17	15	5	7
Workers	2,352	1,344	1,679	1,111	2,304	1,698	4,950
Annual Pay	\$61,546	\$66,301	\$82,537	\$83,235	\$76,519	\$75,372	\$61,374
Professional & Business Services							
Establishments	1,984	145	115	23	17	5	1
Workers	3,372	1,969	3,457	1,469	2,484	1,598	*
Annual Pay	\$69,634	\$53,454	\$57,977	\$58,865	\$58,857	\$57,898	*
<i>Table continued on next page.</i>							

Sioux Falls MSA
Number of Establishments, Workers & Pay
by Establishment Size and by Supersector, continued
2019

Supersector	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Education & Health Services							
Establishments	639	122	100	53	20	7	6
Workers	1,747	1,720	3,080	3,560	2,858	2,415	16,066
Annual Pay	\$42,705	\$37,509	\$52,117	\$40,621	\$39,750	\$37,468	\$74,507
Leisure & Hospitality Services							
Establishments	411	184	204	51	11	2	0
Workers	1,707	2,588	6,041	3,271	1,481	*	0
Annual Pay	\$18,003	\$16,826	\$17,993	\$19,149	\$19,400	*	\$0
Other Services							
Establishments	650	65	24	8	2	0	0
Workers	1,568	823	720	537	303	0	0
Annual Pay	\$39,357	\$35,755	\$37,551	\$37,200	\$43,375	\$0	\$0
Total Private Ownership							
Establishments	8,077	1,220	884	271	137	39	19
Workers	19,161	16,485	26,319	18,099	20,169	12,916	28,019
Annual Pay	\$49,946	\$42,185	\$45,982	\$45,437	\$50,079	\$44,522	\$66,849

*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 - Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages

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.